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**A STUDY OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES
 OF NON FACTIVE VERBS
 IN ENGLISH VERSUS VIETNAMESE**

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M.A. THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(A SUMMARY)

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Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

In our daily communication, we do not only speak about the truth, the possibility, or the events but also something we are not sure of. At times, due to some situational reasons, we don't want to show our knowledge with a complete certainty or as a category truth. Linguists attribute the uncertain attitude of the speaker to the states of affair non factive modality or technically epistemic modality. An epistemic expression is one which relates to the speaker's knowledge with regard to the truth or factuality of a proposition, thus in

(1) I know he's there. [27, p.33]

(2) I think he's there.

(1) and (2) are epistemic expressions: the former absolute, the latter relative. In comparison with absolute commitment, a very strong commitment by the speaker as to the truth of what he/she is saying, relative commitment plays an important part in communication. One of important non factive devices concerned here is **non factive verbs** which are used to hedge or mitigate the speaker's imposition and give the addressee a chance to argue about the truth, or the falsity of states of affair. Hedging items or modulations such as *I think, I believe, I guess, I suppose...* in English and *Tôi cho rằng, tôi tin rằng, tôi nghĩ rằng....* in Vietnamese are considered as politeness strategies towards face of the hearer. As a teacher of English, from my own experience and observation in classrooms of English, I realize that most Vietnamese learners are

often in the habit of using these non factive verbs in communication by adding *I think, I guess...* at the beginning of their utterances without paying attention to their modal meanings. Therefore, it is essential to conduct an investigation into non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese. I hope that **a study of linguistic features of non factive verbs in English versus Vietnamese** may help both Vietnamese learners of English and English learners of Vietnamese use non factive verbs effectively in communication.

1.2. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY

1.2.1. Aims

This study aims at examining the linguistic features of non-factive verbs in English and Vietnamese and providing the Vietnamese learners of English and English learners of Vietnamese with practical knowledge to use non factive verbs successfully in communication.

1.2.2. Objectives

- Giving a description of English and Vietnamese non factive verbs with reference to their syntactic structures, semantics and pragmatics.

- Finding out the similarities and differences between non factive verbs in English and their equivalents and giving some suggested solutions in translation.

- Making suggestions of using non factive verbs to teaching and learning.

1.2.3. Questions of the study

1. What are the characteristics of non factive verbs in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics?

2. What are the differences and similarities of non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics?

3. What are Vietnamese language learner's possible difficulties in comprehending and using non factive verbs in English?

1.3. THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study primarily concentrates on eight representative cognitive non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese discourse. They are **think, believe, guess, suppose, bet, fear, assume, expect**.

1.4. DEFINITION OF TERMS

A non factive verb commits the speaker to neither the truth nor falsity of the expression expressed by its complement clause. [26,p. 599]

1.5. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature and Theoretical background.

Chapter 3: Methods and Procedures

Chapter 4: Findings and Discussions

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Implications

Chapter 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS STUDIES

In an early study of modality, Givón [18] discusses its scalar properties.

Palmer [28], aptly remarks that some “modal lexical verbs” with complement clause, mostly verbs with a 1st person subject, which can be used performatively to indicate the attitudes and opinions of the speaker.

The research on the linguistic analysis of modality by Mathews [27] refers to the modals as “modal expressions”.

Bybee [14] defines modality in broad terms saying that modality is what the speaker is doing with the whole proposition.

In Viet Nam, the notions of modality have been discussed in the literature by Cao Xuan Hao [4], Nguyen Minh Thuyet - Nguyen Van Hiep [10], and Nguyen Van Hiep [6]

There are two recent studies, Nguyen Thi Cam Thanh's master thesis [9] and the doctoral dissertation by Ngu Thien Hung [7], which are really valuable for me to help shaping my theoretical background and for reference. However, their studies are different from the research I am carrying out in the view of politeness strategies.

The latest study of meanings of modality by Nguyen Van Hiep [5] brings out the general view of modality and introduces some modal lexical devices in natural language especially in Vietnamese

2.2. THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

2.2.1. Non factive Verbs and Related Concepts

2.2.1.1. *The Notions of Modality in Linguistics*

John Lyons [26] states that modality is the speaker's attitude to the propositional content which is expressed in the sentence or the state of affair described in the proposition.

