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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO
THE USE OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE IDIOMS
DENOTING HUMAN FEELINGS**

Subject Area : The English Language

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**MASTER THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

English plays an important part not only in communication but also in many aspects of life and more and more people study it. However how to study it well and how to master it is still an enormous question for a lot of learners.

For learners of English, knowing and understanding idiomatic expressions is a major step to master this language. And we all know that such short expressions contain numerous linguistic features. One of those is metaphor especially conceptual metaphor.

Study on conceptual metaphor and idioms provides a lot of helpful knowledge because a good understanding of how conceptual metaphor is used in idioms is the key which helps to see the beauty as well as the culture color of language. That is the reason why I choose the topic “*An Investigation into the Use of Conceptual Metaphor in English and Vietnamese Idioms Denoting Human Feelings*”.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims of the study

- examine the description of semantic features of metaphor in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings.
- discover some similarities and differences in using idiomatic metaphor especially those used in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings.
- help learners to spot out idioms not only in receptive skills but also in productive ones.
- help teachers to teach the lessons relating idioms more effectively.

1.2.2. Objectives of the study

- to provide a collection of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear.
- to analyze the use of conceptual metaphor in English and Vietnamese, focusing on metaphors in idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear.
- to suggest some ideas for teaching and learning.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear?
2. What are the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear through conceptual metaphor?
3. What are the implications for understanding the use of conceptual metaphor in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear in teaching and learning idioms?

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Due to the limited time, space and our own ability, this study only focuses on the semantic features of conceptual metaphors in idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear.

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study makes an attempt to provide learners with potential source of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings. Besides, with the aim to focus on the semantic features of

conceptual metaphor in idioms denoting human feelings, the study will help learners understand the differences of English and Vietnamese cultures and know how to apply the knowledge of conceptual metaphor in idioms not only in studying but also in the real life.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1, “Introduction”, includes the rationale, the aims and objectives, the research questions, the scope of the study, the significance of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter 2, “Literature Review and Theoretical Background”, presents the previous study related to the paper, giving a strong statement of the importance of this thesis and some theoretical backgrounds of the study.

Chapter 3 “Methods and Procedures”, mentions the aims, the objectives of the study, then the methodology, the design of the research, data collection, and data analysis.

Chapter 4: “Discussions of Findings”, focuses on presenting the semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear and describing analyzing conceptual metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear.

Chapter 5: “The Conclusion”, includes the summary, the implications, the limitations, and suggestions for further study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Metaphors have been so far studied by many linguists in the world such as Max Black (1962) in “Metaphor,” *Models and Metaphors* [4] stated that metaphor as a prediction whose expression is a sentence, Galperin (1971) in “Stylistics” [10] considered a metaphor to be a relationship between the dictionary and contextual logical meaning and Lakoff and Johnson (1980) in “Metaphors We Live By” [18], which introduced his new views about metaphor and Lakoff’s theory has really opened a new horizon for researchers on metaphors, etc. and in Vietnam, Hữu Đạt (2000) in “Phong cách học và phong cách chức năng Tiếng Việt” [29] referred to metaphor all of kinds; Phan Văn Hòa (2008) in his article “Ân dụ, ẩn dụ dụng học và ẩn dụ ngữ pháp” [34] pointed out metaphor’s important roles in both the growth of languages and communication and Nguyễn Đức Tồn (2009) in his article “Đặc trưng tư duy của người Việt qua ẩn dụ tri nhận trong thành ngữ.” [48] stated the conceptual metaphor in Vietnamese proverbs, etc.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Metaphor

There have been numerous definitions of metaphor and below are some selected definitions on metaphor.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary [1], “*metaphor is a word or phrase used to describe somebody or something else, in a way that is different from its normal use, in order to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful*”.

For Hoang Tat Truong (1993) [12], metaphor can be understood as the transference of names based on the association of similarity, we call one object and find some common features between them that is we can liken something to something else on certain grounds.

