

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG

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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE EXPRESSIONS
CONTAINING WORDS “HEART, LIVER, GUT,
STOMACH” DESCRIBING HUMAN’S
EMOTION THROUGH METAPHORS
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

Field : THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Code : 60220201

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

DANANG, 2014

The study has been completed at
the College of Foreign Languages, the University of Da Nang

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The thesis will be orally defended at the Examining Committee

Time : 04/ 01/ 2014

Venue : The University of Da Nang

The origin of the thesis is accessible for the purpose of reference at:

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 RATIONALE

Language plays an important role in our life. When communicating, people use words to express their ideas and feelings. We usually call that the “saying” and this helps human being different from animals. Besides, people can learn experiences from others thanks to using languages. We are born with emotions. Emotions are definitively part of our lives. Kovecses (1986, 1988, 1990, 1991, and 2000) demonstrates that emotional metaphors and metonymies are used widespread in everyday language and that they play a crucial role in the understanding of most aspects of the conceptualization of emotion and emotional experiences.

Emotions are a complex combination of the feeling and the think of human, therefore, it is seen that so as to describe human’s emotions, linguists in the world the vocabulary relate to human body parts. It can be said that true emotions are experience of each individual, to explore or communicate them.

Emotions are the most basic thing of the human being and, therefore, they constitute something intrinsic to our lives. The heart stand out for being considered the place where they are located, therefore, we can establish the metaphor “**the heart is a container of emotions**”. Until now, there are studies on human’s internal body parts, but there is no study of words “heart, liver, gut, stomach” describing human’s emotions through metaphors. Thus, the topic “An investigation into expressions containing words “heart, liver, gut, stomach” describing human’s emotions through metaphors in English and Vietnamese” is chosen for my study. Hopefully, the result of the

study will be useful for learners of English and contribute a small part into the teaching and learning English as a foreign language in Vietnam.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 Aims of the Study

This research aims:

- to investigate syntactic and semantic features of expressions containing words “heart, liver, gut, stomach” describing human’s emotion in English and Vietnamese.

- To find out the similarities and differences in the conceptual metaphors describing human’s emotions in English and Vietnamese.

- To help Vietnamese and English learners have a deeper and better understanding of expressions containing words “heart, liver, gut, stomach” describing human’s emotion in English and Vietnamese.

- The significant similarities and differences on linguistic features of this words to avoid unnecessary mistakes in use and enhance their abilities to use them appropriately and effectively in communication and translation.

1.2.2 Objectives of the Study

To gain the aims above, the research tries to:

- collect sentences containing words *Heart, Liver, Gut, Stomach*,

- investigate semantic features and syntactic features of the words *Heart, Liver, Gut, Stomach*,

- analyze and identify the similarities and differences in conceptual metaphors expressing *Heart, Liver, Gut, Stomach* in English and Vietnamese.

- To give suggestions for the problems learners may encounter in the process of teaching, learning and translating describing human's emotion through expressions containing words "heart, liver, gut, stomach"

1.3 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Due to time and resource constraints, my study is restricted to the investigation will focus on metaphoric meanings of expressions containing words "heart, liver , gut, stomach" in English and Vietnamese from 500 samples in dictionaries, short stories, poems, newspapers, and magazines of English and Vietnamese, internet....

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the semantic and syntactic features of expressions containing words "heart, liver, gut, stomach" describing human's emotion in English and Vietnamese ?

2. What are the similarities and differences into expressions containing words "heart, liver, gut, stomach" describing human's emotions through metaphors in English and Vietnamese ?

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Everyday language is colored with metaphors. Metaphors appear in our daily communication. However, for the learners it is difficult to get them. Moreover, conceptual metaphors are considered as pathways for language development. Therefore, the study is carried out with a great ambition to help more understand metaphors, especially expression containing the words "heart, liver, gut, stomach" describing human's emotion through metaphors. The study of also expected to be a bit of contribution to the effective use of language in communication.

