

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO METONYMY USED
IN TRUYEN KIEU BY NGUYEN DU AND
ITS TRANSLATIONAL VERSIONS IN ENGLISH
BY HUYNH SANH THONG AND MICHAEL CONCELL**

Field: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**M.A THESIS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
(A SUMMARY)**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

In the process of globalization, language barrier seems to be one of the greatest things preventing people from getting to know each other. In the meantime, the need for interaction is rapidly increasing with the aim of making up close relationships to exchange experience, information and cooperate in economy, science, technology and education..

Truyen Kieu is undoubtedly one of the most famous works of Nguyen Du, one of the greatest authors in Viet Nam. It has been well-known all over the world for its plot, episodes and original expressions and it comes as no surprise that it has been translated into different languages such as English, German, Chinese, Japanese, Polish and so on.

There is a fact that Vietnamese learners of English and foreigners learning Vietnamese find it difficult to grasp Truyen Kieu's ideas and moods through metonymic expressions. Therefore, understanding metonymy mechanism will help a lot in dealing with the experience, interpretation and evaluation of Truyen Kieu.

All these have aroused my interest in researching the topic “An Investigation into Metonymy Used in Truyen Kieu by Nguyen Du and Its Translational Versions in English by Huynh Sanh Thong and Michael Counsell..

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

The study is aimed at examining metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu and how they are translated into English by Huynh

Sanh Thong and Michael Counsell.

1.2.2. Objectives

This study is intended:

- To identify and to describe the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu.
- To examine how these expressions are translated into English.
- To suggest some possible solutions for the understanding, interpretation and translation of metonymic expressions .

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study provides teachers and learners of English a thorough point of view towards metonymy in Truyen Kieu by Nguyen Du and how they are translated into English by Huynh Sanh Thong and Michael Counsell.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study will observe and describe some commonly-used types of means for expressing metonymies in in Truyen Kieu and its two translational versions.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This research questions tries to find out the answers to the following questions

1. What are the commonly-used types of metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu and its two translational versions ?
2. What are the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu?
3. How are these expressions translated into English by Michael Counsell and Huynh Sanh Thong ?
4. What is the implication of the study for the teaching, learning and translating of metonymy from Vietnamese to English?

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF STUDY

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Theoretical background

Chapter 3: Research design and methodology

Chapter 4: Findings and Discussions

Chapter 5: Conclusion

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Metonymy was first described in cognitive terms by Lakoff and Johnson [23] as a process which allows us to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to others. Metonymy is not a linguistic object, but a conceptual or cognitive organization expressed by a linguistic object.

Kovecses and Radden [21] pointed out the conceptual basis of metonymy with the term “conceptual frame” or “Idealized Conceptual Models”. Each metonymic mapping has its own high-level principles that shape its mechanism. This view point was developed by Mendoza and Diez [27] who clarify them term of low-level and high-level metonymy.

Trần Xuân Trường[54] had also investigated metonymy in his master thesis at Danang University. In his thesis, he studied and contrasted metonymy denoting humans in English and Vietnamese poetry. However, he limited his scope of study in only metonymy denoting humans in English and Vietnamese poetry.

Võ Thị Thu Duyên [55] studied and contrasted the use of metonymy in both English and Vietnamese. However, she paid no

attention to the translation of metonymic expressions.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Theory of metonymy

a. Definition of metonymy

Lakoff and Johnson [23] were among the first cognitive linguists concerned with metaphor and metonymy. They defined metonymy as the use of one entity to stand for another which is related to it. In their view, metonymy has a primarily referential function, but it also contributes to understanding.

