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**AN ATTITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF
ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE LOVE SONGS FROM
THE PERSPECTIVE OF APPRAISAL THEORY**

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

“Music is the universal language of mankind.”

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

This quotation from Longfellow shows how connected language is to music. Through melodies and lyrics people everywhere in the world share a mutual way of communicating.

English songs, nowadays, is a very effective tool that should play a larger role in English learning because it offers a great variety that appeals to learners in a very entertaining way. People are attracted to songs by the wonderful feelings conveyed not only via their melody, but also via the beauty of lyrics where the use of language developed to reach the level of art. In this sense, appraisal analysis of the attitude meaning in the lyrics of love songs may contribute to the better understanding of the evaluative aspects of love songs as far as linguistic resources used in the songs are concerned. Though much has been discussed about evaluative aspects of different genres such as political discourse, novels, short stories, commentaries, advertisements of cosmetics, academic reports, little has been addressed on the evaluative aspects of the lyrics of love songs.

In this study, based on Appraisal theory, the lyrics of love songs will be analyzed in the perspectives of Appraisal theory. Appraisal theory is an analytical framework of the language used in expressing the attitude towards something. The theory is divided into

three subsystems namely Attitude, Engagement and Graduation (Martin & White, 2005). Affect deals with people's emotional states and reactions to others behavior and phenomena, while Judgement attends to the normative assessments of people's behavior that we admire or criticize, praise or condemn. Appreciation are properties, which relates to the things not only we make and performances but also the phenomenon under evaluation rather than the participant who does the evaluation.

So, through a preliminary analysis of characteristics of the distribution of attitude resources, the thesis "**An Attitudinal Analysis of English and Vietnamese Love Songs from the Perspective of Appraisal Theory**" aims to find the evaluative features of language in love songs' lyrics of British and Vietnamese songwriters so as to make readers understand the emotion and judgement expressed by the authors of the songs. Moreover, from the findings, several implications and suggestions on comprehending the linguistic aspects as well as learning and teaching English through language of Attitude in particular and appraisal language in general will be put forward.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

This thesis aims to investigate the language of Affect and Judgement in the category of Attitude in the lyrics of English and Vietnamese love songs, and to offer the language learners as readers practical knowledge about the evaluative aspects expressed by the authors/composers of the love songs.

1.2.2. Objectives

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To describe types of Attitude values in English and Vietnamese songs' lyrics in terms of Appraisal theory;
- To point out the linguistic resources for the realizations of the Attitude values (Affect and Judgement) in English and Vietnamese songs' lyrics;
- To point out the similarities and differences in English and Vietnamese love songs in terms of semantic values, syntactic realizations and quantitative distribution;
- To put forward implications on the teaching and learning of English as far as the attitude values of love songs are concerned.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To achieve the aims and objectives mentioned above, the study seeks the information for the following research questions:

1. What are types of Affect and Judgement values expressed in English and Vietnamese songs' lyrics in terms of Appraisal Theory?
2. What are the semantic values and syntactic realizations of Affect and Judgement in both English and Vietnamese love songs in terms of Appraisal Theory and Functional Grammar?
3. What are the similarities and differences of Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese love songs in terms of semantic values, syntactic realizations and quantitative distribution?

1.4. SCOPE OF STUDY

The study focuses on the analysis of Affect and Judgement in the Appraisal framework in terms of semantic values and syntactic realizations. Semantically, the sub-categories of **Affect**

(Un/Happiness, In/Security, Dis/Satisfaction, and Dis/Inclination) and **Judgement**'s ones (Social esteem - Normality, Capacity, and Tenacity; and Social sanction - Veracity and Propriety) were investigated in this study. Moreover, based on Functional Grammar by Halliday, the syntactic realizations of Affect and Judgement in both English and Vietnamese songs' lyrics will be identified in the thesis.

