

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
UNIVERSITY OF DANANG

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**A STUDY ON IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
CONTAINING THE WORD “WATER” IN
ENGLISH AND “NƯỚC” IN VIETNAMESE**

Field : The English Language

Code : 60.22.15

**MASTER THESIS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND HUMANITIES
(A SUMMARY)**

Danang, 2013

**The study has been completed at College of Foreign Languages,
University of Danang**

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The thesis was orally defended at the Examining Committee

Time : June 9th , 2013

Venue : University of Danang

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Each nation has its own language. People naturally speak the language spoken by their forefathers. However, English has had worldwide recognition for ages and becomes the most popular language. Especially, in open-door period and the trend towards internationalization, English has become an essential tool in international communication and integration. Therefore, the need for learning English is increasing not only in quantity but also in quality. Apart from learning practical English for daily communication, for future jobs, for professional advancement, or for knowledge about England - its people, customs and culture – learners study the theory of its language to get a thorough insight into the language. Thanks to this language, we can belong to the world as well as to our own country, and especially using idioms is very important in everyday communication for the following reasons.

Firstly, idiomatic expressions play an important part in a language both in written and spoken forms. The most effective and interesting way in communication is using idiomatic expressions because they contain not only the literal meanings but the figurative and expensive meaning as well. They are an integral part of a language and they make the language more beautiful and dynamic. In English the demand for using idiomatic expressions is becoming higher because it is spoken all over the world.

Secondly, idiomatic expressions cause us many difficulties in communication. Though idioms help speakers and writer communicate more effectively and make the language more

interesting, they are not easy at all for everyone to use and master idioms appropriately. Listeners and readers also find it really hard to understand idioms because their meanings cannot often be deduced from the individual components. Idioms are used both in written and spoken language to emphasize meanings and make our observation, judgment and explanations more lively and interesting, so they have aesthetic function. In other words, they are really useful tools for communicating a great deal of meaning in just a few words. For example, to express a difficult situation that is hard to deal with the English people often say **“to be in deep water”** or to be critical of a plan that others thought was exciting or great they would like to say **“to pour cold water on something”**. If we want to indicate that someone feels awkward or uncomfortable because he is in a situation which he has not experienced before, we use the idioms **“To be like a fish out of water”**. If we want to talk about floating life, the Vietnamese say **“bọt nước cánh bèo”**. We are attracted by the questions how and why idioms differ from each other between English and Vietnamese in case of idioms containing the word **“water”**.

For these reasons above, I have decided to do research into the topic entitled **“A study on idiomatic expressions containing the word ”water” in English and “nước” in Vietnamese”** with a strong. I desire to help learners to achieve proper comprehension and usage of English idioms containing the word “water” in English and “nước” in Vietnamese.

1.2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. Aims

The study is aimed at finding out the syntactic and semantic characteristics of English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese. More importantly, it provides Vietnamese learners of English with a basic knowledge of the field and enables them to deeply understand, effectively and naturally, use idioms in listening, speaking, reading and writing. To some extent, they can be better aware of the beauty of English.

1.3.2. Objectives

- Identify and describe the syntactic features of English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese.

- Identify and describe the semantic features of English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese.

- To offer some implications for teaching and learning English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

We wish to confine ourselves to studying idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese in terms of syntactic and semantic features. The similarities and dissimilarities in syntactic and semantic features withdrawn from the study could not be explained on the basis of the cultural features of the languages in comparison.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the syntactic and semantic characteristics of English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese?

2. What are the similarities and differences between English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese in terms of syntax and semantics?

