MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
UNIVERSITY OF DANANG

PHẠM THỊ THU HÀ

A STUDY ON LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF WORD GROUPS DENOTING HUMAN INNER FEELINGS IN PUBLISHED DIARIES
(ENGLISH VERSUS VIETNAMESE

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

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

When talking about a diary, we always think of something very secrete and private. The diary is not just understood in terms of content, that is periodic news and thoughts of an individual with high degree of privacy. This means that the writer does not show anyone the product of his or her thoughts for a very long time. The diary, in fact, I am going to approach in this paper is opposed to a journal and a novel, serves the individual but recently has become a public kind of literature – handwriting diary. The following examples are characterized by conceptual metaphor of INNER FEELING IS FIRE:

(1.1)) Hãy dẹp mọi nhớ thương *đang cháy bỏng trong lòng* để tập trung vào công tác.   [60 , p.124]

We can also find this way of expressing anger in verbal groups *rực cháy trong tim, đốt cháy kẻ thù* in (1.3).

(1.2) Còn chúng ta…chúng ta cần phải sống với lửa căm thù *rực cháy trong tim*, phải dùng ngọn lửa ấy *đốt cháy kẻ thù*.   [60, p.76]

Obviously, we can realize their inner feelings of love and anger in those word groups based on our experience. In these cases, the image of **heat** can be found in love and anger in the light of cognitive metaphor, is *fire*. While **heat/fire** does not seem to occur to happiness, sadness, pride, and surprise

In another example of inner feelings of love in "*My War Diary*" [49], a metaphoric device is used to express love as *natural force* in the sense of verbal groups *overflowing with joy* in (1.4), and as *a thief* in verbal groups *completely stole our heart* in (1.5):

(1.4) My whole being was *overflowing with joy*.   [46, p.252]

(1.5) There was one little black chow who *completely stole our heart* and we hate to leave him.   [50, p.23]

From the examples mentioned above, it can be seen that there are many different word groups denoting human inner feelings in diaries. I think it is essential and worthwhile to take more consideration into the syntactic combinations of word groups and their conceptual metaphors for human inner feelings. That is the reason why I decide to do a research on the topic "*A Study on Linguistic Features of Word Groups Denoting Human Inner Feelings in Published Diaries (English versus Vietnamese)*".

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.2.1. Aims of the Study

This study aims at investigating the linguistic features of word groups denoting human inner feelings (HIFs) in published diaries (PDs) written in English and Vietnamese in terms of syntactics and conceptual metaphor.

1.2.2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

- To describe, classify, analyze the syntactic, conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting DHIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese.

- To compare and contrast word groups denoting DHIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese in order to find out the main similarities and differences between them in terms of syntax and conceptual metaphors.

- To suggest some possible solutions for learners' understanding

and translation of word groups denoting DHIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to achieve the above aims and objectives, this thesis tries to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the syntactic, and conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in English?

2. What are the syntactic, and conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in Vietnamese?

3. What are the similarities and differences in term of syntactic and conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese?

1.4. JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Although word groups have been clearly defined as phrases by most linguists, it seems to be something new to those who would like to exploit the use of them in different contexts, especially in natural writing style like diaries, memoirs, chronicles and so on. Therefore, doing a research on these terms of syntax and conceptual metaphor of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs, I wish to bring insights of word groups to English teachers and learners. From which they can use them to enhance the meaning of their words, evoke emotion in the learners and create an image to "paint pictures" for their learners or an image that goes beyond the literal meaning of the words. The result of the study also beneficial to translation of both languages, enhance translators' abilities to use them appropriately in different contexts.

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This thesis limits to the presentation, description and analysis of the syntactic and conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese. Moreover, the study is mainly restricted to some basic types of human inner feelings with high occurrence frequency in PDs, consisting of "*happiness, love, pride, anger, fear* and *sadness"* in the frame of syntax and conceptual metaphor.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1,   INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2,   LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Chapter 3,   RESEARCH DESIGN and METHODOLOGY

Chapter 4,   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Chapter 5,   CONCLUSIONS-IMPLICATIONS-LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW
AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. OVERVIEW

2.2. PREVIOUS STUDIES RELATED TO THE TOPIC

Linguistically, Kövecses [7] has done his research on eight basic human emotion: happiness, love, pride, sadness, anger, shame, surprise, and fear in term of conceptual metaphor. Some studies done by Phạm Thanh Mỹ [14] Trần Thị Thu Hà [4], Huỳnh Cát Trinh [20], Hồ Trịnh Quỳnh Thư [19], Đặng Vương Hưng [29] relating to inner

feelings.