“Metaphor is a word or phrase that is used in an imaginative way to show that somebody/something has the same qualities as another thing.” [15]

“Metaphor is the transference of meaning(name) from one object to another, based on similarity between the two objects.” [24]

“Ẩn dụ từ là cách cá nhân lâm thời lấy tên gọi biểu thị đối tượng này dùng để biểu thị đối tượng kia dựa trên cơ sở của mối quan hệ liên tưởng về nét tương đồng giữa hai đối tượng.” [32]

2.2.2. Conceptual metaphor

2.2.2.1. Definition

According to Bluejoh [50], Conceptual metaphors are metaphors which are considered to be deeply entrenched in our cognition.

A conceptual metaphor is *“a metaphor that exists in the mind of a speaker, and may thus be unconscious”* [14]

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980) [18], conceptual metaphor is when we understand one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain. For example, in the conceptual metaphor, ARGUMENT IS WAR, we understand argument in terms of war, in the conceptual metaphor, LIFE IS A JOURNEY or LOVE IS A JOURNEY, we understand life or love in terms of journey and in the conceptual metaphor, TIME IS MONEY, we understand time in terms of money, etc.

2.2.2.2. Functions of metaphor

According to Andrew Ortony and Lynn Fainsilber in the article “The role of metaphors in descriptions of emotions”, there are functions. Firstly, there is the so-called inexpressibility hypothesis. That means that metaphors are used for expressions that are not easy to explain with literal language. Secondly, it is called compactness hypothesis. This hypothesis says that people can express ideas more detailed and compact with metaphors. Lastly, it is called *vividness hypothesis*. This hypothesis says that by metaphors, expressions are made clearer and livened up.

2.2.2.3. Classification of metaphors

For Lakoff and Johnson (1980) [18], there are three types of metaphor: Structural metaphor, Orientational metaphor and Ontological metaphor.

Structural metaphor: Lakoff and Johnson (1980) [18] considered this group of structural metaphors to be the biggest one. A structural metaphor refers to a conceptual metaphor that is constructed from one conceptual structure to another. In other words, in structural metaphor, one concept is understood and expressed in terms of another structured, sharply defined concept. With the help of the structural metaphor, we can use the words concerning one concept to talk about another concept.

Orientational metaphor: Unlike the structural metaphors, orientational metaphors do not structure one concept in terms of another but instead organize a whole system of concepts with respect to one another. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) [18] call these orientational metaphors, since most of them have to do with spatial orientation:

up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral, etc.

Ontological metaphor: Lakoff and Johnson (1980) [18] believe that our experience of physical objects and substances provides a further basis for understanding-one that goes beyond mere orientation. Understanding our experiences in terms of objects and substances allows us to pick out parts of our experience and treat them as discrete entities or substances of a uniform kind. Besides, our experiences with physical objects provide the basic for an extraordinarily wide variety of ontological metaphors, that is, ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances.

Container metaphor is the most typical kind of ontological metaphors. According to Lakoff and Johnson, human beings are containers with boundaries and an orientation of inside and outside. This orientation is also used for other physical objects. But also non-physical objects (e.g. events, actions, activities, states) can be understood by transforming them into physical objects with definite boundaries.

2.2.3. Idioms

2.2.3.1. Definition of idioms

According to Cruse, “an idiom is an expression the meaning of which can not be inferred from the meaning of its parts” [8]

“An idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone” [25]

In Vietnamese, Hồ Lê offers the definition of idiom as follow; “An idiom is a word combination which has stable structure

and figurative meaning and is used to describe an image, a phenomenon, a characteristic, or a state” [40]

2.2.3.2. Metaphor in idioms

Metaphors in idioms are idioms built on the basis of describing an event, a phenomenon with the phrase, but expressed a metaphorical sense.

Eg: She went through the roof when I told her I’d crashed her car. *It means she became very angry (metaphorical meaning) not she went through the roof (literal meaning).*

2.2.3.3. Human feelings idioms

Human feelings idioms are idioms which are used to express the emotions. Unlike the other kinds of idioms whose terms with special meaning are considered key words, human feelings idioms are a special group which the terms in idioms sometimes have no relation to emotions and below are some examples:

- Body part idioms: Ăn no tức bụng, chân dầy chân lép, put the arm on sb, be all ears, etc.

- Animal idioms: Ăn như tằm ăn rồi, làm như mèo mửa, act as a guinea pig, as blind as a bat, etc.