The data collected are also limited to those taken from English and Vietnamese love songs of five British songwriters (John Lennon, Paul McCartney, Elton John, Eric Clapton, and Adele), and five Vietnamese songwriters (Trinh Cong Son, Duong Thu, Bao Chan, Nguyen Anh 9 and Duc Tri).

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The results of this study will be great contributions to the following aspects. First of all, the evaluative aspects of Attitude in terms of Appraisal theory will be emphasized and accordingly enhance the importance of understanding emotion expressed by the authors of the songs. Furthermore, the findings of this study would be helpful as references for several implications and suggestions on comprehending as well as learning and teaching English through language of attitude in particular and appraisal language in general will be put forward.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis consists of 5 chapters:

Chapter 1 entitled "Introduction" covers the rationale, aims and objectives, scope of the study and the preview of the organization.

Chapter 2, Literature Review and Theoretical Background provides a review of previous studies, theoretical background, and the definition of terms related to the problem under investigation. The sections of attitude in term of appraisal theory will be found form the theoretical foundation for the study.

Chapter 3, Research Methodology, deals with the methodology and the process of the study, which includes the design and procedure of the research, the data collection, and data analysis.

Chapter 4, Findings and Discussion the main chapter of the study, is designed for reports of the data analysis that focuses on some findings and discussions.

Chapter 5 is the conclusion of the whole study and a statement of limitations revealed from the study. Besides, some implications for the learning and teaching English as well as some recommendations for further research will be put forward.

Chapter Two

LITERATURE REVIEW

AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Appraisal theory is a “*model of evaluation [. . .] within the general theoretical framework of SFL*” (Martin & White, 2005:7), a description at the level of discourse semantics of how “*texts convey positive or negative assessments,*” how “*the intensity or directness of such attitudinal utterances is strengthened or weakened,*” and how “*speakers/writers engage dialogistically with prior speakers or with potential respondents to the current proposition*” (White, 2015:1). Those three areas are, respectively, accounted for within three simultaneous systems (i.e., Attitude, Graduation, and Engagement) that interact with each other to create a certain evaluative orientation in the text.

Up to now, a lot of previous scholars make a study about Appraisal theory in various field such as: *Evaluation in Texts: Authorial Stance and the Construction of Discourse* (Hunston and Thompson, 2000), *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English* by Martin and White (2005), and *Working with Discourse: Meaning Beyond the Clause* by Martin and Rose (2007).

In addition to previous studies of Appraisal theory, there are some previous works of discourse analysis on songs have been conducted by some researchers such as: Abrahamsson (2011), Thompson (2002). These studies; however, just focused on music

and the lyrics of the songs without showing the feeling expressions of composers towards the listeners/ readers.

Some certain aspects have been discussed in other frameworks rather than Appraisal or applied the Appraisal framework to some extent such as: “*A Study of Proclaim Markers in English and Vietnamese*” by Nguyễn Văn Khôi (2006), Trần Hữu Thuận (2014) with “*A Study of Appreciation in Football Commentaries in English and Vietnamese*”, and Nguyễn Thanh Tâm (2014) with “*A Study of the Semantic Features of Explicit Judgements in Political Speeches in American English*”.

To sum up, in the light of Appraisal, a large number of researches have been conducted in various sub-fields and on a variety of materials. The existing literature has seen a few studies have been done to discuss the use of language of Affect, Judgement and Appreciation in song lyrics.

With the awareness of this gap of literature of studies, this thesis focused on analyzing the attitude meaning in both English and Vietnamese love song lyrics to find out the similarities and differences of semantic values and syntactic realizations of Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese love songs.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Appraisal Theory

Appraisal theory is an analytical framework of the language used in expressing the attitude towards something. The theory is divided into three subsystems namely Attitude, Engagement and Graduation (Martin & White, 2005: 35). Each sub-system has several

sub-categories. Here is a figure of the overall framework of Appraisal theory:

a. Attitude

b. Engagement

c. Graduation

2.2.2. Affect and Judgement as Two Sub-categories of Attitude

2.2.2.1. The Sub-category Affect

a. Definition of Affect

Affect is the way we explore how people express their feelings in discourse. It evaluates an entity, a process or a state of affair emotionally (Martin & White, 2005:42).

b. Major Sets of Affect

On the ground of those criteria, Martin and White (2005:49) divide affect emotion groups into four major sets namely *un/happiness* (e.g., ‘cheerful,’ ‘sorrowful’), *in/security* (e.g., ‘confident,’ ‘anxious’), and *dis/satisfaction* (e.g., ‘absorbed,’ ‘furious’), and *dis/inclination* (e.g., “tremble”, “miss”).