In Viet Nam, for recent years modality has been mentioned in their researches by many linguists such as Cao Xuan Hao, Do Huu Chau, Nguyen Minh Thuyet, Nguyen Van Hiep....

Among these views on modality I choose the view on modality by Palmer [28] to develop a study of linguistic features of non factive verbs in English versus Vietnamese.

2.2.1.2. Modality and Proposition

According to Bally [1], the sentence is formed by *modus* and *dictum*, which are complementary to each other. Likewise Halliday's view [21], in English as in many other languages, the clause is organized as a message by having a distinct status to one part of it.

2.2.1.3. Types of Modality

a. The Characteristics of Epistemic and Deontic Modality

The two features which both share: subjectivity and non-factuality are "Deontic" and "Epistemic".

b. Epistemic Modality

- b₁. The View on Epistemic Modality by Palmer
- b₂. Epistemic Modality based on Deduction
- b₃. Speech- act related Modality
- b₄. Scale of Certainty by Givón
- b₅. Politeness Theory by Brown and Levinson .
- b₆. Types of Epistemic Modality

There are three small types of epistemic modality. They are factive, contra-factive, and non-factive.

2.2.2. Lexical Verbs in Modality

2.2.2.1 Factive Verbs

A factive verb often gives a high commitment of the speaker to the propositional content. The speaker commits that the states of affair expressed in the proposition is true.

2.2.2.2. Non-factive Verbs

S expresses that he/ she has little or lack of evidence, and consequently the speaker wants to give a lot of different hypothesis about the state of affair mentioned.

a. Types of non factive Verbs in English and Vietnamese

There are Cognitive non factive Verbs, Perceptive non factive Verbs, and Reportive non factive Verbs in English and Vietnamese.

b. Characteristics of Non factive Verbs

The subject is always in the singular first person, the verb is in simple present tense, the complementizer *that* is often omitted. In tag-questions, the tags only aim at the subject of proposition. These structures can stand in different positions in a sentence such as initial, medial and final. Besides, they function as an adjunct like maybe.

2.2.3. Summary

The chapter reviews some previous studies which are related to non-factive verbs and presents the background of knowledge, including notions and theories that the research bases on. Among them, Palmer's view on epistemic modality is the most important one for the research. Besides, speech act theory by J.R Searle, Givón's scale of certainty and politeness theory by Brown and Levinson are particularly considered as the preliminary information for the analysis of non-factive verbs in the next chapters.

Chapter 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study is a descriptive and qualitative research using the contrastive analysis of non-factive verbs in English and Vietnamese in terms of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features.

3.1.1. Research Methods

A contrastive analysis of non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese discourse were conducted through qualitative approach. Vietnamese was chosen as the target language (L2) and English the source one (L1).

3.1.2. Procedures

1. Collecting data
2. Classifying
3. Describing and comparing non factive verbs in English with counterparts in Vietnamese
4. Discussing the findings
5. Suggesting some implications for English teaching and learning

3.2. DATA COLLECTION

A corpus of over 1000 samples of English cognitive non factive verbs and over 1000 samples of Vietnamese cognitive non factive verbs were set up for each language.

3.3. DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

- Collecting data containing cognitive non factive verbs in novels and short stories and on the Internet
- Sorting out samples
- Grouping samples on term of syntax, semantic and pragmatic criteria
- Drawing out their similar and different syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features.

3.4. DESCRIPTION OF POPULATION AND SAMPLES

Over 1000 samples for each language were collected from different sources such as novels, short stories, and online materials. Here are eight cognitive non-factive verbs for the investigation: (*I*) *think, believe, bet, suppose, assume, expect, fear, and guess* in

English and in Vietnamese (*Tôi*) *cho rằng, tin rằng, nghĩ rằng, đoán/đò rằng, chắc rằng.*

3.5. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

The samples were drawn from a thousand patterns of discourse extracted from the English and Vietnamese novels, stories, and online materials so they were truly representatives of population and the data ensures to include variants in each language which align to objective findings.

In sum, the data collection played an important part in finding the result of the research to produce a qualified study, helping Vietnamese learners of English to overcome their difficulties in using a foreign language as well as to achieve better communicative aim.

