

Meronymy of Words Expressing Sweet Potato Plant Parts in Vietnamese and Lao Languages

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Abstract: This article examines words expressing sweet potato parts that reflect meronymy in Vietnamese and Lao. The underlying theory of the article is the conceptual concept and the meaningful relationships of the word in the system. The research methods used by the article are the field linguistics method, the descriptive method, and the comparison-comparison method. The article surveyed 87 words in Vietnamese and 80 words in Lao reflecting the meronymy of the sweet potato plant. The article establishes lexical blanks of words representing sweet potato plants in Vietnamese and Lao. Besides, the linguistic picture of the word expressing the sweet potato plant parts in Vietnamese and Lao is demonstrated. Hence, the article clarifies the similarities and differences in thinking and cultural characteristics between the Vietnamese and Laos.

Keywords: The relationship of the meaning of words, words expressing sweet potato plant parts, Vietnamese, Lao.

INTRODUCTION

Author Larissa Manerko in "From human body parts to the embodiment of spatial conceptualization in English idioms"[Larissa, M, 2014] pointed out relationships in the domain of English idioms. The author analyzed human body parts in English idioms based on a combination of cognitive methods, in which spatial perception plays a leading role in the coding of knowledge.

Author Nguyen Thi Ngoc Diep, (2004) in "The Art World in Traditional Vietnamese Songs" has studied the origin of artistic symbols in Traditional Vietnamese songs, including: (1) Symbols derived from beliefs - rituals and customs, and practices of the Vietnamese people, (2) Symbols derived from ancient Vietnamese and Chinese literature, (3) Symbols derived from direct observation of natural phenomena and the daily life. Plant symbols studied are tree species (peaches, plums, bamboo, apricots) and parts of plants (flowers, fruits).

In "Conceptual metaphors of plant categories in Vietnamese (related to English)", author Tran Thi Phuong Ly, (2012) delves into the setting method and components of the model of metaphorical recognition of plant concepts on linguistic expressions related to plants in Vietnamese (related to English), learn the universal foundations of experience that enable the realization of awareness through this path of movement. Besides, the author metaphysically classifies the concept of the botanical category in Vietnamese (related to English). Based on the model and metaphorical classification of ideas, the author studies the characteristics of national culture expressed through the linguistic picture of

the world with the concept of plants (Vietnamese words are 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 tree", language picture with the concept of "flower", language picture with the concept of "banyan tree", language picture with the concept of "banana tree".

Vietnam and Laos are two countries in Southeast Asia. The expression of the sweet potato plant parts is the system that identifies the food crops of dicotyledonous, pile root. Sweet potato is a very familiar plant in the life of Vietnamese and Laos.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dirk Geeraerts, (2010) came up with the definition of " Meronymy " as follows: " Meronymy holds between pairs such as arm and elbow: the arm is the holonym and elbows the meronym. Meronymy can be identified in the predicates 'has' and 'is a part of (an arm has an elbow, and an elbow is part of the arm).

Dirk Geeraerts also argues that the part-whole relation is not a unitary one but comprises several subtypes, like 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 or ingredient a

constituent element (wood/door), or the relation between a component action and the overall activity of which it forms part (paying/shopping).

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

Data Preparation

The survey article has 87 words in Vietnamese and 80 words in Lao reflecting the meronymy of sweet potato parts. In particular, the Lao language has 7 vocabulary blanks compared to Vietnamese.

Sources used in the article include: *Daily speech of Vietnamese people; The daily speech of the Lao people; Tran Kim Lan, Lao - Vietnamese Dictionary; Hoang Peter, Vietnamese Dictionary; ກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ, ແບບຮຽນຊີວະວິທະຍາຊັ້ນມັດທະຍົມສຶກສາ ປີທີ 5, ວຽງຈັນ (Ministry of Education and Sports, 5th grade Secondary Education Biology Book (equivalent to grade 10/12), Vientiane.)*

