

Meronymy of Words Expressing Cabbage and Kohlrabi Parts in Vietnamese and Laos

Ha Thi Mai Thanh and Le Thi Phuong Ly

Tay Bac University, Son La, Vietnam

Abstract: This article examines the expression of the cabbage tree and kohlrabi tree reflecting the meronymy between Vietnamese and Laos. The underlying theory of the article is the concept of the meaning of words in the system, meronymy. The research methods used by the article are the field linguistic method, the descriptive method, and the comparative-contrastive method. The survey paper has 116 Vietnamese words and 112 Lao words, reflecting the meronymy between cabbage and kohlrabi. The article establishes lexical gaps in words that express cabbage and kohlrabi parts in Vietnamese and Laos. At the same time, the linguistic picture of the word expressing the part of the cabbage tree and kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese and Lao is sketched. As a result, the similarities and differences in category thinking of Vietnamese and Lao people have been clarified.

Keywords: Meronymy, words express cabbage tree parts, words express kohlrabi tree parts, Vietnamese, Laos.

INTRODUCTION

In her thesis "Aesthetic signals in the meaning of "Tree" in Vietnamese poetry, Pham Thi Kim Anh, [2005] focused on understanding the words - aesthetic signals (tree, bamboo, willow, pine, grass, rice, reed, duckweed, moss) of the tree meaning field in Vietnamese poetry from medieval to contemporary. The thesis delved into the forms of expressive language and the meaning of literary cues belonging to this field of meaning. Thereby, the author points out the transformation in form and symbolic meaning of literary signals belonging to the tree cemetery school in Vietnamese poetic periods. The important objective of the thesis is to give an approach to a literary event based on applying the research achievements of linguistics. From there, the thesis author draws general observations about how a linguistic signal system belonging to a lexical-semantic field has been transformed into an aesthetic signal system - literary signals expressing aesthetic statements - poetic art.

In the thesis "Metaphor of the Concept of tree categories in Vietnamese (related to English)", author Tran Thi Phuong Ly, [2012] explores in depth the method of establishment and elements of the model of metaphorical perception of tree concepts in the language expression material related to trees in Vietnamese (related to English), Learn the universal foundations of experience that enable realization through this path of movement. In addition, the author classifies the conceptual metaphor of the category of trees in Vietnamese (related to English). Based on the model and conceptual metaphorical classification, the thesis author researches the characteristics of national

culture expressed through the linguistic picture of the world with the concept of trees (from Vietnamese data related to English).

In "Perceptual Linguistics (Recording and Thinking)", Tran Van Co, [2007] presented the conceptualization of the world or the linguistic picture of the world. In this context, the author has analyzed some linguistic pictures of the world such as language picture with the concept of "bamboo", language picture with the concept of "flower", language picture with the concept of "banyan tree", language picture with the concept of "banana tree". For each linguistic picture of each concept, the author presents the concept and cites some folklore and poetry related to that concept.

The above works mainly rely based on field theory and conceptual metaphors (perceptual linguistics) to study the botanical category. It can be seen that, from the expression of tree parts, here is the expression of vegetable trees (cabbage and kohlrabi) reflecting the metonymy that has not been deeply studied by linguists in the world and Vietnam.

The meaning of words belongs to the mental category and they are expressed by the physical shell of linguistic signals. Understanding the meaning of words is one of the factors that determine the effectiveness of communication. In *Theories of Lexical Semantics*, Dick Geeraerts argues: "Meaning relations depend on the analysis of the content of the meaning of magnetism" [Dirk Geeraerts, 2010]. On this basis, Dirk Geeraerts showed the relations of the meaning of words in

the system, in which metonymy is addressed with a large theoretical capacity.

Vietnam and Laos are two countries in Southeast Asia. From the expression cabbage and kohlrabi division, the word system identifies two vegetables belonging to the class of two cotyledons, cluster roots. These two vegetables are commonly grown in both countries Vietnam and Laos.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Word meaning in the system

The meaning of words has the function of reflecting, expressing, and mapping reality, and thinking. Broadly speaking, the meaning of the word belongs to the mental plane, which is materialized through the acoustic shell of the word. Because it belongs to the mental plane, the meaning of the word is always difficult to grasp accurately. Meanwhile, understanding the meaning of words is one of the factors determining the effectiveness of communication.

Le Quang Thiem, (2013) asserted: "The most pertinent and explanatory conception of modern linguistics is associated with the problem of signal learning, which considers linguistic signals as a psychological entity with two sides: significant and signifié. Significant is the form of signals, form of linguistic expressions; while signifié is the meaning of the signal form, the form of expression in the system and activity and function" [Lê, Q.T, 2013]. In the work "The Development of Vietnamese lexical meaning from 1945 to 2005", the author introduced the following concept: "The meaning of words belongs to the linguistic world, but the language has national attributes while matters and phenomena belong to the real world, which possesses it attributes"; "The meaning of a word is the mental content composed by the subject of language, using shaping in words. A word meaning is a mental entity that is encoded, shaped in word notation when language and words perform diverse and rich functions in communication and thinking of different types of functional styles" [Lê, Q.T, 2013].