Radden and Kovecses [33] adopt the view that metonymy is a cognitive process in which one conceptual entity, the vehicle, provides mental access to another conceptual entity, the target, within the same idealized cognitive model. In fact they adapt Langacker's notion of "reference point" to the notion of metonymy

Our working definition is based on the definition of metonymy proposed by Kovecses and Radden [33] as the followings: Metonymy is a cognitive process in which one conceptual entity, the vehicle, provides mental access to another conceptual entity, the target, within the same domain, or ICM

b. Figure of speech

Metonymy was traditionally regarded as a figure of speech, so an account of figures of speech is indispensable in our study.

c. Metonymy as a Referential Phenomenon

Metonymy involves only one conceptual domain (mapping occurs within a single domain, not across domains) and is used primarily for reference. Via metonymy, one can refer to one entity in a schema by referring to another entity in the same schema

d. Metonymy in Cognitive Linguistics

Cognitive linguistics has dealt in depth with conceptual metaphor more than two decades, but has only recently started to pay attention to conceptual metonymy.

e. Metonymy in Poetry

The literary technique known as metonymy is most often used in poetry to draw attention to a word or idea by slightly changing the diction that the poet uses. A slight change in word choice can cause big changes in the way that the reader perceives a concept within a poem.

f. Metonymy Versus Other Ways Of Meaning Transference

f1. Metonymy versus Metaphor

Metonymy works by the contiguity (association) between two concepts whereas metaphor works by the similarity between them.

f2. Metonymy versus Synecdoche

Metonymy and synecdoche are similar figures of speech used in rhetoric. Some theorists identify synecdoche as a separate trope, where a specific part of something is taken to refer to the whole, is usually understood as a specific kind of metonymy.

2.2.2. Theory of Translation

a. Definition of translation

According to Catford, J.C [8], translation is not a dangerous technique in itself provided its nature is understood, and its use is carefully controlled and translation is in itself a valuable skill to be imparted to student.

Nguyễn Hồng Côn [48] states that the activity of translation is still a language activity and language plays core and basic roles.

However, he says that together with the attention to linguistic problem, translators also need to pay attention to the problems relating to source language and target language such as social environment, culture and religion.

b. Translation methods

There are many translation methods. Among them, two methods which are used most often are communicative translation and semantic translation.

- (1). Communicative translation:
- (2). Semantic translation:
- (3). Word-for-word translation
- (4) Literal translation

c. Measuring Success in Translation

According to Wikipedia, the evaluation of translation must be based on two criteria:

- a) *Faithfulness*
- b) *Transparency*

d. Literary translation

Literary translation is a creative art, similar to performing music, drawing picture. Each translation is different, and reflects the sensibilities and style of the translator.

f. Translation equivalence

According to J.C. Catford [28], there are four types:

- (1) Linguistic equivalent
- (2) Paradigmatic equivalent
- (3) Stylistic (translational) equivalent
- (4) Textual (syntagmatic) equivalent

2.2.3. Theory of Literature

a. Language and culture

Language is more than just a means of communication. It influences our culture and even our thought processes..

b. Rhyme

Rhyme is the quality shared by words or syllables that have or end with the same sound as each other, especially when such words or syllables are used at the end of lines of poetry

c. The Author Nguyễn Du and Truyen Kieu

c1. The Author Nguyễn Du (1765-1820)

c2. Truyen Kieu

c3. English Versions of Truyen Kieu

2.3. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study, Vietnamese is chosen as the first language and English is the second one. The main methods of the reasearch are descriptive, unilateral contrastive,quanlitative and quantitative methods.

3.2. SAMPLING

The sampling was done with selecting and collecting instances of metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu by Nguyen Du. 210 metonymic expressions in the form of noun phrase have been elicited for the study

3.3. DATA COLLECTION

The data for analysis are samples taken from Truyen Kieu by Nguyen Du and its translational versions in English by Huynh Sanh Thong and Michael Counsell

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS

Data collected are analyzed based on the knowledge of syntax, semantics and pragmatic. All these three domains are necessary in understanding and interpreting metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu.

