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WAYS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE
IN THE REPORT "VIETNAM 2035" AND ITS
ENGLISH VERSION

Major: ENGLISH LINGUISTICS
Code: 822 02 01

MASTER THESIS IN
LINGUISTICS AND CULTURAL STUDIES
OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(A SUMMARY)

Da Nang, 2019

Chapter One
INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Each language has its own ways to express future time. However, to understand deeply and use accurately the these ways is not simple. It seems that "sẽ" is the word we can use to describe something that will take place in the future. In Vietnamese, tenses are full of controversies, and none is greater than answering the question "Are there tenses in Vietnamese?" If the answer is yes, do the tenses in Vietnamese truly grammaticalized time as English does? Such questions have been already asked and answered but it seems to many people, especially to many foreigners learning Vietnamese and Vietnamese people learning English that it is necessary to explain more in concrete strategic and specific discourses like the report "Vietnam 2035".

In this case, a study on how to express future in English and Vietnamese is still a requirement for making a valuable comparison to help those who are facing with differences of the two languages in terms of tenses in many language situations like learning, teaching, translating, interpreting and so on. According to Trịnh Xuân Thành in his paper titled "Bàn thêm về các từ đã, đang, sẽ", "sẽ" indicates future meaning and, in general, the time meaning of "đã", "đang", "sẽ" can be clearly seen in documents, political texts or commentary. Therefore, we decide to carry out the study entitled "Ways of expressing future in the report "Vietnam 2035" and its English version".

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

By a consideration of tenses which show time of actions in

English and Vietnamese, the study aims at investigating the ways of expressing future in terms of tenses in the two languages in the report "Vietnam 2035". The study also finds out the translators' ways of expressing future in English.

1.2.2. Objectives

To achieve the aims of the study, the following objectives are intended to:

- explore the ways the authors used to express future in Vietnamese in the report "Vietnam 2035";

- look for the system of ways of expressing future in English in the English version of the report.

- look for the authors' ways of translation when expressing future in English.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on research objectives, this research is formulated in the following questions:

1. What is the system of ways of expressing future in Vietnamese in the report "Vietnam 2035"?

2. What are the corresponding ways of expressing future in English in the translation version of the report?

3. What are the similarities and differences of the ways of expressing future in English and Vietnamese in the report and its English translation?

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The research is an analytical study of the contents of the report "Vietnam 2035" with a descriptive design in terms of tenses. The samples for the research are not cited from the foreword, preface and acknowledgments, notes, references and annexes.

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

English and Vietnamese belong to two different language families. Therefore, expressing future in the two languages makes it difficult for translators. Hopefully, the findings of this study would be a benefit to those who would like to express future time in English and Vietnamese in many language situations like learning, teaching, translating, interpreting and so on. These results would widen our knowledge of futurity discussed from the lens of translation in the two languages. They also give us the directions for further research.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis is divided into five chapters:
- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature review
- Chapter 3: Research methods
- Chapter 4: Findings and discussions
- Chapter 5: Conclusion

Chapter Two
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL
BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Comrie (1985) stated: "[T]ense is grammaticalized expression of location in time" (p. 9). There exists a tendency to deny the existence of tense as a grammatical category in Vietnamese, as illustrated by Cao Xuân Hạo's statement: 'Tiếng Việt tuyệt nhiên không có thì… [Vietnamese absolutely does not have tense]' (Cao, 1998, p. 10)

Nguyễn Đức Dân (1998) asserted: '... [T]rong tiếng Việt không có phạm trù thì … [There is no tense in Vietnamese]' (p. 116). The

authors of Colloquial Vietnamese (1994) argue that "There are no tenses in Vietnamese" but also declare that "sẽ" indicates future time. To them, in Vietnamese, future time depends on the context and on the presence of such time words as "tomorrow" and so on. They also accept another way of expressing future in Vietnamese by using "rồi" ("then" or "after that") to indicate the future, e.g. Tôi sẽ ở khách sạn một tuần, rồi về ở đại sứ quán. (I will stay in the hotel, then I will go and live in the Embassy.) "Sẽ" is used but depending how soon the future will be, the words "sắp" or "sắp sửa" (future or near future) is used instead.

