

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO APPRECIATION IN  
“PERFECT SPY” BY LARRY BERMAN AND ITS  
VIETNAMESE VERSION “ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO” BY  
ĐỖ HÙNG IN PERSPECTIVES OF APPRAISAL  
THEORY AND FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR**

**Field: The English language**

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. RATIONALE

There is no denying that books on America's war in Vietnam have great influence on not only Vietnamese people but almost everyone around the world as well. The writers aim to set up solidarity and connection with potential or target readers through crucial functions of language. By means of language of evaluation appreciation in view of theory of Appraisal framework and Functional Grammar, the writers' messages are conveyed to readers more persuasively and impressively.

In stories, the language of appreciation is indicated via diversified lexical items and semantic patterns. The language in stories, especially in war stories is full of emotion and admiration towards soldiers or spies, civilians, events, battle scenes...

Over the last few years, many studies on appreciation and interaction have been carried out by scholars and linguists, but they primarily centered on only one subcategory of the Appraisal subsystems nevertheless. Even a deep research hasn't been studied to analyze the Appreciation language in a story of strategic spies. For that reason, I would like to carry out a fascinating research on *“An investigation into Appreciation in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng in perspectives of Appraisal Theory and Functional Grammar”* as the topic of my thesis. It is hoped that readers will comprehend the methods how writers show different tones of emotions.

## **1.2. AIMS OF THE STUDY**

The study aims at investigating and discovering the possible language realizations of appreciation in the novel and its translational version. Also, the study is aimed at finding the differences and similarities in the language of expressing emotions between Vietnamese and English through the novel. What's more, the study's findings contribute to the better understanding of Appreciation expressions, which facilitates the translation of emotional language from English to Vietnamese and vice versa.

## **1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

With the aforementioned aims, the study attempts to achieve the following objectives:

- To identify types and different realizations of Appreciation in the novel and its Vietnamese version in view of Functional Grammar.
- To compare and contrast the Appreciation-language used in the novel and how it was translated into Vietnamese to clarify the similarities and differences in expressing Appreciation between English and Vietnamese.
- To put forward some implications of the findings for the teaching and learning of translation, especially for the translation of appraisal expressions.

## **1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. What are the syntactic and semantic features of the appreciation in "Perfect Spy" in English and Vietnamese?
2. What are the similarities and differences of appreciation in "Perfect Spy" in English and Vietnamese in terms of syntactic and semantic features in view of Functional Grammar?

### **1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The study focuses only on the semantic aspects as well as the characteristics of Appraisal language in the story in English and its translational equivalent. Semantic aspects as well as the syntax will be examined in view of Appraisal Theory and Functional Grammar where the syntactic realizations within the scope of clause of message and clause of exchange are identified.

### **1.6. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This investigation attempts to clarify the similarities and differences of appreciation in “Perfect Spy” in English and Vietnamese in terms of syntactic and semantic features in view of Functional Grammar with the hope that it will help English learners and teachers translate short stories into English vice versa with the resources available within the evaluative language in Appraisal theory. Hopefully, the findings of the study can be a necessary source for suggesting some good implications for teaching and learning translation skill better. The contrastive information will be used to facilitate the translation of emotional language from English to Vietnamese and vice versa concerning the use of appreciation in portraying the characters in a story or novel.

### **1.7. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

The research includes five chapters.

Chapter 1 is Introduction. Chapter 2 is Literature Review and Theoretical Background. Chapter 3 is Methods and Procedures. Chapter 4 is Findings and Discussions. Chapter 5 is Conclusion, Implications and Suggestions for further research beyond the limits of the study.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES**

Appreciation, in the Martin's Appraisal theory (2000), can be thought of as the system by which human feelings, either positive or negative, towards products, processes and entities are institutionalized as a set of evaluations. The system is organized in three subcategories: reaction with impact and quality meaning, composition with balance and complexity meaning and valuation meaning.