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The study is organized into five chapters as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature review and theoretical background

Chapter 3: Methods and procedures

Chapter 4: Findings and discussions

Chapter 5: Conclusion

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Up to now, there have been a number of studies words denoting the organs of the human body in medical field as well as in language.

In English,

Matisoff (1985) investigates *hearts* and *minds* in terms of lexical semantics in comparison with South-East Asian languages and English.

Kovecses studies metaphorical aspects of emotion concepts and the relationship between language, culture and body in human feelings.

Susan (2004) focuses on the comparison between head and heart under a further look at metaphors and metonymies in a cross-linguistic perspectives.

Perez (2008) studies certain similarities and differences in the conceptualizations of the heart in five languages (French, Italian, spanish, English and German). Yoon (2003) examines the semantics of

cultural concepts of heart and mind in a contrast view between English and Korean.

Gevaet (2008) study hearts and minds in old English to get a good in sight into the inportance of embodied imagery of the mind and the soul.

In Vietnamese,

The organs of the human body words related to them have been the inspiration of many researchers.

Tran Thi Tu Oanh (2009) investigates the semantic features of the words “heart” and the interpretation into Vietnamese and so on.

Nguyen Thi Thu (2002) also studies the meaning transfer of the word “hand” in Vietnamese.

Cao Van Thai (2003) writes about the word “bowel” in communication of south Vietnamese.

Pham Thi Dinh (2011) A study on linguistic features of English word groups containing the word “heart” and the Vietnamese ones containing the word “Tim”.

2.2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1 Cognitive Semantics

Cognitive semantics is part of the cognitive linguistics movement. As part of cognitive linguistics, cognitive semantics approach rejects the traditional separation of linguistics into phonology, syntax, pragmatics.

2.2.2. Metaphors

▪ The Concept of Metaphor

There have been numerous definitions of metaphor and below are some selected definitions on metaphors.

Aristotle defined metaphor as consisting in giving the thing a name that belongs to something else, the transference being either from genus to species or from species to genus or from species to species or on ground of analogy.

Lakoff and Johnson (1980) do the further research of metaphor from a new aspect, they comprehend metaphor as a conceptual phenomenon which is associated with people's thinking and behaviors.

From the cognitive linguistic aspect, metaphor is defined as understanding one conceptual domain by using another conceptual domain.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, metaphor is a word or phrase used to describe somebody or something else, in a way that is different from its normal use, in order to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful.

▪ **Metaphors in the pre-cognitive periods**

The idea of metaphor can be traced back to Aristotle (around 335 BC) who defines metaphor in his Poetics as follows: Metaphor is the application of a strange term either transferred from the genus and applied to the species or from the species and applied to the genus, or from one species to another or else by analogy [61]. The key aspect of a metaphor is, therefore, a specific transference of a word from one context into another.

Also, Ricoeur [55] finds that in such a way an acceptable view of metaphor can not be reached, the only result being a substitution theory. In this period of Vietnamese linguistics, there are a number of authors such as Đỗ Hữu Châu [8], and Nguyễn Thiện Giáp [14] They see metaphor as a trope (transference of meanings).

Besides, for the treatments by Đinh Trọng Lạc [7] etc, metaphor is regarded as a rhetorical method only used to decorate, contribute to enrich the icons and emotions for Vietnamese.

In brief, although there are a variety of the approaches, all of them deal with metaphor as a problem concerning meaning in the language system without paying much attention to the influence of metaphor on extra-linguistic reality.

▪ **Metaphors in the views of cognitive linguists**

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but also in thought and action, they also argue that metaphor is a conceptual phenomenon as well as a linguistic one.

Conceptual metaphors can function as windows to view belief systems, people use metaphors to both construct and constain thought. Conceptual metaphor theorists treat metaphor based on an analogical mapping between different domains.

In general, cognitive linguists have a new look at the nature and function of metaphor.