2.2.2.2. The Sub-category Judgement

a. Definition of Judgement

Judgement is the domain of meaning which construes our attitude to people or their behaviour (Martin & White, 2005:42). Judgement evaluates human behaviours as moral or immoral, legal or illegal, socially acceptable or unacceptable, normal or abnormal etc. It is a sort of language to criticize, praise, condemn or applaud the actions, deeds, beliefs... of human individual or groups.

b. Major Sets of Judgement

As Martin and White (2005:52) view, Judgement can be divided into *social esteem* and *social sanction*. The *social esteem* deals with the values formed in social network. They show the ways we admire or criticize how unusual someone is - *Normality*, how capable they are - *Capacity* and how resolute they are - *Tenacity*. *Social Sanction*, however, refers to the attitudes toward behaviors as praising or condemning values qualified as civic duty or religious observances. It is judged with *Veracity* - how honest a behavior is, *Propriety* - how a behavior is far beyond reproach. It can be seen that Judgement is highly restricted by cultural and ideological values.

2.2.3. Syntactic Realizations of Affect and Judgement in View of Systemic Functional Linguistics

For the sub-system Attitude of Appraisal, which shows the experience of the speakers/writers to the things, *clause as representation* can be applied to judge its realizations. Below are some main points of Clause as Representation which is worthy of our consideration.

Affect and Judgement will be syntactically realized as verbal group, nominal group, adverbial group and prepositional phrase.

a. Affect and Judgement Realized as Verbal Group

b. Affect and Judgement Realized as Nominal Group

c. Affect and Judgement Realized as Adverbial Group

d. Affect and Judgement Realized as Prepositional Phrase

2.2.4. Love Songs

2.3. SUMMARY

Chapter Three

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

This thesis focussed on the analysis of the attitude meaning from perspective of Appraisal theory in English and Vietnamese love song lyrics. The descriptive analysis with the combination of both qualitative and quantitative research methods was adopted on the basis of the theory of Appraisal and Functional grammar.

3.2. RESEARCH METHOD

In order to meet the above-mentioned aims of the study in the previous chapter, three methods: qualitative method, contrastive analysis and quantitative method were used.

3.3. DATA COLLECTION

3.3.1. Sampling of Study

The language units that realized Affect and Judgement were recognized in both English and Vietnamese love songs in the form of a single word or a phrase. The sampling of the study was done randomly in order for every sample to have the equal opportunity of occurrence in the chosen sample.

Here are some samples of Affect and Judgement in English love songs and Vietnamese ones.

(3.1) But when I see you darling,

It's like we both **are falling in love again**, ...

(“(Just Like) Starting Over” – John Lennon)

(3.2) Some people **want to fill the world with silly love songs**.

(“Silly Love Song” – Paul McCartney)

- (3.3) Biết xa nhau là em **sẽ đau buồn**,
 Thế sao **không chờ nhau cuối con đường**.
 (“Có quên được đâu” – Đức Trí)
- (3.4) Man might be strong
 But **true love** is stronger.
 (“When a Woman Doesn't Want You” – Elton John)
- (3.5) Tôi xin trả lại người **một chuyện tình gian dối**.
 (“Xin đừng nói yêu tôi” – Nguyễn Ánh 9)
- (3.6) Nàng **vô tư, ngây thơ, trắng trong**.
 (“Chuyện người con gái” – Đức Trí)

Within the theory framework of Appraisal (Martin & White, 2005), the language of **Affect** can be realized through such phrases as “*are falling in love again*”, “*sẽ đau buồn*” to describe the feeling of happiness or misery (Affect – Un/happiness); “*want to fill the world with silly love songs*” to show the feeling of desire depicted strongly to reflect the burning love (Dis/incilnation); and “*không chờ nhau cuối con đường*” to describe the dissatisfaction in love (Dis/satisfaction).