2.3. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.3.1 Conceptual Metaphor

2.3.1.1. Definition

2.3.1.2. Classification of Conceptual Metaphor

a. Structural metaphors

b. Orientational metaphors

c. Ontological metaphors

d. Container metaphors (conduit metaphor)

2.3.1.3. Conceptual Metaphoric Domains

a. Source domain

b. Target domain

2.3.1.4. Conceptual Metaphor as a Sets of Mappings

2.3.2. Word Groups

2.3.2.1. Definition

2.3.2.2. Classification

2.3.3. Emotion and Inner Feelings

2.3.3.1. Emotion

2.3.3.2. Inner Feelings

2.3.4. Definition of Diaries

2.4. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

3.1. OVERVIEW

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is the plan and structure of investigation, conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. This plan is

the overall scheme or programme of the research. It includes outline of what the study will concern, from writing the hypotheses and the operational implication to the final analysis. It will be applied during the investigation in order to answer the research questions, and aims to ensure that answers to questions are accurate ones. The qualitative and quantitative research designs are now briefly elucidated.

3.3. SAMPLING

The research population included 300 samples of word groups denoting HIFs (150 Vietnamese ones and 150 English ones) extracted from PDs written in English and Vietnamese. The data resources involve published diaries of war in English and in Vietnamese, which are written by native writers, not translational versions.

Firstly in English, some war diaries of the soldiers such as Downing, G. A., Hamilton, R. G. A, Leppelmen, J., Meyer, D and West, B., Ronnau, C., Scott, R., Waddington, M. K., Watkins, J. R., Woods, M. were exploited

Table 3.1.English corpus analyzed in the study

No.	Works	Samples analysed
1.	Downing's Civil War Diary	3
2.	The War Diary of the Master of Belhave	14
3.	Death in the Jungle: Diary of a Navy Seal	45
4.	Into the Fire: A Firsthand Account of the Most Extraordinary Battle in the Afghan War	7
5.	Blood Trails: The Combat Diary of a Foot Soldier in Vietnam	12

6.	A Soldier's Diary	15
7.	My War Diary	10
8.	Vietnam: No regrets: One Soldier's "Tour of Duty"	10
9.	My War Diary	34
	Total	**150**

Secondly in Vietnamese, the war diaries of some soldiers are respectively examined.

Table 3.2. Vietnamese corpus analyzed in the study

No	Works	Samples analysed
1.	Nhật ký Đặng Thùy Trâm	85
2.	Tài hoa Ra Trận	21
3.	Tháng Ngày Thương nhớ	7
4.	Tôi là Người May mắn	3
5.	Bão Lửa Cầu Vồng	8
6.	Trở về trong Giấc mơ	16
7.	Nhật ký Vũ Xuân	3
8.	Trời xanh Không Biên giới	7
	Total	**150**

3.4. DATA COLLECTION

About 300 samples of the study were word groups denoting HIFs selected from PDs of war in English and in Vietnamese written by native diarists, not translational versions. They have been selected, gathered and classified according to the syntactic and and conceptual metaphor features to ensure the reliability of the statical frequency. 300 word groups denoting HIFs have been investigated, half of them are English samples and the rest are Vietnamese ones. After being

processed, and analyzed, these word groups were arranged in groups of inner feelings so that they are easily picked out in the study process.

3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

As mentioned in chapter 2, Kössecve [11] took the set of emotion which includes "anger, fear, happiness, sadness, love, lust, pride, shame, and surprise" the most common. So I would like to choose 6 ones as the basic foundation for most common inner feelings in war diaries to examine in the research. They were *"love, happiness, pride, fear, anger and sadness"* in English and *"yêu, hạnh phúc, tự hào, sợ hãi, giận dữ và buồn"* in Vietnamese.

After finishing random collection of the data, the study started working with them by classifying, describing and analyzing them to find out the most distinguished syntactic and conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese in order as follows:

Firstly, the samples used for the data collection and data analysis were the word groups denoting HIFs which included nominal groups, verbal groups, adjectival groups and prepositional groups in English, and nominal groups, verbal groups, adjectival groups in Vietnamese. Accordingly, the data were sorted into categories of inner feelings. All of them were grouped in syntactic categories for analyzing to find out the similarities and differences of word groups s between English and Vietnamese. Next, they were set in a list in the order of occurrence frequency.