2.2.3. Classification of Conceptual Metaphors

According to the contemporary metaphor theory that Lakoff & Johnson suggest in their book *Metaphor we live by*, published in 1980, there are four kinds of conceptual metaphors:

- **Structural metaphors**
- **Orientalional Metaphors**
- **Ontological Metaphors**
- **Conduit Metaphors**

2.2.4. Metaphorical Mappings

Metaphor is not just the notion of similarity or comparison between the literal and figurative meanings in an expression. The transference of metaphor in meaning is realized by constructing mapping between two domain (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980, 5). Metaphorical mappings from a source to a target are only partial. Only a part of the source domain is utilized in every conceptual metaphor. This is what we called partial metaphorical utilization. This partial structure of the source highlights. That is, provides structure for only a part of the target concept. A mapping is the systematic set of correspondences that exist between constituent elements of the source and the target domain.

- **Image Schema**

- **Mapping Principles**

2.2.5 Emotion and Emotion Metaphor

- **Emotion**

Emotions, often called feelings, include experiences such as love, hate, anger, trust, joy, panic, fear, and grief. Emotions are related to, but different from, mood. Emotions are specific reactions to a particular event that are usually of fairly short duration. Mood is a more general feeling such as happiness, sadness, frustration, contentment, or anxiety that lasts for a longer time.

- **Emotion Metaphor**

Current approaches in cognitive linguistics emphasize the importance of metaphor in language, and they consider it an essential and indispensable phenomenon in both language and thought (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Within the framework of the Cognitive Theory of Metaphor (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Lakoff, 1993) emotion metaphors figure prominently as one of the best researched domains (Kovecses 1990, 2000). In ordinary language, metaphors are used to make

abstract notion such as emotional states a more physical and tangible essence or feeling. Since emotions are unobservable internal states, they are par excellence target domain to be expressed by means of metaphor. Some of the most typical conceptual metaphors that characterize emotions include the following:

EMOTION IS A FLUID IN A CONTAINER

EMOTION IS HEAT/ FIRE

EMOTION IS A NATURAL FORCE

EMOTION IS A PHYSICAL FORCE

EMOTION IS A SOCIAL SUPERIOR

EMOTION IS AN OPPONENT

EMOTION IS A CAPTIVE ANIMAL

EMOTION IS A FORCE DISLOCATING THE SELF

EMOTION IS BURDEN

2.3 ANALYSIS

2.3.1 The heart is a container for emotions.

The heart is the seat of love

The heart denoting sadness

The heart expressing sincerity

The heart denoting happiness

The heart is described as Characteristics

The heart is a living organism.

The heart denoting a Departure or a Destination

The heart denoting a House

2.3.2 The stomach is a container in general and for emotion in particular.

2.3.3 The gut is a container for emotions.

2.3.4 The liver is a container for emotions.

2.4 SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is carried out with a combination of three methods: descriptive, contrastive and quantitative analysis. English is chosen as the target language and Vietnamese works as a mean to discover similarities and differences between the two languages. The descriptive method will deal with descriptive of syntactic and semantic features of words “ heart, liver, gut, stomach” in English and Vietnamese.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Data collection

The paper is carried out with 150 samples in poems written by famous poets such as To HUU, Han Mac Tu, 70 samples in Vietnamese folk verses and proverbs, 50 samples in Vietnamese songs, 120 samples in some famous saying and in some websites in the Internet, 30 samples in English books, 50 samples in dictionaries.

3.2.2 Data analysis

After being picked out from the chosen material, the samples of human’s internal body parts were thoroughly examined and classified. Following this, the researcher used methods such as: description, contrastive analysis to find out similarities and differences in terms of syntactic and semantic features of expressions containing words “ heart, liver, gut, stomach” to get the expected result.

