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**A COGNITIVE STUDY OF METAPHORS BASED ON
HUMAN SENSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

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(A SUMMARY)**

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Rationale

In recent years, there have been many pieces of research done in the light of cognitive linguistics with focus on metaphors based on human body parts. This is understandable because human body parts are very specific, very close to our lives and our understanding. Clearly, we experience the world with ourselves and reflect the development path of our awareness by expressing ideas from concrete to abstract. By exposing ourselves with the changes we experience every day, we seemingly receive knowledge signaled by parts of our body in one way or another. In Kövecses' terms (2010), "the human body is an ideal source domain, since, for us, it is clearly delineated and (we believe) we know it well" (p. 18). Actually, the ways in which HSs are used for expressing meaning in communication are so various that they can cause misunderstanding amongst language users, especially those using English as a foreign language in Vietnam. However, there have not yet been any pieces of research done on CMs based on human senses (HSs) in detail, especially in English in comparison and in contrast with Vietnamese. For these reasons, a study entitled "*A Cognitive Study of Metaphors Based on Human Senses in English and Vietnamese*" has been conducted. It is hoped that the thesis could provide better insight into the arena of the CL in general and contribute to the practice of English teaching and learning and of translation work in Vietnam.

1.2. Aims of study

This thesis aims to extend the recent semantic concepts of CMs drawing from cognitive linguistic concepts that are relevant and viable to the study through tracking its history and development. Specifically, by analyzing the MEs based on the five basic HSs in English and Vietnamese, this thesis will find out the mappings between concrete domains and more abstract conceptual domains (CDs) for setting up the CMs. At the same time, the study seeks to look more closely at the universality of such models within the source domains (SDs) of the five basic HSs of *vision, hearing, touch,*

smell and *taste* as well as to find which patterns are unique for CMs in each language. In particular, the study will point out which SDs share target domains (TDs) and the possible “cross-expressions” between these senses.

1.3. Objectives of the study

To achieve the above aims, the following objectives are set:

- to identify the MEs based on the basic HSs in English and Vietnamese;
- to examine the semantic features embodied by means of these five basic HSs in the light of CL;
- to set up the mappings or sets of correspondences with SDs and TDs to construct CMs based on HSs in both languages;
- to clarify the similarities and differences in the mapping of CMs based on HSs in both languages;
- to examine whether there are cases of SDs sharing TDs in English and Vietnamese;
- to explore the possible “cross-expressions” between the five basic human senses in the process of meaning making;
- to suggest implications for language study, for the teaching and learning of English, and for the practice of translation in Vietnam.

1.4. Research questions

The study aims to answer the following research questions:

- (1) What CMs based on the five basic HSs are constructed in English and Vietnamese?
- (2) In what aspects do English and Vietnamese CMs based on the five basic HSs overlap?
- (3) Which SDs share TDs in English and Vietnamese?
- (4) What are some “cross-expressions” between the five basic HSs in the meaning making process?

1.5. Scope of the study

In this thesis, we limit the study to the basic and primary human senses: *vision*, *hearing*, *touch*, *smell*, and *taste* embodied by metaphorical expressions which are derived from English and

Vietnamese novels and short stories published since the year 2000. Because of time and space as well as knowledge constraints, this analysis focuses on the semantic features.

1.6. Significance of the study

Theoretically, the study supplements some more illustrative evidence from English and Vietnamese to the original theory of metaphors in the view of CL.

Practically, the study provides a systematic description, analysis, comparison and contrast of the CMs based on the five basic HSs in English and Vietnamese in the light of CMT. The study has found 19 CMs constructed in both languages and has also revealed a number of cross-cutting CMs based on the five basic HSs between English and Vietnamese. Notably, the thesis has illuminated the possibility of the SDs sharing TDs in the CMs as well as the “cross-expressions” of the five basic HSs in the process of meaning making.

1.7. Organization of the study

The thesis consists of 7 chapters:

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Chapter 2 – Literature Review and Theoretical Background

Chapter 3 – Research Methodology

Chapter 4 – Conceptual Metaphors Based on Human Senses in English

Chapter 5 – Conceptual Metaphors Based on Human Senses in Vietnamese

Chapter 6 – A Cross-linguistic Analysis

Chapter 7 – Conclusion

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Cognitive Linguistics

2.1.1. *The concepts of cognitive linguistics*

Cognitive linguistics (CL) is considered as “the school of linguistics within cognitive science” when language creation, learning and usage are conceived as “a part of a larger psychological theory of how humans understand the world” (Jackendoff, 2007 p.