Secondly, on the basis of these grouped types of inner feelings, a process of analysis was carried out to classify them into different

types of conceptual metaphors revealed in different contexts as sets of mapping such as SAD IS DOWN expressed in "I'm felling *down*", "I'm *depressed*", "I *fell into a depression*" and so on. From that, their conceptual metaphoric characteristics were drawn out. After that, a statistics of occurrence frequency was presented and some meaningful conclusions were withdrawn.

Lastly, from those conclusions, some similarities and differences of word groups denoting HIFs written in PDs between English and Vietnamese were provided.

3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

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Lastly, from those conclusions, some similarities and differences of word groups denoting HIFs written in PDs between English and Vietnamese were provided.

3.6. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

The steps to carry out this study were as follows:

- Reading all available materials to choose the most interesting topics which have not been studied previously to do research. This included selecting the relevant materials such as books, thesis, researches as well as surfing on the Internet to find out English and Vietnamese materials concerning to the topic in English and Vietnamese language.

- Picking out a sufficient amount of samples selectively 300 samples in both languages were collected.

- Analyzing and classifying data into categories into syntactic and conceptual metaphoric features.

- Making a comparison and contrast to draw the similarities and differences of word groups denoting HIFs between English and Vietnamese in PDs in these above areas.

- Discussing the findings.

- Suggesting some implications for teaching, learning and translating word groups in English and Vietnamese.

3.7. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

In terms of reliability, the data for this study, as mentioned above

were mainly collected from PDs of wars written in English and Vietnamese. In addition, any information quoted in this study was exactly the same as the original materials with clear references of its author(s), the name of publishers, the time and place of publication as well as the page numbers where the information is extracted. Therefore, both data and the background for the study are reliable.

In terms of validity, all samples of English and Vietnamese word groups were drawn from published diaries. And all of word groups analyzed in this study were truly representative. Furthermore, the collected word groups were always compared with the results from the theoretical background to ensure the quality of the study.

3.8. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 4
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. OVERVIEW

4.2. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF WORD GROUPS DENOTING HUMAN INNER FEELINGS IN PUBLISHED DIARIES WRITTEN IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. Syntactic Features of English Word Groups Denoting Human Inner Feelings in Published Diaries

4.2.1.1. Word Group "X+Head+Ø"

4.2.1.2. Word Groups "Ø + Head + Y"

4.2.1.3. Word Groups "X + Head + Y"

4.2.2. Syntactic Features of Vietnamese Word Groups Denoting Human Inner Feelings in Published Diaries

4.2.2.1. Word Group "X + Head + Ø"

4.2.2.2. Word Groups "Ø+ Head + Y"

4.2.2.3. Word Group "X + Head + Y"

Table 4.1. A Summary of Syntactic Features of Word Groups
Denoting Word Groups Denoting HIFs in PDs
(English versus Vietnamese)

Language / Word Groups	ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
"X + Head + Ø"		
Nominal groups	Art(+Adj)+Head N	Num+Head N
	Poss.Adj+Adj+Head N	Quan+Head N
		N+ Head N
Verbal groups	Aux+Head V	Adv+Head V
		Adv+Adv+Head V
Adjectival groups	Adv+Head Adj	Adv+ Head Adj
Prepositional groups		
"Ø + Head + Y"		
Nominal groups	Head N+PG	Head N+N/Adj/AG/NG
		Head N+Adj+Pron
		HeadN+Adj(+Prep)+NNG
		HeadN+AG+Prep+Pron
Verbal groups	Head V+Adj/AG/NG	Head V+Adv(+Adj)
	Head V+N+PG	Head V+Adv+NG/AG
	Head V+Adv+AG/PG	Head V+Adv+Prep+NG
	Head V+Pron+Prep+Adv	HeadV+Adj+Adv+Prep+N
		Head V+Subject predicate cluster (NG+VG)