3. What are some suggestions for teaching and learning English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese?

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The research includes five chapters as follows:

Chapter 1: “Introduction

Chapter 2: “Literature Review and Theoretical Background”

Chapter 3: “Research Design and Methodology”

Chapter 4: “Findings and Discussion”

Chapter 5: “Conclusion and Recommendation”

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW
AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. AN OVERVIEW TO THE PREVIOUS STUDIES RELATED TO THE RESEARCH

Up to now, there have been many researchers who pay attention to idioms. Mc Marie with “English Idiom and How to Use them” (published in 1909), is considered among the first authors to study on the field of English Idioms. Other authors include Smith with “Idioms” (1922), Collins with “A book of English Idioms with Explanation” (published in 1958), Broke with “Idioms for Everyday Use” (published in 1994), Cowries, Martin and Cairo with “Oxford Dictionary of Current idiomatic English” (published in 1994), Quick, Douglas Bibber, Rod Bonito and many other authors with “Longman Idiom Dictionary” ” (published in 1998), Teachers and Researchers from Cambridge University with “Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms” (published in 1999). Idioms also attract the attention of many Vietnamese researchers Nguyễn Lực, Lương Văn Đăng, are two authors who made a significant contribution in the field of Vietnamese idioms. They wrote “Thành Ngữ Tiếng Việt” which is a collection of Vietnamese idioms arranged in alphabetical order with clear explanations and examples extracted from Vietnamese novels, newspapers and magazines.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Definition of Idioms

As for F.R.Palmer [27], “an idiom is an expression whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meaning of its parts”.

2.2.2. Idiomatic expressions containing the word “Water”

a. Definition of “water”

+ Word- classes

“Water” belongs to different word classes depending on the meaning, form and position of the word in a sentence.

“Water” is a verb, such as “*water down*” or “*water something down*”.

“Water” is a noun as in “*in hot water*”.

+ The meaning of “water”

“Water” is used to denote a situation that somebody deals with in life.

In addition, “water” is used to indicate the quantity or frequency of doing something.

Or “water” is used to express the quantity of doing something,

b. Definition of idiomatic expressions containing the word “Water”

EIW are a special kind of idioms in which the word “water” is a key word. In addition, EIW are one specific group of idioms that demonstrate the way people use EIW in set expressions and how they associate EIW with other things in the world.

2.2.3. Main features of idioms

a. Characteristics of English Idioms

+ Structural Features

An idiom is a fixed group of words. Each word is regarded as a component of an idiom. An idiom can consist of at least two components. Between them, it is impossible to add any other word.

+ Semantic features

According to Grains and Redman [22], “semantic opacity” or “semantic ambiguity” can be considered as one of the characteristic features of idioms.

2.2.4. Idioms and Other Language Units

a. Idioms and phrases

b. Idioms and Collocations

c. Idioms and Proverbs

2.2.5. Concepts of Semantic Fields

The term “Semantic Field” or “Semantic Domain” is used alternatively for the term “lexical field” or “lexical set”.

Crystal [14, p.104] defines “a semantic and lexical field” as “a named area of meaning in which lexemes interrelate and define each other in specific ways”, such as the field of “fruit” comprises the lexemes: apple, orange, banana, pear, peach...

2.3. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

Syntactic, semantic similarities and differences of EIW and their Vietnamese equivalents will be discovered based on the description, contrast, induction, deduction. The qualitative research design is used and supported by an empirical study of data collected.

3.2. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the descriptive, contrastive, deductive, inductive and equivalent translational methods are used for finding out the syntactic characteristics of EIW and “nước” in Vietnamese.

3.3. PROCEDURES

3.4. SAMPLING

I choose the samples based on the following criteria:

- I collect the idioms in English.
- I collect EIW and “nước” in Vietnamese from dictionaries and websites on the internet.
- I choose English idiomatic expressions which contain the word “water” and “nước” in Vietnamese.