192) or “a modern school of linguistic thought with formal approaches to language” (Evans & Green, 2006, p. 5).

2.1.2. Main tenets in Cognitive Linguistics

One of the main tenets of CL is *embodiment*. To turn the second main idea, CL is related to the theory of *linguistic meaning*. An additional tenets of the cognitive linguistics approach is *human cognition*.

2.2. Conceptual metaphor

2.2.1. The views of conceptual metaphor

Metaphor is not a product merely associated with literary language but a product of human cognition, it is found everywhere in language and is a background which helps people understand what is named novel metaphorical expressions in distinction from conventional metaphors.

2.2.2. Related concepts

Some related definitions on CM to support a background for the thesis are given such as Conceptual domain, Source domain, Target domain, Mappings, Conceptualization, Conceptual structure, Image-schema and Domain matrix.

2.3. Human senses

2.3.1. The concepts of human senses

Human senses are considered as channels providing information about the external world, help human beings to perceive surrounding environment.

2.3.2. Vision

Vision is the faculty or state of being able to see, is the ability to think about or plan the future with imagination or wisdom, is an experience of seeing someone or something in a dream or trance.

2.3.3. Hearing

Hearing is possible is possible to locate the source and direction of stimulus, where sounds are coming from, even if the

object that emits the sound is far away from us, and even if we cannot perceive with our eyes, we can still hear it.

2.3.4. Touch

Touch is defined as “coming into or being in contact with, handling in order to interfere with, altering or otherwise affecting, affecting or concerning, producing feelings of affection, gratitude, or sympathy in, reaching (a specified level or amount)”.

2.3.5. Smell

We must recognize that, from all senses, while vision is the one that is by far the most commonly used to objectively describe what one perceives, *smell* is the least developed sense in humans. It cannot be interpreted similarly to the stimulus for vision or hearing.

2.3.6. Taste

Taste expresses the conscious experience of human, is her/his tastes.

2.4. Metaphor in literature

According to Kövecses (2010), one of the startling discoveries of work on poetic language by cognitive linguists is the recognition that most poetic language is based on conventional, ordinary conceptual metaphors.

2.5. Related research

2.5.1. A general review

There are indeed many works on CL, especially on conceptual metaphor - one of the salient achievements of this approach. Many typical authors with the works of metaphor in the view of CL can be remarked.

2.5.2. The typical related works in English

This thesis focuses on the typical work of Lakoff and Johnson (1980/2003), Sweetser (1990), Ibarretxe-Antuñano (1999c), Kövecses (2002/2010).

2.5.3. The typical related works in Vietnamese

There are some authors of Vietnamese sharing the general approach to CL such as Tran, C.V (2007), Nguyen, T.V (2009), Trinh, H. T. T. (2011), Nguyen, Q. T. (2015), etc.

2.6. Chapter Summary

This chapter presented for the initial ideas of CL and CM as well as related definitions.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research design

3.1.1. Data collection

(1) collected the novels and stories in English and Vietnamese published officially since the year 2000;

(2) read the whole of these novels and stories and highlighted all the expressions based on the five human senses manually;

(3) calculate the expressions for each sense as well as each mapping with the function of the excel software.

3.1.2. Data analysis

After separating all the related data into each excel worksheet of each sense as presented above, examining the contexts to consider if their meanings are concrete or abstract in the view of CL with the OALD and VD is conducted for ensuring the accuracy on meaning of the found words and phrases and to prepare for explaining and analyzing in the following chapters.

3.1.3. Metaphor identification

The study followed the metaphor identification of the Pragglejaz Group (MIP) cited in Kövecses (2010, p. 5).

3.2. Research Methods

3.2.1. Descriptive Method

We used the descriptive method for describing the data collected to set up a foundation for analysis in clarifying the role of a certain lexeme in the frequency found, the way to convey the meanings of conceptual metaphors based on human senses in one language.

3.2.2. Analytic and Synthetic Methods

These methods were also integrated to consider conceptual metaphors based on the five basic human senses from the expressions in each language.

3.2.3. Qualitative and Quantitative Methods

The quantitative research was also used in dealing with metaphors extracted from about 700 metaphorical expressions based on the five basic human senses in each language, which vary in length but are selectively chosen.

3.2.4. Comparative and Contrastive Methods

The notions of conceptual metaphors based on human senses were first described and analyzed in English and then they were mainly adapted to deal with those in Vietnamese by these two methods.

3.2.5. Deductive and Inductive Methods

The deductive method is used to deduce many previous works of the cognitive linguists and give a framework for the study.