- Human feeling Idioms:

+The terms in idioms have no relation to emotions: Như bắt được vàng, quan thấy kiện như kiến thấy mỡ, go through the roof, walk on air, etc.

+The terms in idioms have relation to emotions: Buồn như cha chết, vui như hội, frighten the life out of sb, happy as a flea in a doghouse, etc.

CHAPTER 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

Combining among descriptive, analytical and qualitative methods of study, the research design is planned to carry out such important things:

- Providing a literature review and the theoretical background of conceptual metaphors for the study.

- Describing and analyzing the collected data for finding out the semantic features and the conceptual metaphors for English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear.

3.2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We carry out the study by combining between the analysis of describing quantities and qualities. Through the survey of English and Vietnamese dictionaries, I tabulate English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear. Two lists of these are distinguished among human feelings. Especially, the English list of idioms has an explanation and example.

So as to meet the requirement of the research is to determine the role of the conceptual metaphor in creating figurative meaning of idioms, we use manipulation of analyzation in linguistics.

3.3. RESEARCH PROCEDURE

Our research bases on the theory of conceptual metaphor of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) [18] and Kövecses, Z. (2000) [17] and to have success, the following steps are applied in the research:

- First, we collect as many English and Vietnamese samples of idioms denoting human as possible.

- Second, we investigate and find out semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings and their conceptual metaphors.

- Third, we discuss the result, compare and contrast the similarities and differences in the conceptual metaphors for English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings.

- Next, we suggest some implications of the study.

- Last but not least, we suggest further research.

3.4. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.4.1. Data collection

- In English: *Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms*, by Cowie, A.P., Mackin, R. & McCaig, I.R. [7]; *Từ điển thành ngữ Anh – Việt* by Trần Phong Giao [31]; *Từ điển thành ngữ Anh Việt* by Mai Lan Hương, Nguyễn Thanh Loan, Lý Thanh Trúc, Trần lan Anh, Phan Thị Mai Phương, Hà Thanh Uyên [36];

<http://learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/happiness-sadness.htm> [56]

<http://learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/anger-irritation.htm> [57]

<http://learn-english-today.com/idioms/idiom-categories/anxiety-fear.htm> [58]

<http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com> [59]

- In Vietnamese: *Thành Ngữ Tiếng Việt* by Nguyễn Lực, Lương Văn Đang [42]; *Từ điển thành ngữ Việt Nam* by Nguyễn Như Ý, Nguyễn Văn Khang, Phan Xuân Thành [49] (1993)

3.4.2. Data analysis

Data is analysed for the purpose of finding out the similarities and differences between the two languages and cultures. And then we suggest some implications for teaching and learning the language.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE IDIOMS DENOTING HUMAN FEELINGS IN TERMS OF HAPPINESS, SADNESS, ANGER AND FEAR

4.1.1. Happiness

Table 4.1: Brief description of the semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in term of happiness

English Semantic Features	Vietnamese Semantic Features
- Relating to the image of something moving upward, e.g. jump for joy, in high spirits, over the moon, etc.	- Relating to the image of something moving upward, e.g. chín tầng mây, sướng đến cực điểm, etc.
- The nature of happiness is lightness and warmth, e.g. warm the cockles of somebody's heart, with a light heart, etc.	- The nature of happiness is coolness and freshness, e.g. tươi như hoa, mặt tươi như hoa, tươi như hoa nở, etc.
- Using body parts such as heart, eye and ear in idioms, e.g. grin from ear to ear, stars in somebody's eyes, in good heart, etc.	- Using body parts such as mặt/face, mũi/nose, ruột/lòng/dạ/gut in idioms, e.g. hả lòng hả dạ, như nở từng khúc ruột, nở mặt nở mày, etc.

- Social background: The royal family , e.g. (as) happy as a king	- Social background: A feudal nation in the past, e.g. sướng như vua, quan thấy kiện như kiến thấy mỡ
- Using the image money in idioms, e.g. feel/look like a million dollars	- Using the image money in idioms, e.g. mừng như bắt được của, như bắt được của, sướng bằng trúng số độc đắc, etc.
- Not found	- The feature of country: An agricultural country with a lot of festivals, e.g. mừng như đại hạn gặp mưa, vui như (mỡ, trầy) hội, như xắm bắt (vó) được gậy, etc.