Martin & Rose (2003) (2005), Whitelaw, Garag and Argamon (2005), Whitelaw et al. (2005), Fletcher and Patrick (2005), Neviarouskaya et al. (2010), Izard's (1971), Read and Carroll (2010) express interesting views in their research, they gathered that use of features based on appraisal group analysis can significantly improve sentiment classification.

In Vietnam, Hồ Lộng Ngọc (2006) examined and described the disclaim markers in English and Vietnamese in view of Appraisal. The study investigated a wide range of linguistic devices to mark the speakers / writers' disclaim with different structures of verbs, adverbs, adjectives and nouns in the two languages.

Nguyễn Văn Khôi (2006) mentioned about Proclaim markers in English and Vietnamese drawn on Appraisal theory. The syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of proclaim markers in epistemic modality and evidentiality, speech acts, force dynamics, politeness principles, and dialogistic view were exploited in the study.

Huỳnh Thị Hoài Trang (2014) investigated subjectivity and objectivity of English and Vietnamese editorials based on two branches of Appraisal theory, Attitude and Engagement. The study exploited syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features in two languages to prove similarities and differences between them.

The previous studies mentioned about some categories under the Appraisal framework found out how to use them effectively. Nevertheless, the linguistic features of appreciation in “Perfect Spy” in English and Vietnamese in detail have not been investigated up to now. Accordingly, it is hoped that this investigation will be a contribution to provide Vietnamese learners of English a better insight into the usage of appreciation in English language teaching and translating stories into Vietnamese and vice versa.

## **2.2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.2.1. An overview of Systemic Functional Grammar**

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) states Systemic Functional Grammar attempts to construe and describe the organization of the ‘meaning-making resources’. Halliday analyzed the functions of language into three broad meta-functions: *ideational, interpersonal and textual*. Each of the three metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses, namely, clauses as representations, clauses as exchanges, clauses as messages.

#### ***a. Clause of exchange: Interpersonal metafunction***

A clause is analyzed into MOOD and RESIDUE:

- The MOOD: Subject and Finite
  - + The Subject: nominal groups
  - + The Finite: the tensed element of the verb

- The RESIDUE: Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct

+ The Predicator: the non-tensed (or nonfinite) element or elements of the verbal group

+ The Complement: nominal groups

+ The Adjunct: an adverbial group or prepositional phrase

As an exchange, the MOOD of a clause can be identified from its grammatical structure: declarative mood (statement), interrogative mood (question), imperative mood (command).

### ***b. Clause as Message: Textual metafunction***

According to Halliday (2004), clause as message is stated a clause which has meaning as a message, a quantum of information. In the clause as a message, there are theme and rheme.

Theme is the first constituent that is either participant, circumstance, or process of a clause. Rheme is the remainder of the message, the part where the Theme is developed. A message structure in English is comprised of a Theme plus a Rheme.

In many instances Rheme is related to New Information, while Theme is related to Given Information.

### ***c. Nominal Group***

Halliday (2004) states that in terms of the modal structure of the clause, nominal groups serve as Subject or Complement, verbal groups as Finite + Predicator, and adverbial groups as Adjunct; and in terms of the experiential structure, nominal groups serve in participant roles, verbal groups as Process, and adverbial groups in circumstance roles.

## **2.2.2. Appraisal Theory**

Martin and White (2005, p.95) finds that the Appraisal framework sees declarations of attitude as “dialogically directed towards



aligning the addressee into a community of shared values and belief”. There are three semantic areas of Appraisal termed *Attitude*, *Engagement*, and *Graduation*.

#### **a. Engagement**

Martin & White (2005, p.97) defines that Engagement is “directed towards identifying the particular dialogic positioning associated with given meanings and towards describing what is at stake when one meaning rather than another is employed”.

#### **b. Graduation**

Martin & White (2005, p.35) states that Graduation deals with “grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred”. It is divided into two major resources: *Force* and *Focus*.

