

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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**A STUDY OF METAPHORIC MEANINGS
OF WORDS DENOTING WEATHER IN
ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

**Field: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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**M.A. THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(A SUMMARY)**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODDUCTION

1.1. RATIONAL

From the earliest times on, mankind was studying the winds, the rains, the clouds and other conditions relating to their surroundings. During cultivation process, people keep learning and creating with the aim of mastering the rules of nature, particularly of weather so that they could conquer and make it service their demands. Therefore, it is impossible to deny that we live on weather, experience the weather and are affected by it.

Obviously, words denoting weather are used not only to denote our experiences about weather conditions, but also to express our feelings, our love to nature, to people and our expressions about things happening around us. Let us have some examples.

(1) *The storm has so far destroyed nearly 1,300 houses and damaged and inundated 83,000 others.* [38a]

In this example, **storm** is used to refer to *very bad weather with heavy rain, strong winds, the coming floods everywhere*, ect. People are going to suffer from collapse, loss, homelessness, or even death which might be brought back during and after the storm. However, we do not have the same picture in our mind if we hear:

(2) *Summer travel: Price storm make tours more expensive*

Do the word **storm** in (2) refers to weather in general? Not at all. In this example, we do not see *the rain, strong winds or high temperature*. Still, we suffer a lot from them.

As a language learner, we have noticed that the word **storm** in (2) has had a lot of transfers in their root meanings.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary for learners of English to master more about the meanings of words denoting weather. We consider that these transfers need to be systematically investigated so that we could gain an insight into their meanings and use them naturally. That is the reason why we have chosen the title “*A study of Metaphoric Meanings of Words Denoting Weather in English and Vietnamese*” for my research paper. We believe that the result of this careful study may give us a new look at the meanings of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese.

1.2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

A study of metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather will be a contribution to the present knowledge in the field of metaphor. The result of the study will be another illustration for the beauty of language, especially when it is under the observation of metaphor. Moreover, the deep investigation will help them improve their understanding of meanings of words denoting weather and get better results in reading comprehension, translation work as well as in everyday language.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. Aims

This study aims to investigate the metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese. It also finds out and explains the similarities and differences between the two languages so as to apply in teaching, learning and translating work.

1.3.2. Objectives

- Examine the metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather

- Analyze and make a comparison of metaphoric meanings of English and Vietnamese weather words

- Find out and explain the similarities and differences of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To gain the effective results, it is necessary to find out the proper answers for the following questions:

1. What are the metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather in English?
2. What are the metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather in Vietnamese?
3. What are the similarities and differences in the metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese?

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Owing to the limitation of time, the required length of the study and references, the investigation will be restricted to ten popular weather conditions which we are often familiar with, including such as “**Hot, Cold, Warm, Cool, Cloud, Storm**” in English and six words: “**Nóng, Lạnh, Âm, Mát, Mây, Bão**” in Vietnamese.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The study is divided into five chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature review and theoretical background

Chapter 3: Methods and Procedures

Chapter 4: The findings and discussions

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Implications

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Hatch & Brown (1995) investigates metaphor in which they mentioned the importance of metaphor in everyday language. [7]

Benjamins (1999) regards conceptual metaphor theory as one of the central areas of research in the more general field of cognitive linguistics.[11]

Lý Toàn Thắng (2005) considers that we haven't investigated and estimated thoroughly the important role of metaphor in daily language, especially as a cognitive device in order to conceptualize the abstract categories. [33]

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) state that “*Our ordinary conceptual system in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature.*” [13, p. 3]

Marti et al (2009), the authors mention four weather metaphors with *wind, waves, rains, and clouds* using the theory of cognitive linguistics. [248]

Đỗ Hữu Châu (1996) considers that “*Metaphor and metonymy are two popular modes of transferring meanings for all languages in the world.*” [21, p156]

Cù Đình Tú (2001) states that similar to rhetorical comparison, rhetorical metaphor is one of the rhetorical devices which are widely used in many Vietnamese stylistics. [37]

Đinh Trọng Lạc (2005) mentions many kinds of rhetorical devices with every level of language from vocabulary to semantics, grammar, or even discourse level.

Mai Nguyen Dieu Khoa (2003), on the background of metaphor, investigate the rhetorical features of six colour words: *black, white, green, blue, red and yellow* and made a clear comparison between the two languages.