Adjectival groups	Head+PG	Head Adj(+Prep)+NG
Prepositional groups	Head+NG	
"X + Head + Y"		
Nominal groups	Art+Adj+HeadN+PG+ R.clause	Pron+Head N+AG
	Art+Adj+Head N+VG/PG	Quan+Head N+Adj
	Art/Det+Head N+PG	Quan+Head N+AG/VG
		Quan+HeadN+Prep+NG
		Adv+Head N+VG
Verbal groups	Aux+Quan+Head V+PG	Adv+Head V+Adj/Adv/N
	Aux+Head V+PG/NG	Adv+Prep+Adv+HeadV+NG
	Aux+Head V+Pron+PG	Adv+HeadV+Prep+NG/Pron
	Aux1+Aux2+Head V+PG	Adv+Adv+HeadV+Prep+N
	Aux+Adv+HeadV1+Pre+ Conj+HeadV2+Pron+PG	Adv+V+HeadV+NG+Prep+N
	Adv+Head V+PG	AG+Head V+V+Adv
Adjectival groups	Aux+Head Adj+PG	Adv+Head Adj+AG
		Adv+Head Adj+N
		Adv+Adv+Head Adj+Pron+Adv +Pron
		Adv+Head Adj+Prep+Num+N
Prepositional groups		

Chart 4.1 below gives us a more detail of syntactic features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese.

Chart 4.1: The Relative Frequency of Syntactic Categories of Word Groups Denoting HIFs in PDs (English and Vietnamese)

4.2.3. Syntactic Similarities and Differences between WGsDHIF in PDs written in English and Vietnamese

4.2.3.1. Similarities

4.2.3.2. Differences

4.3. CONCEPTUAL METAPHORIC FEATURES OF WORD GROUPS DENOTING HUMAN INNER FEELINGS IN PUBLISHED DIARIES WRITTEN IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.3.1. Conceptual Metaphorical Features of Word Groups Denoting "Love"

4.3.1.1. Love is a Dubstance in a Container

4.3.1.2. Love is Fire

4.3.1.3. Love is Insanity

4.3.1.4. Love is a Britle Object

4.3.1.5. Love is a Valuable Object/a Hidden Object

4.3.1.6. Love is a Physical Damage

4.3.1.7. Love is War

4.3.1.8. Love is a Kourney

4.3.2. Conceptual Metaphorical Features of Word Groups Denoting "Happiness"

4.3.2.1. Happiness is up

4.3.2.2. Happiness is a Force

4.3.2.3. Happiness is a Substance in a Container

4.3.2.4. Happiness is Insanity

4.3.2.5. Happiness is Rapture/high

4.3.2.6. Happiness is Thirst

4.3.2.7. Happiness is War

4.3.2.8. Happiness is Fruit

4.3.2.9. Happiness is a Pleasurable Physical Sensation

4.3.3. Conceptual Metaphorical Features of Word Groups Denoting "Pride"

4.3.3.1. Pride is War

4.3.3.2. Pride is a Valuable Object

4.3.4. Conceptual Metaphorical Features of Word Groups Denoting "Anger"

4.3.4.1. Anger is a Substance in a Container

4.3.4.2. Anger is Fire

4.3.4.3. Anger is Insanity

4.3.5. Conceptual Metaphorical Features of Word Groups denoting "Fear"

4.3.5.1. Fear is is a Container

4.3.5.2. Fear is a Force

4.3.5.4. Fear is an Illness

4.3.5.5. Fear is Cold

4.3.5.6. Fear is a Social Superior

4.3.5.7. Fear is Dark

4.3.5.8. Fear is a Separation of Two Complementary Parts

4.3.5.9. Fear is a Tormentor

4.3.6. Conceptual Metaphorical Features of Word Groups Denoting "Sadness"

4.3.6.1. Sadness is a Substance in a Container

4.3.6.4. Sadness is an Opponent in a Struggle

4.3.6.5. Sadness is a Supernatural being

4.3.6.6. Sadness is a Natural Force

4.3.6.7. Sadness is Down

4.3.6.8. Sadness is an Illness

4.3.6.9. Sadness is a Burden

4.3.6.10. Sadness is Cold

Table 4.2. A Summary of Conceptual Metaphoric Features of Word Groups Denoting HIFs in PDs (English versus Vietnamese)

INNER FEELINGS / METAPHOR CONCEPTS	LOVE		HAPPINESS		PRIDE		ANGER		FEAR		SADNESS	
	E	V	E	V	E	V	E	V	E	V	E	V
INSANITY	+	+	+				+					
A BRITLE OBJECT		+										
A VALUABLE OBJECT (A HIDDEN OBJECT)		+			+	+						
A PHYSICAL DAMAGE		+										
WAR	+	+	+		+	+						
A JOURNEY	+	+										