#### **c. Attitude**

Martin & White (2005, p.35) confirms that attitude is “concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behaviour and evaluation of things”. It embraces three resources: *Affect*, *Judgement* and *Appreciation*. *Affect* deals with resources for expressing emotional states and responses; *Judgement* deals with resources for expressing norms; *Appreciation* deals with resources for expressing tastes aesthetic likes/dislikes.

### **2.2.3. Appreciation and related conceptions**

Martin and White (2005, p.43) defines that appreciation can be thought of as the system by which human feelings, either positive or negative, towards products, processes and entities are institutionalized as a set of evaluations. Appreciation shares with judgement this property of being oriented towards the 'appraised' rather than the subjective 'appraiser'.

## **2.4. SUMMARY**

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHOD AND PROCEDURE**

#### **3.1. RESEARCH METHOD**

This comparative study employed a mixed method approach that involves descriptive, qualitative and quantitative and contrastive techniques for data interpretation.

#### **3.2. PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY**

- Collecting appreciation from two works as much as possible.
- Taking notes and identifying the chosen samples in terms of syntactic and semantic dimensions.
- Picking out different types of appreciation in “Perfect Spy” according to structural, semantic and functional characteristics.
- Analyzing and discussing the results in terms of syntactic and semantic features.

Comparing instances of appreciation between English and Vietnamese in “Perfect Spy” and its Vietnamese version in terms of syntactic and semantic features.

Suggesting some implications in using appreciation for language users from the similarities and differences in terms of syntax and semantics of appreciative language.

#### **3.3. SAMPLING AND POPULATION**

##### **3.3.1. Sampling of study**

##### **3.3.2. Population of Study**

In the framework of the study, 100 English and 100 Vietnamese samples of appreciation were gathered and selected from “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese version “Điệp viên hoàn hảo” by Đỗ Hùng to serve the analysis of the linguistic features.

### **3.3.3. Instruments of Data Collection**

### **3.4. DATA ANALYSIS**

The instances of appreciation used in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese version “Điệp viên hoàn hảo” by Đỗ Hùng were analyzed to reveal the information about these following aspects:

Syntactic features of appreciation such as clause, nominal groups, adjectival group and verbal group in view of Functional Grammar are examined in both works.

- Semantic features of appreciation with three subtypes: reaction, composition and valuation that terms of appreciation of feelings, thoughts, activities of the entities in the work “Perfect Spy” and its Vietnamese version need analyzing in view of appraisal theory.

Contrastive analysis of appreciation for variety of structures such as the syntactic variants from adjectives, adverbs, verbs, nouns of both works also need to be analyzed.

### **3.5. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY**

Two most important criteria to guarantee the quality of the data collection procedures are reliability and validity.

### **3.6. SUMMARY**

## **CHAPTER 4**

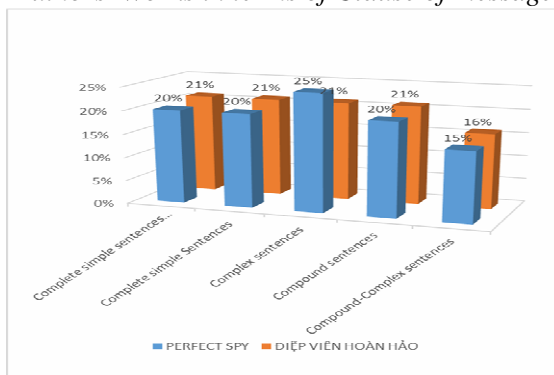
### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF APPRECIATION IN “PERFECT SPY” BY LARRY BERMAN AND ITS VIETNAMESE VERSION “ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO” BY ĐỖ HÙNG IN VIEW OF FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR**

#### 4.1.1. Appreciation in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng as Clause of Message and Exchange

We analyzed the appreciation in the two authors' works in view of clause of message and exchange. The appreciation in these works is organized in the embedded form of Theme-Rheme and Mood-Residue. Theme is the part that starts from the beginning of the clause. Rheme is the remainder of a message, the part in which Theme is developed. A clause of message embraces a theme and a rheme. Similarly, the Mood of a clause contains the subject and the finite, which is realized by the tensed element of the verb; the Residue consists of the Predicator which is realized by the non-tensed (or nonfinite) element or elements of the verbal group, the Complement, and the Adjunct. However, the information isn't depicted in the form of Mood and Residue in Vietnamese.