4.1.2. Sadness

Table 4.2: Brief description of the semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in term of sadness

English Semantic Features	Vietnamese Semantic Features
- Relating to the image of something moving downward, e.g. down in the mouth, sink in thought, somebody's face falls, etc.	- Not found
- The nature of sadness is coolness and dryness, e.g. as dry as dust, there wasn't a dry eye in the house	- Relating to the image of “đầu, héo, héo hon, khô héo, nảo, rầu”, e.g. đầu như dưa, héo gan héo ruột, khô héo cả ruột gan, etc.

- Using body parts such as heart, face, eye, leg and throat in idioms. Especially, the organ heart is used a lot. For instance: Sick at heart, break somebody's heart, a long face, there wasn't a dry eye in the house, with somebody's tail between somebody's legs, a lump in somebody's throat, etc.	- Using body parts such as gan/liver, ruột/gut and mặt/face in idioms. The organs gan/liver and ruột/gut are used a lot and we can't meet the organ heart in this case. For instance: Héo gan héo ruột, héo ruột héo gan, tan gan nát ruột, khô héo cả ruột gan, mặt như đưa đám, etc.
- Not found	- The feature of country: An agricultural country. For instance: Buồn như châu (trấu) cắn, rầu như dưa, héo hơn ruột tằm, etc.

4.1.3. Anger

Table 4.3: Brief description of the semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in term of anger

English Semantic Features	Vietnamese Semantic Features
- The nature of anger is not only heat and redness but also violence, e.g. hot under the collar, make somebody's blood boil, more heat than light, see red, bite/snap somebody's head off, burst a blood vessel, drive somebody up the wall, give somebody the evil eye, etc.	- The nature of anger is not only heat and redness but also violence, e.g. sôi gan nổi mặt, đỏ mặt tía tai, mặt đỏ tía tai, nóng gan nóng phổi, mặt đỏ như lửa, máu nóng bốc lên đầu, đập bàn đập ghế, phùng má trợn mắt, chau mày nghiến răng, etc.

- Using body parts in idioms, e.g. be all ears, bite/snap somebody's head off, foaming at the mouth, give somebody the evil eye, jump down somebody's throat, put/stick two fingers up at, sick to somebody's stomach, tread on somebody's toes, wring somebody's neck, etc.	- Using body parts in idioms. The organs like mặt/face, gan/liver and ruột/gut are used a lot in Vietnamese idioms in the term of anger, whereas these don't appear in English ones. For instance: Mắng như tát nước vào mặt, mặt sưng mày sĩa, mặt cách lòng xa, sôi gan nổi mặt, tức ruột cắn gan, đầy gan đầy ruột, tức đầy ruột, etc.
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4.1.4. Fear

Table 4.4: Brief description of the semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in term of fear

English Semantic Features	Vietnamese Semantic Features
- The nature of fear is cold and sometimes dry. For instance: In a cold sweat, get cold feet, get hot and cold, make somebody's blood run cold, send a chill up somebody's spine, break out in a cold sweat, etc.	- The nature of fear is also cold and sometimes dry. For instance: Lạnh gáy, lạnh xương sống, etc.
- Using blood and colour of skin in idioms because when people are fearful, their flood seems to run faster and this makes their skin change colour.	- Also using blood and colour of skin in idioms, e.g. mặt cắt không còn hột máu, mắt (xanh) như chàm đỏ, mặt tái như gà cắt tiết, mặt (mũi) tái xanh tái xám,