RAPTURE/HIGH			+									
COLD									+	+		+
ILLNESS									+		+	+
A BURDEN											+	+
THIRST				+								
FRUIT				+								
DARK									+			
A PLEASURABLE PHYSICAL SENSATION			+	+								
A SEPARATION OF TWO COMPLEMENTARY PARTS									+			
A SOCIAL SUPERIOR									+			
UP			+									
DOWN											+	+
A NATURAL FORCE			+	+					+		+	+
A PHYSICAL FORCE			+						+			
A CAPTIVE ANIMAL									+			
A TORMENTOR									+			
SUPENATURAL BEING											+	+
FIRE		+					+	+				
AN OPPONENT IN A STRUGGLE											+	+
A FLUID IN A CONTAINER		+	+	+			+	+			+	+
AN OBJECT IN A CONTAINER			+	+			+				+	+
A CONTAINER	+						+		+			

Table 4.3. Occurrence Frequency of Conceptual Metaphoric Features of Word Groups Denoting HIFs in PDs (English versus Vietnamese)

INNER FEELINGS / METAPHOR CONCEPTS	Occurrence — Percentage (%)											
	LOVE		HAPPINESS		PRIDE		ANGER		FEAR		SADNESS	
	E.	V.	E.	V.	E.	V.	E.	V.	E.	V.	E.	V.
INSANITY	5	1	1				6					
	3.33	0.67	0.67				4.0					
A BRITLE OBJECT		1										
		0.67										
A VALUABLE OBJECT (A HIDDEN OBJECT)		2			4	2						
		1.33			0.27	1.33						
A PHYSICAL DAMAGE		2										
		1.33										
WAR	1	7			4	5	12					
	0.67	4.67			0.27	3.33	8.0					
A JOURNEY	1	6										
	0.67	4.0										
RAPTURE/HIGH			2									
			1.33									
COLD									4	6		6
									0.27	4.0		4.0
AN ILLNESS									2		6	9
									1.33		4.0	6.0
A BURDEN											1	11
											0.67	7.33

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11
THIRST			1								
			0.67								
FRUIT			1								
			0.67								
DARK								2			
								1.33			
A PLEASURABLE PHYSICAL SENSATION		5	2								
		3.33	1.33								
A SEPARATION OF TWO COMPLEMENTARY PARTS								1			
								0.67			
A SOCIAL SUPERIOR								1			
								0.67			
UP			3								
			2.0								
DOWN										10	3
										6.67	2.0
A NATURAL FORCE		1	3					3		1	7
		0.67	2.0					2.0		0.67	4.67
A PHYSICAL FORCE		1						5			
		0.67						3.33			
A CAPTIVE ANIMAL								7			
								4.67			
A TORMENTOR								2			
								1.33			
A SUPERNATURAL BEING								5		3	2
								3.33		2.0	1.33
FIRE		4					2	5			

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11
	0.27					1.33	3.33				
AN OPPONENT IN A STRUGGLE										3	4
										2.0	0.27
A FLUID IN A CONTAINER	8	2	4			2	3			2	2
	5.33	1.33	0.27			1.33	2.0			1.33	1.33
AN OBJECT IN A CONTAINER	4	2	2	2		3		4		3	1
	0.27	1.33	1.33	1.33		2.0		0.27		2.0	0.67
A CONTAINER	2					2		5			
	1.33					1.33		3.33			

The following chart gives more systematic information of conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese.
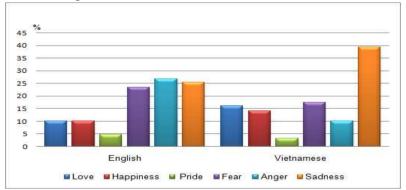

Chart 4.2: The Relative Frequency of Conceptual Metaphorical of Word Groups Denoting HIFs in PDs (English and Vietnamese)

4.3.7. Conceptual Metaphorical Similarities and Differences between WGsDHIF in PDs written in English and Vietnamese

4.3.7.1. Similarities

4.3.7.2. Differences

4.4. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSIONS - IMPLICATIONS - LIMITATIONS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. OVERVIEW

5.2. CONCLUSIONS

For the syntactic features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs in English and Vietnamese, we dealt with many different types of collocations of word groups denoting HIFs. One of the most prominent characteristics of word groups denoting HIFs existing in English and Vietnamese relates to verbal groups, in which, the verbal groups in Vietnamese accounts for the highest rate in occurrence frequency in the corpus.The next prominent characteristic is that word groups denoting HIFs in PDs in both languages are manifested by such structures as "X+Head+Ø", "Ø+Head+Y" and "X+Head+Y", although the number of these combinations in Vietnamese was bigger as compared with that in English. Besides, an adjective can be found following a head verb in a verbal group in Vietnamese while a head verb in English can combine with a nominal group or a prepositional groups standing in front of it. Finally, the last difference detected in this aspect is the prepositional groups denoting HIFs in PDs does not appear in PDs written in Vietnamese.