According to Do Huu Chau, "the meaning of the word is a multi-component complex" [Châu, D.H,

2005]. Does Huu Chau mainly define the meaning of real words (descriptive words)? Descriptive words are signals that relate to reality other than language. Each word must correspond to some fact, thing, phenomenon, process, state, nature, or character,...

Hence, the meaning of the word is manifested by linguistic signals, including people's perception of objective things and human emotions and attitudes.

B. Meronymy

Dirk Geeraerts, defined "Meronymy" (or "partial-general relations", "semantic relations") as follows: "Meronymy holds between pairs such as arm and elbow: the arm is the holonym and elbow the meronym." [Dirk Geeraerts, 2010]

Meronymy can be identified in terms of the predicates 'has' and 'is a part of' (an arm has an elbow, and an elbow is part of the arm). [Dirk Geeraerts, 2010]

Dirk Geeraerts also argued that Meronymy is not a unitary type of relation, but comprises several subtypes. For instance: the relationship between parts and the material entity to which they belong (keyboard/computer), the relation between a member and the collection to which it belongs (soldier/army), the relation between a material and the object of which it forms an ingredient or a constituent element (wood/door), or the relation between a component action and the overall activity of which it forms part (paying/shopping). [Dirk Geeraerts, 2010].

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

A. Data preparation

Sources used in the article include (1) The word system for the expression cabbage and kohlrabi parts in the Vietnamese dictionary and the Lao-Vietnamese dictionary. (2) The word system expresses cabbage and kohlrabi trees in the speech of daily activities of the two peoples of Vietnam and Laos. (3) Systematic expression of cabbage and kohlrabi parts from a biological point of view. The columnar chart below shows the number of words representing the cabbage and kohlrabi parts reflecting the meronymy Vietnamese and Laos.

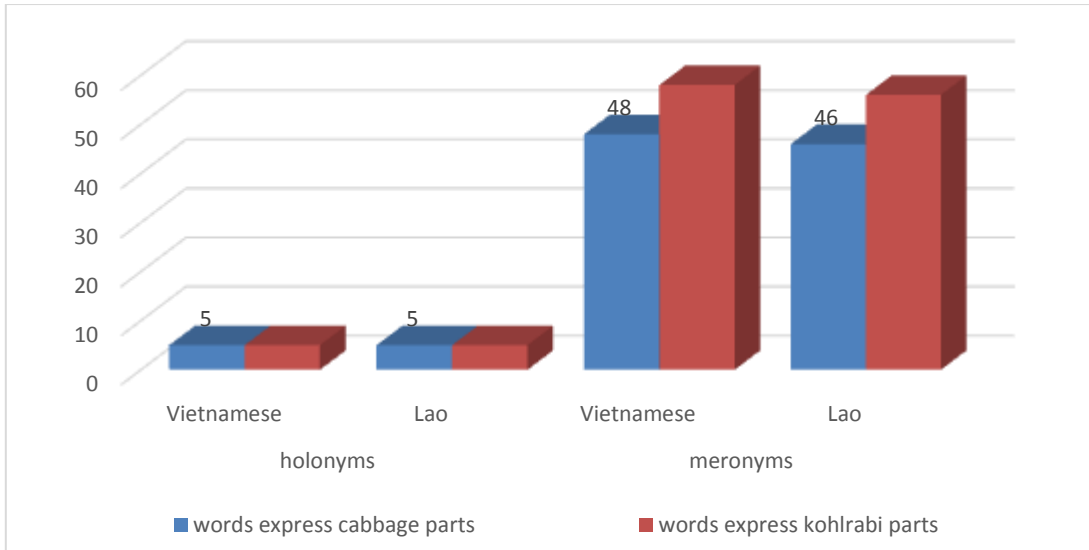


Figure 1: Column chart showing the number of words express parts of cabbage and kohlrabi trees reflect the meronymy in Vietnamese and Laos

According to the survey data, the words representing cabbage and kohlrabi trees reflecting the meronymy have a total of 116 words in Vietnamese and 112 words in Lao. In particular, the word expressing the cabbage division

reflecting the meronymy has 53 words in Vietnamese and 51 words in Laos (with 2 lexical blanks). The expression kohlrabi tree reflecting the meronymy has 63 words in Vietnamese and 61 words in Laos (with 2 lexical blanks).