3.3. Reliability and Validity

The criteria for collecting the data defined, we chose the data sources for the study because of our great interest in literature. Besides, they must be published officially and authoritative works in America and Vietnam.

3.5. Chapter Summary

This chapter presented the Methodology of the thesis.

CHAPTER 4: CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS BASED ON HUMAN SENSES IN ENGLISH

Regarding the title of thesis, we use the same analysis strategy format in comparing and contrasting both languages. In this chapter, we are setting up the mappings for the conceptual metaphors called “the systematic set of correspondences” for each sense in English. The analysis shares the principles of previous works by Lakoff and Johnson (1980/2003) and Kövecses (2002/2010).

4.1. Conceptual Metaphors based on Vision

A total of 311/690 metaphorical expression based on *vision* are divided according to four conceptual metaphors in which we pay attention to VISION as a source domain. The conceptual metaphors found include AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION,

AWARENESS IS VISION, JUDGMENT IS VISION and HUMAN EMOTION IS VISION. We can see the summary in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Distribution of CMs based on Vision in English

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../311)	Percentages (%)
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION	229	73.63
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS VISION	44	14.15
3.	MEETING IS VISION	22	7.07
4.	JUDGMENT IS VISION	16	5.15

The metaphor JUDGMENT IS VISION is the least-used one with 16, which stands only 5.15%, quite rare in this data.

4.2. Conceptual Metaphors based on Hearing

From 144 metaphorical expressions based on *hearing*, we set up three conceptual metaphors whose target domains are abstract concepts, as AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY, HUMAN EMOTION and AWARENESS. They are analyzed respectively in the following sections. These are summarized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Distribution of CMs based on Hearing in English

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../144)	Percentages (%)
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING	110	76.39
2.	GETTING INFORMATION IS HEARING	26	18.06
3.	HUMAN EMOTION IS HEARING	8	5.55

The above table 4.2 shows that most of the metaphorical expressions based on hearing are shared by the metaphor AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING.

4.3. Conceptual Metaphors based on Touch

From 184 metaphorical expressions based on touch, we set up two conceptual metaphors including AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH and HUMAN EMOTION IS TOUCH whose target domains are abstract concepts analyzed in the following sections. These are summarized in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Distribution of CMs based on Touch in English

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../184)	Percentages (%)
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH	147	79.89
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TOUCH	37	20.11

As has been summarized in Table 4.3, it is found that there exist great differences between the conceptual metaphors in English touch expressions.

4.4. Conceptual Metaphors based on Smell

In comparison with the other senses, smell is generally considered a weaker source domain for metaphorical meanings. We set up three conceptual metaphors from 36 metaphorical expressions, with the result in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4. Distribution of CMs based on Smell in English

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../36)	Percentages (%)
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL	25	69.44
2.	INTEREST IS SMELL	7	19.45
3.	EXPERIENCE IS SMELL	4	11.11

The conceptual metaphor AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL as its specific linguistic instantiation.

4.5. Conceptual Metaphors based on Taste

The sense of taste is most closely associated with fine discrimination. We summarize them in Table 4.5 as follows.

Table 4.5: Distribution of CMs based on Taste in English

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../15)	Percentages (%)
1.	LANGUAGE IS TASTE	9	60
2.	EXPERIENCE IS TASTE	6	40

The LANGUAGE IS TASTE conceptual metaphor has the higher rate than the EXPERIENCE IS TASTE (60% and 40% respectively).

4.6. Chapter Summary

We set up 14 conceptual metaphors including four conceptual metaphors for vision (311 metaphorical expressions), three for

hearing (144), two for touch (184), three for smell (36) and two for taste (15). It is summarized in Table 4.6 as follows.

Table 4.6. Distribution of CMs based on HSs in English

	Conceptual metaphors	Number of ME/ 690	Percentages (%) /690 /each sense
VISION		311	311
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION	229	73.63
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS VISION	44	14.15
3.	MEETING IS VISION	22	7.07
4.	JUDGMENT IS VISION	16	5.15
HEARING		144	144
5.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING	110	76.39
6.	GETTING INFORMATION IS HEARING	26	18.06
7.	HUMAN EMOTION IS HEARING	8	5.55
TOUCH		184	184
8.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH	147	79.89
9.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TOUCH	37	20.11
SMELL		36	36
10.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL	25	69.44
11.	INTEREST IS SMELL	7	19.45
12.	EXPERIENCE IS SMELL	4	11.11
TASTE		15	15
13.	LANGUAGE IS TASTE	9	60
14.	EXPERIENCE IS TASTE	6	40

All the metaphorical expressions whose target domains are abstract concepts are divided into the conceptual metaphors. The following is the specific illustration of the most popular vision and hearing metaphorical expressions, especially in the target domain AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY in the vision, hear and touch from the number 100 and above. In fact, intellectual activity is linked to human senses making it a blend of conceptualization.