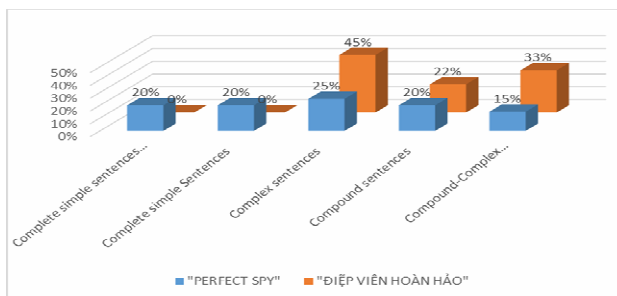
*Table 4.1. Distribution of Sentence Types of Appreciation in the Two Authors' Works in terms of Clause of message*



As can be seen from the table 4.1, there is a tendency to use complete simple sentences (with *It*) and compound sentences in

showing appreciation (20% in English and 21% in Vietnamese). While complex sentences take up the highest rate in both works (25% and 21%), the rate of compound-complex sentences account for 15% in English and 16% in Vietnamese, the lowest rate.

*Table 4.2. Distribution of Sentence Types of Appreciation in the Two Authors' Works in terms of Clause of exchange*



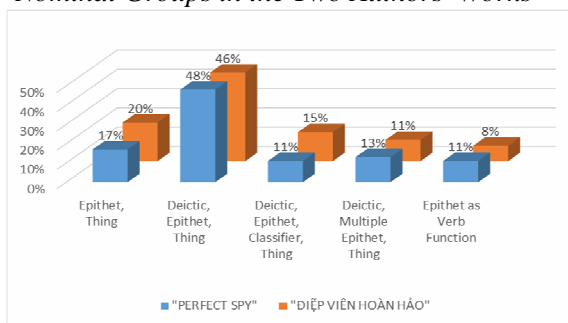
It can be seen clearly from the table 4.2 that the proportion of appreciation in English in terms of Clause of exchange fluctuates from 15% to 25% while that of Vietnamese appreciation fluctuates from 0% to 45%, suggesting that appreciation in terms of Clause of exchange in English occurs more frequently than that in Vietnamese. In particular, appreciation in the form of complete simple sentences (with It / Đó là) isn't completely used in Vietnamese despite the fact that appreciation in the form of complex sentences takes up the highest proportion with 45% in Vietnamese.

#### **4.1.2. Appreciation in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng as Nominal Group**

Reading “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng, we can confirm that

there is a variety of forms of appreciation. Besides various kinds of sentences analysed in 4.1.1, we also take into account experiential structures of a nominal group which are used to make comments to the strategic spy Pham Xuan An, other war correspondents or the bleeding war such as *'imminent death'*, *'perspicacious mind'* in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman; *'điệp viên đơn độc'*, *'cái xác khô'* in “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng.

*Table 4.3. Distribution of Appreciation in Experiential Structures as Nominal Groups in the Two Authors' Works*



The table 4.3 shows that there are some remarkable differences in the distribution of appreciation in experiential structures as Nominal Groups.

In five kinds, deictic + epithet + thing ranks first with 48% in English and 46% in Vietnamese. Epithet + thing ranks second but the rate of Vietnamese is 20%, which is 4% more than that of English. Ranking third, deictic + epithet + classifier + thing accounts for 11% in English but 15% in Vietnamese. The rate of deictic + multiple epithet + thing is 13% while there is 11% in Vietnamese, which ranks fourth. The last is epithet as verb function shares the lowest level 11% in English and only 8% in Vietnamese.