Table 1: The number of holonyms and meronyms of sweet potato plant parts in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Words express the sweet potato parts		Holonyms		Meronyms					
			Vietnamese	La	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
					e	o	e	o	e	o
1	Vegetative function	Root	1	1	8	6	19	19	2	2
		Stem	1	1	7	5	2	2	4	4
		Leaves	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	0
2	Procreative function	Flower	1	1	5	5	9	9	6	5
		Fruit	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
		main stem	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Tuber, stolon	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			10	9	25	21	36	36	16	14

In Vietnamese and Lao, the number of meronyms level 2 which indicates sweet potato plant parts are the same. The number of holonyms and meronyms in levels 1, and 3 in Vietnamese are more than in Lao. The meronyms level 2 indicate the roots in Vietnamese and Lao with the largest number (both 19 words). In Vietnamese and Lao, meronyms level 1, 2, and 3 do not appear in the word system to represent the main stems, and tubers (stolon) with reproductive functions of sweet potato plants because this word system has only been described in vegetative function.

RESEARCH METHODS

The article uses the following research methods:

Field Linguistic Method

This method is used to survey language data in the languages of the two ethnic groups of Vietnam and Laos. The subject has carried out the following procedures:

Methods of recording, and interviewing: Recording and interviewing elderly Vietnamese in Son La city (Vietnam) and elderly Lao in Xay Nha Bu Ly province (Laos) and Hua Phăn province (Laos).

Statistical methods: Statistics, classification, and systematization of meronymy representing the sweet potato plant parts in Vietnamese and Lao.

Description Method

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

Comparison Method

In this method, one language is the center of attention, and the other is the instruments. When comparing the vocabulary of Vietnamese and Lao, the following situation often occurs: a unit of vocabulary or a certain meaning appears in

Vietnamese but is not in Lao. The researchers call such absent phenomena "lexical blanks," "gaps," or "white marks on the semantic picture". The lexical blanks are used to consider overlapping and different matrices on the lexical-semantic level.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

Meronymy expresses the part of the sweet potato plant with a vegetative function

Table 2: Holonyms expressing the part of the sweet potato plant with vegetative function in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Holonyms	
		Vietnamese	Lao
1	The part is located in the ground, consisting of a main root and other roots that develop from the main root.	root	ຮາກ
2	The part includes the main stem and sub-stems forming the body frame to help the leaves develop smoothly.	stem	ລ່າງຕົ້ນ
3	The part has the form of a flat, green slab, growing from the stem, which performs a very important nutritional function of the plant, that is, photosynthesis, respiration and transpiration.	leaf	ໃບ
Total		3	3

According to Hoàng, T. S, (2008), like other plants, the sweet potato plant has vegetative functions including roots, stems, and leaves. In Vietnamese and Lao, the holonyms of sweet potato plants with vegetative functions have 3 words. It

can be seen that the category of objective reality in this language slice has a high generalization.

Meronymy expressing the root part - ຮາກ of the sweet potato plant.

Table 3: Meronyms expressing the part of the sweet potato plant with vegetative function in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms level 1		Meronyms level 2		Meronyms level 3	
		Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao
1	The part that usually goes deep into the ground, keeps the plant upright, has	main root	ຮາກເຫງົາ				

	the function of absorbing nutrients to nourish the plant, and has many sub-roots growing around.						
2	Outermost layer, which has the function of enveloping the main roots.			skin	ເບື້ອກ		
3	The part is darker in color than other parts of the root, which has the function of protecting the roots when the roots plunge deep into the ground.			root tip	ຮາກແຫຼມ		
				root cap	ຮາກເຫງົາ		
4	The part located right on the tip of the root, is a group of meristemic tissue cells, which divide continuously and elongates.			region of elongation	ຮາກເຕີບໂຕ		

5	The most important religion of the roots, which have the function of absorbing water and mineral substances, is useful for plant growth.			<i>religion of maturation</i>	ຮາກດູດ		
				<i>religion of absorption</i>	ຮາກດູດຊຶມ		
				<i>religion of root hairs</i>	ຮາກຝ່ອຍ		
6	The part has a long tubular shape, whose function is to increase the surface area of contact of the roots with the soil, facilitating the absorption of water and mineral salts.					<i>Root hairs</i>	ຮາກຝ່ອຍ
7	Layers of polygon-shaped cells line up close to each other, which protect the internal parts of the roots.					<i>cellulose fibers</i>	ເບື້ອກອ່ວນ
				<i>religion of</i>	ຮາກພາກເຕີບໂຕ		