Now we use the same analysis format for the analysis of the Vietnamese data in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 5: CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS BASED ON HUMAN SENSES IN VIETNAMESE

As presented, this study aims to find out conceptual metaphors based on five human senses in English and Vietnamese. Therefore, we used the same analysis strategy format for setting the mappings for conceptual metaphors in English for analyzing Vietnamese data.

5.1. Conceptual Metaphors based on Vision

In Vietnamese, we also found four targets for the source VISION as in English, they are: AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY, HUMAN EMOTION, MEETING and JUDGMENT with 379 metaphorical expressions. We summarize them in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Distribution of CMs based on Vision in Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../379)	Percentages (%)
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION	201	53.03
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS VISION	144	38
3.	MEETING IS VISION	6	1.58
4.	JUDGMENT IS VISION	28	7.39

Table 5.1 shows the most-used group of conceptual metaphors based on *vision* in Vietnamese is AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION.

5.2. Conceptual Metaphors based on Hearing

The most special representative of hearing is ‘nghe’ (hear) which has a various combination with parts of speech to produce a large number of metaphorical expressions in life. Notably, the conceptual metaphors, which are set up in English, with the targets AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY, INFORMATION and HUMAN EMOTION with 108 expressions. We found 104 metaphorical expressions as summarized in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2. Distribution of CMs based on Hearing in Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../108)	Percentages (%)
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING	59	54.63
2.	GETTING INFORMATION IS HEARING	35	32.41
3.	HUMAN EMOTION IS HEARING	14	12.96

The most-used conceptual metaphor for hearing conceptual metaphors in Vietnamese is AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING.

5.3. Conceptual Metaphors based on Touch

We can fill in the targets we found in English as AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY and HUMAN EMOTION examined metaphorical use based on touch. These are summarized in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3. Distribution of CMs based on Touch in Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../182)	Percentages (%)
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH	82	45.05
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TOUCH	100	54.95

The most-used conceptual metaphor in Vietnamese is AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH with 82/182 specific metaphorical expressions (45.05%).

5.4. Conceptual Metaphors based on Smell

Beside the conceptual metaphors AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL and EXPERIENCE IS SMELL found in both languages, the two conceptual metaphors with targets JUDGMENT and HUMAN EMOTION are not found in English, but INTEREST is not detected in Vietnamese. We set up them with the results in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4. Distribution of CMs based on Smell in Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../22)	Percentages (%)
	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL	8	36.36
	EXPERIENCE IS SMELL	3	13.64
	HUMAN EMOTION IS SMELL	9	40.91
	JUDGMENT IS SMELL	2	9.09

The top most-used conceptual metaphor is HUMAN EMOTION IS SMELL.

5.5. Conceptual Metaphors based on Taste

With the 42 metaphorical expressions, we set up two same conceptual metaphors in English with the target domains LANGUAGE and EXPERIENCE. Besides, we found more three

conceptual metaphors with the target domains, namely HUMAN EMOTION, HUMAN and THING. We have a summary for this sense in Table 5.5 as follows.

Table 5.5. Distribution of CMs based on Taste in Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	Numbers of ME (.../42)	Percentages (%)
1.	LANGUAGE IS TASTE	13	30.95
2.	EXPERIENCE IS TASTE	3	7.14
3.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TASTE	16	38.1
4.	THING IS TASTE	7	16.67
5.	HUMAN IS TASTE	3	7.14

The most-used conceptual metaphor for taste metaphorical expressions in Vietnamese is HUMAN EMOTION IS TASTE.

5.6. Chapter Summary

With 733 metaphorical expressions found in 12 novels written and collected in Vietnamese, an overall summary of the conceptual metaphors below.