For instance: Make somebody's blood freeze, make somebody's blood run cold, sweat blood, as white as a sheet, etc.	mặt trắng như tờ giấy, mặt xanh mày xám, mặt xám mày xanh, tái xanh tái xám, etc.
- Using body parts such as heart, skin, stomach, finger and knee in idioms. The organ heart is used a lot. For instance: Somebody's heart is in somebody's mouth, somebody's heart misses a beat, strike fear/terror into somebody's heart, make somebody's skin crawl, sb's knees are knocking, have butterflies in somebody's stomach, get somebody's fingers burnt, etc.	- Using body parts such as mắt/eye and mặt/face in idioms a lot. For instance: Mắt lơ mày láo, mắt tròn mắt dẹt, mắt trước mắt sau, mắt cắt không còn hột máu, mắt cắt chẳng ra hột máu, mặt tái như gà cắt tiết, mặt trắng như tờ giấy, mặt như chàm đỏ, mặt như đỏ chàm, mặt tái mét nói phét thành thần, etc.
- Social background: Most English people are Christians so the image God appears in the idioms. For instance: God/Heaven helps somebody, put the fear of God into somebody, etc.	- Social background: There are a lot of religions in Vietnam and one of these is Buddhism so there are idioms: Sợ sái mắt thần tài, phù thủy thấy ma, mặt tái mét nói phét thành thần, etc.
- Not found	- The feature of country: An agricultural country so daily images used in idioms. For instance: Bò thấy nhà táng,

	<p>dáo dác như gà mắc đẽ, len lét như chuột ngày, len lét như rắn mồng năm, lấm lét như quạ chui chuồng lợn, etc.</p> <p>- Traditional belief: Vietnamese people believe that in each person exists something called "hồn", "phách" or "vía". Therefore, there are the idioms: Bạt vía kinh hồn, hết hồn hết vía, hồn lạc phách xiêu, hồn xiêu phách lạc, hồn vía lên mây, hú hồn hú vía, khiếp đảm kinh hồn, etc.</p>
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4.2. CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE IDIOMS DENOTING HUMAN FEELINGS IN TERMS OF HAPPINESS, SADNESS, ANGER AND FEAR

4.2.1. Human feelings as a fluid in a container

4.2.1.1. Of happiness

Table 4.5: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting happiness

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Happiness is a fluid in a container.	- Happiness is a fluid in a container.
Idioms	- With preposition: OF	- No prepositions because Vietnamese idioms are mainly set up by bidual structures. - With words: CHÁY, RA, ÚA...

4.2.1.2. *Of sadness*

Table 4.6: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting sadness

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Sadness is a fluid in a container.	- Sadness is a fluid in a container.
Idioms	- With preposition: IN, WITH...	- No prepositions because Vietnamese idioms are mainly set up by bidual structures.

4.2.1.3. *Of anger*

Table 4.7: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting anger

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Anger is a fluid in a container.	- Anger is a fluid in a container.
Idioms	- With preposition: IN, OUT, UP, OVER, INTO...	- No prepositions because Vietnamese idioms are mainly set up by bidual structures.

4.2.1.4. *Of fear*

Table 4.8: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting fear

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Fear is a fluid in a container.	- Fear is a fluid in a container.
Idioms	- With preposition: IN, OUT OF...	- No prepositions because Vietnamese idioms are mainly set up by bidual structures.

4.2.2. **Human feelings as an opponent in a struggle**

4.2.2.1. *Of happiness*

Table 4.9: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting happiness

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Happiness is an opponent in a struggle.	- Not found
Idioms	- More (54 idioms)	- Fewer (48 idioms)

4.2.2.2. *Of sadness*

Table 4.10: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting sadness

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Sadness is an opponent in a struggle.	- Sadness is an opponent in a struggle.
Idioms	- Fewer (35 idioms) - With preposition: INTO	- More (49 idioms) - No prepositions because Vietnamese idioms are mainly set up by bidual structures.

4.2.2.3. *Of anger*

Table 4.11: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting anger

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Anger is an opponent in a struggle.	- Anger is an opponent in a struggle.
Idioms	- More (107 idioms) - With prepositions: ON, OFF, OUT...	- Fewer (51 idioms) - No prepositions because Vietnamese idioms are mainly set up by bidual structures.

4.2.2.4. *Of fear*

Table 4.12: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting fear

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Fear is an opponent in a struggle.	- Fear is an opponent in a struggle.
Idioms	- Fewer (60 idioms)	- More (101 idioms)

4.2.3. **Human feelings as insanity**

4.2.3.1. *Of happiness*

Table 4.13: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting happiness

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Happiness is insanity.	- Happiness is insanity. (Not found)
Idioms	- More (54 idioms)	- Fewer (48 idioms)

4.2.3.2. *Of sadness*

Table 4.14: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting sadness

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Sadness is insanity.	- Sadness is insanity. (Not found)
Idioms	- Fewer (35 idioms)	- More (49 idioms)