3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

3.6. INSTRUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

3.7. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

3.7.1. Reliability

3.7.2. Validity

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF EIW AND “NƯỚC” IN VIETNAMESE

4.1.1. Phrase structures

a. Verb Phrases

+ English:

[1] Verb + Noun/NP/Adv.P (muddy the waters)

[2] Verb + Noun/NP +Adv (cut someone's water off)

[3] Verb + Someone/Something + Adv

(blow something/somebody out of the water)

[4] Verb + Prepositional Phrase (go through fire and water)

[5] To be +Prepositional Phrase (to be in low water)

+ Vietnamese

[1] V + Noun/ NP+ V + Noun/NP (Ăn cỗ đi trước lội nước đi sau, bán nước buôn dân)

[2] Verb + Như + Noun/NP (ăn ở như bát nước đầy)

[3] Verb + Như + Noun + Verb (dâng lên như nước vỡ bờ)

[4] Verb/VP + Noun/NP (Cười ra nước mắt, dội nước lạnh)

[5] Verb + Như + Verb + Noun/NP (mưa như trút nước)

Table 4.1 Verb phrase structures of English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

	ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
VERB PHRASE	[1] Verb + Noun/NP/Adv.P	[1] Verb + Noun/ NP+ Verb + Noun/ NP
	[2] Verb + Noun / Noun Phrase +Adverb	[2] Verb + Như + Noun/Noun Phrase
	[3] Verb + Someone / Something +Adverb	[3] Verb + Như + Noun + Verb
	[4] Verb + Prepositional Phrase	[4] Verb/ Verb Phrase + Noun/Noun Phrase
	[5] To Be +Prepositional Phrase	[5] Verb + Như + Verb + Noun/Noun Phrase

b. Noun Phrases

+ English

[6] Adj + Noun (murky waters, uncharted waters)

[7] Adj + Noun + Prepositional Phrase (big drink of water)

[8] Adj + Noun and Adj + Noun (deep water and hot fire)

[9] (Art) Noun/NP + Prep + Noun/NP (water under the
bridge, water over the dam)

[10] Noun/NP + and + Noun/NP (bread and water)

[11] Noun + Prepositional Phrase (water under the bridge)

[12] Noun/Gerund + Noun (water table, water proof)

+ Vietnamese:

[6] Như + Noun + Verb + Noun/NP (như cá gặp nước)

[7] Như + Noun + Với + Noun (như cá với nước)

[8] Như + Noun/NP (như nước thủy triều)

[9] Noun Phrase + Noun Phrase (cơm gỏi nước sông)

[10] Noun + Adj + Noun + Adj (ao tù nước đọng)

Table 4.2 Noun phrase structures of English idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

	ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
NOUN PHRASES	[6] Adjective + Noun	[6] Như + Noun + Verb + Noun/Noun Phrase
	[7] Adjective + Noun + Prepositional Phrase	[7] Như + Noun + Với + Noun
	[8] Adjective + Noun and Adjective + Noun	[8] Như + Noun/Noun Phrase
	[9] (Article) Noun/NP + Prep + Noun/NP	[9] Noun Phrase + Noun Phrase
	[10] Noun/NP + and + Noun/NP	[10] Noun + Adj + Noun + Adj
	[11] Noun + Prepositional Phrase	X
	[12] Noun/Gerund + Noun	X

c. Adjective Phrases

+ English:

[13] Adj + Prepositional Phrase (dead in the water)

[14] Adj + as + Noun/Noun Phrase

+ Vietnamese:

[11] Adj + Noun + Adj + Noun (đục nước béo cò)

[12] Adj + Noun + Verb + Noun (đục nước thả câu)

[13] Adj/Adj.P+ như + Noun/NP (lạnh như nước đá)

[14] Adj + Noun (sạch nước cân)

[15] Adjective + như + Noun + verb (đông như nước chảy)

Table 4.3 Adjective phrase structures of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

	ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
ADJECTIVE PHRASES	[13] Adj + Prepositional Phrase	[11] Adjective + Noun + Adjective + Noun
	[14] Adj + as + Noun/Noun Phrase	[12] Adj + Noun + Verb + Noun
	X	[13] Adjective/Adj.P+ Như + Noun/NP
	X	[14] Adj + Noun
	X	[15] Adjective + như + Noun + verb

d. Prepositional Phrases

+ English:

[15] Prep + Adj + Noun (in deep water)

[16] Prep + Noun Phrase (of the first water)

[17] Prep + Noun and Noun (through hell and high water)

[18] Prep + Noun + Prepositional Phrase (like a fish out of water)

+ Vietnamese

The structures of prepositional phrases in Vietnamese do not contain in idiomatic expressions in Vietnamese, just in English.