Chapter 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. SYNTACTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COGNITIVE NON FACTIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.1.1. The Characteristics of Grammaticalization of Cognitive non factive Verbs

4.1.1.1. Syntactic Positions of Cognitive non factive Verbs in English

Initial position: before the complement clause.

Medial position: after the subject of the complement clause.

Final position: at the end of the complement clause

Table 4.1 Positions of CNF verbs in English and in Vietnamese

Positions of Cognitive non factive Verbs	Initial	Medial	Final
English	+	+	+
Vietnamese	+	+	±

4.1.1.2. The Omission of Complementizer “that” in English

In daily conversation, *that* is regularly omitted in the case of initially-occurring comment clauses in the superordinate clause.

Table 4.2 The positions of complementizer ‘that’

Positions	Initial	Medial	Final
<i>That</i>	±	-	-

4.1.1.3. Some Remarks about the Syntactic Positions of Cognitive non factive Verbs in Vietnamese Translational Equivalent Versions

We can see both languages have the same positions such as *initial*, *medial* and *final* position.

Table 4.3 The change of positions of CNF verbs in Vietnamese translational equivalent versions

Positions	Initial	Medial	Final
<i>Vietnamese</i>	-	±	±

(-) means there is no change in positions of cognitive non factive verbs in Vietnamese translational equivalent versions.

(+) means there is change in position.

4.1.2. The Structures of Tag Question with Cognitive non factive Verbs

(39) *I guess* you know why I'm so anxious to make money quickly, *don't you?* [56, p.357]

However, if we replace the subject I with he, we will get the tag like in (39a)

(39a) *He guesses* you know why I'm so anxious to make money

quickly, *doesn't he?*

4.1.3. The Raising of Negative Form in Sentences with Cognitive non factive Verbs

(43) *I suppose* she had *never/ not ever really* cared for her husband. [54, p.107]

Tôi cho rằng chị ta *không* thật sự yêu chồng.

(43a) *I do not suppose* she had ever really cared for her husband.

Tôi không cho rằng chị ta thật sự yêu chồng.

Besides, the syntactic negative transfer of (43) can also be demonstrated in bracket diagram like this

[I don't suppose [she had ever really cared for her husband]]

4.2. SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COGNITIVE NON FACTIVE VERBS**4.2.1. Semantic Features of Cognitive Verbs based on Scale of Certainty****4.2.1.1. High Certainty**

His/her high certainty can be signified in the expressions such as *I think, I believe, I bet, I expect, I suppose, I guess...* in English and with the equivalents *Tôi chắc rằng, tôi tin chắc, tôi cam đoan, tôi dám cuộc/chắc, tôi đoán chắc...* in Vietnamese.

By saying cognitive non factive verbs with high certainty [P] I assume that I have evidence.

I want you to know P is more likely to be true.

I want you to know P is my conclusion based on the cognitive outcome or belief.

4.2.1.2. Mid Certainty

The uncertainty in utterances can be expressed in the signals such as *I think, I believe, I suppose, I guess...* in English and *Tôi chắc là, tôi cho là, tôi thấy, tôi tính, tôi có cảm giác là...* in Vietnamese.

By saying cognitive non factive verbs with mid certainty [P]

I assume that I have evidence.

I want you to know that P is likely to be true

I want you to know that P is my conclusion based on the cognitive outcome.

4.2.1.3. Low Certainty

This strategy is typically introduced in expressions such as I think, I fear in English and Tôi sợ là, tôi e rằng ... in Vietnamese.

I want you to know that P is less likely to be true.

I want you to know if P is true, P can be unpleasant or undesirable

I want you to know that I don't want P to be true.