Table 1: Number of holonyms and meronyms of cabbage tree parts in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Words describe the cabbage tree parts		Holonyms		Meronyms					
			Vietnamese	Lao	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
					Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao
1	The vegetative functions	Root	1	1	8	8	3	3	1	1
		Stem	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1
		Leaf	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	0
2	The Reproductive functions	Flower	1	1	5	5	8	8	2	1
		Fruit	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Total			5	5	20	20	20	20	8	6

Holonyms denoting the cabbage tree division in Vietnamese and Laos are both 5 words. Meronyms indicating the cabbage tree are divided into three levels: level 1, level 2, and level 3. The number of subtitle words in Vietnamese is greater than in

Laos (Vietnamese has 48 words, and Laos has 46 words). Thus, the Laos language has 2 vocabulary gaps only classified compared to Vietnamese (there are 2 words only in Vietnamese but not in Laos).

Table 2: Number of holonyms and meronyms of kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Words describe the kohlrabi parts		Holonyms		Meronyms							
			Vietnamese	Lao	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
					Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao
1	The vegetative functions	Root	1	1	1	1	8	8	3	3	1	1
		Stem	1	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	0	0
		Leaf	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	0
2	The Reproductive	Flower	1	1	5	5	9	9	6	5	0	0
		Fruit	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0

functions											
Total	5	5	15	15	27	27	15	13	1	1	

According to the survey data, the number of holonyms expressing the kohlrabi division reflects the meronymy Vietnamese and Laos equivalent (both 5 words). The meronym indicating the kohlrabi parts is divided into 4 levels: level 1, level 2, level 3, and level 4. Just like the word expressing cabbage parts, the number of words only named to express kohlrabi parts in Vietnamese is greater than in Lao (Vietnamese has 58 words, and Laos has only 56 words). As can be seen, the Laos language has 2 lexical gaps that are only classified compared to Vietnamese.

RESEARCH METHODS

The article uses the following research methods:

1. Field Linguistic Methods

This method is used to survey linguistic materials in the languages of the two ethnic groups of Vietnam and Laos. The following methods are used:

Methods of recording, noting, and interviewing: To collect accurate and complete language, the topic has conducted audio recordings and interviews with elderly Vietnamese in Son La City (Vietnam) and elderly Lao people in Luang Prabang province (Laos).

Statistical methods: Statistics, classification, and systematization from the expression of cabbage and kohlrabi reflecting the meronymy Vietnamese and Laos.

2. Descriptive Method

The meaning of words in the text/discourse will be considered the words in the text and related things outside the text.

3. Comparative-Contrasting Method

In this method, one language is the center of attention, while the other is the means of study. When comparing the vocabulary of the two Vietnamese and Laos languages, the following situation often occurs: a lexical unit or a certain meaning appears in Vietnamese but not in Lao. The researchers call such absences "lexical gaps," "gaps," or "white marks on the semantic picture." The method of establishing blanks is used to consider overlapping and distinct matrices on the lexical-semantic level.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. RESEARCH FINDING

1. Meronymy expresses parts of the cabbage in Vietnamese and Laos.

1.1. Meronymy expresses the cabbage parts with vegetative functions.

Table 3: The table of the holonyms indicating the cabbage parts with the vegetative function in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Holonyms	
		Vietnamese	Laos
1	The bottom part of the tree, cylindrical in shape, slightly pointed tip, clustered root form (without the main root, consisting of many sub roots of relatively uniform size), has the function of absorbing water, mineral salts and organic substances for the tree.	<i>root</i>	ຮາກ
2	The above-ground part, connected to the roots, round and hard cylinders, bearing the scars of fallen leaves, has the function of transporting water, mineral salts and organic matter from the roots to parts.	<i>stem</i>	ສ່າກົ້ນ
3	The part is flat-slabted, shape and slightly curved. The outer leaf layer of cabbage is usually darker green than those on the inside.	<i>leaf</i>	ໃບ
Total		3	3

From a biological point of view [Hoàng, T.S, 2008], the part of the cabbage tree that has vegetative functions includes roots, stems, and leaves. The holonyms denote the part of the cabbage tree with a vegetative function in Vietnamese and Lao with the same number (both have 3 words). This initially shows that the

objective realistic division of the word expressing cabbage tree parts with vegetative function in Vietnamese and Laos is highly generalized.