Besides, as can be seen from the instances (3.4), (3.5), and (3.6), some phrases can be realized as **Judgement** to describe the attitude of people who are falling in love as well as the songwriters towards someone’s behaviour or personalities. The phrases “*true love*” and “*một chuyện tình gian dối*” can be realized as Veracity to assess the sincerity of love. The phrase “*vô tư, ngây thơ, trắng trong*” can be realized as Propriety to convey the beautiful personality of the appraiser.

3.3.2. Description of Data

3.3.3. Instruments of Data Collection

3.3.4. Procedure of Data Collection

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS

Within the framework of the study, 988 instances of Affect and Judgement in both English and Vietnamese were used as the data for the analysis of the study. Then they were qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed in terms of the attitude meaning within Appraisal theory and the linguistic realizations of these semantic and syntactic values. Finally, the researcher attempted to find out how it expresses the emotion and views of authors through the analysis of the realization and distribution of the linguistic resources for the attitude meaning within Appraisal theory.

3.5. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

3.6. SUMMARY

Chapter Four

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. SEMANTIC VALUES OF AFFECT IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE LOVE SONGS

4.1.1. Semantic Values of Affect in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

4.1.1.1. Un/Happiness Meaning of Affect

4.1.1.2. In/Security Meaning of Affect

4.1.1.3. Dis/Satisfaction Meaning of Affect

4.1.1.4. Dis/Inclination Meaning of Affect

4.1.2. Semantic Values of Judgement in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

4.1.2.1. Social Esteem

a. Normality

b. Capacity

c. Tenacity

4.1.2.2. Social Sanction

a. Veracity

b. Propriety

4.2. SYNTACTIC REALIZATIONS OF AFFECT AND JUDGEMENT IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE LOVE SONGS

4.2.1. Affect and Judgement Realized as Nominal Group

a. Affect and Judgement in Experiential Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic and Thing

b. Affect and Judgement in Experiential Structure of Nominal Group: Epithet and Head

c. Affect and Judgement in Experiential Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic, Epithet and Head

d. Affect and Judgement in Experiential Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic, Epithet, Thing and Prepositional Phrase

e. Affect and Judgement in Experiential Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic, Epithet, Thing and Finite/ Non-finite Clause

4.2.2. Affect and Judgement Realized as Verbal Group

4.2.2.1. Affect Realized as Verbal Group in Mental Process

4.2.2.2. Affect and Judgement Realized as Verbal Group in Behavioural Process

4.2.3. Affect and Judgement Realized as Adverbial Group

4.2.4. Affect and Judgement Realized as Prepositional Group

4.3. DISCUSSION

4.3.1. Distribution of Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

4.3.1.1. Distribution of Affect in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

The frequency of semantic values of Affect in both English and Vietnamese love songs under perspective of Appraisal is presented in the table and the chart below.

Table 4.16. Frequency of Semantic Values of Affect
in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

AFFECT	SUB-TYPES	ENGLISH		VIETNAMESE	
		INSTANCES	RATE (%)	INSTANCES	RATE (%)
	Un/happiness	95	37.7	126	43.8
	In/security	42	16.7	34	11.8
	Dis/satisfaction	50	19.8	45	15.6
	Dis/inclination	65	25.8	83	28.8
	Total	252	100	288	100