Table 5.6. Distribution of CMs based on HSs in Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	Number of ME/733	Percentages (%) /733 /each sense
VISION		379	51.71
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION	201	53.03
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS VISION	144	38
3.	MEETING IS VISION	6	1.58
4.	JUDGMENT IS VISION	28	7.39
HEARING		108	14.73
5.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING	59	54.63
6.	GETTING INFORMATION IS HEARING	35	32.41
7.	HUMAN EMOTION IS HEARING	14	12.96
TOUCH		182	24.83
8.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH	82	45.05
9.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TOUCH	100	54.95
SMELL		22	3

10.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL	8	36.36
11.	EXPERIENCE IS SMELL	3	13.64
12.	HUMAN EMOTION IS SMELL	9	40.91
13.	JUDGMENT IS SMELL	2	9.09
TASTE		42	5.73
14.	LANGUAGE IS TASTE	13	30.95
15.	EXPERIENCE IS TASTE	3	7.14
16.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TASTE	16	38.1
17.	THING IS TASTE	7	16.67
18.	HUMAN IS TASTE	3	7.14

Among the five perceptive senses, *vision* is used most for making meanings in both languages.

CHAPTER 6: A CROSS-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

We clarify and present the conceptual metaphors which are discovered in English or Vietnamese. The analysis also shows which senses cover the common number of conceptual metaphors, which source domains share target domains and which senses have “cross-expressions”.

6.1. Comparison and Contrast between Conceptual Metaphors based on Human Senses in English and Vietnamese

6.1.1. *Vision*

A remarkable fact is define for the first mappings based on vision that English and Vietnamese share a great deal in terms of their metaphorical conceptualization based on this sense. The result has been summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1. Comparison and Contrast between CMs based on Vision in English and Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	English (311 - 45.07%)		Vietnamese (379 - 51.71%)	
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION	229	73.63%	201	53.03%
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS VISION	44	14.15%	144	38%
3.	MEETING IS VISION	22	7.07%	6	1.58%
4.	JUDGMENT IS VISION	16	5.15%	28	7.39%

The truth is that in both languages, *vision* is the most reliable sense.

6.1.2. Hearing

All aforementioned conceptual metaphors are found in English and Vietnamese. We make a comparison between English and Vietnamese in the following table.

Table 6.2. Comparison and Contrast between CMs based on Hearing in English and Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	English (144 - 20.87%)		Vietnamese (108 - 14.73%)	
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING	110	76.39%	59	54.63%
2.	GETTING INFORMATION IS HEARING	26	18.06%	35	32.41%
3.	HUMAN EMOTION IS HEARING	8	5.55%	14	12.96%

The instantiation of the metaphor in both English and Vietnamese emphasizes the intensity of HEARING by directly expressing loss of rationality and consequently total loss of control due to bodily relaxation. Both languages have three conceptual metaphors based on hearing.

6.1.3. Touch

In both English and Vietnamese, an individual's behavioral response of intellectual activities and human emotions is considered an outward effect of touch sense. We summarize them in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3. Comparison and Contrast between CMs based on Touch in English and Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	English (184 - 26.67%)		Vietnamese (182 - 24.83%)	
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH	147	79.89%	82	45.05%
2.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TOUCH	37	20.11%	100	54.95%

The metaphorical expressions for all conceptual metaphors are also found to be common across both languages. They have two conceptual metaphors based on touch. This can express that in English, expressing feeling through touch is not more popular than in Vietnamese.

6.1.4. Smell

The two languages share a common feature in describing smell

by referring to some common behavioral reactions against it. Table 6.4 summarizes the comparison of smell in English and Vietnamese as follows.

Table 6.4. Comparison and contrast between CMs based on Smell in English and Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	English (36 - 5.22%)		Vietnamese (22 - 3%)	
1.	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL	25	69.44%	8	36.36%
2.	INTEREST IS SMELL	7	19.45%	0	0%
3.	EXPERIENCE IS SMELL	4	11.11%	3	13.64%
4.	HUMAN EMOTION IS SMELL	0	0	9	40.91%
5.	JUDGMENT IS SMELL	0	0	2	9.09%

From the discussion given in this section, we can see that English and Vietnamese broadly match in the use of major metaphorical expressions based on *smell*, including AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL and EXPERIENCE IS SMELL.

6.1.5. Taste

Although taste is not considered occurring popularly in language, it has been found in both languages with a rather large number: 15 metaphorical expressions in English and 42 in Vietnamese. We look at the specific numbers in Table 6.5 as follows.

Table 6.5. Comparison and contrast between CMs based on Taste in English and Vietnamese

	Conceptual metaphors	English (15 - 2.17%)		Vietnamese (42 - 5.73%)	
1.	LANGUAGE IS TASTE	9	60%	13	30.95%
2.	EXPERIENCE IS TASTE	6	40%	3	7.14%
3.	HUMAN EMOTION IS TASTE	0	0%	16	38.1%
4.	THING IS TASTE	0	0%	7	16.67%
5.	HUMAN IS TASTE	0	0%	3	7.14%

Actually, the similarity in the CMs based on taste is not large with this result in the found data. In other words, there is a large difference in approaching the taste sense to make meaning which makes language users feel difficult in expressing or translating English.