Trần Thị Thu Hà (2008) studies ten verbs: *craw, fall, fly, go, jump, rise, roll, run, shake and throw*, which are used in metaphors for human basic emotions such as *anger, fear, sadness, love, joy* under the light of cognitive linguistics.

In those works, many metaphorical fields such as *colour, parts of body, numbers, trees, animal*, etc. have been investigated very carefully. However, the study of weather metaphors has not been entirely interested yet. On the basis of these prior researches, We would like to deal with the research entitled “*A Study of Metaphoric Meanings of Words Denoting Weather in English and Vietnamese*”.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Stylistics and Stylistic Devices

2.2.1.1. Stylistics

According to Galperin [4, p. 36], “*stylistics is a branch of General Linguistics, which deals with the investigation of two independent tasks*”:

According to Arnold, “*Stylistics is a branch of linguistics*. He also mentioned four styles: poetic style, scientific style, newspaper style, colloquial style.

Crystal [1, p.371] explains that “*Stylistics is the study of any situationally distinctive use of language, and of the choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language*”.

2.2.1.2. Stylistic Devices

According to Galperin [4, p. 21], “*A stylistic device is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural and/or semantic property of a language unit*”.

Đinh Trọng Lạc [31, p. 59], divides stylistic devices into four main groups: Lexical stylistic devices, semantic stylistic devices, syntactical stylistic devices.

2.2.2. Newspaper Style

According to Galperin [4], “*Not all the printed materials found in newspapers comes under newspaper style.*”

Nguyễn Đức Dân [24, pp. 21-30], the characteristics of newspaper style are quick, interesting and accurate.

Đinh Trọng Lạc [30, p.100], newspaper style must have fighting spirit, update and interest.

2.2.3. Definitions of Metaphor

“*Metaphor (from the Greek: Metapherin) is a language that directly compares seemingly unrelated subject.*

According to Oxford Advanced learner’s Dictionary [15], “*Metaphor is a word or phrase used in an imaginative way used to describe something or somebody else in a way that the two things have the same qualities and make the descriptions more powerful*”.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) states that *our conceptual system is largely metaphorical, then the way we think, what we experience, and what we do everyday is very much a matter of metaphor.*[13,p. 3]

According to Halliday (1985), *Metaphor is usually described as variation in the use of words: a word is said to be used with transferred meaning.* [6, p. 320]

Goldman (1987) considers metaphors as communicating meaning about a concept by comparing it or juxtaposing it to a similar concept from a different conventional category.

According to Nguyễn Hòa (2001), “*Metaphor is the transference of meaning (name) from one object to another, based on the similarities between two objects.*”

Lý Toàn Thắng (2005) mentions that “*According to traditional rhetoric and literature, metaphor, along with metonymy, is considered as one of the two main types of using words figuratively.*” [19, p.28]

Đỗ Hữu Châu (1966) defines that: “*Metaphor is a way of naming an object in term of the name of another, based on the similar relationship between them.*”

Nguyễn Đức Tồn [36, p.470] explains very carefully the nature of metaphor and then defined it as “*Án dụ là phép thay thế tên gọi hoặc chuyển đặc điểm thuộc tính của sự vật hiện tượng này sang sự vật hiện tượng khác dựa trên cơ sở sự liên tưởng đồng nhất hóa chúng theo đặc điểm thuộc tính nào đó cùng có ở chúng.*(Metaphor is the substitution of name or the transference of characteristics, attributes of this thing into another, based on the association, identification of them according to their similar characteristics and attributes.)

2.2.4. Context

Crystal [1, p. 82] describes contexts as “*the parts of an utterance next to or near a linguistic unit (such as a word) which is the focus of attention; also called environment*”.

Frawley [2, p. 36-37] remarks that “*it is not popular or even obvious to say that meaning is independent of context and use. Context clearly matters in the selection of the particular meaning we use to understand a linguistic expression*”.

Nunan (1993) states that “*context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse within which the discourse is embedded*”.

2.2.5. Types of Metaphor

According to Crystal [1, p.249], there are several kinds of metaphor.

- *A conventional metaphor:*
- *A poetic metaphor:*
- *Conceptual metaphors:*
- *Mixed metaphors:*

According to Lakoff and Johnson [13, p. 42], metaphor may be divided into three subgroups: conventional metaphors, mixed metaphors and new metaphors.

According to Đinh Trọng Lạc [31, p.57-59], metaphor is divided into complementary metaphor and symbolic metaphor.