3.5. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.6. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

The data is chosen carefully from Truyen Kieu, which is very popular from all over the world. We base on the model of ICMs to analyze metonymic expressions in terms of type, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features. Therefore, both data and theoretical background are reliable to guarantee the reliability and validity of the research

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. TYPES OF METONYMIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRUYEN KIEU

4.1.1. The Part for the Whole

- (1) *Mây tân khóa kín song the*
Bụi hồng liệu nẻo đi về chiêm bao
Tuần trăng khuyết đĩa dầu hao
Mặt *tơ tưởng mặt* lòng ngao ngán lòng

(249-252)

4.1.2. Object Used for User

- (25) *Hài vãn lần bước dậm xanh*
Một vùng như thể cây quỳnh cành dao.

(143-144)

- (26) *Rồi ra lạt phẩn phai hương,*
Lòng kia giữ được thường thường mãi chẳng?

(1337-1338)

4.1.3. A place for inhabitants

(28) *Cũng đừng tính quẩn lo quanh,
Tan nhà là một thiệt mình là hai*

(681-682)

4.1.4. An institution for people

(37) *Thấy lời sắt đá tri tri
Sốt gan, ông mới cáo quỳ cửa công*

(1403-1404)

4.1.5. Controlled for controller

(40) *Vài tuần chưa cạn chén khuyên
Mái ngoài nghỉ đã giục liền ruỗi xe*

(893-894)

4.1.6. Product for producer

(43) *Phong sương đậm vẻ thiên nhiên
Mặn khen nét bút càng nhìn càng tươi*

(399-400)

4.1.7. Material for product

(43) *Khúc dẫu Hán Sở chiến trường
Nghe ra tiếng sắt tiếng vàng chen nhau*

(473-474)

4.1.8. Container for contained

We all know that a container and things contained in it are contiguous or closely associated. The conceptual relationship which holds between a container and the thing contained in it may produce the metonymies container for contained.

*Table 4.1. Types of metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu by
Nguyen Du*

Patterns	Occurency	%
Body parts for person	141	65%
- Face for person	34	16,1%
- Eyes for person	6	2,7%
- Head for person	6	2,7%
- Hair for person	9	4,2%
- Ear for person	33	15,7%
- Mouth for person	10	4,7%
- Bone for person	4	1,9%
- Cheeks for person	21	10%
- Other part (soul, voice, teeth)	18	8,5%
Place for inhabitants	33	15%
Object used for user	14	7%
Institution for person	6	3%
Controlled for controller	7	3%
Material for product	5	2%
Containted for container	4	2%
Product for Producer	6	3%

4.2. THE SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF METONYMIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRUYEN KIEU

Metonymic expressions in Truyen Kieu yielded the following types concerning the constituents that come before the head noun as follows:

PROPER NAME

NOUN

NOUN WITH POST-MODIFIERS

NOUN + ADJECTIVE

NOUN + POSSESSIVE GENITIVE

NOUN + VERB

NOUN WITH PRE-MODIFIERS

QUANTIFIER + NOUN

VERB + NOUN

QUANTIFIER + ADJECTIVE + NOUN

ADJECTIVE +NOUN

NOUN WITH PRE-MODIFIERS AND POST-MODIFIERS

QUANTIFIER + NOUN + ADJECTIVE

COMPOUND NOUN

4.2.2. Syntactic Function of Metonymic Expression as Noun Phrases

The metonymic Noun Phrases functioning as Subjects

The metonymic Noun Phrases functioning as Direct Objects

Table 4.2. Syntactic Functions of Metonymic Noun Phrases in Truyen Kieu

Function of Metonymic Noun Phrases (210)	Occurrence	Frequency
Subject	98	46,7 %
Direct object	112	53,3%