Table 4.4 Prepositional phrase structures of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

	ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	[15] Preposition + Adjective + Noun	X
	[16] Preposition + Noun P	X
	[17] Preposition + Noun and Noun	X
	[18] Prep + Noun + Prepositional Phrase	X

4.1.2. Sentence Structures

a. Simple Sentences

+ English

[19] S + Verb + C (blood is thicker than water)

+ Vietnamese

[16] S + Verb + O (chuồn chuồn đập nước)

[17] S + Verb + A (nước mắt chảy quanh)

b. Compound sentences

+ English

[20] S + Aux + V + O + A, Conj + S + Aux + V + O + V

(you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink)

[21] S + A + V + O, Conj + S + V + A (you never miss the water till the well runs dry)

[22] S + Aux + V + A +Relative Pronoun + V + C (mill cannot grind with water that is past)

+ Vietnamese

[18] S + V, S + V (nước chảy đá mòn)

Table 4.5 Sentence Structures of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

	Patterns	English		Vietnamese	
		Number	%	Number	%
Simple Sentences	S + Verb + C	1	20	X	X
	S + Verb + O	X	X	4	66.7
Compound Sentences	S + Verb, S + Verb	X	X	2	33.3
	S + Aux + Verb + O + A, Conj + S + Aux + Verb + O + Verb	1	20	X	X
	S + A + Verb + O, Conj + S + Verb + A	1	20	X	X
	S + Aux + Verb + A +Relative Pronoun + Verb + C	1	20	X	X
Total		5	100%	6	100%

4.1.3. The Structure of English idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” and Vietnamese ones containing the word “nước”.

a. Parallel structures

Sound Repetition

Rhyming Repetition

Accent Repetition

b. Comparative Structures

Table 4.6 A Summary of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese in Grammatical Patterns

		ENGLISH	VIETNAMESE
Phrase Structures	VP	[1] Verb + Noun / Noun Phrase/ Adv.P	[1] Verb + Noun/ NP+ Verb + Noun/ NP
		[2] Verb + Noun / Noun Phrase +Adverb	[2] Verb + Như + Noun/Noun Phrase
		[3] Verb + Someone / Something +Adverb	[3] Verb + Như + Noun + Verb
		[4] Verb + Prepositional Phrase	[4] Verb/ Verb Phrase + Noun/Noun Phrase
		[5] To Be +Prepositional Phrase	[5] Verb + Như + Verb + Noun/Noun Phrase
	NP	[6] Adjective + Noun	[6] Như + Noun + Verb + Noun/Noun Phrase
		[7] Adjective + Noun + Prepositional Phrase	[7] Như + Noun + Với + Noun
		[8] Adj + Noun and Adj + Noun	[8] Như + Noun/Noun Phrase

		[9] (Article) Noun/NP + Prep + Noun/NP	[9] Noun Phrase + Noun Phrase
		[10] Noun/NP + and + Noun/NP	[10] Noun + Adj +Noun + Adj
		[11] Noun + Prepositional Phrase	X
		[12] Noun/Gerund + Noun	X
	ADJ. P	[13] Adj + Prepositional Phrase	[11] Adjective + Noun + Adjective + Noun
		[14] Adj + as + Noun/Noun Phrase	[12] Adj + Noun + Verb + Noun
		X	[13] Adjective/Adj.P+ Nhur + Noun/NP
		X	[14] Adj + Noun
		X	[15] Adjective + nhur + Noun + verb
	PREP.P	[15] Preposition + Adjective + Noun	X
		[16] Preposition + Noun Phrase	X
		[17] Preposition + Noun and Noun	X
		[18] Preposition + Noun +Prepositional Phrase	X