1.1.1. Meronyms express the root part - ຮາກ of the cabbage tree.

Table 4: Table of meronyms indicating root part - ຮາກ of cabbage in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms Level 1		Meronyms Level 2		Meronyms Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The terminal part of the root, whose function is to protect the roots from damage and rubbing when the roots hit the soil.	<i>Root-cap</i>	ຮາກແຫຼມ				
		<i>Root tip</i>	ຮາກເຫງົາ				
2	The part located right on the tip of the root, is a group of meristem cells, dividing continuously causing the roots to lengthen.	<i>region of elongation</i>	ຮາກເຕີບໂຕ				
3	The most important part of the root, which has the function of absorbing water and mineral substances, is useful for tree growth.	<i>region of maturation</i>	ຮາກດູດ				
		<i>region of absorption</i>	ຮາກດູດຊຶມ				
		<i>Region of root hairs</i>	ຮາກຝອຍ				
4	The part composed of epidermal cells on the region of maturation, has a long tubular shape,			<i>Root hair</i>	ຮາກຝອຍ		

	lives and works for a certain time, has the function of increasing the contact surface area of the roots with the soil, creating conditions for the roots to absorb water and mineral salts.						
5	The top part of the root, connected to the stem, consists of conduction vessels.	<i>Region of maturation</i>	ຮາກພາກເຕີບໂຕ				
		<i>Region of cell division</i>	ຮາກຂະຫຍາຍ				
6	The layer of polygonal cells is arranged close to each other, which has the function of protecting the internal parts of the root.			<i>cellulose fibers</i>	ໜັງອ່ອນ		
7	The part is located in the region of maturation, contains conductor circuits.			<i>pith</i>	ແກນ		
8	The part is located in the					<i>conduction vessels</i>	ທໍ່ນໍາສົ່ງ

	Region of maturation, contains conductor circuits.						
Total		8	8	3	3	1	1

The meronyms indicating the root - ຮາກ of the cabbage tree are divided into three levels. Besides, the number of words indicating root names - ຮາກ

in Vietnamese and Laos is equivalent (both have a total of 12 words).

1.1.2. Meronyms express stem - ລໍາຕົ້ນ of the cabbag.

Table 5: Table of meronyms indicating body expression nomenclature - ລໍາຕົ້ນ of cabbage in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms Level 1		Meronyms Level 2		Meronyms Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The above-ground part, connected to the roots, carries the scars of fallen leaves, which transport water, mineral salts and organic matter from the roots to tree parts.	Main root	ລໍາຕົ້ນ				
2	The layer of living cells, which does not contain chlorophyll, has the function of protecting the stem.			cellulose fibers	ເປືອກອ່ອນ		
3	The cell layer is larger, some cells contain chlorophyll.			starchy flesh	ເນື້ອເປືອກ		
4	The cell layer is larger, some cells contain chlorophyll.			central vascular fiber	ມອກ		
5	The division consists of thin-walled cells.					endodermis	ແກນ
6	Place to attach the leaves to the stem.	stalk	ຕາ				
Total		2	2	3	3	1	1

Meronyms of the stem - ລໍາຕົ້ນ of the cabbage tree in Vietnamese and Laos have an equivalent number of words (6 words). Meronyms indicating

stem - ລໍາຕົ້ນ in the two languages are also divided into three levels.

1.1.3. Meronyms express the leaf part - ໃບ of the cabbage.

Table 6: Table of meronyms indicating leaf parts - ໃບ of cabbage in Vietnamese and Laos

Stt	Denotative meaning	Meronym Level 1		Meronym Level 2		Meronym Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The part is composed of a thin, flatland slightly curved plate. The outer leaf layer of cabbage is usually darker green than those on the inside.	leaf blade	ໃບໄມ້				
		Leaf base	ໜ້າໃບ				
2	The filamentous part is long, white, herringbone-shaped, growing upwards from the petioles.			midrib	ເສັ້ນໄຍໃບ		
3	The cylindrical part, slightly concave at the top, is the part that connects the leaves to the stem.	petiole	ກ້າວໃບ				
4	Composed of rectangular cells, arranged in length of petioles.			cellulose fiber	ເບື້ອກອ່ອນ		
5	The part is composed of cells arranged along the axis of the peduncle, containing chlorophyll.			Soft tissue	ແລຈຸລັງ		
6	The part is composed of cells located in soft tissue mass.					vascular bundle sheath	0
Total		3	3	3	3	1	0

The meronyms level 1, and 2 expressing the leaf parts - ໃບ of the cabbage tree in Vietnamese and Lao have an equivalent number (3 words). The meronym indicating 3rd level in Lao has 1 lexical gap compared to Vietnamese (i.e., that word is in Vietnamese but not in Laos). With the symbolic meaning "The part is composed of cells located in soft tissue", Vietnamese has a *vascular bundle*

sheath but this word does not appear in Laos. This shows that Vietnamese has a more specific and detailed division of objective reality in this slice of language than Laos.