6.1.6. “Cross-expressions” between Human Senses

We want to emphasize that this concept of “cross-expressions” is only found in Vietnamese. It means that this sense is used to conceptualize the other senses such as vision-hearing, vision-smell, touch–taste, hearing-taste, smell-vision, etc.

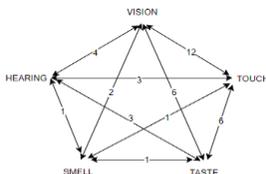


Figure 6.1. “Cross-expressions” between HSs in Vietnamese

All senses interact with one another. This implies that in Vietnamese, these senses have an absolutely effect in the process of making meanings. Notably, this sense can act well with the other senses. Consequently, they experience their lives in language, they express the semantic features through experiencing their senses.

6.2. Source Domains sharing Target Domains.

Besides setting up the conceptual metaphors from metaphorical expressions based on the human senses in English and Vietnamese, we discovered that source domains share target domains. We show respectively with the symbol: source domains – target domain, for example “Vision, Hearing, Touch, Smell - An Intellectual Activity” means the source domains VISION, HEARING, TOUCH, SMELL share the target domain ‘AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY’.

Now we focus on each case in turn.

6.2.1. Vision, Hearing, Touch, Smell - An Intellectual Activity

The senses of vision, hearing, touch and smell are all used for expressing an intellectual activity. In other words, the HSs produce intellects which distinguish humans from other living things. Figure 6.2. offers a good illustration:

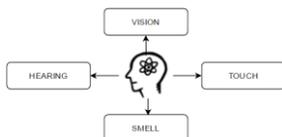


Figure 6.2. SDs sharing TDs “AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY”

This can be explained by setting up temporal and spatial organization in the human mind

6.2.2. *Vision, Hearing, Touch, Smell, Taste - Human Emotion*

The next target domain used similarly in vision, hearing, touch, smell and taste is HUMAN EMOTION. However, in English, we found Vision, Hearing and Touch, whereas in Vietnamese we found all senses.

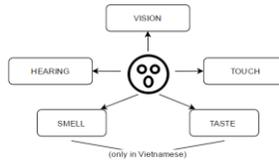


Figure 6.2. SDs sharing TD “HUMAN EMOTION”

From this figure, it is significant to note that neither organ produces zero sensation if a stimulus intensity of zero is applied.

6.2.3. *Vision and Smell – Judgment*

Eyes are the optic bulb (the part of the brain that changes sensation into perception). Smell, another one of the five senses, lies in this case. Figure 6.4 is an example.

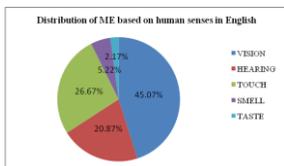


Figure 6.4. SDs sharing TD “JUDGMENT”

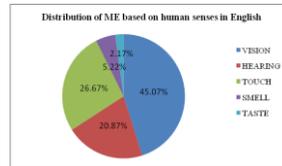
In this situation, we find this case in both languages.

6.3. Chapter Summary

Firstly, we summarize the distribution of MEs based on HSs in English. We set up Figure 6.5 for this section as follows.



Distribution of MEs based on HSs in English



Distribution of MEs based on HSs in Vietnamese

We analyzed the MEs based on HSs in the framework of cognitive linguistics and pointed out the similarities and differences between the CMs in both languages summarized in Figure 6.7 as follows.

Table 6.10. Comparison and contrast between CM based on HSs in English and Vietnamese

	Senses	Conceptual metaphors	English		Vietnamese	
1.	VISION	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS VISION	+	73.63%	+	53.03%
2.		HUMAN EMOTION IS VISION	+	14.15%	+	38%
3.		MEETING IS VISION	+	7.07%	+	1.58%
4.		JUDGMENT IS VISION	+	5.15%	+	7.39%
5.	HEARING	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS HEARING	+	76.39%	+	54.63%
6.		GETTING INFORMATION IS HEARING	+	18.06%	+	32.41%
7.		HUMAN EMOTION IS HEARING	+	5.55%	+	12.96%
8.	TOUCH	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS TOUCH	+	79.89%	+	45.05%
9.		HUMAN EMOTION IS TOUCH	+	20.11%	+	54.95%
10.	SMELL	AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL	+	69.44%	+	36.36%
11.		INTEREST IS SMELL	+	19.45%	-	0
12.		EXPERIENCING IS SMELL	+	11.11%	+	13.64%
13.		HUMAN EMOTION IS SMELL	-	0	+	40.91%
14.		JUDGMENT IS SMELL	-	0	+	9.09%
15.	TASTE	LANGUAGE IS TASTE	+	60%	+	30.95%
16.		EXPERIENCE IS TASTE	+	40%	+	7.14%
17.		HUMAN EMOTION IS TASTE	-	0	+	38.1%
18.		THING IS TASTE	-	0	+	16.67%
19.		HUMAN IS TASTE	-	0	+	7.14%