Sentence Structures	Simple Sentences	[19] S + Verb + O	[16] S + Verb + C
	Compound Sentences	[20] S + Aux + Verb + O + A, Conj + S + Aux + Verb + O + Verb	[17] S + Verb + A
		[21] S + A + Verb + O, Conj + S + Verb + A	[18] S + Verb, S + Verb
		[22] S + Aux + V + A + Relative Pronoun + V + C	X

Table 4.7 Statistical Summary of Syntactic Features of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

Phrase Structures		English		Vietnamese	
		Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
	VP	46	51.1%	26	23.6%
	NP	18	20%	50	45.5%
	Adj. P	13	14.1%	29	26.4%
	Prep. P	7	8.2%	0	0%
Sentence Structures	Simple Sentences	2	2.2%	2	1.8%
	Compound Sentences	4	4.4%	3	27%
Total		90	100%	110	100%

4.1.4. Similarities and Differences in Syntactic Features of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

a. Similarities

b. Differences

4.2. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS CONTAINING THE WORD “WATER” AND “NƯỚC” IN VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. Transference of meaning of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

c. Hyperbole

4.2.2. Semantic fields of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

a. Thorny Situation

b. Power

c. Nature

d. Living conditions

e. Emotion

f. Taking advantage

g. Personality

Table 4.8 Frequency of Semantic Fields of EIW and VIN

EIW and VIN		English		Vietnamese		
Semantic Fields of EIW and VIN	Word group	Number	%	Number	%	
	1	Thorny Situation	18	20.2%	13	11.8%
	2	Power	16	17.9%	14	12.7%
	3	Nature	1	1.2%	10	9%
	4	Living conditions	3	3.3%	11	10%
	5	Emotion	4	4.5%	20	18.2%
	6	Taking advantage	14	15.6%	9	8%
	7	Personality	13	14%	12	11%
	8	Others	21	23.3%	21	19.3%
	Total		90	100%	110	100%

4.2.3. Similarities and Differences in Semantic Features of English Idiomatic expressions containing the Word “Water” and “Nước” in Vietnamese

a. Similarities

b. Differences

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

Idioms beautify the language and help to establish the characteristics of each individual language.

As has already been stated, the purpose of this thesis is to study the semantic and syntactic features of idiomatic expressions containing the word “water” in English and “nước” in Vietnamese and then find out the similarities as well as differences in English and Vietnamese. We have started with 90 English idiomatic expressions and 110 Vietnamese ones. Especially, after analyzing the syntactic and semantic features of idioms both in English and Vietnamese, we give the data tables in order to infer what the common structures are used both in English and Vietnamese idioms. Throughout syntactic and semantic fields we find out the similarities and differences in English and Vietnamese idioms. Moreover, before inferring any conclusion, we analyze each of idioms carefully as well as carry out comparing and contrasting each English idiom and Vietnamese one. From the discussion, we can recognize that every country has different ways in using idioms in order to express what they want to say or communicate to the readers, and basing on using idioms, learners can enrich their knowledge of the cultures of the other countries more easily and clearly. By using idioms, the sentences are more beautiful and meaningful.

In this thesis, we aim at comparing and contrasting the syntactic and semantic features of English and Vietnamese idioms throughout investigating the syntactic and semantic fields.

Syntactically, EIW and VIN analyzed are under the phrasal structures and sentence structures with the total of 22 patterns in English and 18 ones in Vietnamese. The phrasal structures are categorized into noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases. Sentence structures are presented in simple and compound sentences. Besides, we also mention the parallel structures of English and Vietnamese idioms in form of noun phrases, verb phrases and adjective phrases. Apart from these, a summary of the similarities and differences of syntactic features of English and Vietnamese idioms is also provided.

