

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG**

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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO NATURAL WATER  
CONTAINERS: NAMES AND CONCEPTS IN  
VIETNAMESE AND ENGLISH**

**Field : THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY**

Water covers about two thirds of the total surface of the earth. And therefore, water is one of the most important things on earth. Every living thing needs water for its survival. Water is used for drinking, washing, cleaning and just about any activities we care to do. Without water, living is virtually impossible. And Without water, plants, animals, microbes - everything will perish.

As we can see that water has seeped into the bottom of people's mind. However, the conceptions of its names are different in different countries. We have “đại dương, biển, sông, suối, kênh, rạch, muong.....” in Vietnamese and “ocean, sea, river, stream, canal.....” in English. Are there the similarities or differences about these conceptions of water's names or not? And what are the similarities or differences? So we decide to research the topic “AN INVESTIGATION INTO NATURAL WATER CONTAINERS: NAMES AND CONCEPTS IN VIETNAMESE AND ENGLISH” with the hope that this thesis will contribute a small part on enriching the source of material, and help learners effectively use of the words related to natural water containers in teaching, learning and translating English as a foreign language in Vietnam.

#### **1.2. AIMS OF THE STUDY**

##### **1.2.1. Aims of the study**

The purpose of this study is first to find out words related to natural water containers and then to collect and compare these words between English and Vietnamese. The findings of the study will not only increase knowledge and effective use of the words related to natural water containers in teaching and learning English as a foreign language in Vietnam but also help authors, readers ..... know thoroughly about them.

### **1.2.2. Objectives of the study**

The objectives of this research are:

- To select the words related to natural water containers in English and Vietnamese.

- To describe, classify and analyze names and concepts of the words related to natural water containers in short modern stories in terms of semantics in Vietnamese and English.

- To suggest some implications for language teaching and learning in both Vietnamese and English in translation.

## **1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The research attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What are names and concepts of the words denoting natural water containers in Vietnamese and English?

2. What are the similarities and differences in semantic features of these words in Vietnamese and English?

3. What are suitable implications for learning and translating of these words from Vietnamese into English and vice versa?

## **1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The study mostly investigates into natural water containers (names and concepts) from novels of famous authors in Vietnamese and English.

## **1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

With the purpose of doing a research into natural water containers in short modern stories in English and Vietnamese, this study can help:

- Vietnamese learners of English and Vietnamese have a comprehensive understanding about the words relating to natural water containers in short modern stories in English and Vietnamese.

- Vietnamese learners of English and Vietnamese use these words effectively and naturally in their learning or translating process as well as in their daily life.

## **1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

# **CHAPTER 2**

## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **2.2.1. Brief Overview of Cognitive Semantics**

#### **2.2.2. Six Tenets of Cognitive Semantics (Peter Gärdenfors)**

[27]

- a. Meaning is conceptualization in a cognitive model*
- b. Cognitive models are mainly perceptually determined*
- c. Semantic elements are based on spatial or topological objects*
- d. Cognitive models are primarily image-schematic (not propositional). Image-schemas are transformed by metaphoric and metonymic operations (which are treated as exceptional features on the traditional view).*
- e. Semantics is primary to syntax and partly determines it*
- f. Concepts show prototype effects*

### **2.2.3. Some Points of View about polysemy**

- a. Polysemy in traditional linguistics*
- b. Polysemy in cognitive linguistics*

### **Conclusion**

### **2.2.4 Metaphor and metonymy in cognitive linguistics**

- a. Metaphor in cognitive linguistics*
- b. Metonymy in cognitive linguistics*

### **2.2.2 Concepts**

- a. Definition of Concept*
- b. The Structure of the Concept*
- c. Kinds of concepts*

## **2.3. SUMMARY**

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURES**

#### **3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design is going to deal with the following things.

- Providing a review of literal and figurative meanings of words denoting natural water containers by means of some theoretical concepts relating to semantics.

- Describing and analyzing the collected data to find out the semantic features of words denoting natural water containers in English and Vietnamese.

- Using the comparative approach to discover the similarities and differences of words denoting natural water containers in English and Vietnamese.