Table 4.4 The Scale of Certainty of CNF Verbs in English and Vietnamese

Semantics CNFV based on scale of certainty		English	Vietnamese
High Certainty	I CNFV [high certainty] P I want you to know that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P is more likely to be true • I assume that I have evidence • P is my conclusion based on the cognitive outcome or belief 	I think, I believe, I bet, I expect, I suppose, I guess	Tôi chắc rằng, tôi tin chắc, tôi cam đoan, tôi dám cuộc/chắc, tôi đoán chắc
Mid Certainty	I CNFV [mid certainty] P I want you to know that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P is likely to be true • I assume that I have evidence • P is my conclusion based on the cognitive outcome 	I think, I believe, I expect, I suppose, I guess, I assume	Tôi nghĩ là, tôi cho là, tôi thấy, tôi tính, tôi cảm thấy
Low Certainty	I CNFV [low certainty] P I want you to know that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P is less likely to be true • If P is true, P can be unpleasant/undesirable • I don't want P to be true 	I think, I fear	Tôi sợ là, tôi e rằng, tôi lo là, sợ rằng

4.2.2. Semantic Features of Cognitive non factive Verbs based on Deduction

4.2.2.1. Belief

In this research, belief is signaled by the use of *I think, I suppose, I guess, I assume, I believe, I expect..* in English and *Tôi cho rằng, tôi nghĩ rằng, tôi thiết nghĩ, tôi tin ...* in Vietnamese.

By saying cognitive non factive belief verbs [P]

+ With low commitment or certainty

I assume I can say this because P is my own assumption.

I say: I think that P

I say it because I want to say what I think and P is less likely to be true

I want you to know I am not sure about the truth or likelihood of P

+ With high commitment or certainty

I assume what I say is true basing on my own evidence.

I say: I believe that P

I say it because I want to show my certain commitment to P that P is more likely to be true.

I want you to know I am quite sure about the truth or likelihood of P.

4.2.2.2. Inference

The most commonly-used modal expressions which serve this semantic feature are *I think, I expect, I suppose, I guess, I assume...* in English and *tôi đoán, tôi tưởng, tôi ngỡ, tôi đồ rằng, tôi giả định rằng...* in Vietnamese.

By saying cognitive non factive inference verbs [P]

I want you to know that I assume P is true.

P is likely to be true at some point in the past

Evidence about P is related to the state-of-affairs in the past

4.2.2.3. Prediction

We have modal expressions to serve the semantic feature such as *I think, I expect, I fear, I guess....* in English and *tôi hy vọng, tôi mong, tôi e rằng, tôi sợ rằng, tôi đoán....* in Vietnamese

By saying cognitive non factive prediction verbs [P]

I perceive that the state of affair in the proposition may true at some point in the future time.

I think that if my perception is true then my saying has to be true.

I assume I can say that I know the content in the proposition is true because of my prediction.

I say this because I want to say what I think I have come to know.

4.3. PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COGNITIVE NON FACTIVE VERBS

4.3.1. Pragmatic Meanings in the Negative Transfer of Cognitive non factive Verbs

4.3.1.1. Hearer – oriented Pragmatic Meanings of Negative Transfer of Cognitive non factive Verbs

Through the syntactic negative transfer, the speaker wants to mitigate illocutionary force of his claim of knowledge in order to decrease the disagreement and respect the hearer's face. Besides, the speaker also wants to show his/ her attitude to the content of the proposition with lesser certainty, which means the speaker is performing an illocutionary act to confirm his/ her hypothesis

4.3.1.2. Mitigating the Illocutionary Force of Claims of Knowledge by using Negative Transfer of Cognitive non factive Verbs

The speaker can use negative transfer to avoid threatening the hearer's face by reducing the hearer's disadvantages or decreasing the goodness of the speaker. The inner compelling force of the negative transfer can be identified as follows:

I say I don't CNF Verb P.

I assume that not P is unpleasant to H (hearer).

I assume that the negation of my cognitive state will reduce the negative force.

I assume that the negation will prepare H in the negation.

I assume that H feels less threatened by the negative force.

4.3.2. The Pragmatic Dimension of Adverb Satellites on Cognitive non factive Verbs

4.3.2.1. Adverb Satellites with High Certainty

The epistemic modal adverbs such as *truly, really, honestly, indeed, surely, certainty* strengthen the force of the cognitive non factive verbs. In Vietnamese by using the adverbs *thật sự, chắc chắn, thành thật, thực tình* ...before cognitive non factive verbs, the speaker can impart the information to the hearer with the high certainty which implies that the speaker has enough evidence to make such a high certainty in his utterance.

(107) Charlie, I believe you're sober, *I honestly believe* he's sober,

Dunc. [58, p.92]

Charlie, tôi tin anh chưa rượu rồi. *Tôi thành thật tin* là anh ta cai rượu rồi, Dunc a.