A second line of opinion, on the other hand, states that Vietnamese actually has tense. Some are influenced by Western European linguistics in identifying the three markers "đã", "đang", "sẽ". In this viewpoint, đã is a mark of the past tense, sẽ- the future tense and đang-the present tense.

Another point of view is that Vietnamese not only has tense but also aspect, and the three morphemes are markers of both tense and aspect (Trần Trọng Kim et al 1940, Nguyễn Minh Thuyết 1995, Panfilov 2002, Trinh 2005). With the main claim that both tense and aspect exist independently from each other in Vietnamese.

Tensed forms distinguish the present tense from the past tense. Greenbaum and Quirk (1990) stated: "Tense is a grammatical category that is realized by verb inflection. Since English has no future inflected form of the verb, the threefold semantic opposition is reduced to two tenses: the Present tense and the Past tense." (p. 47)

"Đã" also be used to express actions occur before a landmark in the future. For example: 4 năm nữa, em gái tôi đã đi học phổ thông. In this case, "đã" expresses the judgment of the speaker that 4 years later his/her sister will study in a high school. And "đã" is not an

adverb showing past tense but an auxiliary.

Ugryumova (1977) investigated the ways of expressing futurity by showing 14 ways of expressing future and she listed them according to the examples from Shakespeare's fiction. She found out the number of examples for each way of expressing future. Modal verbs such as "will + infinitive", "shall + infinitive", "would + infinitive", "must + infinitive", "may + infinitive", "should + infinitive", "can + infinitive", "might + infinitive", "could + infinitive", etc. are indicated as ways of expressing futurity but not investigated as lexico-grammatical ways of futurity. It seems that in the period of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, the form 'be + going to', Present Continuous and Present Indefinite were hardly used. More than that, Komogortseva (1965) was giving all the analytical forms as grammatical ways of expressing future. They include will + Verb, will be Verb-ing, will have Verb-en, will have been Verb-ing. And as a result, there isn't Present Perfect among the present tenses referring the action to the future. In other research, Leech and Svartvik (1983) show six chief ways of expressing future tense in the English verb phrase (will/shall + infinitive, be going to + infinitive, the Present Progressive, the Simple Present, will/shall be doing, will/shall + the perfect have done) and be to, be about to, be on the point/verge of. By giving the table of tense and aspect which describes the paradigm of future time as well as present and past time, they affirm the existence of future. The authors accept "shall" and "will" not only as future auxiliaries, but also as modal verbs.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Time

According to Whorf (1956), Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Binnick (1991), humans conceive time in terms of space, as shown

by the language that we use to talk about temporal relations: we habitually speak of stretching out or compressing an activity heading toward the future, returning the past and so on. And "Time and space are the basic categories of our experience and our cognition, and without efficient communication about them, no well-coordinated collective action, hence no human society, would be possible" (Klein, 1994, p. 1). According to Quirk & Greenbaun (1990), time is a universal, non-linguistic concept with three division: past, present and future. Therefore, many linguistics consider time as a line: "Time is a Line. The stereotypical, ideal time line is an entirely adequate model of linguistic time. Events in linguistic expressions are located on an unbounded, unidimensional extent that stretches outward from a central zero-point, the here-and-now" (Frawley, 1992, p. 337).

According to Lado (1968), the very notion of thinking without reference to time is difficult even for us even to imagine; or Jacobs (1995) stated: "Events and situations are located in time, perhaps prior to our speaking about them, perhaps while we are speaking about them, perhaps at some later time" (p. 187). Another point of view is: "Time is an essential element in probably all actions and events" (Jackson, 1990, p. 76). For all the statements we can say that time is universal, non-linguistic, logic specific, concerns with meaning, having three divisions: past, present and future whereas tense is not universal, linguistic, language specific, concerns with form, having no fixed divisions in the number of tenses (Ho, 2001, p. 14).

