

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

TRẦN QUANG LONG

**A STUDY OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES
OF ADJECTIVAL PHRASES
DENOTING PERSONALITY IN ENGLISH
AND THEIR VIETNAMESE EQUIVALENTS**

Field : THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Code : 60.22.15

**MASTER THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(SUMMARY)**

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. PHAN VĂN HÒA

DANANG, 2011

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

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phan Văn Hòa

Examiner 1: TS. Trần Quang Hải

Examiner 2: PGS. TS. Trần Văn Phước

The thesis will be orally defended at the Examining Committee.

Time : September 29th, 2011

Venue: University of Danang

The original of thesis is accessible for the purpose of reference at the College of Foreign Languages Library, and the Information Resources Center, Da Nang University

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Any language in the world also serves the demand of communication of human beings. However, each language has its origin, characteristics and values. English and Vietnamese are two different languages. Thus, in communication, we have difficulties in expressing our ideas, especially in transferring meanings of words, phrases from a language to another one, in our case from English to Vietnamese and vice versa and especially when we want to describe a person's personality, we often use different kinds of linguistic devices, one of which is adjectival phrases denoting personality.

As we all know, personality can accomplish something original, whatever the field is, and therefore character and behavior cannot include personality, but personality must include the capacities of character and behavior and not be limited by them. And talking about personality, it can not lack in each of us and it concerns the most important, most noticeable parts of an individual's psychological life. Therefore adjectives and adjectival phrases denoting personality are also mentioned in communication.

However, in order to have a general look about the adjectival phrase of English as well as of Vietnamese and to understand the characteristics of them, I decide to research the topic “*A Study of Linguistic Features of Adjectival Phrases Denoting Personality in English and Their Vietnamese Equivalentents*” with the hope of contributing the necessary background to the learning and teaching of

English, especially giving learners a general view in achieving effective communication and translation.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

The aim of this study is to investigate the semantic and syntactic features of *adjectival phrases denoting personality in English and their Vietnamese equivalentents*.

1.2.2. Objectives

- To analyze and discover the syntactic, semantic features of *adjectival phrases denoting personality*.

- To find out the Vietnamese equivalentents of *adjectival phrases denoting personality*.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. *What are the syntactic features of adjectival phrases denoting personality in English and their Vietnamese equivalentents?*

2. *What are the semantic features of adjectival phrases denoting personality in English and their Vietnamese equivalentents?*

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Due to the limited time and ability of the researcher, the data served for this study is collected mainly from bilingual *novels, stories and websites*.

1.5. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Background

Chapter 3: Method and Procedure

Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Implications

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

In general, in English, there are diverse adjectives and adjectival phrases whose frequency of use is very high. *Huddleston and Pullum* [11] judges that they can, in fact, be found in almost every sentence of whatever length. Besides, adjectives and adjectival phrases are found in *Basic English Grammar* by Sargeant, H. (2007) [20], *A modern Course in English Syntax* by Wekker, H. and Haegeman, L.(1985) [25], *Modern English Grammar* by Kies, D.(1995) [60], *A University Grammar of English* by Quirk, R and Greenbaum, S.(1978) [17], *Longman English Grammar* by Alexander, L.G. (1992) [1], *English Grammar* by Sargeant, H. (2007) [21], *The Study of Language* by Yule, G. (1985) [23], *English Syntax: An Introduction* by Radford, A. (2004) [18], *Grammar of Spoken and Written English* by Biber, D. et al. [2]

In addition, some theses in Danang University also involve description adjectives and the adjectival phrases. Among these theses are: “*A Study of Semantic, Pragmatic and Cultural Features of “Nice” and Its Equivalents in Vietnamese*” by Le Minh Trang [15],

“*An Investigation into the Intensification of Adjectives in English and in Vietnamese*” by Lam Thuy Dung [14], *A Study on the Linguistic Features of the Adjective “BAD” in English and its Vietnamese Equivalents* by Tran Thi Thu Giang [22].