- Listing and drawing the conclusion of the frequency of words denoting natural water containers by means of quantitative approach.

#### **3.2. RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES**

The process of our research follows the steps:

- The relevant documents, books, theses and researches were selected and read as much as possible. Then from those, we select the most suitable ones for the basis theoretical background. After that, we have a thorough look on those materials and choose the appropriate viewpoints in metaphor.

- We chose 250 examples of the most typical words denoting natural water containers for the corpus in English and Vietnamese and classify them into each group

- We found out the semantic features of words denoting natural water containers by using reliable and convincing examples.

- The data was qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed to find out the similarities and differences of words denoting natural water containers in English and Vietnamese.

- After that, we pointed out the frequency of those words through a summary in a chart. The quantitative approach is used in this stage to provide a clear result of the popularity of words denoting natural water containers.

- Following the conclusion is the limitations which will show the path for the following researchers. Certainly, we find it necessary to make some suggestions for further studies.

### **3.3. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES**

Short stories of famous authors in Vietnamese and English will be collected at random.

### **3.4. DATA COLLECTION**

To serve the aims of the study, the relevant data are taken from as many sources as possible. The data are also collected during the time the researcher is treating the sources.

### **3.5. DATA ANALYSIS**

### **3.6. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY**

### **3.7. SUMMARY**

## CHAPTER 4

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 NAMES AND CONCEPTS OF THE WORDS DENOTING NATURAL WATER CONTAINERS IN VIETNAMESE AND ENGLISH.

4.1.1 Names and concepts of the words denoting natural water containers in Vietnamese

4.1.2 Names and concepts of the words denoting natural water containers in English

#### 4.2. THE SEMANTICS OF THE WORDS DENOTING NATURAL WATER CONTAINERS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. The semantics of “water” in Vietnamese and in English

*a. The semantics of “water” in English*

*b. The semantics of “water” in Vietnamese*

4.2.2. The semantics of “river” in English and “sông” in Vietnamese

*a. The semantics of “river” in English*

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary [18], the word “**River**” is a wide, natural stream of fresh water that flows into an ocean or other large body of water and is usually fed by smaller streams, called tributaries, which enter it along its course.

*Noun Phrase with Preposition*

**The rivers of mud** flowed down the hillside.

Bùn chảy lai láng xuống đồi

We can see that “river” in this sentence doesn’t refer to “river” as the natural stream of fresh water.

To English “river” is only the natural stream of fresh water that flows into ocean. It doesn’t express emotional nuance like in Vietnamese.

### ***b. The semantics “sông” in Vietnamese***

To Vietnamese River is always an image that is very similar and simple about homeland, and native land. It is the river of the childhood, the river of native land with calm current beside which the sound of coconut leaves is rustling or a mother lying lulls a baby to sleep.

### **4.2.3. The semantics of “sea” in English and “biển” in Vietnamese**

#### ***a. The semantics of “sea” in English***

##### ***Noun Phrase with Preposition***

*He looked down at the sea of smiling faces.*

We can see from this example that “sea” doesn’t denote a large body of salt water partially enclosed by land. It denotes a large amount of something that stretches over a wide area.

##### ***Compound Noun***

*Infinitely! Besides, I am at home here- it’s not like a strange seaside place to me*

### ***b. The semantics of “biển” in Vietnamese***

The “sea” means a salty enormous area of water on the surface of the earth [7, p.63]. It is the part of the ocean in the coastal mainland which is divided by land or islands. Its metaphor denotes the huge amount on the large area such as “biển sương mù”, “biển người”, the huge amount of property such as “biển lận”, “biển thù”, the greatness such as “biển cả”, “biển hồ”, “trời biển”.

*Nhiều khi năm ba tháng liền tiếp ông phơi lưng trần với nắng, bên mớ góc sắn đá cổ thụ, lá cành xơ xác vì những cơn gió triều miên của **biển khơi**.*

In the conscious mind of Vietnamese, the sense of sea is quiet clear and vivid.