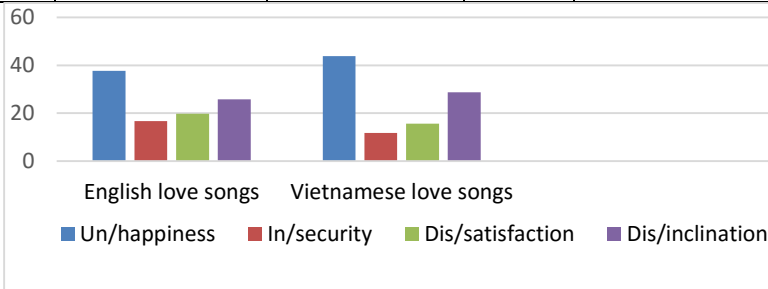


Chart 4.1. Percentage of Sub-types of Affect in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

Observation of the data shows that the distribution of Affect subtypes in English love songs and Vietnamese ones has the same rank. It also means that the values of emotional expressions in terms of Happiness and Inclination in both English and Vietnamese love songs are higher than the Satisfaction and the Security. This can be interpreted that in spite of the fact that the reality reflected in love is full of happiness, sorrow, desire, disquiet and surprise that people often have to face in love.

4.3.1.2. *Distribution of Judgement in English and Vietnamese Love Songs*

As regards the quantitative result of Judgement in remarks in English and Vietnamese love songs in view of Appraisal framework, the table and the chart below describes the percentage of semantic features of five sub-types of Judgement.

Table 4.17. Frequency of Semantic Values of Judgement in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

SUB-TYPES		ENGLISH		VIETNAMESE	
		INSTANCES	RATE (%)	INSTANCES	RATE (%)
Social Esteem	Normality	36	15.7	32	14.7
	Capacity	57	24.8	36	16.5
	Tenacity	46	20	66	30.3
Social Sanction	Veracity	48	20.9	45	20.6
	Propriety	43	18.7	39	17.9
Total		230	100	218	100

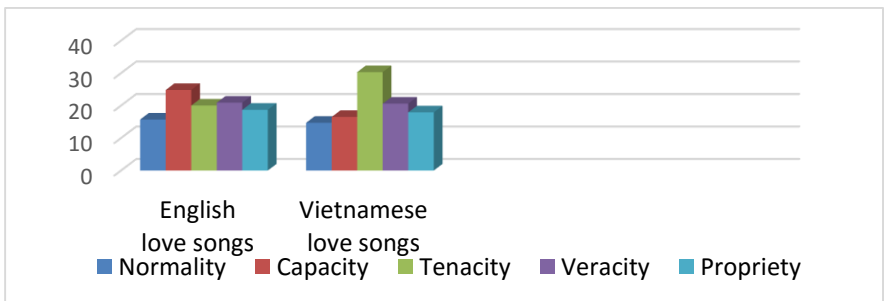


Chart 4.2. *Percentage of Sub-types of Judgement in English and Vietnamese Love Songs*

Observation of the data shows that the distribution of Judgement subtypes in English love songs' lyrics and Vietnamese ones is not similar to each other. Almost of the English instances of Judgement sub-types are realized as Capacity. It is clear that Capacity is the most recurrent types in English love songs, with realizations of semantic values expressing abilities, willingness, and action/ behaviour linked with Judgement of skills in love. On the contrary, the expression of Tenacity is the highest in Vietnamese love songs' lyrics. Its values are inscribed in terms of any claim to have successfully done something or show determination or willingness to sustain.

4.3.1.3. Distribution of Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese Love Songs

The frequency of semantic values of Affect and Judgement realized in Both English and Vietnamese love songs' lyrics is presented in the table and the charts below.