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Adjectival Phrases in English

2.2.1.1. Definition of Adjectival phrases

We can find out some definitions of the adjectival phrase from the websites <http://answers.yourdictionary.com> [59] which are rather simple such as “Adjectival phrases act just like adjectives. They modify, describe, or give more information about a noun or pronoun”. Some examples are:

- (3) *The **very small** kitten jumped at the big dog.* [59]

Other adjectival phrases modify the predicate of the sentence. Here are some examples:

- (4) *Extra buttons came **with the coat**.* [59]

Adjectival phrases can also modify objects and will follow the word they are modifying. Examples are:

- (5) *My new kitten makes me **very happy**.* [59]

And **Biber, D. et al.** [2], adjectival phrases contain an adjective as *head*, optionally accompanied by *modifiers* in the form of single words, phrases, and clauses. The adjective head is in bold in the following examples:

- (6) *so **lucky** good enough* [2, p.101]

And the following definition of adjectival phrases by *Sargeant, H.* [20]: Phrases can be used like single adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns. Phrases that are used in this way are called adjectival phrases.

Most adjective phrases come after the word they describe. Look at these examples. The adjective phrases are in *italic* and the nouns they describe are in bold.

(7) *Who is the **girl** with long hair?* [20, p. 42]

Some adjectival phrases come before the word they describe. The words in these phrases are often joined with hyphens:

(8) ***a long-legged bird** **an eight-year-old child*** [20, p. 42]

And according to *Downing, A. and Locke, P.* [7] the adjectival phrase is composed potentially of three structural elements: a (h), a (m) and a post-head element, which will be either a modifier (m) or a complement (c). Post-modifier and can occur together in the same adjectival phrases.

Table 2.1: Full Adjectival Phrases Structures

Modifier	Head	complement
extremely	hot	for this time of the year
very	glad	that you won the match

In general, the definitions of adjectival phrases in English from researchers have hardly difference and conflict with each other.

2.2.1.2. Functional Constituents of Adjectival Phrases

According to *Kies, D.* [60] the adjectival phrase in English has four functional constituents:

Premodification, the head, postmodification, and complementation.

2.2.1.3. The syntactic roles of adjectival phrases

According to *Biber, D. et al.* [2], adjectival phrases may have the following syntactic roles. A and B are the most typical roles.

a. Premodifier of noun

b. Subject predicative

c. Object predicative

d. Postmodifier of noun

2.2.1.4. Semantic Features

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. In semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker (like *George Carlin*) might want them to mean on a particular occasion. This technical approach is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids trying to account for subjective or local meaning.

a. Conceptual Meaning

According to *Yule, G.* [24], when we investigate the meaning of words, phrases and sentences in a language, we are normally interested in characterizing the *conceptual meaning* and less

concerned with the *associative meaning* of them.

b. Semantic Features

Richard et al. [19] defines semantic features as the basic units of meaning in a word. The meanings of words may be described as a combination of semantic features.

2.2.2. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Personality

a. Definition

We can find out the definition of the adjectival phrase denoting personality in English from the websites [61] : *Adjectival phrase is a phrase which qualifies noun or modifies noun. When an adjectival phrase qualifies or modifies personality, then it is called the adjectival phrase denoting personality.*

b. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only e.g. big business (not large or great). Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. “*Pretty*” and “*handsome*” indicate “*good looking*”.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

To satisfy the purpose of making an investigation into syntactic and semantic features of the adjectival phrase denoting personality based on bilingual novels, stories, and from internet sources. The researcher chooses the qualitative and quantitative method. This study is planned to describe and comparative some syntactic, semantic features of the adjectival phrases denoting personality in English and their Vietnamese equivalents. Therefore, in the process of the study, the adjectival phrases denoting personality are a main source for the research, so English is considered the source language, and Vietnamese is the target one.

3.2. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.2.1. Data Collection

The paper is carried out over 300 samples collected from different data sources. Moreover, the data which are collected from novels, stories are written by English, Australian and American authors and from internet sources.

3.2.2. Data Analysis

Collecting about 300 samples of *adjectival phrases denoting personality* from novels, stories are written by English, Australian and American authors and from internet sources.

3.3. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF ADJECTIVAL PHRASES DENOTING PERSONALITY IN ENGLISH AND THEIR VIETNAMESE EQUIVALENTS

As you have seen, adjectival phrases which I am researching are used to describe human personalities which can be *the positive* personality and *the negative* personality. Thus, their syntactic characteristics can be analyzed either by *structural style* or by *function*.

However, in this paper, I will deal with analyzing the adjectival phrases by function which contains the main three classifications within sentences in the English language.

1. *Noun phrase modifier*
2. *Predicative adjective*
3. *Object complement*

The functions of these kinds of adjectival phrases denoting personality are also presented and discussed in the semantic section.

4.1.1. Syntactic Functions of Adjectival Phrases Denoting Personality in English and Their Vietnamese Equivalents

4.1.1.1. *Adjectival phrases as Noun Phrase Modifiers*

The first function that adjectival phrases can perform is the noun phrase modifiers. Noun phrase modifiers are defined as words, phrases and clauses that describe a noun and noun phrase.