2.2.2. The semantics of Tense

According to Declerk (2006), tenses that relate a situation time directly to the temporal zero-point are the absolute tenses, e.g. the

present tense, the past tense, the present perfect tense and the future tense. An absolute tense establishes a temporal domain. Relative tenses expand a temporal domain that has already been established. He stated: "The semantics of a tense is the tense structure expressed by the tense form" (Declerk, 2006, p. 120). This structure consists of orientation times and temporal relations holding between them. For example, the structure of the future tense consists of two orientation times, viz. the temporal zero-point t0 (which is usually the time of speech) and the situation time, and the temporal relation 'situation time posterior to t0'.

In his work titled "Elements of Symbolic Logic", Reichenbach (1947) points out that tenses in fact involve 'a rather more complex structure' (p. 526) and proposes an analysis in terms of a three-place structure of tenses. They are the point of speech, the point of event, the point of reference with two main temporal relations between these entities: simultaneity and precedence.

In an effort to more clearly distinguish between tense and aspect, Comrie (1976, 1985) focuses on the ways they are concerned with time. For Comrie, tenses represent the relationship between the time of the situation to some other time, in most cases referring to the actual moment of speaking. In his account, the absolute tenses are analysed in terms of only two temporal parameters: the moment of speech (abbreviated as S), and the situation time (abbreviated as E), with the exclusion of reference time R:

> Present: E 'simultaneity' S
> Past: E before S
> Future: E after S

Klein (1994) draws the conclusion that 'Tense does not express a temporal relation between the time of situation and the time of

utterance; rather, it expresses a relation between the time of utterance and some time for which the speaker wants to make an assertion' (p. 24).

Klein (1994) proposes an alternative time relational analysis, which puts aspect in parallel to tense. In particular, 'both tense and aspect are defined in terms of temporal relations such as before, after, simultaneous they only differ in what is related to what' (Klein, 1994, p. 3). According to him, there are three distinguished times: the time at which the utterance is made (TU), the time period at which a situation holds true (T-SIT or time of situation) and 'the time to which an assertion is confined' (TT or topic time, or assertion time). Tense for Klein applies to the relation between TT and TU, while Aspect, on the other hand, concerns the relation between TT and T-SIT. Klein preserves the three-parameter insight of Reichenbach, but further clarifies reference time as topic time, or assertion time.

2.2.3. The syntax of Tense

Following Zagona (1990), Stowell (1993, 2007) proposes that tense is constructed of syntactically related semantic components. In this view, tenses are dyadic predicates with two time-denoting arguments. Its external argument is the utterance time and is taken to be covert and occupies the [specifier, tense phrase] position. Its internal argument indicates the time of the event and is represented structurally as the complement of Time. Zagona also agrees that the ordering of times is semantic rather than syntactic in nature. Stowell claims that the above two arguments of Tense have a categorical status different from both Determiner Phrase and Verb Phrase.

According to Demirdache & Uribe-Etxebarria (2007), tense anchors the time of utterance- its external argument, with respect to

the assertion time, its internal argument. In their research, tense is spatio-temporal ordering predicates with the meaning of AFTER, BEFORE or WITHIN parallel to PAST, FUTURE or PRESENT. Besides, they focus on the distinction between perfect aspect and perfective aspect. Perfect aspect presents the event as completed (or at least some parts of the event taking place) prior to the assertion time.

2.2.4. The expression of future time in English

There are a lot of ways of expressing future time in English. According to Geoffrey N. Leech (2004), the most important of them are:

Will (or shall) + Infinitive: The parcel will arrive tomorrow.

Be going to + Infinitive: The parcel is going to arrive tomorrow.

Present Progressive: The parcel is arriving tomorrow.

Simple Present: The parcel arrives tomorrow.