“Sea” expresses enormousness and people’s noble sacred sentiment: “Công cha như núi ngất trời/ Nghĩa mẹ như nước ngoài biển Đông”, “Cha mẹ nuôi con biển hồ lai láng/ Con nuôi cha mẹ kể tháng, kể ngày”

Because of the enormous, “sea” becomes challenge lovers have to overcome: “Khi xưa em ở ngoài biển, anh ở chốn lâm trung/ đến nay đôi ta hội ngộ tương phùng/ trời kia đã định, mối tơ hồng phải xe”.

### **4.2.4. The semantics of “lake” in English and “hồ” in Vietnamese**

#### ***a. The semantics of “lake” in English***

***Noun Phrase with Preposition***

***A lake of spilled coffee on my desk***

“Lake” is defined as a large area of water that is surrounded by land, but in this example “lake” is a large pool of liquid.

### **Compound noun**

*The company said it has implemented a water monitoring program designed to ensure there were no negative impacts on the receiving Bruce Lake. **Lake water** levels, water quality, dissolved oxygen and temperature were being measured. **Lake water** and shorelines were also observed on a daily basis to check for erosion and scouring of the **lake bottom**. All results and observations so far indicate there have been no*

#### ***b. The semantics of “hồ” in Vietnamese***

**Lake** is the deep lowland that often contains fresh water. [7, p.456]

*Hai mùa mưa đổ trắng xuống các rặng còng và những cây phượng vĩ gần **hồ cá** đã hai lần rắc xuống thảm cỏ xanh những thảm hoa đỏ rực...*

As we can see “hồ” in Vietnamese denotes not only the deep lowland that often contains fresh water but also the different meanings such as: “hồ tiêu”, “hồ sơ”, “hồ dân”....

#### **4.2.5. The semantics of “well” in English and “giếng” in Vietnamese**

##### ***a. The semantics of “well” in English***

**Well** is a deep hole or shaft sunk into the Earth to tap a liquid or gaseous substance such as water, oil, gas, or brine. If the substance is not under sufficient pressure to flow freely from the well, it must be pumped or raised mechanically to the surface. We have many

words related to well such as: artesian well (a well drilled through impermeable strata into strata that receive water from a higher altitude so there is pressure to force the water to flow upward), driven well, tube well ( a well made by driving a tube into the earth to a stratum that bears water), gas well (a well that yields or has yielded natural gas) ...[34]

***Noun Phrase with Preposition***

*He is a well of knowledge*

“Well” in this example doesn’t refer to a deep hole sunk into the earth to tap a liquid. It refers to an abundant source.

***Compound Noun***

*Many people in the region are satisfied with the construction of underground **tube wells**, but villagers are expecting more.*

*Nhiều người ở trong vùng hài lòng với việc xây dựng của giếng khoan ngầm nhưng những người làng lại mong nhiều hơn thế.*

The use of this word in English and Vietnamese has similarity. Its noun phrases refer to many different types of well such as tube well, gas well, oil well....

***b. The semantics of “giếng” in Vietnamese***

*Thuở bé chăn bò, thả diều trước đồng làng, **giếng** gốc bàng là điểm trú nắng những ngày hè, trú mưa rét những ngày đông, nhưng sau này khoảng chừng vào gần cuối những năm 80 thì nước **giếng làng** người dân cũng đã dùng ít dần đi, thay vào đó là dùng nước **giếng khơi, giếng khoan** tại vườn gia đình, hoặc ai chưa có thì dùng nhờ giếng nhà hàng xóm.*

To Vietnamese “Well”, especially “village well” is the place where takes place activities of community closely. The images of banyan trees, village wells and domestic courts are characteristics of Vietnamese structural village.

In the Vietnamese’s mind village well is attached to coming living space of the village. Well is the place where villagers carry water to use every mornings and every afternoons. Well is also the place where they wash and bath everyday.

#### **4.2.6. The semantics of “stream” or “spring” in English and “suối” in Vietnamese**

##### ***a. The semantics of “stream” or “spring” in English***

It should be noted here that both “stream” and “spring” in English are equivalent to “suối” in Vietnamese.