- (17) *She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, I have no opinion of her.* [27, p.8]

Table 4.1: APDP as Noun Phrase Modifiers and Their Vietnamese Equivalents

English	Vietnamese
(Determiner) + (adverbs of degree: <i>very, extremely,...</i>) + APDP + N/NP	(Một) + (rất, cực kỳ,...) + cụm tính từ chỉ nhân cách + nhân vật

4.1.1.2. *Adjectival phrases as Predicate Adjectives*

The second function that adjectival phrases can perform is *the predicate adjective*. Predicate adjectives are defined as adjectival phrases that follow a copular such as *be and seem...* and modifies or describes the subject.

- (41) *My sister Marisa is very quiet. I'm the opposite. I'm very outgoing.* [65]

Marisa em gái của tôi rất trầm. Còn tôi thì ngược lại, thân mật và cởi mở. [65]

Table 4.2: APDP as predicate adjective and their Vietnamese equivalents

English	Vietnamese
Subject + Be/ linking verb + APDP	Nhân vật + là, trở nên, ngày càng, ...+ cụm tính từ chỉ nhân cách

4.1.1.3. Adjectival phrases as Object Complements

The third function that adjectival phrases can perform is the object complement. Object complements are defined as nouns, pronouns, noun phrases, adjectives and adjectival phrases that directly follow and modify the direct object.

- (45) *She is better acquainted with his heart than I, or any one besides; and she never would represent him worse than he is.*
[29, 131]

*Mợ ấy biết lòng dạ anh ta hơn tôi hoặc bất kỳ ai khác. Và mợ ấy chả đời nào mô tả anh ta **xấu hơn** trong thực tế.*
[42, p.137]

Table 4.3: APDP as Object Complements and Their Vietnamese equivalents

English	Vietnamese
Subject + Verb (made/call/represent /find/think...) + Object + APDP	...+ Động từ (làm cho/gọi/mô tả/tìm thấy/cho...) + Nhân vật + cụm tính từ chỉ nhân cách

4.1.2. Summary

Like many adjectival phrases containing information about quality, adjectival phrases denoting personality are syntactically considered to be not very complicated. The syntactic features of them have so far been investigated the main three functions (*as noun phrase modifiers, as predicate adjectives and as object complements*). Adjectival phrases denoting Personality are usually

combined with other parts of speech to form utterances and sentences that can be analyzed completely.

4.2. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ADJECTIVAL PHRASES DENOTING PERSONALITY IN ENGLISH AND THEIR VIETNAMESE EQUIVALENTS

In order to explain what are meant by semantic features of adjectival phrases denoting personality, we will discuss cases of meaning of adjectival phrases denoting personality. It should be noticed that collected examples are quite diverse, but essentially the data from stories and novels in English. And our first mention concerns the representation of grammatical functions of adjectival phrases. By this way, each of the grammatical functions in which collocations of them are found is to figure out semantic properties of these adjectival phrases.

- *Adjectival phrases denoting positive personality*

- *Adjectival phrases denoting negative personality*

to describe, analyze and find out their Vietnamese equivalents.

Moreover, there are many adjectival phrases denoting personality that the English and American authors have used to describe the characters in their novels and stories. Therefore, to facilitate the comparison and analysis, we divide adjectival phrases into three groups:

- *Teenager (adolescence)*

- *Adulthood*

- *Middle age and Old age*

4.2.1. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Positive Personality

4.2.1.1. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Positive Personality for Teenager

The following examples are used for praise children with a good behaviour and personality such as (49) Tom Sawyer, despite of being a naughty boy, he is very *good, clever and manly* and just as *Osborne* in (50) is a handsome, brave, active, clever and generous boy. The translator can make use of *ngoan tuyệt vời, chững chạc; rộng lượng nhất* as the most possible Vietnamese meanings for the adjectival phrases *good, manly little*(49) and *the most generous*(50).

(49) *That's it! That's a good boy. Fine boy. Fine, manly little fellow.* [40, p.38]

Chà, tuyệt quá! Cháu thật là một cậu bé ngoan tuyệt vời. Thật là tuyệt, một chú bé nhưng thật là chững chạc.