4.3.2.2. Adverb Satellites with Mid Certainty

The adverbs such as *perhaps, rather, maybe, possibly, probably* standing before or after cognitive non factive verbs are used to express the speaker's uncertainty to the truth of the proposition. The uncertainty expressed in Vietnamese like *có lẽ, chắc là, có thể* often expresses the speaker's surmise about the possibilities of the proposition through process of consideration.

(117) Maybe you'd better call up the doctor. *I think maybe* this is it.
[51, p.298]

Anh nên gọi bác sĩ thì hơn. *Em nghĩ chắc là* đúng rồi.

4.3.2.3. Adverb Satellites with Low Certainty

In order to express the epistemic modality with low certainty, the speaker can use adverb satellites such as *hardly, only, still, sometimes...* In Vietnamese cognitive non factive verbs together with these adverbs can be translated like *tôi chả chắc, tôi chỉ nghĩ là, tôi vẫn nghĩ...*

(123) *I hardly think* he'll be taken in again. [69, p.116]

Tôi chả chắc ông ta có được cho vào nhà nữa hay không.

4.3.3. Cognitive non factive Verbs used in Politeness Strategies

4.3.3.1. Negative Politeness Strategies

a. Mitigating the Reproach

In the cases in which the speaker's statements are considered the act of criticism toward the hearer and may threaten the hearer's face and the speaker can feel that he/ she may violate the hearer's privacy, therefore the strategy of mitigating reproach is used to protect the hearer's negative face.

b. Avoiding the Imposition of Knowledge

In communication all claims of knowledge can be threats damaging the other's face. CNF verbs like weak operators are used to reduce the subjective certainty and mitigate the illocutionary force of claims in which the speaker believes that the hearer has contrary view or belief.

c. Revealing the Speaker's Unflattering Things

In order to conform to the maxim of Modesty and Honesty, speakers can show their lack of knowledge, bad behaviour or wrong doings in order to express their modesty and honesty which are considered good special features of the communicators. Therefore, cognitive non factive verbs working as weak operators can be used to conduct the negative politeness strategies.

4.3.3.2. Positive Politeness Strategies

a. Mitigating Illocutionary Force to Downgrade the Positive Face of Speaker

The strategy aims at reducing good virtues or advantages of the speaker. The speaker weakens the degree of certainty to the content of the proposition. By this way, the speaker wants to lower or humble himself/herself to pretend to be worse than the hearer in order to enhance the hearer's positive face.

b. Enhancing the Hearer's good Virtues to Respect his Positive Face

One of the most important and effective positive politeness strategies is enhancing the hearer's good virtues to respect his/her positive face.

c. Mitigating the Illocutionary Force of Claims of Knowledge by Negating the Speaker's State of Knowledge

So as to reduce the illocutionary force of claims of knowledge, the speaker can negate his/her state of knowledge.

Table 4.7. Positive and negative politeness strategies

Politeness	Strategies	English	Vietnamese	Pragmatic Orientation
Negative	Mitigating the reproach	I think, I suppose	Tôi nghĩ/ chắc ...có phần/có vẻ/cũng hơi/ thế nào ấy	Toward the hearer, reducing his/her unflattering things (remarks, criticism)
	Avoiding the imposition of knowledge	I think, I know	tôi nghĩ, tôi nghĩ bây giờ tôi hiểu	Toward the hearer, reducing disadvantages (claims of knowledge)
	Revealing the speaker's unflattering things	I think, I suppose	tôi tin rằng ... duyên do/ chắc là	Toward the speaker, increasing his/her unflattering things
Positive	Reducing the speaker's good virtues	I suppose, I think	tôi cho rằng, tôi nghĩ rằng	Toward the hearer's positive face
	Enhancing the hearer's good virtues	I expect, I suppose, I think	tôi chắc, tôi nghĩ rằng,	Toward the hearer's positive face
	Negating the speaker's state of cognition	I don't think/ believe/ suppose ...	tôi không nghĩ /cho/ chắc.	Toward the hearer, reducing his/ her unflattering things

4.3.4. Cognitive non factive Verbs in Rhetorical Questions with their Pragmatic Meanings

Cognitive non factive verbs used in rhetorical questions all have in common ...is that they are not asked and are not understood as ordinary information- seeking questions, but as making some kind of claim or assertion, an assertion of the opposite polarity to that of the question.