##### ***Noun Phrase with Preposition***

*She looked desperately at the smooth pipes, and wondered—should she walk on by the Strand or by the Embankment? It was not a simple question, for it concerned not different streets so much as different streams of thought.*

##### ***b. The semantics of “suối” in Vietnamese***

*Có cái suối nhỏ chỉ ba bước đã lội qua, có con suối to như một dòng sông mỗi lúc sang ngang lại phải lụy đò. Và đứng trước một con suối, cũng nhiều cách khác nhau. Ví dụ anh chuyên viên giao thông thủy bộ nhìn con suối không giống anh địa chất của các đội tìm kiếm.*

#### **4.2.7. The semantics of “ocean” in English and “đại dương” in Vietnamese**

### ***a. The semantics of “ocean” in English***

#### **Noun phrase with preposition**

*He has oceans of loyal fans.*

According to its definition, ocean denotes the vast body of salt water that conveys almost three-fourths of the earth’s surface. But in this example “ocean” denotes the great expanse or amount. This is the difference between “ocean” in English and “ocean” in Vietnamese.

#### **Compound noun**

*He saw them and he did not see them, as he passed his hand beneath his visored cap and scratched reflectively his mop of sandy hair. For the scene before him was but the background in his brain for the vision of peace that was his--a vision that was his often during long nights on the bridge when the old Tryapsic wallowed on the vexed **ocean floor**, her decks awash, her rigging thrumming in the gale gusts or snow squalls or driving tropic rain.*

### ***B. The semantics of “đại dương” in Vietnamese***

*Để tớ kể cậu nghe câu chuyện về con ốc biển này nhé. Ngày xưa có một con ốc biển sống trong lòng đại dương, đại dương yêu ốc biển hết mực, ngày ngày ôm ốc biển vào lòng, vỗ về thì thầm những bản tình ca. Nhưng ốc biển lại luôn khao khát bầu trời trên cao và những cánh chim trời tự do ở trên kia. Ngày ngày ngược mắt khao khát được ở gần những cánh chim trời kia một chút. **Đại dương** buồn lắm, nhưng cũng quyết định giúp ốc biển hoàn thành ước nguyện. Lần cuối cùng **đại dương** hát cho ốc biển nghe bản tình ca của biển, một con sóng bạc đầu đã đưa ốc biển đến với bờ cát trắng dài, nơi*

*mà nó luôn mơ ước. Vì quá vui mừng mà ốc biển đã chẳng thèm nghe những lời ca của biển.*

“Đại dương” in this story is considered as a person. He can love and sing. He is even sad. It isn’t a large area containing salt water forming a fundamental part of the hydrosphere.

#### **4.2.8 The semantics of “whirlpool”, “waterfall” in English and “ghềnh”, “thác” in Vietnamese**

##### ***a. The semantics of “whirlpool”, “waterfall” in English***

###### **Compound noun**

*Whirlpool baths are becoming very popular due to their beautiful look and relaxing jets giving you the perfect bathe time.*

*On the fourth day we arranged to make an excursion to a little waterfall in our neighborhood. My mother had a great admiration of the place, and had often expressed a wish to possess some memorial of it. I resolved to take my sketch-book: with me, on the chance that I might be able to please her by making a drawing of her favorite scene.*

##### ***b. The semantics of “ghềnh”, “thác” in Vietnamese***

In the mind of Vietnamese “whirlpool” and “waterfall” denote difficulties and challenges, so we have a combination of cognitive metaphor. “gập ghềnh” or “lên thác xuống ghềnh” are examples.

#### **4.2.9. The semantics of “canal” in English and, “kênh” in Vietnamese**

##### ***a. The semantics of “canal” in English***

###### **Compound noun**

It still continued to rain heavily, and when we went down to the **Canal Boat** (for that was the mode of conveyance by which we were to proceed) after dinner, the weather was as unpromising and obstinately wet as one would desire to see. Nor was the sight of this **canal boat**,

*b. The semantics of “kênh” in Vietnamese*

Tên thì rõ ràng là **rạch**, nhưng đoạn chảy gần chợ người ta lại gọi **kênh**, và dòng chảy bị bóp nghẹt bởi hai dãy nhà sàn san sát. Rạch Rập chảy sâu về phía Nam thì rộng dần ra, qua những ruộng vườn xanh ngắt nghe trẻ con rủ nhau tắm sông tụi bây ơi.