1.2. Meronymy expresses cabbage parts with reproductive function.

Table 7: The table of holonyms reflects the cabbage parts with reproductive function in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Holonyms	
		Vietnamese	Laos
1	The part is yellow, four-winged, pinch-shaped, grows at the top.	<i>Flower</i>	ດອກ
2	The division has two pieces of shell, young fruits are light green, when old turn light yellow.	<i>Fruit</i>	ໝາກ
Total		2	2

The Holonyms reflect the part of the cabbage parts with reproductive function in Vietnamese and Laos is the same (2 words).

1.2.1. *Meronyms express the flower part - ດອກ of the cabbage.*

Table 8: Table of meronyms indicating the flower part - ດອກ of cabbage in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms Level 1		Meronyms Level 2		Meronyms Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The long cylindrical part, which has a blue color, has the function of supporting the flower base.	<i>pedicel</i>	ກ້າບດອກ				
2	The division has a bulging structure, bearing the perianth and reproductive organs.	<i>receptacle</i>	ເຕົ້າດອກ				
3	The part containing the nectary, yellow is located under the base of the flower.			<i>Inter sepals</i>	ເຕົ້ານໍ້າເກສອນ		
4	The department contains the calyx and corolla.	<i>perianth</i>	ດວງດອກ				
5	The part has the function of protecting the parts of the			<i>calyx</i>	ຊັ້ນດອກ		

	flower that are in the bud.						
6	The part is yellow, made up of four petals.			<i>corolla</i>	ພວງດອກ		
7	The part, which has a wavy head, the wings are separated from each other.					<i>petals</i>	ກີບດອກ
						<i>fused petals</i>	0
8	Composed of stamens, which are male reproductive organs in flowers.	<i>stamen</i>	ເກສອນດອກ				
9	The part is composed of two chalk cells, yellow, oblong in shape.			<i>anther</i>	ພິກເກສອນຜູ້		
10	The unit attached on the flower base, whose structure is a long cylindrical tube, slender, small, white.			<i>filament</i>	ຂັ້ນເກສອນ		
11	The part located in the center of the flower, is the female reproductive part of the flower.	<i>pistil</i>	ເຕົ້າເກສອນ				
12	The part is located inside the ovary and is composed of a multicellular mass, ovoid in shape.			<i>ovary</i>	ໄຂ່ເກສອນ		

13	The constituent part is a hollow tube, which is the path of pollen grains.			<i>style</i>	<i>ງວງເກສອນ</i>		
14	The top part of the stigma, which is the place of reception of pollen grains.			<i>stigma</i>	<i>ຫົວເຕົາ</i>		
Total		5	5	8	8	2	1

In Vietnamese, the meronyms indicating the flower parts - ດອກ of the cabbage tree is divided into three levels with the number of words in level 1 and level 2 equivalent to Laos (both have 13 words). When it comes to the meronym level 3, Laos has 1 lexical gap compared to Vietnamese. To designate "Parts, with wavy heads, separated

petals", Vietnamese has 2 words (petals, fused petals) while Laos has only 1 word (ກີບດອກ - petals).

1.2.2. Meronyms express the fruit part - ຫມາກ of the cabbage.

Table 9: The table establishes meronyms of the fruit - ຫມາກ of cabbage in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms Level 1		Meronyms Level 2		Meronyms Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The part that envelops the outside of the fruit, has two pieces of peel, the young fruit is light green, when old turns light yellow.	<i>pericarp</i>	<i>ເບື້ອກຫມາກ</i>				
2	The division has a spherical construction, small size, reddish-brown or dark brown color.	<i>seed</i>	<i>ແກ່ນ</i>				
3	The part has a reddish-brown or dark brown color, which has a			<i>seed coat</i>	<i>ເບື້ອກແກ່ນ</i>		

	protective effect on the internal components of the grain from external influences.						
4	The part is located between the seeds, consisting of two cotyledons, buds, stems and cotyledonous roots.			<i>embryo</i>	<i>ແກ່ນອ່ອນ</i>		
5	Consisting of two cotyledons, whose development is most pronounced, there are many variations in shape, color and texture.					<i>cotyledons</i>	<i>ໃບຈາວ</i>
6	The part that is differentiated into three parts is the epidermis, the shell and the middle pillar.					<i>germ stem</i>	<i>ຕົ້ນຈາວ</i>
7	The bottom part, this is the part that will grow into the roots of the tree.					<i>germ roots</i>	<i>ຮາກຈາວ</i>
8	The department stores nutrients, provides food for the embryo when the grain germinates.			<i>food storage</i>	<i>ທາດຈຸລັງ</i>		

Total	2	2	3	3	3	3
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The meronyms indicate the fruit - ຫມັກ of the cabbage tree in Vietnamese and Laos is divided into three levels. Moreover, the number of

meronyms in this slice of the two languages is similar (both 8 words).