Table 4.18. Frequency of Semantic Values of Affect and Judgement in both English and Vietnamese Love Songs

ATTITUDE SUB- CATEGORIES	ENGLISH INSTANCES		VIETNAMESE INSTANCES	
	INSTANCES	RATE (%)	INSTANCES	RATE (%)
AFFECT	252	52.3	288	56.9
JUDGEMENT	230	47.7	218	43.1
TOTAL	482	100	506	100

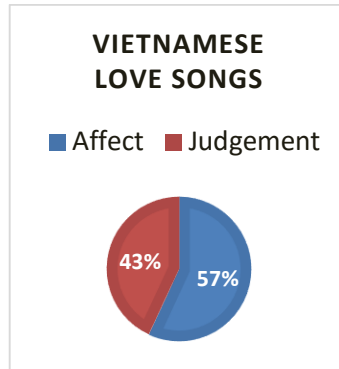
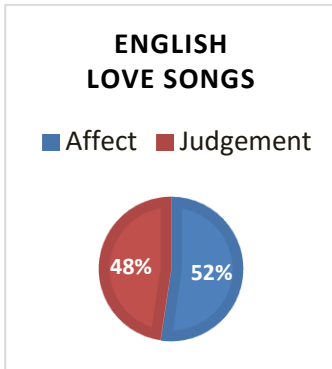


Chart 4.3. Percentage of Affect and Judgement in English Love Songs

Chart 4.4. Percentage of Affect and Judgement in Vietnamese Love Songs

The semantic realizations of sub-types for Affect used in both languages showed a high degree comparability. As shown in Chart 4.3 above, the semantic realization of Affect is evaluated with the highest rank (nearly 52 % in English and approximately 57% in Vietnamese) to mostly depict moods of interest and pleasure or a few feelings of ennui and displeasure. The second-most common sub-category of Attitude is Judgement (about 48% in English and nearly 43% in Vietnamese) construing the attitude to people who are falling in love and their behaviours towards to their love and their lovers.

4.3.2. Contrastive Analysis of Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese Love Songs: Similarities and Differences

The use of Affect and Judgement language in 50 English love songs and 50 Vietnamese love songs share several similarities and differences in terms of semantic values and syntactic realizations. The issue will be presented in details as follows.

Semantically, Vietnamese evaluative expressions and English ones in the love songs' lyrics have some similar dimensions. Firstly, both Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese make use of the same attitudinal lexis and other larger linguistic units including a word, a phrase, a clause in textual form or even an utterance in discourse form. Moreover, the study may illustrate some similarities with regards to the usage of English and Vietnamese expressions. Thus, a large number of expressions in English is also equivalent with Vietnamese versions in evaluative language under Appraisal theory, for the assessments in both languages are quite simple and apparent to collate. For instance, some semantic values expressing Affect in English are *want, like, love*, etc. corresponding to *muốn, thích, yêu* in Vietnamese.

Secondly, Affect and Judgement in both English and Vietnamese love songs carry the detailed description of semantic values. This means that Affect can be classified into four sub-types namely Un/happiness, In/security, Dis/satisfaction and Dis/inclination. The five sub-types of Judgement based on the meaning including social esteem and social sanction namely Normality, Capacity, Tenacity, Veracity and Propriety. For each sub-types of Affect and Judgement in both English and Vietnamese can be further realized as positive or negative values.

In terms of syntactic realization of Affect and Judgement, both English and Vietnamese Affect and Judgement expressions realized in 50 English love songs and 50 Vietnamese ones have the same syntactic functions in clause including of word groups (see Table 4.15). It means that both Affect and Judgement have functions

as Process via verbal group, Participant via nominal group, Circumstance via adverbial group and prepositional phrase.

Besides the similarities in the use of language of Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese love songs, some differences of syntactic realizations of Affect and Judgement are indicated in the Table 4.15. For example, in the nominal structure, there is a difference in word order between English and Vietnamese. In details, Epithet comes before Thing in English while Epithet is after the Thing in Vietnamese. Moreover, the forms of nominal group Deictic + Head, Deictic + Epithet + Head + PP, Deictic + Epithet + Head + Finite Clause can be realized as Affect in both English and Vietnamese, as Judgement only in English, and these structures cannot be found as Judgement in Vietnamese. With the function of verbal group, Affect and Judgement can be realized via behaviour process in both English and Vietnamese. However, only Affect as verbal group can be realized via mental process in both English and Vietnamese.