Cù Đình Tú [37], metaphor is divided into lexical metaphor, and rhetorical metaphor.

2.4.6. Metaphor vs Other Ways of Meaning Transference

2.4.6.1. Metaphor vs Simile

Both metaphor and simile are forms of comparison. The former is direct and the latter is indirect.

According to Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary [15], "*Simile is a word or phrase that compares something to something else, using the words like or as.*"

Cù Đình Tú [37, p. 115], after analysing very carefully the simile, defined simile as "*So sánh tu từ là cách công khai đối chiếu hai hay nhiều đối tượng có một nét chung nào đấy (nét giống nhau) nhằm diễn tả một cách hình ảnh đặc điểm của đối tượng.*" (Rhetorical simile is figure of speech explicitly comparing two or more objects which have certain similar symbols in order to express the characteristics of an object in images.) [p. 180-181]

2.4.6.2. Metaphor vs Metonymy

Oxford Dictionary (2000) defines that *metonymy is the act of referring to something by the name of something else that is closely connected with it.* [15] For example, using the *White House* for the US president.

The word metonymy has its roots in the Greek *metonymia*. Kohl (1992) points out that: "*Metonymy is often contrasted with metaphor. Metonymy is characterized by association, whereas metaphor establishes a relationship of similarity.*"

2.4.7. Weather and Weather Metaphors

2.4.6.1. Weather and Climate

a. Weather

Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary, "*The state of the air or atmosphere, with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena.*" The state of the atmosphere at a given time and place with respect to wind, temperature, cloudiness, moisture, and pressure, etc.

Another definition of weather is that [249], "*the state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; meteorological condition of the atmosphere; as, warm weather; cold weather; wet weather; dry weather, etc.*"

b. The Difference Between Weather And Climate

The difference between climate and weather is usefully summarized by the popular phrase "*Climate is what you expect, weather is what you get.*"

2.4.6.2. Weather Metaphors

Lazar (2004) explores some weather metaphors used in classroom such as:

- a *warm* welcome
- to *storm* out [250]

Marti et al (2009) "*By using well-known weather metaphors with real wind, clouds, waves and rain, allowing users not only to see, but also feel the information.*" [248a]

2.2.8. Summary

CHAPTER 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

This chapter aims at describing the research design and research methods that are used in the study.

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

- Providing a review of literal and figurative meanings of words denoting weather by means of some theoretical concepts relating to semantics.
- Describing and analyzing the collected data to find out the semantic features of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese.
- Using the comparative approach to discover the similarities and differences of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese.

3.2. RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

- The relevant documents, books, theses and researches are selected and read as much as possible. Then from those, we select the most suitable ones for the basis theoretical background.
- We choose 500 hundred examples of the most typical weather words for the corpus in English and Vietnamese and classify them into each kind of weather.
- The data are qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed to find out the similarities and differences of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese.

3.3. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES

The work was carried out with three hundred samples of English and Vietnamese weather words, the samples were mainly

taken from published newspapers, magazines, and from the internet as well.

3.4. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.4.1. Data Collection

The study is carried out over five hundred examples collected from different sources.

3.4.2. Data Analysis

From more than five hundred examples, we try to choose the most interesting and concrete ones in order to illustrate the important points under our investigation.

3.5. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

In respect of reliability, the information cited in this study as well as the data employed for the analysis is derived from the published English and Vietnamese newspapers, magazines, dictionaries.

In the case of validity, observation and investigation techniques have been chosen to be the main instruments for data collection.

3.6. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. METAPHORIC MEANINGS OF 'HOT' IN ENGLISH AND 'NÓNG' IN VIETNAMESE

4.1.1. Metaphoric Meanings of HOT in English

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000), the weather word *hot* has twenty meanings. Generally, *hot* is understood as *having high temperature or producing heat*.

4.1.1.1. Involving a lot of activities, strong feeling, argument

4.1.1.2. Difficult, Dangerous, or Unpleasant

4.1.1.3. New, Exciting, Popular

4.1.1.4. Likely to be successful

4.1.1.5. Angry or Embarrassed

4.1.1.6. Sexy

4.1.1.7. Anxious or Confused

4.1.1.8. Impetuous

(3) *Mr. Hot and Mr. Cool* [54]

Mr *Hot* refers to John Mc Cain, who is *impetuous* and wants to solve problems very quickly. Mr. *Cool* is used to indicate Barack Obama, who is *serious and sensible*.