4.3. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF METONYMIC EXPRESSIONS IN VIETNAMESE POETRY

4.3.1. The Basic Conceptual Functions of Metonymy

Considering the association between the controlled and the controller, we often find that it is convenient to use the thing

controlled to refer to the controller as the example below

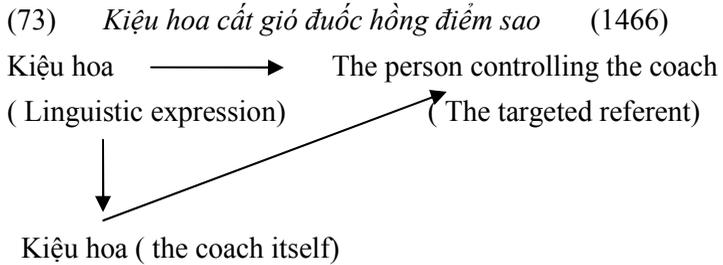


Figure 4.1. Controlled-For-Controller Metonymy

4.3.2. The Semantic Mechanism for the Idealized Conceptual Models Icims of Metonymy

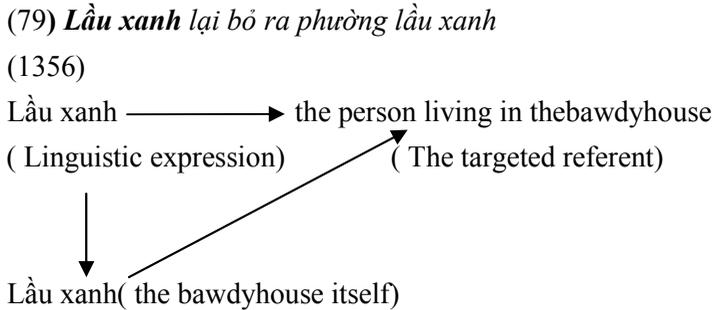


Figure 4.2. The representation of the conceptual relation of Place-For-Person metonymy

4.3.3. Metonymy as a Referential Phenomenon

(81) *Rằng năm Gia Tĩnh triều Minh*
Bốn phương phẳng lặng, hai kinh vững vàng.
 (9-10)

In fact, the meaning of “*bốn phương, hai kinh*” is shifted from a geographical area to the people living in it.

4.3.4. Metonymy as a Polysemous Phenomenon

Metonymy plays an important part in the process of meaning elaboration that involves either expansion or reduction. Through

metonymic process, the meaning of words may extend from a small entity to a larger entity as in part-for-whole relation or vice versa.

Table 4.2. Polysemy of “Tay”

Metonymic expression	Metonymic relation	Examples
TAY	Decision	<i>Dẫu sao cũng ở tay người biết sao</i>
	Skill/talent	<i>Tay tiên gió táp mưa sa Khoảng trên dùng bút thảo và bốn câu</i>
	Helping	<i>Đánh liều nhấn một hai lời nhờ tay tế độ vớt người trầm luân.</i>
	Personality	<i>Thân con chẳng kẻo mắc tay bọm già</i>
	Occupation	<i>Cũng nhà hành viện xưa nay Cũng phường bán thịt, cũng tay buôn người</i>
	Social status	<i>Phâm tiên rơi đến tay hèn hoài công nắng giữ mưa gìn với ai.</i>
	Capability	<i>Mà chàng Thúc phải ra người bó tay</i>
	Punishment	<i>Cho người thăm ván bán thuyền biết tay</i>

Table 4.3. Polysemy of “Mặt”

Metonymic expression	Metonymic relation	Examples
MẶT	People in general	<i>Mặt nhìn mặt càng thêm tươi- bén lời vạn phúc bên lời hàn huyền.</i>
	Physical appearance	<i>Trương tô giáp mặt hoa đào</i>
	Personality	<i>Trông lên mặt sắt đen sì</i>
	Faithfulness	<i>Rôi ra trở mặt tức thì</i>

Table 4.4. Polysemy of “Đầu”

Metonymic Expression	Metonymic Relation	Examples
ĐẦU	People in general	<i>Uốn lưng thịt đở giập đầu máu sa</i>
	Personality	<i>Đầu trâu mặt ngựa ào ào như sóng</i>
	Age	<i>Tuyết sương nhuộm nửa mái đầu hoa râm</i>

4.3.5. Propositional Metonymies and Situational**Metonymies**

- (86) *Hồn còn mang nặng lời thề
Nát thân bỏ liễu đèn nghi trúc mai*

(745-746)

It can be seen that the PART-FOR-WHOLE mapping is obvious with the use of metonymic expression “my soul” to stand for the body, in other words, the person possessing that soul. This is an instance of SOUL-FOR-PERSON mapping within the type source-in-target metonymies where the body can be regarded as a subdomain of “person” in the target domain.