8	The top part of the root, connected to the stem, consists of conduction vessels as a conduction function.			<i>maturation</i>	ຕ		
				<i>region of cell division</i>	ຮາກຂະຫຍາຍ		
9	The part grows close to the ground, after taking root, the roots grow in the topsoil, which has the function of absorbing water and nutrients to feed the plant.	<i>primary root</i>	ຮາກຝ່ອຍ				
		<i>secondary root</i>	0				
		<i>tertiary root</i>	ຮາກມ້ອຍ				
10	The part that covers the outside of the sub-roots, thick, has many cells.			<i>skin</i>	ເບື້ອກ		
11	The tip of the primary root, formed from endoderm cells.			<i>root tip</i>	ຮາກແຫຼມ		
12	The part forms on the surface of the lateral roots, has the			<i>root hairs</i>	ຮາກຝ່ອຍ		

	function of absorbing water and mineral salts for plants.						
13	The part that forms from the sub-roots is close to the ground, then develops into sweet potato tubers.	<i>stolon</i>	ຮາກເບັບທີ ໑				
		<i>tuber</i>	ຫົວ				
14	Thin, smooth layers, covering the outside of the tubers, are red, purple, brown or white.			<i>periderm</i>	ປອກເບື້ອກ		
15	Parts inside the shell, the main component of which is starch.			<i>starchy flesh</i>	ເນື້ອແກນສາລີ		
16	The part has a small tubular structure, with the function of conducting plastic scattered in the tissue coats.			<i>central vascular fiber</i>	ທໍ່ສົ່ງ		

17	The roots grow straight, very quickly, and do not grow into tubers.	<i>pencil root</i>	ຮາກເຈັ້ງ				
		<i>fibrous root</i>	0				
18	The outermost part envelops the roots.			<i>skin</i>	ເບື້ອກ		
19	The part is darker in color than other parts of the roots, which have the function of protecting the roots when the roots hit the soil.			<i>root tip</i>	ຮາກແຫຼມ		
				<i>root cap</i>	ຮາກເຫງົາ		
20	The part located just above the root tip, is a group of meristem cells, which divide continuously to make the roots elongate.			<i>religion of maturation</i>	ຮາກເຕີບໂຕ		
Total		8	6	19	19	2	2

The meronyms indicate the root part - ຮາກ of sweet potato plants in Vietnamese and Lao is divided into 3 levels. The meronyms level 2,3 denote the root - ຮາກ of sweet potato plants are equivalence quantity. Meronyms level 1 in Lao have 2 vocabulary blanks compared to Vietnamese

(i.e., that word is present in Vietnamese but not in Lao). With the denotative meaning " The part grows close to the ground, after taking root, the roots grow in the topsoil, which has the function of absorbing water and nutrients to feed the plant", Vietnamese has 3 words (primary root, secondary

root, tertiary root) but Lao only has 2 words (ຮາກຝອຍ - primary root, ຮາກນ້ອຍ - secondary root). With the denotative meaning "The roots grow straight, very quickly, and do not grow into tubers.", Vietnamese has 2 words (pencil root, fibrous root), but Lao only has 1 word (ຮາກເງົາ -

pencil root). As can be seen in these two linguistic slices, Vietnamese has a more specific and detailed division of objective reality than Lao.