3.3 SUMMARY

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 SEMANTIC FEATURES OF EXPRESSIONS CONTAINING WORDS HEART, LIVER, GUT, And STOMACH

4.1.1 Semantic features of expressions containing the word HEART

Table 4.1: Brief description of the semantic features of HEART

Heart	English meanings	Vietnamese meanings
Noun	<p>-[C] the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body, usually on the left in humans</p> <p>- [C] the place in a person where the feelings and emotions are thought, especially those connected with love</p> <p>-[U,C] a strong feeling of sadness, pain or worry. For instance: sick at heart, break somebody's heart, burning heart, one's heart bleed for somebody, take something to heart....</p>	<p>- trái tim</p> <p>- the place in a person where the feelings and emotions are connected with love. For example: trái tim nhân hậu, trái tim đồng cảm.....</p> <p>- a strong feeling of sadness, pain or worry. For example: tim đau nhức, tim sôi lên giận dữ, tim nặng trĩu,</p>

	- [C] excitement, happiness, pride of human	-excitement, happiness, Pride of human. For example: tim hát thành lời, tim hóa mặt trời,
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4.1.2 Semantic Features of Expressions Containing the Word LIVER

Table 4.2: Brief description of the semantic features of LIVER

Liver	English meanings	Vietnamese meanings
Noun	- Not found - Using colour in describing about liver. Example :one's liver is red,..	- The nature of sadness is coolness and dryness “ khô héo cả ruột gan, mòn, bầm gan, -Using colour in describing about liver. For example : gan vàng,..

4.1.3 Semantic Features of Expressions Containing the Word GUT

Table 4.3: Brief description of the semantic features of GUT

Gut	English meanings	Vietnamese meanings
Noun	-Not found	-Using internal body organ to describe human's happiness. Example : nở từng khúc

<p>Verb</p> <p>Adjective</p>	<p>-Using the word “gut” to describe sadness, pain, worry inside of human being.</p> <p>- Not found</p> <p>- Show destruction the inside or contents of a building or room</p> <p>- Show feeling and emotions rather than thought and reason.</p>	<p>ruột,..</p> <p>- using the word “gut” to describe sadness, pain, worry inside of human being. For example: ruột đau, ruột rối bời, chày ruột, ruột bằm, ruột rầu, ruột thắt, đức ruột, ruột bòn chôn,.....</p> <p>- the feature of country, an agricultural country. For example: héo hon ruột tằm,..</p> <p>- Not found</p> <p>- Not found</p>
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4.1.4 Semantic Features of Expressions Containing Word

STOMACH

Table 4.4: Brief description of the semantic features of

STOMACH

Stomach	English meanings	Vietnamese meanings
Noun	- Not found	-Using the word “stomach” to describing human’s happiness. For example: mở cờ trong bụng,..

Verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Idm] to make you feel upset, sick or disgusted. For example: butterflies in one's stomach, food sit badly in one's stomach, lie on one's stomach,. - Not have the desire or courage to do something - to make one's stomach hurt that lead to stomach ulcers - to be able to eat something without feeling ill or sick. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to make you feel upset, sick or disgusted For example: đi guốc trong bụng, kiến bò trong bụng,.. - Not found - Not found - Not found
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4.2. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF EXPRESSIONS CONTAINING THE WORDS HEART, LIVER, GUT, AND STOMACH

4.2.1. Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word HEART

- Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word HEART in English.

Table 4. 5. Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word Heart in English.

Ordinal number	Formation	Examples
1	Article + present participle + Heart	An Aching heart, a burning heart, a bursting heart, a beating heart
2	Article +past participle + heart	A broken heart
3	Article +N +of + heart	The thief of heart The fire of heart
4	Possessive Adj + Adj +heart	Her frightened heart, your golden heart, her young hear Her worried heart
5	Heart + N	Heart attacks

▪ **Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word HEART in Vietnamese.**

Table 4.6. Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word Heart in Vietnamese.