(156) *I suppose* you were in a convent? [48, p.284]

Tau nghĩ mà đã từng ở tu viện *chứ?*

4.4. THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES ON SYNTACTICS, SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS OF COGNITIVE NON FACTIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.4.1. The Similarities

First of all, syntactically cognitive non factive verbs in both English and Vietnamese with the first singular person pronoun like 'I' in English and 'tôi' in Vietnamese can occur in initial position, medial position and final position in the clausal structure of utterance

Besides, we can notice that there is a corresponding relation between the semantic elements and the syntactic realization in both languages in area of performative verbs.

On the semantic aspect cognitive non factive verbs in both languages share some same properties such as the semantic feature based on scale of certainty and the one based on deduction.

In both English and Vietnamese cognitive non factive verbs, we can easily recognize the great influence of adverb satellites on the cognitive non factive verbs.

Besides, the politeness strategies consisting of negative politeness and positive politeness in both languages are the same.

4.4.2. The Differences

In English the negative transfer usually occurs in daily communication like the structure: S + don't + CNF verb + P in stead of using the structure: S + CNF verb + not P, whereas in Vietnamese the negative transfer is rarely used in conversations and Vietnamese speakers often use the latter structure.

The negative transfer in English usually occurs in initial position, but sometimes in medial and final position if the complement clause is also negated. Whereas, in Vietnamese the negative transfer never appears in medial and final position.

Table 4.11 The positions of negation of cognitive non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese

<i>Negation</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Final</i>
<i>English</i>	+	±	±
<i>Vietnamese</i>	±	-	-

On the semantic aspect, the negative transfer in English encodes the speaker's self-negation of cognitive state to the state-of-affairs in the proposition. On the contrary, in Vietnamese the speaker affirms his/her cognition to the state-of-affair or the possible negation in the proposition.

4.5. SUMMARY

In this chapter, a number of similarities and differences have been found about the linguistic structures of cognitive non factive verbs and their semantic and pragmatic features as the linguistic universals. Besides, from the suggestions above about the various

meanings of cognitive non factive verbs, we can see their variables in the daily communication, especially in translation.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. A SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATION

1. Typologically, both English and Vietnamese have the modal lexical verbs such as cognitive non factive verbs.

2. Syntactically, we can recognize easily the mobility of cognitive non factive verbs in the clausal structure or utterance: initial, medial and final position. However, in the final position cognitive non factive verbs often happen in English but rarely in Vietnamese. Especially, in the structure of tag questions cognitive non factive verbs in English are considered as main verbs in matrix clauses. Last but not least, the negative transfer of these verbs usually occurs in English utterances but rarely in Vietnamese.

3. Semantically, cognitive non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese can be characterized as the speaker's attitude towards the proposition of the utterance which will be judged as one of the basic motivations of the use of non factive verbs such as semantic features of cognitive verbs based on scale of certainty, and deduction.

4. Pragmatically, cognitive non factive verbs in both languages were found to function as modulating the effects of illocutionary force. The speaker can increase or decrease the illocutionary force in his/her utterances in different politeness strategies. Besides, together with adverb satellites, cognitive non

factive verbs bring the hearer different implications in the speaker's commitment to the truth of the proposition.

5. In translation, there are some suggested solutions such as the loss and gain of English cognitive non factive verbs in Vietnamese translational versions, and Vietnamese adverbial structures as translational equivalents for English cognitive non factive verbs with high, mid and low certainty

5.2. ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING IMPLICATIONS

5.2.1. Difficulties of Vietnamese Students in Understanding and Using Cognitive non factive verbs

In daily communication, learners may ignore the use of cognitive non factive verbs and rarely use cognitive non factive verbs with their modal meanings. Especially with the mobility of these cognitive non factive verbs: initial, medium, and final position in English, Vietnamese learners often find it difficult to use cognitive non factive verbs in medium and final position because of their habit of using the modal expressions in initial position and rarely use in other positions like medium and final.