4.1.1.9. Very close

4.1.1.10. Unreal claims or promises

4.1.1.11. Bad or Violent, Illegal

4.1.1.12. Diverse

4.1.1.13. Special or Direct telephone line

4.1.1.14. Responsible

4.1.1.15. Enthusiastic

4.1.1.16. Getting better

4.1.1.17. Quick and stable

4.1.1.18. Changeable

(4) *China-US relations blow hot and cold* [76]

The China-US relations are unstable, sometimes good, and sometimes bad.

4.1.1.19. Prosperous

4.1.1.20. Becoming greater

4.1.1.21. Coming in great number

(5) *Hot money returns to Pakistan stock market*. [74]

In examples (5), *hot money* is used to show *foreign currencies from overseas* flow into the country in a short time in order to gain high interest rates.

4.1.1.22. Fiery, Passionate

4.1.2. Metaphoric Meanings of NÓNG in Vietnamese

Nóng or *Hot* in English is known as having higher temperature than human body's or than normal. The use of *nóng* has seen widespread in Vietnamese newspapers recently.

4.1.2.1. Involving a lot of activity, strong feelings, argument

4.1.2.2. Difficult or dangerous

4.1.2.3. New, Exciting, Popular

4.1.2.4. Angry or embarrassed

4.1.2.5. Sexy

4.1.2.6. Anxious or Confused**4.1.2.7. Impetuous****4.1.2.8. Bad or violent****4.1.2.9. Special or direct phone****4.1.2.10. Responsible****4.1.2.11. Changeable****4.1.2.12. Influx of money from overseas****4.1.2.13. Fiery, Passionate****4.1.2.14. Appealing****4.1.2.15. Prosperous, Favourable****4.1.2.16. Good-looking, famous****4.1.2.17. Very harsh****4.1.2.18. Immediately**

(6) Lực lượng tuần tra đã “**bắt nóng**” được 4 người. Kết quả điều tra ban đầu cho thấy, đây là nhóm chuyên trộm cáp ngầm của ngành điện lực trên địa bàn Tp. HCM. [165]

The police have arrested four thieves *immediately*.

4.1.2.19. Borrowing money with high rate

(7) Nhiều người chưa bao giờ bước chân ra khỏi “ao làng” nhưng lại chấp nhận đánh cược mạng sống, **vay nóng**, vay nguội một số tiền lớn để đóng cho những tổ chức lén đưa người ra nước ngoài với hi vọng đổi đời. [176]

In **vay nóng**, people who are in need of money loan money with extremely high rates in a very short time.

4.1.2.20. Skillful

(8) Triệt phá băng trộm “**nóng**” xe gắn máy [177]

4.2. METAPHORIC MEANINGS OF ‘COLD’ IN ENGLISH AND ‘LẠNH’ IN VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. Metaphoric Meanings of COLD in English

In terms of temperature scale, *Cold* is opposite to *Hot*. Oxford Dictionary (2000) defines *cold* as *having a lower temperature, or having a temperature lower than the human body*.

4.2.1.1. Unfriendly**4.2.1.2. Silent quarrel****4.2.1.3. Nervous, Scared****4.2.1.4. Deliberately cruel, Savage****4.2.1.5. Calm, Confident****4.2.1.6. Depressed, disappointed****4.2.1.7. Isolated or Excluded****4.2.1.8. Unexpected calls****4.2.1.9. Ineffective****4.2.1.10. Stopping immediately****4.2.1.11. Affected****4.2.2. Metaphoric Meanings of LẠNH in Vietnamese**

Vietnamese dictionary (2008) defines *Cold* as *having lower temperature than usual, and often creating uncomfortable feeling*. When thinking of cold, we will think of negative meanings.

4.2.2.1. Unfriendly**4.2.2.2. Silent argument**

4.2.2.3. *Nervous, Scared*

4.2.2.4. *Deliberatedly cruel, Savage*

4.2.2.5. *Imperturbable*

4.2.2.6. *Depressed, disappointed*

4.2.2.7. *Isolated*

4.2.2.8. *Outstanding*

4.2.2.9. *Decreasing*

4.2.2.10. *Lonely and Sorrowful*

4.2.2.11. *Bureaucratic*

4.2.2.12. *Decisive*

There are seven similar metaphoric meanings of COLD in English and Vietnamese. the meaning of *unfriendly* is widely used in both languages. This meaning takes up 27.27 % in English, and 22.22% in Vietnamese. Some meanings rarely appear in English or Vietnamese.