Will (or shall) + Progressive Infinitive: The parcel will be arriving tomorrow. (Leech, 2004, p. 55)

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002), "There is no grammatical category that can be properly analysed as a future tense" (p. 209). Klammer, an authority on English grammar, also affirms that "There is no future-tense morpheme in English, no affix that can be attached to a verb to indicate that the action will take place in the future" (Klammer, 2010, p. 185).

To both Angela Downing and Philip Locke (2006), 'English has no verbal inflection to mark a future tense. Instead, English makes use of a number of forms to refer to future events.' In their book titled "English grammar: A University course" (see from page 359 to 360), they outline the main syntactic means of referring to future

events as seen from the standpoint of present time. Firstly, these are predictions which do not involve the subject's volition, have the form "will/shall + infinitive" (shall by some speakers for 'I' and 'we'), and include cyclical events and general truths.

Will/shall + progressive includes the meaning of futurity and that of focusing on the internal process.

Secondly, future events seen as certain because they are unalterable or programmed. They can be expressed by the Present tense + time adjunct, by will or by the lexical auxiliaries be due to + infinitive and be to (simple forms only).

Intended events can be expressed by "be + going to + infinitive" and by the Progressive (be + -ing). These forms can be marked for tense. The past forms refer to an event intended at some time in the past to occur in some future time and may or may not actually take place.

An event seen as occurring in the immediate future is expressed by be + going to or by "be about to + infinitive", "be on the point of/ be on the verge of + -ing".

A future event anterior to another event is expressed by the Future Perfect. Otherwise, the Future Perfect expresses the duration or repetition of an event in the future. And the Future Perfect Progressive emphasises the incompletion of the sequence.

According to Downing and Lock, there are 9 forms in terms of tenses that refer to future events. They are: Will/shall + infinitive; Be going to + infinitive; The Simple Present; Will/shall + be doing; Will/shall + the Perfect have done; Be to; Be about to; Be on the point/verge of; The Present Progressive. These forms are divided by the authors into five main syntactic means of referring to future. They are about 'safe' predictions, programmed events, intended

events, imminent events, future anterior events.

As mentioned above, "The semantics of a tense is the tense structure expressed by the tense form". Some forms in English have dual time reference: forms such as be about to, or the Present Progressive, or, "be going to" refer to the time of an implied present state as well as to the time of a future situation. A combination of future time reference and present time reference is referred to 'futurish' tense forms. "These forms link the future actualization of a situation to a particular kind of present state" (Declerck, 2006, p. 106).

2.2.5. Indicating the future meaning by using "sẽ" in Vietnamese

According to Lê Văn Tý (1981), the time category in Vietnamese is a syntactic category, arising by the combination of words and due to its independence, words like "sẽ", "đã", "đang" can be omitted. At that time, adverbs are the main factors to determine the time of actions.

(22) Hôm qua, em đi học. (Hôm qua, em đã đi học.)

(23) Hôm nay, em đi học. (Hôm nay, em đang đi học.)

(24) Ngày mai, em đi học. (Ngày mai, em sẽ đi học.)

In general, the word "sẽ" indicates the future meaning in Vietnamese. Unlike "đã" and "đang", it is impossible to express different meanings.

In most cases, "sẽ" appears in future-denoting sentences and requires that the situation under consideration occurs after the utterance time. We can omit "sẽ" in these sentences without affecting the future interpretation of the whole sentences. Whenever 'sẽ' occurs in any utterances, it is undeniably responsible for anchoring the situation in the future time. The fact is that 'sẽ' does not always

indicate absolute future tense. 'Sẽ' can also appear felicitously in past contexts with future reference. It is sometimes argued that 'sẽ' is a modal verb for 'sẽ' can occur in irrealis contexts. That is just a position of the word that makes it look like a modal verb whereas its role is to indicate the future meaning. Syntactic evidence indicates that 'sẽ' is not a modal marker. On one hand, 'sẽ' is not in complementary distribution with modals. Moreover, whereas 'sẽ' always precedes sentential negation, modals must follow negation. "Sẽ" marks the relative futurity of one event or state-of-affairs relative to another and always designates futurity.