Semantically, all EIW and VIN in this study express their meanings via semantic transfer means such as metaphor, hyperbole and simile. Especially, metaphor is used as the main stylistic device in most of idioms in English as well as in Vietnamese such as *in deep water*, *in hot water* and *dội nước lạnh*, *đo lọ nước mắt đém củ dưa hành*, *đục nước béo cò*, *cò lấm nước bí*, etc in Vietnamese. Hyperbole is used in some idioms such as *spend money like water*, *could talk under water*, etc in English and *nước sôi lửa bỏng*, *sắc như nước*, *đi như nước chảy*, *nước mắt như mưa*, *tiền của (bạc) như nước*, etc in Vietnamese. Simile appears in some idioms such as *like water off a duck's back*, etc in English and *dâng lên như nước vỡ bờ*, *mãng như tát nước*, etc in Vietnamese. Besides, these English and

Vietnamese idioms are presented in seven fields namely *thorny situation, power, personality, nature, emotion, taking advantage and living conditions*. Moreover, we can also find out some similarities as well as differences in terms of semantic features.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING IDIOMS

Native speakers of English often use idiomatic expressions in everyday life. Therefore, Vietnamese learners of English will not understand what the speakers mean through idiomatic expressions in communicating if they do not have knowledge of idioms.

From this, I would like to have some suggestions for language teaching and learning idiomatic expressions to help Vietnamese learners of English.

An important first step is exposing learners in comprehending unknown idiomatic expressions. Learners should be encouraged to infer the meaning of the idiomatic expressions by using contextual clues or background knowledge. After presenting idioms in context to help learners infer their meanings, teachers should revise the idioms that have been studied. This can be done in some ways, including typical exercises like matching idiomatic expressions to their meanings, filling the blanks with the appropriate idioms, replacing underlined expressions with an idiom, etc. Next, another significant way is that teachers also provide learners with strategies for dealing with figurative language. Through a greater awareness of idioms, their literal meaning and underlying conceptual metaphors,

learners will be better equipped with figurative language and make sense of it without teacher's guidance.

Our view is that more emphasis should be put on the teaching of EIW and VIN to Vietnamese learners of English at all levels in order to raise their awareness in learning EIW and VIN.

For elementary and intermediate levels, in each lesson teachers should provide idioms, explain and give examples of idioms clearly. Learners should use tasks or exercises choosing the appropriate idiomatic expression to substitute for the italicized word or words in each sentence or filling in each blank with the appropriate form of an idiomatic expression from this unit or answering these questions orally in the lesson. This helps learners to remember the lesson better.

For advanced levels, teachers should be sensible in dealing with cultural differences between languages in order to provide more precise explanations for the learners. The learners are helped to use idioms in practicing different communicative skills and choose appropriate idioms in certain contexts.

Moreover, teachers should guide Vietnamese learners in:

- Using various dictionaries, course books and others to check the correctness of idioms before using them.
- Finding idiomatic expressions in the daily speech of English speaking people, in novels, books, newspapers and magazine articles, idioms of expression abound.

- Writing much, getting their compositions corrected if possible by a native speaker and attends carefully to the collections.

- Practically, to reach these aims, I would like to introduce to learners of English at all levels some suggested types of exercises, each of which has its own purpose and requires different ability from learners.

5.3. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Due to the shortage of reference materials related to the thesis, the study has only covered a very small scope within a vast area of research and has not reached a satisfactory depth as it should. For these reasons, there are some other aspects that need to be further investigated.

Some suggestions for the further research are:

- An investigation into English Proverbs Containing the Word “Water” in English and “nước” in Vietnamese.
- An investigation into Pragmatic and Cultural Aspects of English Proverbs Containing the Word “Water” in English and “nước” in Vietnamese.