4.3. METAPHORIC MEANINGS OF ‘WARM’ IN ENGLISH AND ‘ÁM’ IN VIETNAMESE

4.3.1. Metaphoric Meanings of WARM in English

According to Oxford Dictionary, *warm* means *having or giving out at a fairly temperature in a way that is pleasant, rather than being hot or cold*. *Warm* often shows the positive meanings.

4.3.1.1. *Sympathetic, Friendly, Kind*

4.3.1.2. *Pleasant, Comfortable and Relaxed*

4.3.1.3. *More lively or Enthusiastic*

4.3.1.4. *Stable*

4.3.1.5. *Getting better*

4.3.1.6. *Attractive, Sweet, Melodious*

4.3.1.7. *Empty promises*

4.3.2. Metaphoric Meanings of ÁM in Vietnamese

4.3.2.1. *Sympathetic, Friendly, Enthusiastic*

4.3.2.2. *Pleasant, Comfortable and Relaxed*

4.3.2.3. *Attractive, Sweet, Melodious*

4.3.2.4. *More lively and Enthusiastic*

4.3.2.5. *Charitable house*

4.3.2.6. *Happy family*

4.3.2.7. *Satisfied*

4.3.2.8. *Becoming better*

4.4. METAPHORIC MEANINGS OF ‘COOL’ IN ENGLISH AND ‘MÁT’ IN VIETNAMESE

4.4.1. Metaphoric Meanings of COOL in English

According to Oxford Dictionary, *cool* is defined as *the state of being fairly cold, not hot or warm*. Below are the metaphoric meanings of *cool*.

4.4.1.1. *Pleasantly cool*

4.4.1.2. *Imperturbable*

4.4.1.3. *Less friendly, interested or enthusiastic*

4.4.1.4. *Excellent, Beautiful*

4.4.1.5. *Waiting for*

4.4.1.6. *Reducing heat*

4.4.2. Metaphoric Meanings of MÁT in Vietnamese

According to Vietnamese dictionary (2008), *Mát* is fairly cold, not hot or warm. It often brings comfortable atmosphere. *Mát* is used to express both positive and negative meanings.

4.4.2.1. Pleasantly cool

4.4.2.2. Reducing heat

4.4.2.3. Successful in doing something

4.4.2.4. Skillful

4.4.2.5. Satisfied

4.4.2.6. Very cheap

4.4.2.7. Sexy

4.4.2.8. Attractive

From the twelve words denoting weather we investigated, the word COOL has many differences in English and Vietnamese. There are only two meanings sharing the same features in both languages. They are *pleasantly cool*, and *producing heat*.

4.5. METAPHORIC MEANINGS OF ‘CLOUD’ IN ENGLISH AND ‘MÂY’ IN VIETNAMESE

4.5.1 Metaphoric Meanings of CLOUD in English

It is a *grey or white mass made of very small drops of water, that floats in the sky*.

4.5.1.1. Large mass of something

4.5.1.2. Sad, anxious, afraid

4.5.1.3. Difficult

4.5.1.4. Extremely happy

4.5.1.5. Suspicious

4.5.1.6. Less transparent

4.5.1.7. Threatening

4.5.1.8. Influential

4.5.2. Metaphoric Meanings of MÂY in Vietnamese

In Vietnamese, *Mây* is known as *a large mass of water favour gathering and floating in the sky*.

4.5.2.1. Sad, Anxious, Afraid

(9) *Bóng mây đen của cơn bão cuộc khủng hoảng dường như vẫn bao trùm tại nhiều nền kinh tế đầu tàu của thế giới trong quý I.*
[218]

In this case, *bóng mây đen* is used to express the fact that *disadvantageous results* of the economic crisis have still *worried* people a lot, even those who are in the biggest countries.

4.5.2.2. Difficult

4.5.2.3. Extremely Happy

4.5.2.4. Insurgent

4.5.2.5. Threatening

4.5.2.6. Disagreeing

4.5.2.7. Disappear

4.5.2.8. Sexy

There are twelve metaphoric meanings of CLOUD both in English and Vietnamese. Five of them are similar in both languages. The meaning of CLOUD as *difficult* takes up 24% in English and 25% in Vietnamese. Both English and Vietnamese people perceive CLOUD with the meaning of extremely happy. In English, we have

'on cloud nine' which is equivalent to 'trên chín tầng mây' in Vietnamese.