**4.2.10. The semantics of “pond”, “pool” in English and “ao”, “bàu” in Vietnamese**

*a. The semantics of “pond”, “pool” in English*

**Noun phrase with preposition**

*It was a cheerless morning when they got into the street; blowing and raining hard and the clouds looking dull and stormy. The night had been very wet. Large **pool of water** had collected in the road and the kennels were overflowing.*

*b. The semantics of “ao”, “bàu” in Vietnamese*

Nghe nói bộ phận kinh doanh về dưới này mua được khối cá giống. Cá trắm, cá mè, cá rô phi nữa. Dĩ nhiên cá con là để lên thả **ao**. Nhiều hồ bom tấn cũ nay cải tạo thành **ao cá**. Chỉ rầy một nổi là cá đưa lên khó hơn người. Ta đi năm ngày, tốc độ đi ô tô của cá giống mà nhanh như ta thì nó cũng chết. Đâu có kế hoạch là cho nó đi tàu bay, bỏ vào thùng phuy xawg cũ. Như thế là có khi phải giải quyết cho cá nhanh hơn người.

#### 4.2.11. The semantics of “rivulet”, “arroyo”, “trench” in English and “lạch”, “rạch”, “rãnh” in Vietnamese

##### a. The semantics of “rivulet”, “arroyo”, “trench” in English

###### Noun phrase with preposition

*Let the storm rage without-Tarzan would remain within until it ceased, comfortable and dry. A tiny rivulet of cold water trickled outward from the opening.*

Judy has been much criticised over the years, accused of being a pushy parent and maligned for her dogmatic dedication to her son's career. Isn't that missing the point? Year after year she ferried him to matches, washed his kit, cheered him on and stood in the pouring rain watching wee Andy batter a ball across a net.

And now that she gets to jet to New York and hob nob with Sean Connery, she gives hope to the rest of us, standing in the rain, slowly developing **trench foot** while working out how many times we'll have to soak the offspring's socks to get out the grass marks.

##### b. The semantics of “lạch”, “rạch”, “rãnh” in Vietnamese

*Chiếc ghe máy đi chậm rãi trên lòng rạch đang buổi nước ròng. Hai ông cháu chủ ghe làm tôi nhớ cái truyện Rừng mắm của Bình Nguyên Lộc, dù ở đây nhiều bần, ít mắm. Thằng nhỏ đến thui, da mốc cời trên mình chỉ dính cái quần cộc, nằm gối đầu lên ông già cũng đến thui mốc cời chỉ quần cộc trên người. Họ đưa tôi ra gần cửa biển, chỗ một cồn cát nghe nói khá đẹp. Nước biển trong, tắm được. Người ta hay ra đó chơi, thằng nhỏ quảng cáo ngắn gọn.*

#### 4.2.12. The semantics of “pond”, “lagoon” in English and “đìa”, “đầm” in Vietnamese

### **a. The semantics of “pond”, “lagoon” in English**

#### **Compound noun**

*We passed through the Low or Dangerous Archipelago, and saw several of those most curious rings of coral land, just rising above the water's edge, which have been called **lagoon islands**. A long and brilliantly white beach is capped by a margin of green vegetation; and the strip, looking either way, rapidly narrows away in the distance, and sinks beneath the horizon from the mast-head a wide expanse of smooth water can be seen within the ring.*

### **b. The semantics of “đĩa”, “đầm” in Vietnamese**

*Mọi người cười ha ha, bữa nay vui quá chừng. Họ bắt đầu trùm kín mình bằng những bộ đồ đi mưa. Họ rải vôi trên những hố chôn lớn bằng mấy khẩu **đĩa** cộng lại. Họ tọng những con vịt còn sống, còn giã dứa, còn gào thét vào bao tải, buộc miệng và quăng xuống đó.*