A Vietnamese verb is "timeless in itself, […] only linguistic and situational context provides a clue to relative time" (Nguyễn, 1997, p. 108). We cannot speak of tense as a grammatical category in Vietnamese. Time reference is lexicalized, adverbials are used to locate situations in time. "Tense relates the time of the situation to which it is referred to some other time, usually to the moment of speaking" (Comrie, 1995, p. 1). Adverbs which have such function are đã, sẽ, sắp, vừa, mới, rồi etc. "Sẽ", which is referred to the future time, might be considered as an auxiliary, as its possible English equivalent is "will".

In overall, time is a universal concept as well as a necessary element in all actions and events. To refer to the future, we deal with tense. Therefore, an investigation of tense is needed to carry out. English and Vietnamese have adverbs referring to times. For example, "yesterday" and "hôm qua" show that the event is before the point of speech while "tomorrow" and "ngày mai" refer to a point in time after the point of speech. Expressing and understanding the time in Vietnamese language relies mainly on the context and time adverbials. In Vietnamese, "sẽ" always designates futurity and in

English there are some forms to express future.

2.2.6. Dealing with problems in translation

"Translators need to be able to process linguistic materials quickly and efficiently; but they also need to be able to recognize problem areas and to slow down to solve them in complex analytical ways." (Robinson, 2003, p. 2)

"The central problem of translation-practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents" (Catford, 1965, p. 21). The fact is that there is ordinarily no full equivalence through translation. "Exact translation is impossible" (Bassnett, 2002, p. 29). Therefore, there are problems through translating such as problems of equivalence, loss and gain or untranslatability (see Bassnett, 2002, p. 32–44) or problems in translation which could be encountered at the level of word formation.

2.2.7. Similarities and differences in English and Vietnamese basic sentence patterns

English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family, while Vietnamese is a part of the Mon-Khmer branch of the Austroasiatic language family. Problems of message transfer in terms of future meaning should be discussed from the lens of translation. Normally the translators translate sentence by sentence. Below the sentence, they go to clauses. That is the reason why we focus on clauses or simple sentences when selecting the samples and comparing the report "Vietnam 2035" with its English version.

In the both languages, sentences may be simple, compound, complex or even compound and complex. The various units that make up the structure of a clause or a simple sentence are usually given functional labels, such as Subject (S), Verb (V), Complement

(C), Object (O), and Adverbial (A). We use them to explain how sentences work. Adverbials can be put in different positions in sentences. Any word or phrase that gives us additional information about the time, place or manner of the verb given in the sentence can be considered as an adverbial. A simple sentence is the one that contains a finite verb, makes a complete sense and consists of a single independent clause, which may be one of seven types. They are: S + V; S + V + C; S + V + A; S + V + O; S + V + O + O; S + V + O + C; S + V + O + A. A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses usually connected by coordinating conjunctions (coordinators). In a compound sentence, all the independent clauses are of equal rank. E.g. I sang a song and she danced. Two simple sentences may be combined into one compound sentence without any conjunction to link them together. In this case, they must be separated by a colon, a comma or a semicolon. E.g. She is beautiful; she's unhappy. Sometimes, in order to avoid repetition, some parts of the compound sentence may be omitted. E.g. She is intelligent but her sister dull. A complex sentence contains a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The subordinate clause must be a finite clause and can be the noun clause, the adjective clause or the adverb clause. E.g. Problems concerning health are health problems. A compound complex sentence consists of two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. E.g. It seems that Peter and Alice's relationship is having trouble, but we really hope they work it out.

In Vietnamese, we can make a lot of the different basic patterns more than in English. Regarding clauses in Vietnamese, in the book, "Vietnamese grammar - volume 2", Diệp Quang Ban (2008) suggests twelve types of sentence patterns. Apart from the similarities in

English and Vietnamese clause/simple sentence types, Trần Hữu Mạnh (2007) also specifies some differences. For instance, the Vietnamese pattern S + C is sometimes equivalent to the English pattern S + V + C.