2. Meronymy expresses parts of the Kohlrabi in Vietnamese and Laos.

Table 10: The table establishes holonyms indicating the kohlrabi parts with vegetative functions in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Holonyms	
		Vietnamese	Laos
1	The bottom part of the tree, cylindrical, slightly pointed tip, clustered root form, has the function of absorbing water, mineral salts and organic substances to feed the tree.	Root	ຮາກ
2	The part is above ground, connected to the roots, the structure is tuberous; As the tree grows, the bulbous stems swell.	Stem	ລ່າງຕົ້ນ
3	The department has a flattened, long plate form, arranged in a spiral, the distance between the leaves depends and the characteristics of the variety.	Leave	ໃບ
Total		3	3

From a biological point of view [Hoàng, T.S, 2008], kohlrabi parts have vegetative functions including roots, stems, and leaves. Holonyms express the part of the kohlrabi tree with vegetative functions in Vietnamese and Laos with the same number (both have 3 words). Thus, the objective realistic division of the word expressing kohlrabi parts with vegetative function in Vietnamese and Laos is highly generalized.

2.1. Meronymy expresses the kohlrabi parts with vegetative functions.

2.1.1. Meronyms express the root part - ຮາກ of kohlrabi.

Table 11: Table of Meronyms indicating root part - ຮາກ of kohlrabi in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms level 1		Meronyms level 2		Meronyms level 3		Meronyms level 4	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The vegetative part of the tree, which is relatively uniform in size, is not capable of secondary growth.	<i>Root beam</i>	ຮາກຝອຍ						
2	The part is darker in color than other parts of the root, whose function is to protect the roots from damage and rubbing when the roots hit the soil.			<i>Root tip</i>	ຮາກແຫຼມ				
				<i>Root cap</i>	ຮາກຫົງ				
3	The part located right on the tip of the root, is a group of meristem			<i>region of elongation</i>	ຮາກເຕີບໂຕ				

	cells, dividing continuously causing the roots to lengthen.								
4	The most important part of the root, which has the function of absorbing water and mineral substances, is useful for tree growth.			<i>Region of maturation</i>	<i>ຮາກດູດ</i>				
				<i>region of absorption</i>	<i>ຮາກດູດຊຶມ</i>				
				<i>region of root hairs</i>	<i>ຮາກຟອຍ</i>				
5	The part composed of epidermal cells on the suction domain of the root, has a long tubular shape, lives and works for a certain time, has the function of increasing the contact surface area of the roots					<i>root hairs</i>	<i>ຮາກຟອຍ</i>		

	with the soil, creating conditions for the roots to absorb water and mineral salts.								
6	The top part of the root, connected to the stem, consists of conduction vessels.			<i>Religion of maturation</i>	<i>ຮາກພາກເຕີບໂຕ</i>				
				<i>Region of cell division</i>	<i>ຮາກຂະຫຍາຍ</i>				
7	The layer of polygonal cells is arranged close to each other, which has the function of protecting the internal parts of the root.					<i>cellulose fibers</i>	<i>ໜັງອ່ອນ</i>		
8	The part is in the mature domain, contains conductor circuits.					<i>pith</i>	<i>ແກນ</i>		
9	The part is composed of							<i>conduction vessels</i>	<i>ທໍ່ນໍາສົ່ງ</i>

	thin-walled cells, whose function is to transmit organic matter to feed trees.								
Total		1	1	8	8	3	3	1	1

Meronyms indicating the root - ຮາກ of kohlrabi is divided into four levels. The number of meronyms indicating root names - ຮາກ in Vietnamese and Laos is equivalent (both have a total of 13 words).

2.1.2. Meronyms express the stem part - ວ່າຕົ້ນ of kohlrabi.

Table 12: Table of meronyms indicating stem part - ວ່າຕົ້ນ of kohlrabi in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms level 1		Meronyms level 2		Meronyms level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The above-ground part, connected to the roots, is composed of bulbous stems; as the tree grows, the bulbous stems swell.	<i>bulbous stems</i>	<i>ວ່າຕົ້ນຫົວ</i>				
		<i>Tuber</i>	<i>ຫົວ</i>				
2	Outermost parts, enveloping the trunk.			<i>epidemis</i>	<i>ເບືອກວ່າຕົ້ນ</i>		
				<i>tuber peel</i>	<i>ປອກເບືອກ</i>		
3	Parts inside epidemis, the main components are fibrous, water and nutrients.			<i>bulbous meat</i>	<i>ເນື້ອແກນສາລີ</i>		
4	The division consists of a ring of vascular bundles and intestines.			<i>pith</i>	<i>ມອກ</i>		
5	The division consists of living, long-circuited cells.					<i>sieve circuit</i>	<i>ເສັ້ນທໍ່ນໍາສົ່ງ</i>
6	The division consists of thin-walled cells.					<i>arenchyma tissue</i>	<i>ແກນ</i>
7	Branched parts grow from the stem.	<i>branch</i>	<i>ງ່າ</i>				
8	The division is above the bulbous stem, with young	<i>bud</i>	<i>ຈາວ</i>				

	leaves facing up. These young leaves will gradually grow and separate from each other.						
Total		4	4	4	4	2	2

Meronyms express the stem - *ลำต้น* of the kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese and Laos has an equivalent number of words (10 words). Besides, meronyms express the stem - *ลำต้น* in the two languages are divided into three levels (Meronyms

level 1, meronyms level 2, and meronyms level 3).