[55, p.64]

(50) *He believed Osborne to be the possessor of every perfection, to be the*

handsomest, the bravest, the most active, the cleverest, the most generous of created boys. [39, p.50]

Cậu tin rằng Osborne có đủ mọi tài. Osborne xinh trai nhất, can đảm, năng động, thông minh nhất, rộng lượng nhất trong số trẻ con trên đời này. [50, p.61]

4.2.1.2. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Positive Personality for Adulthood

a. For Male

(53) *Mr. Bingley was good-looking and gentlemanlike: he had a pleasant countenance, and easy, unaffected manners.* [27, p.11]

Anh Bingley có ngoại hình cân đối và tư thái phong nhã. Anh có gương mặt ưa nhìn, cử chỉ ung dung, chân thật.

[41, p.27]

(54) *He is a sweet-tempered, amiable, charming man.*

[27, p.80]

Anh ấy là một thanh niên có tính tình hiền dịu, dễ thương, lôi cuốn.

[41, p.113]

(55) *I know them a little. Their brother is a pleasant, gentleman-like man – he is a great friend of Darcy's.*

[27, p.175]

Tôi có quen sơ với họ. Em trai của họ là một người dễ mến – anh ấy chơi thân với Darcy.

[41, p.229]

(56) *His pride never deserts him; but with the rich he is liberal-minded, just, sincere, rational, honourable, and, perhaps, agreeable.* [27, p.80]

Anh ấy luôn kiêu hãnh, nhưng với người giàu có, anh có tư tưởng phóng khoáng, công bằng, chân thật, đúng lý, ngay thẳng, có lẽ dễ chịu.

[41, p.113]

From the examples above, we can discover that the young people in these cites are honest. They are truly warm and kind-hearted, and want to believe the best of people. In (53), (54) and (55) their manners, characters are *easy, unaffected; sweet-tempered, amiable, charming; pleasant, gentleman-like*. And in (56), although he is a proud person, he is very *liberal-minded, just, sincere, rational, honourable, agreeable. Ung dung, chân thật; hiền diêu, dễ thương, lời cuồn; dễ mến; phóng khoáng, công bằng, chân thật, đúng lý, ngay thẳng, dễ chịu* can be the most suitable equivalents to translate into Vietnamese.

b. For Female

In the example (59), the author describes the girl who is very lovely and is compared with the winds that blew over Tara and the yellow river that wound about it. The most suitable Vietnamese equivalents for *forthright and simple* can be *thẳng thắn và giản dị*.

- (59) *She loved him and she wanted him and she did not understand him. She was as forthright and simple as the winds that blew over Tara and the yellow river that wound about it,* [37, p.15]

Nàng yêu chàng, cần thiết có chàng, nhưng không sao hiểu được chàng. Nàng thẳng thắn và giản dị như những ngọn gió thổi qua Tara, như con sông đục vàng uốn quanh đồn điền, [52, p.42]

4.2.1.3. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Positive Personality for Middle age and Old age

a. For Male

- (69) *Mr. walters was very earnest of mien, and very sincere and honest at heart.* [39, p.33]
 Ông hiệu trưởng Walters nổi bật với dáng điệu **đúng đắn, tâm lòng chân thành và trung thực.** [53, p. 56]
- (70) *“His father was an excellent man,” said Mrs. Gardiner.* [27, p.232]

Bà Gardiner nói: Ông cụ là một người rất tốt. [41, p. 229]

The examples above are used to describe the grandfather, the father, the husband and the teacher who have good behavior, thoughts, and feelings and make other people satisfied. Because they have such strong intuitive capabilities, they trust their own instincts above all else and they are extremely good at reading others, and often change their own manner to be more pleasing to whoever they're with. Adjectival phrases, *good* in (69 and 70); *the best, the truest* which are used to describe them can be transferred into Vietnamese with the meanings: *tốt nhất, đáng tin cậy nhất*.

b. For Female

- (74) *Lady Lucas was a very good kind of woman, not too clear to be a valuableneighbuor to Mrs Bennet.* [27, p.19]
 Phu nhân Lucas là một phụ nữ **rất hiền hòa**, không quá khôn ngoan nên dễ trở thành láng giềng tốt của bà Bennet. [41, p. 37]

(75) *Lady Catherine's behaviour was **most friendly and obliging**.*

[27, p.141]

*Phu nhân Catherine có thái độ **thân mật và chiều dãi**.*

[41, p.186]

In the examples above, they describes married women who are *the mothers, the wives, the mistress* with a wonderful personality such as a *thrifty and kind* mistress, a *good* mother and a *devoted* wife (74), *most friendly and obliging*, a *genteel* (75), *generous, good-hearted*. It can be said that *rất hiền hòa, thân mật và chiều dãi, dịu dàng* are the best Vietnamese translational equivalents for them in these situations.