## **4.2.13. The semantics of “puddle”, “abyss” in English and “vũng”, “vực” in Vietnamese**

### **a. The semantics of “puddle”, “abyss” in English**

#### **Noun phrase with preposition**

*I can see her shining in the sky through the little window by my desk, and tonight she seems calling to me again as she has not called before since that long dead night, and I think I can see, across that awful **abyss of space**, a beautiful black-haired woman standing in the garden of a palace, and at her side is a little boy who puts his arm around her as she points into the sky toward the planet Earth, while at their feet is a huge and hideous creature with a heart of gold.*

*b. The semantics of “vũng”, “vực” in Vietnamese*

Tôi bắt đầu hối hận vì đã cứu chị và mang chị đi cùng. Có cảm giác chúng tôi nắm tay kéo chị lên khỏi một **vũng lầy** để đẩy chị vào một **vũng** khác, cũng sâu.

### 4.3. THE SIMILARITY AND THE DIFFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

#### 4.3.1. The Similarity

It is easily recognized that English and Vietnamese have a certain similarity in the source domain or source space in the meaning of water and natural water containers.

In both languages water is considered as a colorless and odorless liquid material distributed in natural environment in the sea, river, lake.... As a result, in both languages we can have another words by combining words together. Such as sea water (nước biển), well water (nước giếng), rain water (nước mưa)....

Take a simple example

*We can see **the river of the fire** from here.*

Chúng ta có thể thấy được dòng sông lửa từ chỗ này.

In this case, both languages consider “river” and “sông” not to refer to the natural stream of fresh water. It refers to the river made of fire.

English and Vietnamese are two different languages with different cultural backgrounds but human beings have similar process of thought. Talking about language and natural water containers in particular, we can recognize a great deal of equivalence between the two languages.

### 4.3.2. The difference

Language is always a result of social, cultural, historical and political values. Despite the universal features, there still be distinct features that differentiate one culture from another. Beside the similarities, there are a lot of expressions that exist in English but not in Vietnamese and vice versa. We cannot find any equivalence of those phrases. To make it clear, let us consider some examples.

Ex. Vietnamese people say “vũng máu”, but English people do not often use the word “puddle” to refer to this but instead they use the word “pool” in the expression: “the pool of the blood”

Each word in each country has its own meaning . This way affect the way they use language, the way they behave, the way they call. English and Vietnamese people have some very different concept.

Another example, the word “lake” in English is used to refer to large area of water that is surrounded by land. Whereas in Vietnamese the word “hồ” is not only in such a way, but also in another case such as: “hồ tiêu”, “hồ sơ”, “hồ dân”....

Examining the examples above it is obvious that in both English and Vietnamese, the words denoting natural water containers are used metaphorically but the way each word is used is varied in two languages.

***a. The Difference in the Cognition***

***b. The Diffence in Using***

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

#### 5.1. CONCLUSIONS

On the whole the findings about the similarities and the difference in the metaphor relating to natural water containers has clearly shown the common and distinguished features in the way in which English and Vietnamese people think and view the world surrounding them. In both nations, people all understand natural water containers well in shape, position, function and then relate these features to the features of things in the world to name them by using the name of natural water containers. However, the specific cases they use a certain word about natural water containers to denote things are not always the same as they think and view the world differently. Additionally, people in each nation have their own and habit of using the language creatively so this leads to the difference in the metaphoric in the two languages. For these reasons, the existence of similarities and the differences in the metaphor relating to natural water containers in English and Vietnamese are reasonable and understandable. Additionally, it can be inferred that metaphor relating to natural water containers are a very productive means of creating new meanings that enrich the vocabulary in both languages. The interesting thing is that so many natural water containers can share the same names. Everything in the world is not viewed in isolation but in the association with human beings. It is hoped that with the findings and discoveries about the basic metaphors relating to natural water containers, this study will, to some extent, help students of English not only to acquire this interesting and popular uses of the word, which is helpful to them in

their language use but also motivate them in their further language study.

## **5.2. RECAPITULATION**

The study, so far, has fulfilled its initial aim. Theoretically, it has provided a systematic and clear view on words relating to natural water containers in English and in Vietnamese.