- (91) *Dập dìu tài tử giai nhân
Ngựa xe như nước áo quần như nêm.*

(47-48)

We can find a situational metonymy where the striking image “Ngựa xe như nước áo quần như nêm, a crush of clothes, a rush of wheels and steeds, The crowds divided when each vehicle and horse would pass” stand for the whole event “There are a lot of people around here”.

Table 4.5. Source In Target: Part For Whole

Type of mapping	Source	Target	Example
	Subdomain	Matrix domain	
FACE FOR PERSON	mặt lòng chơi	Person who possesses the face	<i>Dưới trần mây mặt lòng chơi Chơi hoa đã dễ mấy người biết hoa</i>
EYES FOR PERSON	nhắm mắt	Person who possesses the eyes	<i>Cũng liêu nhắm mắt đưa tay Mà xem con tạo xoay vùn đến đâu</i>
CHEEKS FOR PERSON	má đào	Person who possesses the cheeks	<i>Bấy lâu nghe tiếng má đào Mắt xanh chẳng để ai vào có không?</i>
HEAD FOR PERSON	Đầu xanh	Person who possesses the head	<i>Đầu xanh đã tội tình gì Má hồng đến quá nửa thì chưa thôi</i>
HAND FOR PERSON	tay bọm già	Person who possesses the hand	<i>Xem gương trong bấy nhiêu ngày Thân con chẳng kẻ mắc tay bọm già</i>
VOICE FOR PERSON	tiếng	Person who possesses the voice	<i>Sánh đường mảng tiếng đòi ngay lên hầu</i>
SOUL FOR PERSON	hồn	Persons who possess the soul	<i>Tôi đòi phách lạc hồn bay Pha càn bụi cỏ gốc cây ả mình</i>

BLOOD FOR PERSON	máu	Person who possesses the blood	<i>Cạn lời hồn ngắt máu say một hơi lặng ngắt đôi tay giá đồng</i>
HAIR FOR PERSON	tóc thê	Person who possesses the hair	<i>Tóc thê đã chấm ngang vai Nào lời non nước nào lời sắt son</i>
BONES FOR PERSON	xương	Person who possesses the bones	<i>Chị dù thịt nát xương mòn Ngậm cười chín suối hãy còn thơm lây</i>
FOOT FOR PERSON	gót	Person who possesses the foot	<i>Sinh thì dạo gót sân đào bước ra</i>
EARS FOR PERSON	tai	Person who possesses the ears	<i>Nội lòng kín chẳng ai hay, Ngoài tai để mặc gió bay mái ngoài</i>
MOUTH FOR PERSON	Miệng người	Persons who possess the mouths	<i>Từ nghe vườn mới thêm hoa Miệng người đã lấm tin nhà thì không</i>

Table 4.6. Target in Source: Place for Person

Type of mapping	Source	Target	Example
	Matrix domain	Subdomain	
COUNTRY FOR PERSON	The country	People living in the country	<i>Một hai nghiêng nước nghiêng thành Sắc đành đòi một tài đành họa hai</i>

CAPITAL FOR PERSON	The capital	People living in the capital	<i>Rằng : Năm Gia-Tĩnh triều Minh Bốn phương phẳng lặng</i>
HOUSE FOR PERSON	The house	People living in the house	<i>Một nhà sum họp trúc mai Càng sâu nghĩa bể càng dài tình sông</i>
COURT FOR PERSON	The court	People in charge in the court	<i>Phủ đường nghe thoảng vào tai Động lòng lại gạn đến niềm riêng tây</i>