4.2.1.4. Summary

As analysed above, we can assert that positive personalities of the British and the Vietnamese are almost identical. For *teenager* (*adolescence*), they consistently display similar actions and behaviors. Although they are sometimes naughty, they are very lovely. For *adulthood*, although it depends on every family, social status, they are generally sensitive, generous, strong, dependable and they always have good behaviour, thoughts, and feelings. And for *middle age and old age*, they are always warm and sympathetic. They genuinely care about people, and are strongly oriented in their desire to please other people. They have an unusually deep well of caring for those who are close to them, and are likely to show their love through actions, rather than words. They are extremely good at reading others, and often change their own manner to be more pleasing to whoever they're with.

4.2.2. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Negative Personality

4.2.2.1. Adjectival phrases denoting negative personality for Teenager

(82) *Huckleberry was cordially hate and dreaded by all the mothers of the town because he was **idle, and lawless, and vulgar, and bad**.*

[40, p.51]

*Hình như Huckleberry bị tất cả các bà mẹ trong thị trấn đều ghê sợ. họ cho rằng nó là một thằng bé **vô công rồi nghề, sống ngoài vòng pháp luật**, họ nói nó là một đứa **tục tũn, xấu xa**.*

[55, p.82]

(83) *Scarlett turned green eyes on Mammy, eyes which were feverishly gay, eyes which looked like the **bad** little girl of the good old days Mammy sighed about.*

[37, p.34]

Scarlett khoan khoái nhìn Mammy, đôi mắt của nàng giống hệt như

*những lúc còn bé, **hay nghịch ngợm**, nàng thường chọc Mammy tức tối đến phải thờ ra.*

[52, p.34]

(84) *I know. He is **full of the old scratch**...*

[40, p.3]

*Bà biết rằng với đứa cháu **nghịch như quỷ sứ** này...*

[55, p.10]

It can not be denied that *bad* or *full of the old scratch* can be used to express disapproval with the meaning of *naughty*. The meaning, however, is often applicable for children referring to *not*

obeying a parent, teacher, set of rules, etc. It seems likely that the child that is naughty is not considered completely evil. (82) shows that as a child Scarlett was obviously a spirited and self-willed young woman who was reluctant to do as she was told. Probably she was considered to be *naughty* although she probably didn't do anything seriously wrong. Huckleberry in (83) would have been independent and self-willed rather like Scarlett. He did not defer to adults in the way that children of those days were expected to and like Tom in (84). Perhaps they were considered to be *naughty* but it is unlikely that they were totally evil. In the meanwhile, such words as *vô công rỗi nghề, sống ngoài vòng pháp luật, tục tằn, xấu xa; hay nghịch ngợm; nghịch như quỷ sứ* can be the selections for adjectival phrases *idle, and lawless, and vulgar, and bad* in (82); *bad* in (83) and *full of the old scratch* (84).

4.2.2.2. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Negative Personality for Adulthood

a. For Male

(85) *The master's bad ways and bad companions formed a pretty example for Catherine and Heathcliff. His treatment of the latter was enough to make a fiend of a saint.*

[29, p. 68]

Những thói tật xấu và bạn bè xấu của cậu chủ hình thành một tấm gương hay hóm cho Catherine and Heathcliff. Cách đối xử của cậu với Heathcliff đã đến mức để làm cho một vị thánh biến thành một con quỷ.

[42, p.89]

The master in (85) is considered an evil bully. He orders the servants around and yells at them unnecessarily and unfairly. It is not a good personality to set for the younger generation. In this case, adjectival phrase *Bad* can be rendered into Vietnamese as *xấu* or *hư*.

b. For Female

(96) *You are nothing but a drunken beast who's been with bad women so long that you can't understand anything else but badness.* [38, p.502]

Anh chẳng có gì cả ngoài một tên say sưa, anh đã sống với bọn đàn bà hư hỏng quá lâu nên chẳng hiểu được cái gì khác ngoài sự nhóp nhúa.

In the scene of (96) comes from the final confrontation between a woman and a man. She says that he has slept with too many prostitutes and so he tends to treat all women with contempt and he does not deserve to know a virtuous woman. *Bad* in the cases can be translated into Vietnamese as *hư hỏng*.