#### **4.1.3. Summary**

## 4.2. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF APPRECIATION IN “PERFECT SPY” BY LARRY BERMAN AND ITS VIETNAMESE VERSION “ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO” BY ĐỖ HÙNG IN VIEW OF APPRAISAL

Understanding and analyzing semantic features of appreciation in the work “Perfect Spy” and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” is a crucial problem in this part. It is advisable that the researcher focus on drawing a distinction between the enemy's subjective evaluation and the authors' appreciation accordingly.

Appreciation is the subsystem of resources for aesthetic evaluation of objects, entities, presentation, etc. it has positive and negative dimensions. Appreciation has three subtypes: reaction, composition and valuation.

### 4.2.1. The reaction meaning of appreciation in “Perfect Spy” and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo”

#### *a. Reaction: Impact*

*Table 4.4. Distribution of Reaction-Impact appreciation meaning*

Who appreciated?	"PERFECT SPY"				"ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO"			
	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate
The author	2	25%	1	12.5%	4	57%	0	0.0%
The enemy	0	0.0%	2	25%	0	0.0%	1	14%
The others	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	2	29%
Pham Xuan An	1	12.5%	0	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	4	50%	4	50%	4	57%	3	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 (100%)</b>				<b>7 (100%)</b>			

Table 4.5 clearly illustrates the Reaction-Impact appreciation meaning is quite evenly distributed in both languages. However, there is a growing tendency to evaluate by the authors higher than any other people (57% in Vietnamese and 25% in English). The others' appreciation ranks second with the proportion of 25% in English and 29% in Vietnamese. Ranking third with the rate of 25% in English and 14% in Vietnamese belongs to the enemy's appreciation. And the lowest is Mr An's (12.5%).

***b. Reaction: Quality***

*Table 4.5. Distribution of Reaction-Quality appreciation meaning*

Who appreciated?	"PERFECT SPY"				"ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO"			
	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate
The author	6	67%	3	33%	0	0%	0	0%
The enemy	0	0%	0	0%	3	42%	2	29%
The others	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	29%
Pham Xuan An	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	6	67%	3	33%	3	42%	4	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 (100%)</b>				<b>7 (100%)</b>			

We can see that the Reaction-Quality appreciation in English is two more than that in Vietnamese. The rate of the author's appreciation takes up 67%, the highest figure.

**4.2.2. The composition meaning of appreciation in “Perfect Spy” and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo”**

***a. Composition: Balance***



*Table 4.6. Distribution of Composition-Balance appreciation meaning*

Who appreciated?	"PERFECT SPY"				"ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO"			
	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate
The author	1	17%	1	17%	0	0%	3	50%
The enemy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
The others	4	66%	0	0%	2	33%	0	0%
Pham Xuan An	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%
Total	5	83%	1	17%	3	50%	3	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 (100%)</b>				<b>6 (100%)</b>			

Although there is the same proportion of showing appreciation in terms of Composition-Balance meaning in both languages, the others' appreciation is carried out more frequently with the rate of 66% in English and 33% in Vietnamese. This means that not only the authors but also other correspondents express their genuine admiration for the gifted intelligence spy and the Vietnamese people's convincing victory over the anti-American resistance war in Vietnam.

***b. Composition: Complexity***

*Table 4.7. Distribution of Composition-Balance appreciation meaning*

Who appreciated?	"PERFECT SPY"				"ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO"			
	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate
The author	3	43%	2	29%	1	17%	4	66%
The enemy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

The others	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%
Pham Xuan An	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	4	57%	3	43%	1	17%	5	83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 (100%)</b>				<b>6 (100%)</b>			

Table 4.7 also demonstrates that the highest appreciation (66% in Vietnamese and 43% in English) belongs to the author and the enemy's appreciation has no percentage while Mr An accounts for only 1% in English.