4.4. PRAGMATIC FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS OF METONYMY

4.4.1. The Information Status of Metonymic Expressions

a. When the entity in the source domain is more specific

(97) *Lạ cho cái sông khuyh thành*

Làm cho đồ quán xiêu đình như chơi

(1301-1302)

b. When the entity in the source domain is less specific

(103) *Kiếp hoa dâu đã đến ngoài*

Quản huyện dâu đã giục người sinh ly

(779-780)

4.5. VIETNAMESE-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF METONYMIC EXPRESSIONS BY HUYNH SANH THONG AND MICHAEL COUNSELL

4.5.1. The Translation By Huynh Sanh Thong

a. Reproducing the Same Entity in the TL

(106) *Rằng Năm Gia-Tĩnh triều Minh*

Bốn phương phẳng lặng hai kinh vững vàng (9-10)

*Under the Chia-ching when Ming held sway
all lived at peace-both **capitals** stood strong*

[44, p.3]

b. Replacing the entity in The SL with a Standard TL entity

(112) *Thời trân thức thức sẵn bày*

Gót sen thoãn thoắt dạo ngay mái tường (377-378)

She set out fare in season, treats galore

*Then toward the wall she bent **her nimble steps***

[44, p.21]

c. Using the referent that the entity in the SL refers to

(119) *Rằng Năm Gia-Tĩnh triều Minh*

Bốn phương phẳng lặng hai kinh vững vàng

(9-10)

Under the Chia-ching when Ming held sway

all lived at peace-both capitals stood strong.

[44, p.3]

d. Deletion part of the entity in SL

(123) *Lạ gì bí sắc tư phong*

*Trời xanh quen thói **má hồng** đánh ghen*

(6-7)

It is so strange that losses balance gains?

*Blue Heaven's wont to strike **a rose** from spite*

[44, p.3]

e. Converting into Sense in The TL

(125) *Tóc tơ căn vện tắc lòng*

Trăm năm tạc một chữ đồng đến xương

(451-452)

*Their hearts' recesses they explored and probed
etching their vow of union in their bones*

[44, p.25]

f. Converting into Idiom in The TL

Let's take a look at the following examples:

(125) *Trăng thề còn đó trợ trợ*

Dám xa xôi mặt mà thưa thớt lòng

(541-542)

*But it's still there, the moon that we swore by
not face to face, we shall stay heart to heart*

[44, p.29]

4.5.2. The Translation by Michael Counsell

a. Reproducing the same image in the TL

(126) *Phũ phàng chi bấy hoá công*

Ngày xanh mòn mỗi má hồng phơi pha

(85-86)

*Creator, why so cruel and hard?
Her rosy cheeks you marred
while she was but a child*

[28, p.31]

b. Replacing the entity in the SL with a standard TL image

(133) *Mặt nhìn mặt càng thêm tươi*

Bên lời vạn phúc bên lời hàn huyên

(393-394)

*Each looked into the eyes
of each, and saw them overjoyed.
Politely they employed
the greetings old convention bade;*

[28, p.75]

c. Using the targeted referent in TL in place of the metonymic expressions in the SL

- (134) **Hồn** còn mang nặng lời thề
 Nát thân bỏ liễu đèn nghi trúc mai (745-746)
Oh, what a weight I bear!
I'd give my life to repay his love

[28, p.145]

d. Deletion part of the entity in SL

Let's take a look at the following examples for this type of translation:

- (137) *Dập dìu tài tử giai nhân*
Ngựa xe như nước áo quần như nêm (47-48)
Fair ladies passed along,
and noble, well-dressed gentlemen
The crowds divided when
each vehicle and horse would pass

[28, p.25]

e. Converting into Sense in The TL

- (138) *Chập chờn cơn tỉnh cơn mê*
Rón ngời chẳng tiện dứt về chĩn khôn (165-166)
They thought it was a dream
It was improper, though, to stay;
painful to go away

[28, p.41]

f. Converting image into idiom in the TL

Although this type of translation accounts for a small percentage, it is

worth mentioning:

(141) *Trăng thê còn đó trợ trợ*
Dám xa xôi mặt mà thưa thớt lòng

(541-542)