Ordinal number	Formation	Examples
1	N + (trái, quả) Tim	Trái tim, quả tim
2	(Trái, quả, con) Tim + adj	Trái tim nhân hậu, trái tim lớn, trái tim non, trái tim đa tình, trái tim hồng, trái tim non nớt, trái tim nhân ái, con tim mù lòa, con tim nhút nhát
3	Numeral +(trái, quả, con) Tim +verb	đôi tim yêu, muôn trái tim, một trái tim yêu thương, một trái tim đau
4	Preposition +(trái, quả, con) Tim	Vào trái tim, cho trái tim, bằng trái tim, từ trái tim, trong tim, đến trái tim
5	Verb +(trái, quả, con)Tim +adj	Nghe trái tim hồng
6	Verb +preposition +(trái, quả, con)Tim	Chói qua tim, chôn sâu mãi trong tim, in hình trong tim, nhói ở trong tim, vỡ nát trong tim

4.2.2 Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing Word LIVER

▪ **Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word LIVER in English.**

Table 4.7. Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word LIVER in English.

Ordinal number	Formation	examples
1	Article +adj +liver	A wicked liver, a dissolute liver,.....

▪ **Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word LIVER in Vietnamese.**

Table 4.8. Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word LIVER in Vietnamese.

Ordinal number	Formation	Examples
1	Liver +adj+preposition +noun	Gan rối như tơ , gan héo như tằm,...
2	Liver +adj	Gan héo ,gan vàng....
3	Verb +liver	Mòn gan, lộn gan...
4	Verb +liver +preposition +noun	Lộn gan lên đầu,....
5	Liver +verb	Gan bào,.....
6	Verb +liver +adj	Thôn thức gan vàng, cháy gan,...
7	adj +gan +verb	Sợ gan nát,.....

4.2.3 Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word GUT

▪ **Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word GUT in English.**

Table 4.9. Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word GUTt in English.

Ordinal number	Formation	Examples
1	Preposition+possessive adj +gut	In my guts,.....
2	Verb +possessive adj +gut+preposition	Slog your guts out,....
3	Adv +gut	Completely gutted,...
4	Preposition +gut +noun	On gut instinct,....

- **Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word GUT in Vietnamese.**

Table 4.10: Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word GUT in Vietnamese.

Ordinal number	Formation	Examples
1	Verb + pronoun/numeral +noun +gut	Nở từng khúc ruột, ...
2	Gut +adj	Ruột bằm, ruột rầu, ruột bòn chòn, ruột mềm, ruột héo, ruột rối ...
3	Verb +gut	Xé ruột, rút ruột, thắt ruột, nở ruột, lộn ruột,...
4	Gut +verb	Ruột thắt, ruột đau, ruột cắt,

4.2.4. Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word STOMACH

- Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word STOMACH in English.

Table 4.11: Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word STOMACH in English.

Ordinal number	Formation	Examples
1	Preposition + possessive adj +stomach	For their stomach, through his stomach, on your stomach, his stomach, on its stomach,
2	Preposition +article +stomach	In the stomach,
3	Verb +Possessive Adj +stomach	Have No stomach, turn my stomach, settled her stomach,....
4	Article +Adj +stomach	An empty stomach, a full stomach,
5	Adj + preposition +Possessive adj + stomach	Hard to stomach, sick to your stomach,.....

- Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word STOMACH in Vietnamese.

Table 4.12: Syntactic Features of Expressions Containing the Word STOMACH in Vietnamese.

Ordinal number	Formation	Examples
1	Verb +noun +preposition +bụng	Mở cò trong bụng,..
2	Verb +bụng	Vỡ bụng,buộc bụng, đầu bụng,...

4.3 SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS DESCRIBING HUMAN'S EMOTIONS OF EXPRESSIONS CONTAININGS WORDS HEART, LIVER, GUT, AND STOMACH IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE.

4.3.1 Similarities and differences of conceptual metaphors describing human's emotions of expressions containings the word HEART in English and Vietnamese.

Heart	English	Vietnamese
Happy	v	v
Sad	v	v
Worry	v	v
Fear	v	v
Anger	v	v

4.3.2 Similarities and differences of conceptual metaphors decribing human's emotions of expressions containings the word LIVER in English and Vietnamese. .

Liver	English	Vietnamese
Happy	-	-
Sad	v	v
Worry	v	v
Fear	v	v
Anger	v	v

4.3.3 Similarities and differences of conceptual metaphors decribing human's emotions of expressions containings the word GUT in English and Vietnamese.