Chapter Three
RESEARCH METHODS
3.1. METHODOLOGY

This study adopts the approach of Angela Downing and Pilip Locke to find out forms referring to future events. We impress the three-parameter insight of Reichenbach and be motivated by Klein's clarification of time and tense.

This study uses a combination of research methods including descriptive method and analytical method with the use of both quantitative and qualitative approach to avoid the limitation of each single approach. The quantitative approach played an important role in finding ways of expressing future in English and Vietnamese in the report and the qualitative approach was necessary to analyse these ways and make some typical comparisons between the report "Vietnam 2035" and its translation version.

"Sẽ" always designates futurity. That is the reason why we collect samples containing "sẽ" from the report. We investigate 962 samples that contain "sẽ" in Vietnam 2035 (Vietnamese), corresponding to 908 samples in English version that express future. The difference in numbers of the samples is due to the numbers of some utterances which are not to be translated. The samples are not cited from the foreword, preface and acknowledgments, notes, references and annexes. To illustrate, we intended to divide them into 10 groups including 9 groups that represent 9 forms to refer to future

events and the other for further discussion if there was.

3.2. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

3.2.1. Sampling

The sampling of the study was carried out exactly from the report "Vietnam 2035". There are 962 samples that contain "sẽ" in the report Vietnam 2035 and 908 samples taken from the English version. We focus on clauses or simple sentences when selecting the samples. The samples for the research are not cited from the foreword, preface and acknowledgments, notes, references and annexes. By reading the report carefully, using PDF reader application for searching the samples that contain "sẽ" and creating Group 10 for further discussion, we guarantee that there are no missing samples.

3.2.2. Data collection procedure

The data collection was following these steps:

1. Read the report the first time;

2. Understand the intention of the text;

3. Understand the intention of the translators;

4. Read the report the second time, underline the sentences that contain "sẽ" and answer the question "Are they referring to the future?";

5. Find the samples by reading the report carefully one more time and using PDF reader application;

6. Divide the samples into 10 groups and analyse them.

3.2.3. Data analysis

According to the above steps of the data collection procedure, at first, we have to be the analysts of the text by reading the original to understand what it is about and to analyse it from the translators' point of view (step 1, 2 and 3). The fact is that we have to read the

whole text carefully at least three times.

According to Trịnh Xuân Thành (1981) "sẽ" indicates future meaning and "sẽ" can be clearly seen in documents, political texts or commentary. We decide to carry out the study entitled "Ways of expressing future in the report "Vietnam 2035" and its English version" because the report, Vietnam 2035: Toward Prosperity, Creativity, Equity, and Democracy, is a document which is a joint initiative of the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank Group formally forged between Prime Minister Nguyễn Tấn Dũng and President Jim Yong Kim in July 2014.

Chapter Four
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS
4.1. SAMPLES IN 10 GROUPS

4.1.1. Group 1: The Simple Future (423 samples)

4.1.2. Group 2: Be going to + infinitive (0 samples)

4.1.3. Group 3: The Simple Present (432 samples)

4.1.4. Group 4: The Future Continuous (2 samples)

4.1.5. Group 5: The Future Perfect (5 samples)

4.1.6. Group 6: Be to (6 samples)

4.1.7. Group 7: Be about to (0 samples)

4.1.8. Group 8: Be on the point/verge of (0 samples)

4.1.9. Group 9: The Present Progressive (6 samples)

4.1.10. Group 10

a) Changing the word forms in the translation: 22 samples

b) Present Perfect among the present tenses, there is or not? 5 samples

c) Loss and gain in translating: 10 samples

d) The simple past: 3 samples

e) No translation: 54 samples

4.2. DISCUSSIONS

According to the numbers of samples in 10 groups above, it can be seen that the authors use the forms of Group 1 (423 samples) and Group 3 (432 samples) the most to express future. Except these two groups and Group 10 for further discussion, the number of samples per group is not more than 6 or even equals 0.