Particularly, there is a great difference between English and Vietnamese in language culture. It is the negative transfer of cognitive non factive verbs which is often used in English but never or rarely in Vietnamese.

5.2.2. Some suggested solutions in translation of cognitive non factive verbs

5.2.2.1. The Loss and Gain of English Cognitive non factive Verbs in Vietnamese Translational Versions

a. The Loss of English Cognitive non factive Verbs in Vietnamese Translational Versions

The loss of cognitive non factive verbs in translation also occurs more often in Vietnamese translational versions.

(191) *I think* you're the most beautiful girl I've ever seen. [55, p.297]

Cả đời tôi chưa từng gặp cô gái nào xinh đẹp như thế.

b. The Gain of English Cognitive non factive Verbs in Vietnamese Translational Versions

Because of the language culture, the gain in translation may appear more often in both English and Vietnamese translational versions.

(200) *I think* this is goodbye, Meggie. [55, p.206]

Thôi ta chia tay nhau Mécghi.

5.2.2.2. Vietnamese Adverbial Structures as Translational Equivalents for English Cognitive non factive Verbs

Besides the cognitive non factive verbs together with the singular first person **I** often express equivalents like adjuncts in Vietnamese such as *hình như, hay là, có lẽ, chắc, chắc là, chắc hẳn, chắc chắn, , hẳn là,*

a. Low Certain Adverbial Structures

In order to show the tentative commitment to the content of the proposition, cognitive non factive verbs are also used in the main clause like *I suppose, I think, I guess* with the translational equivalents like adverbial structures with low certainty in Vietnamese such as *hình như, dường như, có lẽ* ... like in the followings

(206) *I suppose* Ann doesn't come down in the morning. [46, 34]

Có lẽ buổi sáng cô An chẳng bao giờ xuống nhà.

b. Mid Certain Adverbial Structures

The cognitive non factive verbs like mid certain adverbial structures are signified in expressions such as *I suppose, I expect, I*

think, I believe in English and *Chắc, chắc là, chắc hẳn* in Vietnamese. Look at the following

(211) Saw him? Is he in Saigon? *I suppose* he came to see how his bomb worked. [47, p.176]

Anh gặp ông ta à? Vậy ông ta đang ở Sài Gòn ư? *Chắc hẳn* ông ta về chiêm ngưỡng kết quả của vụ đánh bom của ông ta.

c. High Certain Adverbial Structures

The cognitive non factive verbs with the meanings like high certain adverbial structures such as *chắc chắn, hẳn là, ắt hẳn là...* in Vietnamese and *I suppose, I think, I guess* in English are used in the case in which the speaker bases on his own reason to give the conclusion that the possibility of proposition is high.

(217) Ask her. She fixed it. Pyle's taken my girl [...]

I came here to see Pyle, but *I suppose* he's hiding. [47, p.147]

Cứ hỏi cô ta thì biết. Chính cô ta đã bố trí việc này. Pailơ đã cướp người yêu của tôi [...]

Tôi đến tìm Pailơ, *nhưng chắc chắn* y trốn rồi.

5.2.3. Some Suggested Solutions

From the difficulties presented above, as a teacher of English in Đaklak Education College, I think teachers should impart some pragmatic knowledge about cognitive non factive verbs both in English and Vietnamese to their students by giving students more practice of using cognitive non factive verbs, they may have class activities based on language pragmatics and social pragmatics such as speaking matters of argument, exercises on using cognitive non factive verbs.

5.3. LIMITATION OF THE THESIS AND FURTHER STUDY

The study has just examined a small groups of cognitive non factive verbs in general based on the degrees of certainty but hasn't concentrated on their use in a specific genre of discourse. My data collections mostly focus on playing about with illocutionary point in speech acts. Also, despite the pragmatic and pedagogical importance of this kind of work, there is a general lack of empirical research in the field of cross-cultural communication as a whole. I couldn't carry out a fieldwork to collect authentic samples of cognitive non factive verbs used in everyday conversations and in office work.

To sum up, for a thorough and exhausted description of cognitive non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese, interesting points which need for further research are:

- The semantics and pragmatics of each cognitive non factive verb in different contexts
- The cross-cultural study on cognitive non factive verbs in English and Vietnamese spoken discourse