2.1.3. Meronyms express the leaf part - *ใบ* of kohlrabi.

Table 13: Table of Meronyms express the leaf part - *ใบ* of kohlrabi in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms Level 1		Meronyms Level 2		Meronyms Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The part has the form of flat, long, dark green blades.	<i>leaf blade</i> <i>leaf base</i>	<i>ใบไม้</i> <i>ใบ</i>				
2	The part is in the form of long fibers, has a herringbone shape, growing upwards from the petioles.			<i>midrib</i>	<i>เส้นใยใบ</i>		
3	The long cylindrical part, slightly concave at the top, is the part that connects the leaves to the branches.	<i>petiole</i>	<i>ก้านใบ</i>				
4	Composed of rectangular cells, arranged in length of petioles.			<i>cellulose fibers</i>	<i>เปลือกอ่อน</i>		
5	The part is composed of cells arranged along the axis of the peduncle, containing chlorophyll.			<i>Soft tissue</i>	<i>เนื้อนุ่ม</i>		
6	The part is composed of cells located in soft tissue mass.					<i>vascular bundle sheath</i>	<i>0</i>
Total		3	3	3	3	1	0

Meronyms 1st and 2nd level expressing the leaf part - *ใบ* of kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese and Lao is equivalent in number. The meronyms 3rd level in

Laos has a lexical gap compared to Vietnamese (i.e., that meronym is present in Vietnamese but not in Laos). It can be seen that, in this slice of

language, Vietnamese has a more specific and detailed division of objective reality than Laos.

2.2. **Meronymy expresses the kohlrabi parts with the reproductive function.**

Table 14: The table establishes holonyms indicating parts of the kohlrabi with reproductive functions in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Holonyms	
		Vietnamese	Laos
1	The part is bell-shaped, yellow, often grows at the tip of the tuber, growing in bunches.	<i>Flower</i>	ໂອກ
2	The part consists of two pieces of shell, when young are green, when ripe are yellow; dry parts usually separate themselves.	<i>fruit</i>	ໝາກ
Total		2	2

Holonyms express the part of the kohlrabi tree with reproductive function in Vietnamese and Laos with an equal number (2 words).

2.2.1. *Meronyms express the flower part - ໂອກ of kohlrabi.*

Table 15: Table of meronyms indicating the flower part - ໂອກ of kohlrabi in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms Level 1		Meronyms Level 2		Meronyms Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The long cylindrical part, which has a blue color, has the function of supporting the flower base.	<i>pedicel</i>	ກ້າມໂອກ				
2	The division has a bulging structure, bearing the perianth and reproductive organs.	<i>receptacle</i>	ເຕົ້າໂອກ				
3	The part containing the bile, yellow glands is located under the base of the flower.			<i>intersepals</i>	ເຕົ້ານໍ້າເກສອນ		
4	The department contains the calyx and corolla, has the function of enveloping,	<i>Perianth</i>	ໂອກໂອກ				

	protecting the stamens and stigmas.						
5	The part that protects the parts of the flower that are in the bud and maintains photosynthesis function because chlorophyll is still present.			<i>calyx</i>	ຊັ້ນດອກ		
6	The division is triangular, hard, has a greenish-yellow color.					<i>outer sepals</i>	ໃບທຳອິດຕິດດອກ
7	Bell-shaped part, yellow.			<i>corolla</i>	ຝວງດອກ		
8	The part belongs to the corolla, each wing has a wavy head, the wings are separated from each other.					<i>fused petals</i>	ກີບດອກ
						<i>fused petals</i>	0
9	Composed of stamens, usually six in number, are male reproductive organs in flowers.	<i>stamen</i>	ເກສອນດອກ				
10	The part attached to the base of the flower is made up of a long, thin, white.			<i>filament</i>	ຂວັນເກສອນ		
11	The part is composed of two chalk cells, yellow, oblong in shape.			<i>anther</i>	ພົກເກສອນຜູ້		