The first point to be concluded here is that in both English and Vietnamese, word denoting natural water containers are popularly used in metaphor.

Second, in most case, the metaphors relating to them are base on the similar associations of their semantic feature. However, the referents they are used to denote in specific cases are not always similar. This shows the common feature as well as the distinguished features in the word denoting name of natural water containers in two languages.

Third, it can be seen that the more frequently the words are used in metaphor, the more similar features metaphors relating to them in two language share.

It should also be conducted that most metaphors discussed in this study are conventional and faded metaphor that become parcels of every language in both countries

## **5.3. IMPLICATIONS**

This chapter deals with the implication of the study mainly in English language teaching to Vietnamese learner and in English and Vietnamese translation vice versa. It is intended to discuss some ideas through the study that can be helpful to teachers and translations when they teach or translate something related to the studied matter.

### **5.3.1. English Language Teaching to Vietnamese**

In the process of teaching English especially English vocabulary, teaching metaphors is essential and important because understanding metaphors can help students enrich their vocabulary so as to make their communication successful and effectively. First of all, when teaching metaphors relating to natural water containers, it is a common mistake just to give meaning of the words to students because when students are provided the meaning only they can relate what they are learn to what they have already known. So it is difficult for them to put new meaning into their long term memory. Therefore, it is necessary for the teachers to help students find the link between the metaphorical meaning and the literal meaning of the word to discover the new meaning for themselves. The link mentioned here is the association on which metaphors are based. It is the semantic properties or senses that the word denoting natural water containers poses to derive the new meanings are mainly position, shape, function and comparison. Besides the feature of denotative meaning of the word, some features of the connotative meaning of the word are also transferred to create the derived meaning. Moreover, in each case of metaphor, a certain sense or property of the word is prominent to be transferred, so students must base on the particular context to find the exact property to interpret the exact meaning.

### **5.3.2. English- Vietnamese Translation and Vice Versa**

It is common knowledge that a good translation depends on many factors. This part only discusses some linguistic factors face metaphoric expression relating to natural containing waters. First of

all, as discussed in the previous chapter, there are many similarities as well as differences in the metaphorical use of the words denoting natural water containers between English and Vietnamese, so the translators should be aware of this in the process translation. In the first case, if there are equivalents in the target language in comparison with the source language, it is the easiest case for translator.

In the second case, if there is no equivalent in the target language to the word in the source language, another word must be found to gain the appropriate translation.

There are some notes that translators need to be aware of when translating expressions relating to natural water containers. What is meant here is that translators should avoid the word for word translation when translating these lexemes as they are variously used in each language, by people in each nation.

As has been stated in the aims of the study, the results of this study can be used in learning and teaching English as a foreign language and translation. To some extent, the similarities as well as the differences found in the study may predict some sorts of difficulty that Vietnamese learners of English may encounter. Also, these sorts of difficulty may induce Vietnamese learners of English to commit errors or to produce incorrect or awkward translational equivalents when dealing with understanding meaning of the word.

#### **5.4. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

Due to the limitations of time and sources of materials relating to the issue under investigation, especially Vietnamese books on cognitive semantics, shortcomings are inevitable in this study.

Firstly, the different metaphorical uses of the words denoting natural containing waters when they function in other parts of speech such as verbs and adjectives have not been described and analyzed in this study.

Secondly, in this study we don't study all waters containers. We only focus on studying in natural water containers.

Thirdly, this study view word in a cognitive semantics perspective, it therefore covers many issues relating to the theory of cognitive linguistics. Thus, transitivity of natural containing waters have not been presented and analyzed thoroughly.

Fourthly, this thesis focuses on the qualitative analysis to study natural containing waters under the light of cognitive semantics. Quantitative analysis has not yet been paid attention to.

From the limitations mentioned above, we find it necessary to make some suggestions for further research. The content to be investigated may be more general or specific as follows:

1. Study the different natural water containers when they function in other part of speech such as verbs and adjectives.
2. Study all water containers under the headings: daily water containers