Meronymy expresses the stem - ວ່າຕົ້ນ of the sweet potato plant

Table 4: Meronyms expressing the body - ວ່າຕົ້ນ of sweet potato plants in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms level 1		Meronyms level 2		Meronyms level 3	
		Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao
1	Rounded, long, blue vines form, and on the stem there are many nodes	<i>main-stem</i>	ວ່າຕົ້ນ				
		<i>lateral stems</i>	ເຄືອ				
		<i>petiole</i>	0				
2	The outermost part, enveloping the stem.			<i>epidemis</i>	ເບືອກວ່າຕົ້ນ		
3	The layer of living cells, which does not contain chlorophyll, has the function of protecting the stems.					<i>cellulose fibers</i>	ເບືອກອ່ອນ
4	The cell layer is larger, some of which contain chlorophyll.					<i>cortex</i>	ເນືອເບືອກ
5	The division consists of phloem and xylem.			<i>pith</i>	ມອກ		
6	The part consists of living cells, thin walls.					<i>phloem</i>	ເສັ້ນທໍ່ນໍາສົ່ງ
7	The part consists of thin-walled cells.					<i>xylem</i>	ແກນ

8	The part develops from the leaf axils.	<i>petiole</i>	ເກສອນພໍ່				
9	The part that lasts a lifetime with the growth of the plant, is the distance between two nodes.	<i>internodes</i>	0				
		<i>nodes</i>	ຂໍ້				
10	The part has young leaves facing upwards, sheltering the top-producing meristem on the inside. These young leaves will gradually grow and separate from each other.	<i>apical bud</i>	ຈາວ				
Total		7	5	2	2	4	4

Like meronyms of the root - ຮາກ of the sweet potato plant, the number of meronyms level 2 and 3 in Vietnamese and Lao denote the stem - ລ່າງົນ of sweet potato plants equivalence. Besides, meronyms level 1 in Lao has 2 vocabulary blanks compared to Vietnamese. With the denotative meaning of "Rounded, long, blue vines form, and on the stem there are many nodes.", Vietnamese has 3 words (main stem, lateral stems, petiole) while Lao has only 2 words (ລ່າງົນ - main-stem,

ເຄືອ - lateral stems). With the denotative meaning of "The part that lasts a lifetime with the growth of the plant, is the distance between two nodes", Vietnamese has 2 words (*internodes*, *nodes*), and Lao has only one word (ຂໍ້ - *nodes*). In these linguistic slices, the division of objective reality in Vietnamese is also more detailed than in Lao.

Meronymy expressing the leaf part - ໃບ of the sweet potato plant

Table 5: Meronyms expressing the leaf - ໃບ of sweet potato plants in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms level 1		Meronyms level 2		Meronyms level 3	
		Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao
1	forming of flat, green slabs which has various shapes: heart-shaped leaves, shallow-lobed sawn leaves, deeply lobed sawn leaves, and propeller-sawn leaves.	<i>leaf blade</i>	ໃບໄມ້				
		<i>leaf base</i>	ໜ້າໃບ				

2	The part has the form of a long thread, has the shape of a herringbone, growing up from the petioles.			<i>midrib</i>	ເສັ້ນໄຍໃບ		
3	The cylindrical part, slightly concave at the top, is the part that connects the leaves to the branches. In passion fruit trees, the petioles are not branched, each petioles carry only one leaf blade. When deciduous, both the petiole and the leaf fall off at the same time.	<i>petiole</i>	ກ້າມໃບ				
4	The part is composed of rectangular cells, arranged along the length of the petioles.			<i>cellulose fibers</i>	ເປືອກອ່ອນ		
5	The part is composed of cells lined up along the axis of the peduncle, containing chlorophyll.			<i>leaf lamina</i>	ແພຈຸລັງ		
6	The part is composed of cells located in the leaf lamina.					<i>venules</i>	0
Total		3	3	3	3	1	0

The meronyms level 1 and 2 indicate the leaf - ໃບ of the sweet potato plant in Vietnamese and Lao equivalent. However, the meronyms level 3 in Lao has a vocabulary blank compared to Vietnamese. With the denotative meaning " the part is composed of cells located in the leaf lamina", Vietnamese has 1 word (*venules*), while Lao does

not have words to identify this part. In this language slice, the division of objective reality in Vietnamese is more detailed and richer than in Lao.