12	The part is spherical, very small, yellow in the anthers of the stamens.					<i>pollen</i> (in the anthers)	ເມັດເກສອນ
13	The part located in the center of the flower, is the female reproductive part of the flower.	<i>pistil</i>	ເດົ້າເກສອນ				
14	The main part of the stigma, which is spherical, pale yellow.			<i>basal glands</i>	ເບົ້າເກສອນ		
15	The part is located inside the ovary and is composed of a multicellular mass, ovoid in shape.					<i>noãn</i>	ໄຂ່ເກສອນ
16	Slender fibrous part, white.			<i>style</i>	ງວງເກສອນ		
17	The top part of the stigma, which is spherical, has 2 lobes, white is the place of reception of pollen grains.			<i>stigma</i>	ຫົວເດົ້າ		
				<i>stigma</i>	ຂວັນເກສອນ		
18	The part is spherical, very small, yellow located at the tip of the stigma.					<i>Pollen</i>	ເມັດເກສອນ
Total		5	5	9	9	6	5

The meronyms express the flower - ດອກ of kohlrabi in two languages and are divided into three levels (1st, 2nd, and 3rd level). The meronyms level 3 indicating the flower - ດອກ of the kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese is larger than in Lao (Vietnamese has 6 words, Laos has 5 words),

Laos has 1 lexical blank compared to Vietnamese in this language slice.

2.2.2. The meronyms express the fruit part - ຫມາກ of the kohlrabi.

Table 16: The table establishes meronyms that express the fruit part - ຫມາກ of the kohlrabi in Vietnamese and Laos

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms Level 1		Meronyms Level 2		Meronyms Level 3	
		Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos	Vietnamese	Laos
1	The part that envelops the outside of the fruit, has two pieces, when ripe is yellow.	<i>pericarp</i>	ເປືອກໝາກ				
2	The part is small, smooth, spherical, flat or reefered, when ripe has a dark brown color.	<i>seed</i>	ແກ່ນ				
3	The outermost part of the grain, has a protective effect on the internal components of the grain from external influences.			<i>seed coat</i>	ເປືອກແກ່ນ		
4	The part is located between the seeds, consisting of two cotyledons, buds, stems and cotyledonous roots.			<i>embryo</i>	ແກ່ນອ່ອນ		
5	Consisting of two cotyledons, whose development is most pronounced, there are many variations in shape, color and texture.					<i>cotyledons</i>	ໃບຈາວ
6	The part that is differentiated into three parts is the epidermis, the shell and the middle pillar.					<i>germ stem</i>	ຕົ້ນຈາວ
7	The bottom part, this is the part that will develop into the roots of the tree.					<i>germ roots</i>	ຮາກຈາວ
8	The department stores nutrients,			<i>food storage</i>	ທາດຈຸລັງ		

provides food for the embryo when the grain germinates.							
Total	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

The meronyms indicating the fruit - ຫລຽນ of the kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese and Laos are divided into three levels. The meronyms classified only at three levels of classification in Vietnamese and Laos are of equal number.

DISCUSSION

Meronymy expresses parts of the cabbage tree reflecting in Vietnamese and Laos both have similar numbers. The total number of meronyms only denoting parts of the cabbage tree at three levels in Vietnamese is 48 words, and in Laos is 46 words. When identifying the cabbage tree part, Laos has 2 lexical gaps compared to Vietnamese. It can be seen that, in this slice of language, the category of objective reality locked in Vietnamese and Laos has a high generalization. However, the classification depth in Vietnamese is more specific and detailed than in Laos.

The holonyms indicate the part of the kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese and Laos with an equal number of words. The total number of meronyms indicating the kohlrabi tree at all four levels in Vietnamese is 58 words, and in Laos is 56 words. When nomination of the kohlrabi tree part, Lao also has 2 lexical gaps compared to Vietnamese. Just like the word expression part of the cabbage tree, in this slice of language, the expression kohlrabi tree in Vietnamese and Laos both have a high generalization when the category of objective reality, but the depth in classification in Vietnamese is more detailed than in Laos.

CONCLUSION

The article presented the concept of the meaning of words in the system, meronymy. The survey paper has 116 words in Vietnamese and 112 words in Laos, reflecting the meronymy of cabbage and kohlrabi. The meronymy in this article is studied in the direction of describing the meaning relationship between holonyms and meronyms express parts of cabbage and kohlrabi in Vietnamese and Laos, thereby making some comments on the expression words cabbage and

kohlrabi parts in Vietnamese and Laos. The survey data shows that the linguistic picture of the word expressing cabbage and kohlrabi in Vietnamese is similar to Lao (because the number of holonyms in Vietnamese is equivalent to Laos). However, the depth of classification of objective reality in Vietnamese is more detailed, specific, and rich than in Laos (because the number of words only classified in Vietnamese is greater than in Laos).

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