A lot of research has been done on tenses in English. What we want to explore here is the comparison then in English and Vietnamese from the lens of translation. The difference is a challenge for the translators. 54 samples are not translated no matter what the reasons are, 40 samples are needed for us to analyse and understand clearly. The samples belong to Group 10 are the translators' effort to convey the meaning of the Vietnamese text. The translators, who can be called the linguists, change the word forms to create the right structure in English, deal with loss and gain in translating, know the culture of Vietnam and English-speaking countries and so on.

Translation is understood as an act of carrying the meaning of a text from one language to another. In translation, meaning is very important. It is what the translator understands about the translated text. Text however cannot exist out of context. In the English translated version of Vietnam 2035, 54 samples are not translated. By understanding about the text, the translators can choose the ways they translate it, even can ignore translating some utterances in the source language but still cover the meaning of the text from one to another. Translators usually have to deal with different problematic areas in their work. They could be lexical-semantic problems; grammar; syntax; rhetoric; and pragmatic and cultural problems.

The structural differences may cause problems in translating. That is the main reason to explain for 22 samples in which the translators change the word forms in the translation.

Komogortseva (1965) shows there isn't Present Perfect among the present tenses referring the action to the future. In 5 samples SẼ corresponds to "Have/Has + Past Participle". This form is the Present Perfect which is formed from the Present Tense of the verb have and the past participle of a verb. It is used for something that started in the past and continues in the present (e.g.: She has lived in Liverpool all her life), talking about experience up to the present (e.g. I've seen that film before), for something that happened in the past but is important in the present (e.g. My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.)

There is no full equivalence through translation. Susan Bassnett shows once the principle is accepted that sameness cannot exist between two languages, it becomes possible to approach the question of loss and gain in the translation process. This process of loss and gain is inevitable and intra-relational between the two cultures through the translation process. Loss and gain can be found in terms of meaning, lexis and structure.

"Đã" also be used to express the action that occurs before a landmark in the future. How about "the Simple Past"? Can it be used to express future? For example: 'Việt Nam cam kết ngay từ đầu SẼ xây dựng trên cơ sở nguồn nhân lực đã tương đối cao và phân phối đồng đều.' (V2035Vie, p. 27) corresponds to 'Fourth, Vietnam committed early to build on its already relatively high and equitably distributed human capital.' (V2035Eng, p. 91). In this case, "committed" is in simple past form but expresses future.

Linguists have discovered tenses in English and Vietnamese,

but only in a simple sentence. It is such a typical sentence, even though there are full of controversies. This cannot cover all the cases in compound, complex or even compound and complex sentences. Besides, in many cases, English and Vietnamese are different in terms of grammatical category (as the analyses above).

English uses inflectional suffixes on the verb and also some analytic expressions (auxiliaries). But in Vietnamese verb stems do not change to inflect for person and number like the English verbs do. The tense is not expressed with a suffix and auxiliaries are not used either. Vietnamese relies on the use of a large variety of adverbials and time markers to express what we call tense in English.

In Group 10, many problems occur while translating due to the differences between the two languages. They occur individual or even at the same time in the same sentences.

With all the analyses here, the thesis has recognized ways of expressing future in English and Vietnamese in terms of the tenses in the two languages and the problems occurs in translating the text, which haven't listed systematically.

Chapter Five
CONCLUSION
5.1. A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The research finds out that "sẽ" is Vietnamese future tense maker whenever it occurs in the utterances and the English language has no formal future tense, but of course it is possible to talk about future time in the two languages with a lot of different ways in many flexible choices. "Sẽ" is placed after the subject, thus it stands before the head verb but also precedes negation. "Sẽ" marks the relative futurity of one event or state-of-affairs relative to another and always

designates futurity. In general, "sẽ" indicates future meaning in Vietnamese. Talking about future, we normally use "sẽ" which mean "will" in English and a referent time in future.