4.4. SUMMARY

Chapter Five

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

The thesis “*An Attitudinal Analysis of English and Vietnamese Love Songs from the Perspective of Appraisal Theory*” examined semantic values and syntactic realizations of the two sub-categories of Attitude, Affect and Judgement in English and Vietnamese love songs’ lyrics.

Semantically, the investigation of Affect and Judgement were conducted based on semantic types suggested by Martin and White (2005). The results show that Affect and Judgement values cover all of the sub-types with positive and negative values. This shows the optimistic views of the appraisers - the songwriters and their great effort to create the interpersonal meaning to transfer messages about mixed and colourful emotions of love.

Syntactically, the two sub-categories of Attitude can be recognized in forms of nominal groups, verbal groups, adverbial groups and prepositional phrases regardless of their unequal distribution among the two sub-categories and their sub-types. Most of syntactic group structures such as nominal groups, and verbal groups can be realized in all the two sub-categories. However, some forms of structures such as adverbial groups and prepositional phrases are restricted to a certain category. Furthermore, the employment of syntactic structures in the sub-categories is different between English and Vietnamese data. Especially, in the nominal structure, there is a difference in word order between English and

Vietnamese. In details, Epithet comes before Thing in English while Epithet is after the Thing in Vietnamese. Moreover, some forms of nominal group can be realized as Affect in both English and Vietnamese, as Judgement only in English, and these structures cannot be found as Judgement in Vietnamese.

With the function of verbal group in Clause as Representation, Affect and Judgement can be realized via behaviour and mental processes in both English and Vietnamese. However, only Affect as verbal group can be realized in both English and Vietnamese.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

5.2.1. To the Teachers

With the results of the investigation, teachers will probably have an overview of Attitude sub-categories, Affect and Judgement, in the aspects of syntax and semantics to support their teaching. Dealing with evaluating language, learners may get confused among Affect and Judgement. Through the findings, teachers may help learners distinguish these types of Attitude and avoid using wrong sub-categories in particular context. Besides, teachers may get knowledge of structures of groups and phrases, the representation of clauses and how to identify them. They also have well preparation of sub-types of attitude meaning in particular context. Moreover, teachers can design exercises about attitude to help learners understand and use it well. Thus, they can help their learners to approach a text in light of Appraisal Theory to successfully interpret the interpersonal meaning which is embedded in the text to convey what the author wants to inspire his readers. This is also helpful

approach which should be encouraged to keep up with new trend of modern linguistics and to improve learners' ability of communication and interaction.

5.2.2. To the Language Learners

It is very necessary for university learners who major in English to enrich their ability in comprehending and using the language in order to enhance their communicative ability. Through the results of the study, learners may have knowledge of Attitude sub-categories that speakers/writers use to express their intention, their opinion, their feeling, their emotion and their attitude. They should pay attention to structures of groups and processes. Also, they should focus on meaning types of Attitude such as Un/happiness, Dis/Inclination, Capacity, Tenacity, and Veracity meaning. As the result, learners may interpret a discourse effectively in view of Appraisal effectively.

5.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The thesis is limited in the scope of syntactic and semantic realizations of Affect and Judgement in group and phrase levels in 50 English love songs and 50 Vietnamese ones.

The results of the investigation, to a certain extent, have met the setting goals of the study. However, weaknesses are inevitable in the thesis. Due to the limited time, we have not been able to explore the problem as deeply as we had desired. Additionally, on account of researcher's narrow knowledge about the significance of Appraisal Theory, and the reality about the emotional feeling when the authors wrote the songs, we have not been able to highlight the profound

evaluative values of the love songs. Therefore, the thesis has not achieved the satisfactory depth as expected.

5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Here are some suggestions for further research:

- An Investigation into Stylistic Devices of Attitude in English and Vietnamese love songs;

- An Investigation into Linguistic Devices of Graduation in English and Vietnamese love songs;

- An Investigation into the Language of Affect in Trịnh Công Sơn's Songs and Their English Translations in the Appraisal Perspective.