The moon is still above
that witnessed our betrothal vows
Our heart shall stay epoused
*forever, though we are **out of sight***

[28, p.99]

4.5.3. Some Remarks from the Analysis of Translating Metonymic Expressions in *Truyen Kieu* by Michael Counsell and Huynh Sanh Thong

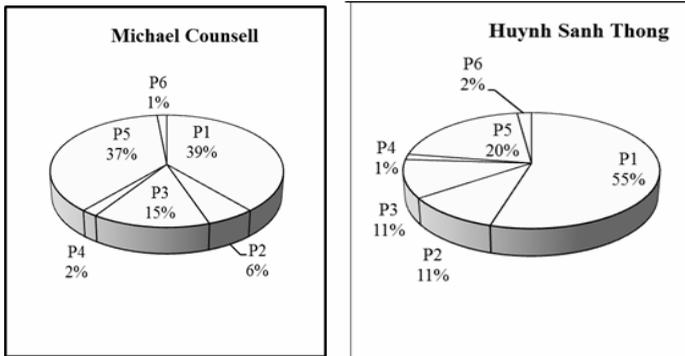


Chart 4.1. Comparison on procedures of translating metonymic expressions in English versions by Michael Counsell and Huynh Sanh Thong

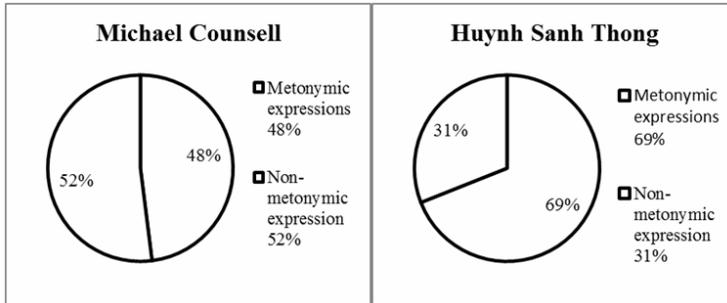


Chart 4.2. Comparison on numbers of metonymic expressions in English versions by Michael Counsell and Huynh Sanh Thong

4.6. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE STUDY OF METONYMIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRUYEN KIEU AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATIONAL VERSIONS

Metonymy is more pervasive and important, cognitively and rhetorically than has usually been noted

Syntactically, we have showed that the major function of metonymy is referential which is fulfilled typically by noun phrase structures. In this syntactic structure, the modifier-head relations are a high precision feature for recognition of metonymic expressions

Sematically, metonymic expressions can make use of nearly all types of idealized conceptual models with relations between the source domain and target domain. We can see that Nguyen Du uses a place-for-inhabitants metonymy most often when he comes to describing people living in cities, towns or villages.

5.2. THE INFLUENCES OF CULTURAL FEATURES ON METONYMY

Đầu xanh đã tội tình gì

Má hồng đến quá nửa thì chưa thôi

It is customary of Vietnamese people to consider “hair” as an important feature of the appearance. The concept of aging is closed to the color of the hair, black hair for young people and grey hair for old one

5.3. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING CONCERNING THE USE OF METONYMIC EXPRESSIONS AND TRANSLATION

Metonymy can present interesting challenges to all poem readers. The comprehension process involves not only identifying the possible interpretation allowed by the grammar, but also using contextual clues to eliminate some interpretations. Metonymy is also used to make sense of reference by association, so it forces the reader to work harder at making meaning in a text as well as in poetry

5.4. IMPLICATION FOR LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

Through the analysis and translation of metonymies above we found out that both Vietnamese and English have much common in the ICMs as the universals both in the representation of the conceptual structures as well as the representation of these ICMs in the language.

5.4. LIMITATION OF THE THESIS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

For a thorough insight into metonymy in Truyen Kieu, the following issues should be further concentrated:

- Cultural reflections from the conceptual structure of ICMS
- Cultural explanation for the difference choice of procedures in translating metonymic expressions from Vietnamese to English.