Meronymy expresses the part of the sweet potato plant with reproductive function

Table 6: Holonyms expressing the part of the sweet potato plant with reproductive function in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Holonyms	
		Vietnamese	Lao
1	The part is bell-shaped, long-stemmed pink-purple, thin-winged, usually growing in the axils of the leaves or the tips of the stems, growing separately or in bunches, each blooming only once in the early morning and wilting at midday.	<i>flower</i>	ດອກ

2	The part has a slightly rounded shape, there are 3 pieces of peel, in each of which there are from 1 to 4 seeds.	fruits	ໝາກ
3	Rounded, long, blue vines form, and on the stem there are many nodes. When planted with vines (asexual reproduction), the root formed in the eyes of the main stem (petiole) from top to bottom.	main-stem	ລໍາຕົ້ນ
		lateral stems	ເຄືອ
		petiole	0
4	The part formed from the lateral roots is concentrated in the eyes close to the ground, and then develops into sweet potato tubers.	stolon	ຮາກເປັນຫົວ
		tuber	ຫົວ
Total		7	6

Sweet potato plants can be grown with seeds (developed from the flower part, fruit; seeds are the part located in the fruit), tubers (stolon), or lateral stems. Therefore, meronyms expressing the part of the sweet potato plant with reproductive function include 04 parts: flower; fruit; main stem (lateral stems, petiole); tubers (stolon). In four parts with reproductive functions, the main stem (lateral stems, petiole); tubers (stolon) are two parts that have both vegetative and reproductive

functions, so they have been studied in the upper part; flowers and fruit are only established with reproductive functions. The total number of holonyms representing the sweet potato plant with reproductive function in Vietnamese is more than in Lao (Vietnamese has 7 words, Lao has 6 words).

Meronyms indicating the flower part - ດອກ of sweet potato plants in Vietnamese and Lao

Table 7: Meronyms indicating the flower part - ດອກ of sweet potato plants in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms level 1		Meronyms level 2		Meronyms level 3	
		Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao
1	The cylindrical part is long, has a blue color, has the function of supporting the flower base.	<i>pedicel</i>	ກ້າມດອກ				
2	The part has a bulging structure, carries perianths and reproductive	<i>the base of the flower</i>	ເຕົ້າດອກ				

	organs.						
3	The part containing the nectary, yellow is located under the base of the flower.			<i>inter sepals</i>	ເຕົ້ານໍ້າເກສອນ		
4	The part contains the calyx and corolla, which has the function of enveloping, protecting the stamens and stigmas.	<i>ovary</i>	ດວງດອກ				
5	The part has the function of protecting the parts of the flower that are in the bud and maintains the function of photosynthesis because there is still chlorophyll.			<i>calyx</i>	ຊັ້ນດອກ		
6	The unit is triangular, hard, has a yellow-green color.					<i>outer sepals</i>	ໃບທໍ່ອິດຕິດດອກ
7	Funnel-shaped part, pink-purple color.			<i>corolla</i>	ຜວງດອກ		

8	The part belongs to the corolla, each wavy petal are not separated, but conjoined.					<i>fused petals</i>	ກີບດອກ
						<i>fused petals</i>	0
9	The part composed of stamens, the number of which is usually six stamens, is the male reproductive part in the flower.	<i>stamen</i>	ເກສອນດອກ				
10	The attachment on the base of the flower, whose structure is a long cylindrical tube, thin, small, white.			<i>filament</i>	ຂວັນເກສອນ		
11	The yellow part of the stamen that contains the pollen.			<i>anther</i>	ພິກເກສອນຜູ້		
12	The yellow part is spherical, very small, located in the anthers of the stamen.					<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>	ເຕົ້າເກສອນ				
14	The pale-yellow part of the <i>pistil</i> , which is spherical shape.			<i>basal glands</i>	ເບົ້າເກສອນ		
15	The part is located inside the ovary, the composition of which is a multicellular , ovoid mass.					<i>ovule</i>	ໄຂ່ເກສອນ
16	A narrow, typically elongated extension of the ovary, bearing the stigma.			<i>style</i>	ງົງເກສອນ		
17	The top part of the <i>pistil</i> , which is spherical, has 2 lobes, white is the place of reception of pollen grains.			<i>stigma</i>	ຫົວເຕົ້າ		
				<i>stigma</i>	ຂວັນເກສອນ		
18	The part is spherical, very small, yellow located at the					<i>pollen</i>	ເມັດເກສອນ