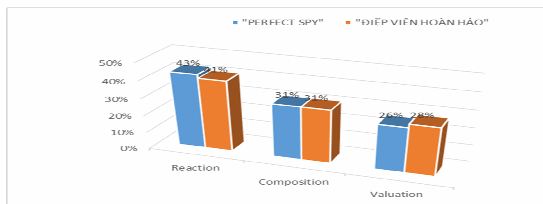
#### **4.2.3. The valuation meaning of appreciation in “Perfect Spy” and its Vietnamese version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo”**

*Table 4.8. Distribution of Valuation appreciation meaning*

Who appreciated?	"PERFECT SPY"				"ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO"			
	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate	(+)	Rate	(-)	Rate
The author	2	20%	1	10%	5	45%	1	10%
The enemy	2	20%	2	20%	2	18%	3	27%
The others	1	10%	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%
Pham Xuan An	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	5	50%	5	50%	7	63%	4	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 (100%)</b>				<b>11 (100%)</b>			

It can be seen clearly from the table 4.13 that the same proportion of appreciation of the author and the enemy (85%) is that the author's takes up 30% in English and 55% in Vietnamese and the enemy's occupies 40% in English and 45% in Vietnamese. The lowest appreciation belongs to the others with 30% in English and there is no appreciation in Vietnamese.

*Table 4.9. Distribution of Semantic Feature of Appreciation in the Two Authors' works*



It can be seen from the chart that appreciation terms in view of Appraisal in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese version “Diệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng is quite distributed evenly. For example, reaction takes the leading rate in both of two works with 43% in English and 41% in Vietnamese. Ranking second, composition has the same rate with 31% in both languages. With the lowest rate, valuation takes up 26% in English and 28% in Vietnamese.

*Table 4.10. Distribution of Semantic Feature of Appreciation - Subcategories in the Two Authors' works*

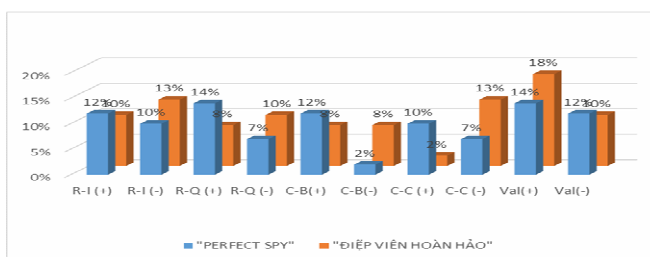


Table 4.10 above shows that appreciation with valuation is distributed the most frequently of five with 26% in English and 28% in Vietnamese. Appreciation with reaction-quality meaning is the second order with 21% in English and 18% in Vietnamese. Appreciation with reaction-impact meaning account for 22% in

English and 23% in Vietnamese, which ranks third. Ranking third, there is a slight reduce in distributing (17% in English and 15% in Vietnamese) while Composition-Balance occupies 14% in English and 16% in Vietnamese. And the least frequently - appreciation with balance meaning and appreciation with complexity meaning with 4% in English and 4% in Vietnamese.

#### **4.2.4. Summary**

### **4.3. SOME REMARKS FROM THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF APPRECIATION IN "PERFECT SPY" BY LARRY BERMAN AND ITS VIETNAMESE VERSION "ĐIỆP VIÊN HOÀN HẢO" BY ĐỖ HÙNG: THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES**

#### **4.3.1. Similarities**

*Syntactically*, both English and Vietnamese appreciation of two works have some points of functional elements in common, namely in the clause of message and nominal structure. Found in various positions in the sentence such as initial position, medial position and final position. Appreciation of two works has been carried out seriously and it can be seen that both of English and Vietnamese works have different expressions which are accompanied by epithet, epithet with thing; deictic, epithet, thing, or deictic, epithet, classifier and thing. All of them have been particularly demonstrated via Functional Grammar. What's more, appreciation has the same position and syntactic function in the clausal structure or utterance in "Perfect Spy" and its Vietnamese version.