4.6. METAPHORIC MEANINGS OF 'STORM' IN ENGLISH AND 'BÃO' IN VIETNAMESE

4.6.1. Metaphoric Meanings of STORM in English

Oxford dictionary defines that *storm* is a very bad weather with strong winds and rain, and often thunder and lightning.

4.6.1.1. Very strong feelings

(10) *Toyota, the world's largest carmaker, is facing a storm of criticism over safety issues and its response to them.* [129]

4.6.1.2. Too much anger or worry about something unimportant

4.6.1.3. Successful very quickly

4.6.1.4. Attacking a place suddenly

4.6.1.5. Going somewhere quickly and in an angry, noisy way

4.6.1.6. Having difficulties

4.6.1.7. Souring up

4.6.2. Metaphoric Meanings of BÃO in Vietnamese

Bão is known in Vietnamese as bad weather derived from the sea with strong winds, rain, and causing serious destruction. Vietnam, a tropical country, always suffers a lot from annual storm.

4.6.2.1. Strong feelings or arguments

4.6.2.2. Having difficulties

4.6.2.3. Difficult, Complicated

4.6.2.4. Soaring up unpredictably

4.6.2.5. Effervescent

4.6.2.6. Leading a rough life

4.6.2.7. Dangerous

4.6.2.8. Sorrowful

4.6.2.9. Worrying or Anxious

4.6.2.10. Violent race

(11) *Cho rằng người phụ nữ đã báo cảnh sát truy đuổi mình trong đêm "đi bão" trận Việt Nam vào bán kết, một thanh niên đã châm lửa đốt cháy chiếc xe SH của chị này.* [238]

English and Vietnamese share three similar meanings. In the meaning of having difficulties, English takes nearly 40%, 18% in Vietnamese. However, there are many differences between the two languages. For example, storm means attacking a place suddenly, and storm in storm in a teacup can not be found in Vietnamese. Conversely, many metaphoric meanings in Vietnamese can be seen in English. A new word that is being used among the youngster in Vietnam is *đi bão*. *Đi bão* does not mean going under a storm, it is the violent race in which the young playboys take part in with speedy and dangerous races.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

With the aim of investigating the metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese, we have already done such a careful investigation into semantic features of twelve words relating to weather such as HOT, COLD, WARM, COOL, CLOUD, STORM in English and Nóng, Lạnh, Ấm, Mát, Mây, Bão in Vietnamese. We have also organized and designed our thesis as follows.

Firstly, we presented the rationale and the aim of the study in chapter one. Besides, the justification of the study, the objectives, the scope, the organization of the study, the research questions are mentioned in this chapter. Secondly, we provided a short review of related previous studies. Then we described the methods and procedures of the research. Remarkably, we took a careful investigation into the semantic features of twelve weather words in English and Vietnamese in chapter four.

Due to the cultural differences, natural conditions, each country perceives words denoting weather in various ways. In general, there are many metaphoric meanings found between English and Vietnamese. Of the twelve weather words, HOT is used with the highest frequency. There are 28 metaphoric meanings of this word. HOT denotes *strong feeling, difficult, exciting, anxious, sexy* takes up high percentage in both languages. Some meanings can only be found in English such as *hot favourite* (likely to be successful: 1.9%),

hot air (unreal claims or promises: 0.96%). Whereas, *vay nóng* (borrowing money with high rates), *bắt nóng* only have in Vietnamese. Another point is that two weather words: COOL, STORM have least meanings in common, only two or three similar metaphoric meanings.

Finally, we review the study and recommend some implications to help the learners or readers of English to grasp the use of weather words and make some suggestions for further research.

5.2 Limitations of the study

Due to the constraint of time, referential material, the study has got certain restrictions. The study did not cover all most of the words relating to weather conditions. We just investigated the semantic features of six words denoting weather in English and Vietnamese.

The samples selected for analysis are only from newspapers, magazines; therefore, the findings of their typical features cannot reflect thoroughly all weather conditions in nature.

Nonetheless, hopefully, the study will be a reference for those who take an interest in metaphors relating to nature, especially weather.

5.3 Recommendations for further research

For the sake of making further investigation into words denoting weather, I would like to offer some suggestions for further research. The weather words in the fields of syntactics, pragmatics, in prose, literature should be studied more. Especially, the metaphoric meanings of words denoting weather can be investigated under the theory of cognition.