	stigma.						
Total	5	5	9	9	6	5	

Meronyms indicating the *flower part* - ດອກ of sweet potato plants is divided into three levels. Meronyms level 1 and 2 in Vietnamese has the same number as Lao. However, the total number of Meronyms level 3 in Vietnamese is more than

in Lao (Vietnamese has 6 words, and Lao has 5 words).

Meronymy expresses the fruit - ຫມຸກ of the sweet potato plant

Table 8: Meronyms indicating the fruit - ຫມຸກ of the sweet potato plant in Vietnamese and Lao

No	Denotative meaning	Meronyms level 1		Meronyms level 2		Meronyms level 3	
		Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao	Vietnamese	Lao
1	The dark brown part that envelops the outside of the fruit, has three pieces.	<i>pericarp</i>	<i>ເປືອກໜາກ</i>				
2	The part is usually black-brown, oval, or polygonal, hard shell.	<i>seed</i>	<i>ແກ່ນ</i>				
3	The black part which has a protective effect on the internal components of the grain from external influences.			<i>seed coat</i>	<i>ເປືອກແກ່ນ</i>		
4	The part is in the middle of the seed, consisting of two cotyledons, germ stem and germ roots.			<i>embryo</i>	<i>ແກ່ນອ່ອນ</i>		
5	Consisting of two cotyledons, which have the most pronounced growth, there are many variations in shape, color,					<i>cotyledons</i>	<i>ໃບຈາວ</i>

	and structure.						
6	The part with a division into three parts is the epidermis, the shell, and the middle pillar.					<i>germ stem</i>	ຕົ້ນຈາວ
7	The bottom part, after the plant germinates, after the seed germination, this is the part that will develop into the roots.					<i>germ roots</i>	ຮາກຈາວ
8	The part stores nutrients, provides food for the embryo when the seeds germinate.			<i>food storage</i>	ທາດຈຸລັງ		
Total		2	2	3	3	3	3

The total number of meronyms levels 1,2, and 3 indicates the fruit - ຫມາກ of sweet potato plants in Vietnamese and Lao are equivalency. It can be seen that in this language slice, the taxonomic depth of Vietnamese and Lao is both detailed and rich.

DISCUSSION

Through the survey data, the holonyms indicating the parts of sweet potato plants in Vietnamese are more than in Lao (Vietnamese has 10 words, Lao has 9 words). The total number of meronyms representing sweet potato plant parts in Vietnamese is 77 words, and in Lao is 71 words. Thus, Lao has 1 vocabulary blank of holonyms, and 6 vocabulary blanks of Meronyms compared to Vietnamese. It is undeniable that the division of objective reality in Vietnamese is greater than in Lao. Moreover, the depth of classification in Vietnamese is more specific, detailed, and richer than in Lao.

In Vietnamese cultural life and Lao culture, the image of sweet potato has deeply rooted in the customs and folk songs. For instance, the

Vietnamese folk song: "Eating the fruit remembers the planter / Eating the sweet potato remembers the one who planted the vines", " The full moon is not only bright but also round/ the more one chews the sweet potato, the more buttery taste they have",... In Lao culture, the image of the sweet potato tree appears in folk songs.

CONCLUSION

The meronymy in this article is studied in the direction of describing the meaning relationship between the word holonyms and meronyms which indicates the noun of the words expressing the sweet potato plant in Vietnamese and Lao. Based on the survey data, the article gives some comments on linguistic slices related to sweet potato plant parts expressions in Vietnamese and Lao. It can be seen that the linguistic picture of the word expressing the sweet potato plant in Vietnamese is larger than in Laos (due to the greater number of holonyms in Vietnamese); the depth of classification of objective reality in Vietnamese is also more diverse than Lao (due to the greater number of meronyms in Vietnamese).

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