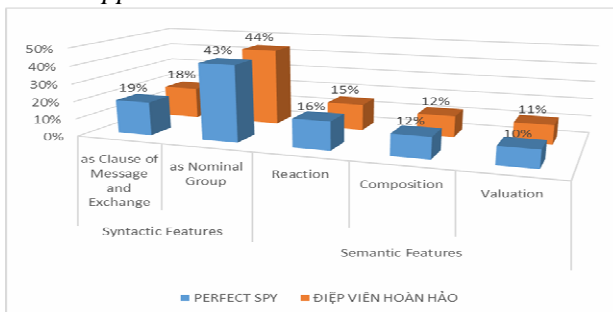
*Semantically*, appreciation of two works shares the same lexical items that contribute to the specific meaning of the structure. Both English and Vietnamese appreciations contain the detailed

description of the semantic features and can be divided into three types: reaction with impact and quality meaning, composition with balance and complexity meaning, and valuation meaning. These lexical items contain the descriptive information in the war, correspondents and especially a communist spy.

#### 4.3.2. Differences

On the contrary, we find a slight difference between English meaning and its Vietnamese version. While in English, appreciation consists of a variety of structures such as the syntactic variants from adjectives, adverbs, verbs, nouns, Vietnamese appreciation only makes use of a set lexical phrases functioning as adverbs, adjectives and nouns. Besides, the distribution of appreciation in the clausal or nominal structure or utterance in two works is also paid much attention to because appreciation of "Perfect Spy" is higher flexibility in syntactic positions, but appreciation of "Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo" is invariable in their fix positions. Moreover, there is a quite difference between English idiom meaning and Vietnamese idiom meaning.

*Table 4.11. Distribution of syntactic and semantic features of Appreciation in the Two Authors' works*



As can be seen from the table 4.11, the same rate of appreciation in both languages shows the talent of using sentence structures as

well as exposing the beauty of language under aesthetic value. The two authors talentedly exploit syntactic and semantic features, especially with the dominant proportion of syntactic feature as nominal groups, which are under various kinds. They also embrace sense of admirable meaning in praise or sense of accusatory meaning in remark.

Beside the similarities, it is vital to highlight some differences between syntactic feature and semantic feature in English and in Vietnamese.

Syntactically, there is an uneven distribution of appreciation between clause as message, clause of exchange and nominal group. The proportion of nominal group much higher than that of clause of message and exchange. It takes up 43% in English and 44% in Vietnamese, meanwhile clause of message and exchange only occupied 19% in English and 18% in Vietnamese. Semantically, in comparison with Vietnamese, the number of data in English in composition meaning is evenly distributed (12%). On the contrary, the number of data in English slightly rises in reaction meaning with 16%, which is 1% higher than that in Vietnamese. And with the lowest proportion of all, valuation takes up 10% in English and 11% in Vietnamese

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

#### **5.1. CONCLUSIONS**

In this thesis we have investigated the appreciation used in “Perfect Spy” and its translational version with the objectives of presenting, describing and analyzing the evaluative language under the representations of syntactic features in view of Functional Grammar and semantic features in view of appraisal framework.

To deal with the research questions put forward, I used a descriptive framework with the help of the study of preeminent linguists such as Martin's Appraisal theory (2000), Martin & Rose (2003), Martin and White (2005) and Halliday's Functional Grammar (1994) and (2004). The analysis of 200 samples of both two works attained considerable results:

In terms of syntactic features in view of Functional Grammar with appreciation in a clause of message and exchange, the study has brought out Theme-Rheme and Mood-Residue structures under the form of five classes of sentences, namely, complete simple sentences with 'it', complete simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences and compound-complex sentences. Syntactic features' similarities bring out the authors' personal writing style and outstanding ability of language in conveying their ideas, thought. Appreciation in the two authors' works shares the same position and syntactic function in the clausal structure. However, there is a growing tendency to use various structures in Larry Berman's novel more highly than lexical phrases to appreciate in *Điệp viên hoàn hảo*. What's more, appreciation of the clausal or nominal structure or utterance in the two authors' works is unevenly distributed.