There are two forms (the Simple Future and the Simple Present) are used the most to express future in English. Except these 2 groups and group 10 for further discussion, the number of samples per group is not more than 6 or even equals 0. In Vietnam 2035 report, there is no use of "going to", "be to + infinitive", "be about to" and "be on the point/verge of". Furthermore, there is also no use of the contracted form of "will" ('ll) because it is a report with informal standard writing. An important thing in the text is the future meaning. The writers can alternate the ways they express future to make sure the readers can have an image about the future in their minds. We have listed and analysed the ways of expressing future in Vietnam 2035 report and its English version. We can base on the contexts to have a clear image about the future. What the readers accept the future meaning is mainly come from the time mentioned in the topic sentences, main ideas of the text or even in the title of the book "Vietnam 2035". In general, the future meaning occurs at word, grammatical, textual and pragmatic levels. It would be clear if the future time included in the first sentence of a paragraph. It helps the readers keep setting the future meaning in their minds. If not, the main topic of the paragraph or even the whole meaning of each book section will help them. And of course, the title of the book containing the future time 2035 with the word "aspiration" is one of the roots for the readers to think about the future and keep going on reading. After carrying out the main topic with the clear view of time, the translation would become freer.

The study covers the similarities and differences in grammatical

structure of sentences in English and Vietnamese for better understanding the problems in translating the text, which we based on to divide the samples into different groups. Referring to future means referring to something that doesn't exist now. In the both languages, we can predict what will happen, plan for events to take place, express our intentions and promises with regard to future events. In Vietnamese, future time depends on the context, on the presence of time words and the word "sẽ", which always designates futurity and in English there are eleven forms to express future.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

The purpose of this study is to explore ways of expressing future in English and Vietnamese in terms of tenses from the lens of translation. Firstly, Vietnamese relies on the use of a large variety of adverbials and time markers to express what we call tense in English. Vietnamese has no tenses and "sẽ" is used to express future in all cases. Secondly, there are eleven forms to express future in English in which the Simple Future and the Simple Present are used the most to express future. According to the main syntactic means of referring to future events, for pedagogical purposes, these various forms will be considered in English: Simple Future, be going to + infinitive, Present Continuous, Simple Present, Future Continuous, be to + infinitive.

5.3. LIMITATIONS

The English version is a translation. Therefore, the study cannot be a contrastive analysis of the two different languages in the report. The matter of fact is that problems of message transfer in terms of future meaning should be discussed from the lens of translation. Besides, comparing these two languages considers various linguistic layers including lexicon, syntactical structures and morphology,

looking for both similar and different structures.

Translation and linguistics includes studies which place their emphasis on the comparative arrangement of linguistic elements between the SL and the TL text with regard to phonemic, morphemic, lexical, syntagmatic and syntactic levels. Into this category come studies of the problems of linguistic equivalence, of language-bound meaning, of linguistic untranslatability, of machine translation, etc. and also studies of the translation problems of non-literary texts. (Bassnett, 2002, p. 18)

The study is carried out in terms of tenses. English verb forms are combinations of grammatical tense and aspect. Therefore, we also need to investigate the ways of expressing future in terms of aspect through translating of English and Vietnamese texts.

The number of examples given for several forms is moderate. However, the examples will represent the group's attribute.

We collect the samples that contain "sẽ" to make sure all of them refer to future. However, in many cases without "sẽ", they could still express future in Vietnamese and it would be for another point of view.

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The study recognizes some special cases where the translators used other forms to express future which have not been stated yet. We haven't known there are other forms to refer to future or not. We haven't known how many skills there are in translating. We haven't known whether there are combination of these skills and the tenses in one task of translation or not. We haven't known ways of expressing future in compound, complex, or compound and complex sentences in English and Vietnamese systematically, which are very helpful for the translations.

     With all the doubts here, we would continue our journey to discover more about ways of expressing future in terms of tenses or aspects and a system of translation skills when translating Vietnamese texts into English.