For the conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs in English and Vietnamese, both English and Vietnamese authors used a variety of conceptual metaphors to express their inner feelings. Word groups denoting HIFs in PDs in English and Vietnamese share some conceptual metaphoric features. However, there are still some differences between them that can be

clearly and separately distinguished. Some conceptual metaphors or mapping types in English word groups carry in themselves some certain source domains which can not be applied in Vietnamese ones.

5.3. IMPLICATIONS

This thesis is done in the hope that syntactic and conceptual metaphoric features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs in English and Vietnamese may be useful for teachers, learners and translators in which they can orient themselves in language learning, teaching and translating.

First of all, the so-called word groups and phrases syntactically are not different, as mentioned chapter 2, though it is sometimes difficult to define a word group and a type of word groups in a sentence, especially in Vietnamese because the collocations of word types and their order in a corpus can change a word from this type of word into the other. It is also necessary to distinguish the differences in the combination of words to form word groups between English and Vietnamese, English word group collocations have stable structures while these are very multiple and changeable in Vietnamese.

Secondly, conceptual metaphors, as a central point, used in the war diaries in English and in Vietnamese are revealed in the thesis. And the findings of the thesis are hoped to make a modest contribution to better understanding and more effective use of conceptual metaphors by language users, especially writers or poets, since the findings provide a background to how conceptual metaphors can be formed. It is clear that these writers seem to cherish their own inner feelings quite different and experienced their lives in

different wars. So, they employed conceptual metaphors in different ways in particular contexts in their diaries. However, the combination of conceptual metaphor in their works have created a strong impression and a special attention to readers. Thus, this study, based on the features revealed, is expected to be an impetus encouraging writers to invent as many unexpected, impressive combinations of conceptual metaphors as possible to devote the best works for readers. Besides, writers of each language can learn the ways of forming conceptual metaphors in their languages.

On the other hand, this study is also a very useful discovery for language learners in understanding and using conceptual metaphors in literary works as well as in daily conversations. This may enable them to find out some specific rules to identify how words are collocated in perceiving the messages conveyed by writers.

Finally, the study proves to be a trustful reference for translators who wish to render perfect translations. And the perfection of a genre of work like dairy lies in the scruffy, incoherent writing without editing. The authors' inner feelings expressed by various conceptual metaphors emerged as an element in nature. The translators, therefore, have to find ways to identify in detail just what the conceptual metaphors are, which context does each metaphor concept involve, which set of correspondences mapping the connection between source domains and target domains, then basing on the mapping to find the features transferred from source domain to target domain. The syntactic features help translators identify the Heads of word groups and decide which words to go first and what is next, either.

5.4. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In spite of a great effort that has been made, some of the limitations of this study cannot certainly be avoided. Firstly, the data sources like inner feelings in diaries are the new ones because private diaries written in Vietnamese by most of Vietnamese soldiers in the American anti-war have been published in recent years with a small quantity. Therefore, there has not been many materials on the problem under investigation, especially books on war diaries available in English to deepen our source of reference for the study. As a result, we have only finally collected a moderate number of data of not more than 300 word groups denoting HIFs in both languages to investigate the problem stated, which may make a challenge for us to reach to a much more convincing conclusion. Secondly, the data chosen for the study were deeply limited to only two aspects of linguistic features which were syntax and conceptual metaphor of word groups. Finally, due to the limited sources of examples serving as the data for the study, some parts of the study have not accomplished a satisfactory depth as they should.

5.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

This thesis has focused only on studying the syntactic and conceptual metaphorical features of word groups denoting HIFs in PDs written in English and Vietnamese to find out the similarities and differences of groups denoting HIFs in two languages. Therefore, there are still some topics related to this problem for further researches:

- A study on pragmatic features of word groups denoting human inner feelings in memoirs (English versus Vietnamese).

- A study on linguistic features of word groups denoting human inner feelings in poems, literary works, short stories.