As regards semantic features in view of appraisal framework, the study can be exploited in three sub-categories of appreciation encompassing reaction with impact and quality, composition with balance and complexity and valuation. The two authors reached a decision that it's very dangerous and disadvantageous to strategic intelligence agents in the fierce American-Vietnam war. However, due to the nature of each novel, the distributions of appreciative language in both positive and negative are various. Thanks to those expert linguistic

representation, two authors can convey emotion, feeling as well as immense aesthetic value to readers so that they can broaden their mind and have profound vision of literary masterpieces.

In short, this study shows significant findings that help readers and learners may discover their ability of not only using language but also showing appreciation of the beauty of language more effectively.

## **5.2. IMPLICATIONS**

Under investigating into appreciation in two works, the researcher is aware of language's miracle which is influential in discovering the beauty as well as philosophy included in strategic intelligence work. It can help teachers and learners perceive the nature of the appreciation in use and comprehend its syntactic and semantic features of appreciation to approach to aesthetic values that human being always desires. Teachers and learners, thus, should have a passion whenever starting doing research.

### **5.2.1. To the Teachers**

The study is hoped to provide teachers with knowledge of syntactic and semantic features of appreciation as well as produce it perfectly. On the consideration of appreciation language in use, teachers should make full use of exploring more appreciation under communicating as much as possible to stimulate learners to produce various sentences embodying appreciative language in the form of syntactic and semantic features more successfully. More than that, appreciative language is the prominent means whereby humanity conduct their social life. Whenever it is used in contexts of communication, it is bound up with diverse culture as well as



sophisticated way of thought. For that reason, it is advisable that teachers are equipped with knowledge of cultural diversity.

One more important thing is that teachers need to work out clearly the relationship and usage of Appreciation, Judgment and Effect in particular context not to get confused. While Affect deals with resources for expressing emotional states and responses (e.g. shining with joy, nasty, sad, positive (about a person), happy, etc.); Judgement deals with resources for expressing norms (e.g. right, wrong, ethical, responsible, etc.); Appreciation relates to resources for expressing tastes aesthetic likes/dislikes (e.g. beautiful, unattractive, yummy, simple, etc.). As a result, I propose that teachers get knowledge of clausal and nominal structures of appreciation and how to identify them.

### **5.2.2. To the Learners**

During the process of learning a foreign language, the learners often impose the use of their mother language on that of the target one, which means that they get into trouble having an interesting and accurate turn of phrase in source language. They perhaps lack basic knowledge of source language in terms of semantic and syntactic features. With the scope of this study, some basic syntactic features such as theme-rheme, mood-residue or nominal structures as well as the way of producing accurate and persuasive appreciation in terms of semantic features will help learners get over the difficulties. This means that learners need to pay much attention to using appropriately epithets with deictic, classifier and thing in nominal groups, theme-rheme and mood-residue structures. They also take into account meaning types of appreciation such as reaction, composition, valuation meaning in particular contexts.

In brief, an appropriate teaching, learning and practicing methods should be adopted to broaden language's knowledge and ability.

### **5.3. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

First of all, there is not enough the number of data to have a more effective and profound analysis of strategic intelligence work of Larry Berman and Đỗ Hùng. Secondly, the study only stops investigating appreciative language in terms of syntactic and semantic features. Thirdly, on account of the lack of time and my limited knowledge make the large-scale research not go ahead. Also, my limitation in writing and presenting style are obstacles that prevent the study from achieving prominent goal. The study has not certainly lived up to all my expectation. Consequently, I would be grateful to receive comments and suggestions from readers, teachers and learners in order to improve my later studies.

### **5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

The study has investigated into appreciation in "Prefect Spy" and its translational version. This thesis has just approached to a small side in the whole grand work. In spite of the fact that I have a burning ambition to further research, the limitation of time, materials as well as other reasons urges me to recommend to those who have desire for further studies the following topics:

An Investigation into Speech Acts used in Appreciation in "Perfect Spy" by Larry Berman and its translational version by Đỗ Hùng.

An appraisal analysis of the image of an intelligence General under appreciation of American historian, Larry Berman.

An Investigation into Judgement in "Perfect Spy" by Larry Berman.