4.2.2.3. Adjectival Phrases Denoting Negative Personality for Middle age and Old age

a. For Male

With the functions of adjective phrases, we can recognize that the father in (104) is not good, it has made the son become an insensitive man. In this case, the adjectival phrase *illiterate and miserly* can be rendered into Vietnamese as *thất học và bủn xỉn*

(104) *The greatest part of his life having been spent under the guidance of an illiterate and miserly father.* [27, p.68]

*Phần lớn cuộc đời anh trải qua dưới sự giáo huấn của một người cha **thất học và bủn xỉn**.*

b. For Female

(112) *“Well, Miss Pitty told us.” “Miss Who?” “You know, Ashley Wilkes’ cousin who lives in Atlanta, Miss Pittypat Hamilton—Charles and Melanie Hamilton’s aunt.” “I do, and a sillier old lady I never met in all my life.”* [37, p.5]

*Ừ, cô Pitty có dặn vậy. – Cô gì? – Cô biết mà, đó là Pittypat Hamilton, cô ruột của Charles và Melanie Hamilton ở Atlanta, có họ với Ashley Quilkes. – Biết rồi, và đó cũng là một bà gái già **ngốc nghếch nhút** mà tôi chưa từng thấy trong đời.* [52, p.12]

In (112), Scarlett has no respect for Miss Pittypat Hamilton because she asks to keep a secret and an adjectival phrase *sillier old* is used to describe her. In this case, the most suitable Vietnamese equivalent is *ngốc nghếch nhút*.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

The ultimate aim of this study is to find the syntactic and semantic features of adjectival phrases denoting personality and their Vietnamese equivalents.

In the Chapter One, the thing that I need to do is to present the rationale of the study and what the study is aimed at. Further, scope of the study are included.

[41, p. 98]The Chapter Two of the paper has provided a review of related previous studies, fundamental and essential theoretical preliminaries concerning the subject under consideration which serve as the basic foundation of data analysis and findings discussion in the following chapters.

The Chapter Three is designed to describe the methods and procedures of the paper. Chapter Four presents the findings of the research where syntactic and semantic of adjectival phrases denoting personality are in focus. [37, p.5]

Syntactically, in the scope of the study, adjectival phrases denoting personality were analyzed by functions which were divided into the three classifications: *Noun phrase modifier*, *Predicative adjective* and *Object complement*. Through the study in syntac, the researcher found that:

- The combinations of the dependents in adjectival phrases in the two languages are different as shown clearly in the differences of syntactic features of adjectival phrases denoting personality in English and their Vietnamese equivalents.

- There exist the comparative forms of the adjectival phrases denoting personality making a diversity in comment and comparison.

Semantically, the adjectival phrases denoting personality

were analyzed according to the shades of meaning based on concrete contexts covering various novels, stories of American, Australian and English authors. To begin with, the adjectival phrases denoting personality were divided into two groups: *Adjectival phrases denoting positive personality* and *Adjectival phrases denoting negative personality*. Then, the researcher divided the described characters into three groups: *Teenager (adolescence)*, *Adulthood and Middle age and Old age*. Finally, they were described and analysed when used with positive meanings and negative meanings.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS ON TEACHING, LEARNING AND TRANSLATION

5.2.1. Implications on Language Teaching

Firstly, teacher should create more opportunities for the learners to practice adjectival phrases denoting personality in conversations.

Next, teachers should encourage learners to talk and talk. In order to encourage learners to practice speaking, teacher should be generous and sympathized with student's mistakes and limitation when they can not give the right or perfect responses.

Finally, teachers should help the learners how to use adjectival phrases denoting personality effectively by showing the sentential structures as well as functions used for adjectival phrases denoting personality.

5.2.2. Implications on Language Learning

To use adjectival phrases denoting personality in daily communication, there are a lot of ways to choose an appropriate structure or function etc. In addition, learners should know how to use them effectively and successfully.

5.2.3. Implications on Translation Work

Since one of the aims of the study is to help learners improve their translation of adjectival phrases denoting personality, the researcher would like, by the way, to put forward some implications on the teaching and learning translation.

5.3. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This thesis has made an investigation into linguistic features of adjectival phrases denoting personality used mainly in novels, stories of English, Australian and American authors, which includes syntactic and semantic dimensions, and their distributions in literature as well. However, there are some other aspects that have not been dealt with within the scope of this framework and thus, some following further researches into adjectival phrases denoting personality in both languages should be carried out in order to have an overall look at the problem:

- Linguistic and Cultural features of adjectival phrases denoting personality
- Pragmatic features of adjectival phrases denoting personality in literary works