We found 19 different conceptual metaphors in both English and Vietnamese set up from 1423 metaphorical expressions based on the five basic human senses. Meanwhile, these two languages have 13 equivalent CMS (approximately 70%). It reveals that English and Vietnamese share the CMs based on HSs with each other popularly with large similarities. At the same time, we found one CM which is only found in English namely INTEREST IS SMELL. Besides, there are five conceptual metaphors which are only found in Vietnamese, HUMAN EMOTION IS SMELL, JUDGMENT IS SMELL,

HUMAN EMOTION IS TASTE, HUMAN IS TASTE and THING IS TASTE.

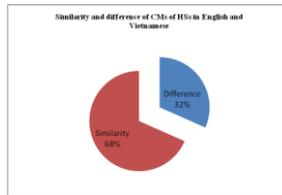


Figure 6.8. Distribution of Similarity and Difference of CMs based on HSs in English and Vietnamese

In short, in this section, we summarize all what was presented in Chapter six, such as presenting the comparison and contrast between the conceptual metaphors based on the human senses in English and Vietnamese, before doing the contrastive analysis, clarifying the “cross-expressions” as well as showing the CMs having SDs sharing TDs along with the explanations and items of evidence.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

7.1. Concluding Remarks

Firstly, we set up the mappings or sets of correspondences of the CMs based on each sense with the explanations in each situation. The analysis is consistent with the previous works of Lakoff and Johnson (1980/2003) and Kövecses (2002/2010). The analysis focuses on both the source (concrete) domains namely VISION, HEARING, TOUCH, SMELL and TASTE; the target (abstract) domains namely AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY, HUMAN EMOTION, MEETING, JUDGMENT, GETTING INFORMATION, INTEREST, EXPERIENCE, LANGUAGE, THING and HUMAN. In fact, knowledge and beliefs which people have through sense concepts are considered highly valuable and extremely important in expressing language. In English, we discovered 14 CMs including four based on vision, three based on hearing, three based on touch, two based on smell and two based on taste. In Vietnamese, we set up 18 CMs including four based on vision, three based on hearing, two

based on touch, four based on smell and five based on taste. The analysis clarified the big similarities in English and Vietnamese. They share 13 CMs with the explanations thanks to the relevant and direct relationship with the external world as well the nature of bodily and social experience (how humans experience with the world). Besides, we emphasize that the vision senses in both languages to cover the common number of conceptual metaphors (perspectively four conceptual metaphors with 311 and 379 English and Vietnamese metaphorical expressions). Notably, the conceptual metaphors based on touch are found similarly in both languages (184-182 occurrences). Additionally, the numbers of the CMs based on hearing are extremely common, but the senses of smell and taste are quite rare in expressing language. In fact, the MEs have been analyzed, compared and contrasted for setting up the conceptual metaphors based on the five basic HSs in both English and Vietnamese in a cognitive perspective. The variety of meanings of language has been clarified in the field of CMs based on five HSs. From then, these CMs have been built with the TDs and SDs. This shows that this semantic field is highly polysemous.

Secondly, the study has pointed out some differences between the two languages, as there are six different CMs. There are some CMs which are coincident or unique to Vietnamese but not English and vice versa. It is seen that English tends to describe things and states in a more concrete way than Vietnamese. On the other hand, the influence of natural conditions is also shown in both languages. Therefore, it contains the unique metaphors that are not found in Vietnamese. Elsewhere, English tends to focus on the body parts that each natural entity tends to ‘smell’ or ‘sniff’ as individual ones in the metaphor AN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IS SMELL. However, in Vietnamese it also shows the relationship between human emotion, judgment and smell as in the conceptual metaphors HUMAN EMOTION IS SMELL, and JUDGMENT IS SMELL which are not found in English. Because of the characteristics of smell, people can feel, be aware of or judge a thing or a person. For example, aromatic

smell is referred to good things, people or ideas and vice versa, rotten smell implies bad ones. In particular, for smell, English data has one CM which is not found in Vietnamese, INTEREST IS SMELL.