4.2.3.3. *Of anger*

Table 4.15: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting anger

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Anger is insanity.	- Anger is insanity.
Idioms	- More (107 idioms)	- Fewer (51 idioms)

4.2.3.4. *Of fear*

Table 4.16: Brief description of the differences between metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting fear

	English	Vietnamese
Conceptual Metaphor	- Fear is insanity.	- Fear is insanity. (Not found)
Idioms	- Fewer (60 idioms)	- More (92 idioms)

4.2.4. **Other conceptual metaphors**

4.2.4.1. *Conceptual metaphors of happiness*

4.2.4.2. *Conceptual metaphors of sadness*

4.2.4.3. *Conceptual metaphors of anger*

4.2.4.4. *Conceptual metaphors of fear*

Table 4.17: A summary of conceptual metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear

TERMS	CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS IN ENGLISH IDIOMS	CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS IN VIETNAMESE IDIOMS
HAPPINESS	-a fluid in a container -an opponent in a struggle -insanity -up -light -an animal that lives well -a rapture	-a fluid in a container -not found -not found -up -light -an animal that lives well -a rapture

SADNESS	-a fluid in a container -an opponent in a struggle -insanity -down -a lack of vitality -not found	-a fluid in a container -an opponent in a struggle -not found -not found -a lack of vitality -a natural force
ANGER	-a fluid in a container -an opponent in a struggle -insanity -a burden -fire -a captive animal -physical annoyance	-a fluid in a container -an opponent in a struggle -insanity -a burden -fire -a captive animal -physical annoyance
FEAR	-a fluid in a container -an opponent in a struggle -insanity -a natural force -a hidden enemy -an illness	-a fluid in a container -an opponent in a struggle -not found -a natural force -a hidden enemy -an illness

CHAPTER 5

**CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1. A SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The study is about an investigation into linguistic features of metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear. We have organized and designed our thesis as follow:

Firstly, we present the rationale, the aims and objectives, the research questions, the scope, the significance and organization of the study in chapter one. Secondly, we present the previous study related to the paper, giving a strong statement of the importance of the thesis and some theoretical backgrounds of the study in chapter two. Next, we present the aims, the objectives of the study, then the methodology, the design of the research, data collection, and data analysis in chapter three. Then, we focus on presenting the semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear and describing analyzing conceptual metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear in chapter four.

Through study, we find that conceptual metaphor participates in process of creating the meaning of the idioms. When definiting conceptual metaphor and theory of consent knowledge, it is easy to infer the idiom's meaning. The analyses in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear show us the similarities and differences between two languages so that we can master two languages better, especially the master of English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.2.1. Implications for learning idioms

Firstly, it would be the best way to learn how and when human feelings idioms from context because human feelings idioms sometimes denote more than one emotional state.

Secondly, learners always encounter idioms and this can be a big problem if they are unfamiliar, so learners should do as many exercises as possible to be familiar with idioms.

Lastly, learners should pay attention to knowledge of the world because it plays an important part in understanding and using idioms.

5.2.2. Implications for teaching idioms

Firstly, teachers should not ask students to learn idioms by heart, they had better encourage students to predict the origin of the idioms, then help students find the meaning of the idioms.

Secondly, teachers should direct that conceptual metaphors and conceptual metonymies join to create meanings of idioms because the exploitation of conceptual metaphors will help students reason the meaning of idioms with high probability.

Lastly, teachers should provide students with knowledge of culture. It is very useful about the idioms relating to cultural particular. In some cases, owing to the differences between two cultures, source-domain is different from target-domain, students are difficult to infer the meaning of the idioms if two domains are similar about culture.

5.3. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The thesis focuses on studying the use of conceptual metaphors in English and Vietnamese idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear. Although we have done our best to find out the similarities and differences in the use of conceptual metaphors for idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of happiness, sadness, anger and fear in English and

Vietnamese, due to the deficiency in materials and time, it goes without saying that there must be some mistakes in this thesis. Besides, we know that this is just a minor part in the research of on conceptual metaphors and there are still more conceptual metaphors for idioms denoting human feelings in the terms of love, pride, shame, lust, surprise, etc. that should be investigated in further researches.