Gut	English	Vietnamese
Happy	-	v

Sad	v	v
Worry	v	v
Fear	v	-
Anger	-	v

4.3.4. Similarities and differences of conceptual metaphors describing human's emotions of expressions containing the word STOMACH in English and Vietnamese.

Stomach	English	Vietnamese
Happy	-	v
Sad	v	v
Worry	v	v
Fear	v	-
Anger	v	-

4.4 SUMMARY

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

Heart, liver, gut and *stomach* are internal body organs are used for description human's emotion. People cannot live without them.

For the word "heart" is popularly used with the high frequency and with the meaningful and sensitive associations in both languages. Therefore, on the basis of succeeding and developing the previous studied results of the literature review and on the basis of theoretical background of the word formation, semantics- the study of meaning, the study is conducted to reach a better use and thorough understanding the word "heart" in the data taken from English and

Vietnamese poems, literary works, songs, idioms, proverbs, famous sayings and internet. The thesis has dealt with the syntactic and semantic features in English and Vietnamese.

The word “heart” as the single word is used in both languages but the word “*tim*” appears with lower frequency in Vietnamese. That is because the word “*tim*”

Rarely stands alone as a head noun in Vietnamese, it is often used with the combination with other words such as “con, trái, quả”. That is the reason why fewer words are inflected from the word “*tim*”. Opposite to Vietnamese, in English makes other words formed from the word “heart” become more abundant with the higher quantity. Sometimes the heart is seldom used with literal meanings but figurative ones that aim to express emotions because we often find it difficult to express emotions, the most innermost feelings of human.

For syntactic features, the word “heart” denoting a human body organ, they both are nouns that are used popularly not only in the medical field but also in poetry, literature and songs. They are used in language with the function as a subject, an object, a complement in sentences.

The word “liver” is used to describe sadness, worry, fear, anger and almost negative meanings. It also has very low frequency in material, especially in poetry, literary work and songs are used very little, but it is popularly used in the medical field.

In English, we rarely see word combination between the word “liver” and another word. On the contrary, in Vietnamese, there are usually the word combination between the word “liver” with other words such as: “mòn gan, bầm gan, gan héo, gan bào...”.

The word “gut” is polysemantic words. It not only has more than one meaning but also understand in particular context. The word “gut” is often combined with another words such as “ ruột bằm, ruột đau, ruột rầu, ruột rôi, ruột thắt..” in order to emphasize human’s pain, sadness, but in English, the word “gut” seldom combines with other words, it is used as a single word to express the mood of the people.

The word “stomach” seldom bears positive meaning in English and Vietnamese, most of them bears negative meaning in both language.

The word “stomach” the frequency of occurrence in English is higher than those in Vietnamese.

We hope that similarities and differences have been discovered so that some problems on language teaching and learning are solved and some suggestions are also proposed.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS

For learners since it provides a good background of how to use the words “heart, liver, gut, stomach” denoting human’s emotion through metaphor, get some knowledge of conceptual metaphors in English and Vietnamese.

For teachers should pay more attention to leading students to think in English, and to help establish a conceptual system of the target language.

5.3 LIMITATIONS

Although we are aware of the significance of conceptual metaphors in our daily communication as well as in the understanding of literary expressions, we have done our best to perfect the thesis, we can not avoid shortages and limitations.

Firstly, due to the limitations of time, the lack of material sources, the limitation of knowledge and references make it impossible for the researchers to do the process as expected.

Secondly, in some cases, the data has not been analyzed completely and deeply to highlight the writer's intensions.

This paper has just exploited a small part in the whole theory of conceptual metaphors in describing human's emotion. We hope that our research will be a small contribution to not only theory but also to the application of using and understanding language.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The thesis can continue to be studied in the following ways:

- semantic and pragmatic features of expressions containing words "*heart, liver, gut, stomach*"
- functional analysis of the idiom of the words "*heart, liver, gut, stomach*" denoting human's emotion.
- Cultural and pragmatic features of expressions containing words "*heart, liver, gut, stomach*"