Thirdly, we discovered the SDs which share TDs, such as ‘Vision, Hearing, Touch, Smell - An Intellectual Activity’, ‘Vision, Smell - Judgment’ (only in Vietnamese) and ‘Vision, Hearing, Touch - Human Emotion’. Some SDs sharing TDs occur in both languages, but there is a case only in Vietnamese, that is ‘vision, smell - judgment’. In addition, in Vietnamese we found all senses can combine with the word ‘thấy’, such as ‘nhìn thấy, nghe thấy, sờ thấy, ngửi thấy, nếm thấy’. However, due to limitations of knowledge and time, we suggest to study them more deeply in future research.

Finally, we found out “cross-expressions” which may make perceivers find it difficult in approaching meaning. In Vietnamese language, people use expressions based on hearing for smell, vision for hearing, touch for taste, hearing for touch. In other words, each community holds the underlying social norms that also certain influence on the way they conceptualize the world thanks to linguistic characteristics with certain impact on human minds.

In short, with the four main findings satisfying the research questions we put for the study. This result affirms the views of Lakoff and Johnson (1980/2003) and Kövecses (2002/2010) with the main tenets of CL which are embodiment and human cognition.

Now, we have the strong foundation for showing the implications for teaching, learning and translating as below.

7.2. Implications from the Results

We now present in this section the terms of the CMs based on the five basic HSs for second language learning and teaching in semantics as well as in translating.

For teachers, they need to approach and understand all main aims of introducing the CMs based on the HSs to learners to make them be aware of the motivation and to help them understand how language works because it regards understanding as a precondition for learning. It is helpful if teachers understand the root underlying

similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese CMs based on the five basic HSs to teach their students the target language. We believe that, with a deep understanding of this issue, the teacher can make her/his lesson more interesting.

For learners, this will raise their awareness about intercultural differences as well as structuring principles in language and thought. Moreover, working with CMs based on the HSs in the classroom would help learners to activate the potentials of using the target language in a more meaningful way. Conceptual metaphors based on the HSs can be considered one of the ways to build up vocabulary, meanings and the latter, in its own way, determines the comprehension as well as the creation of a certain metaphor. These are all effective for the semantics and advanced translation.

For translators, it is a task to catch up with the force of the author but at the same time to bring relevant communicative effect to his/her target readers and listeners. Meanwhile, a contrastive approach in working with CMs based on HSs in the target language will make readers and listeners motivated in uncovering the cultural values underlying the target language, which may be different from their mother tongue. It is rather important for a translator to thoroughly understand CMs based on the HSs in the language s/he deals with in doing her/his work.

In short, the CMs have been built with the TDs and SDs helping readers understand concrete as well as abstract meanings of metaphors based on each human sense in English and Vietnamese. It can be said that through CL, the CMs based on the HSs moved through the human body experiences. A consequence of the claim that conceptual organization is in large part metaphorical is that thought itself is metaphorical. In other words, according to Evans (2006), “metaphor is not simply a matter of language, but reflects ‘deep’ correspondences in the way our conceptual system is organized” (p. 303). This being so, we expect to find evidence of metaphor in human systems rather than language.

7.3. Limitations of the Study and Suggestions for Further Research

The findings of the present study are by no means a complete picture of metaphor. The study still has some limitations. Firstly, although we have selected the more recent MEs based on the five basic HSs from the collected materials that may be not enough. Secondly, the study has not discovered the interaction between the HSs in producing meanings in detail. Next, another limitation of the present study is the semantic field. Moreover, the study is deliberately limited in metaphors that are based on the five basic HMs, although it is far from being an exhaustive account or representative range of the conceptual metonymy based on the HSs in English and Vietnamese.

We would like to suggest that future research, should focus on syntactic and pragmatic features of CMs, not only based on the basic HSs, but also other senses: balance, the sixth sense, temperature, kinesthetic sense, and pain. At the same time, the future studies should pay close attention to the interaction between senses and especially the use of modern tools to collect the corpus such as Sketch-Engines and Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) that can help researchers select the corpus fast and effectively.

In conclusion, the study of CMs based on the five basic HSs in English and Vietnamese has produced some significant results, perhaps the most important of which is the realization that language, body, mind, brain and experience all come together and play an equally crucial role in our metaphorical competence and, consequently, in the study of metaphor. It is easy to discover that people living in the West conceptualize most metaphors similarly with Vietnamese thanks to the nature of human - human senses. However, some are also different from those in Vietnamese. This creates interesting and varied aspects in linguistic studies.

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