

THE UNIVERSITY OF DA NANG
UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

ĐOÀN THỊ KIM NGÂN

**A STUDY ON THE VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF
ENGLISH ADVERBIALS IN AMERICAN SHORT STORIES
BY O'HENRY AND JACK LONDON**

Major: ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

Code: 822.02.01

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

Da Nang, 2020

This thesis has been completed at University of Foreign Language
Studies, The University of Da Nang

Supervisor: Lê Thị Giao Chi, Ph.D.

Examiner 1: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lê Phạm Hoài Hương

Examiner 2: Lê Tấn Thi, Ph.D.

This thesis was orally defended at the Examining Committee

Time: June 2020

Venue: Tay Nguyen University

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

It is generally accepted that, for centuries, people have used language as a medium of communication within and between communities. While people use language to communicate with each other in their own community, they are opted to fuel demands for communicating across cultures since they know well that communication within one speech community is never enough. Just because no individual is supposed to know all the languages in use, and yet they want to read what people of a different culture write and understand what they say, situations occur where individuals are unable to understand words and expressions used by people from another culture who use a different language. This phenomenon creates a barrier to understanding whenever one tries to communicate across time and space. Translation thus comes to play as a medium that promotes mutual understanding and that fosters relationships between cultures.

Translation is indeed not a simple task. It involves not only the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) but also the source culture and the target culture. Currently, there have been lots of texts translated into other languages. A translated text may be good unless it does not change the meaning intended by the SL author as expressed in the SL text. For this purpose, the translator in general and those of literary works in particular, really needs to have knowledge and cultural understandings of both languages to convey the same message in the target language.

When rendering the meaning of a text into another language, it

is common that the translator often has some difficulties which are caused by differences of language systems between SL and TL, thus the translator needs to make some alterations or modifications in the TL structure and lexicon. This process necessitates a number of shifts in the translation process. In other words, the shift occurs when there is a change of grammatical and meaning in translating. This translation phenomenon also happens in translating parts of speech in some texts.

In all languages used over the world, it is generally known that parts of speech involve various groups as nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, conjunction, prepositions and interjections. In English, most sentences contain adverbials in general and adverbs in particular so as to add more specific information about time, place, manner and so on. Adverbials are found abundant in all types of writing, ranging from argumentative, persuasive, to descriptive or literary texts. American Short Stories are no exception, especially those by O’Henry and Jack London. However, translating adverbials from these source texts into other texts always seems to be problematic. Consequently, the way of translating adverbials into Vietnamese might become highly troubled among to readers and learners. Here, the readers can encounter some problems relating to the variation in translating adverbials. For example:

SL: The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue *impressively*. (*After twenty years* by O’Henry)

TL: Viên cảnh sát tuần tra khu vực tiến bước trên đại lộ *hùng vĩ*.

In the sentence above, the word “*impressively*” is an adverb. It has been translated into “*hùng vĩ*” which is an adjective. This shift in translation has been recognized with the change in part of speech

from an adverb into an adjective.

The process of translation from one language into another can consist of a number of problems which are due to the differences between two languages in terms of word classes. Thus, for the reasons mentioned above, I have decided to carry out the paper entitled *A study on the Vietnamese Translation of English Adverbials in American Short Stories by O’Henry and Jack London*. Hopefully, this piece of work can be a small contribution to helping Vietnamese learners or readers of English understand and translate adverbs more effectively.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

The study aims at investigating the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials used in some American Short Stories by O’Henry and Jack London. It particularly looks at the features of these English adverbials, how they are translated into Vietnamese, and what types of shifts have been involved in the process of translating them into Vietnamese.

1.2.2. Objectives

For the above aims to be achieved, the following objectives are set:

- To examine the features of English adverbials as used in some American short stories by O’Henry and Jack London;
- To explore how these English adverbials are translated into Vietnamese;
- To recognise the shifts adopted in the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials in these short stories.
- To recognise the most common shift adopted in the

Vietnamese translation of English adverbials in these short stories.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are some features of English adverbials as used in some short stories by O’Henry and Jack London?
2. How are these English adverbials translated into Vietnamese?
3. What kinds of shifts are used in the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials in these short stories?
4. What is the most common shift adopted in the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials in these short stories?

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Due to the limited time, resources and conditions, this paper only focuses on some aspects of discussion. First, this study will concentrate on two renowned works by Jack London: *Moon Face* and *To Man on the Trail* and some typical ones by O’ Henry like: *The Last Leaf*, *After twenty years*, *The Furnished Room*, *The Gift of Magi* and *A Chaparral Prince*. Second, the English adverbials will also be studied to find out ways of translating them into Vietnamese and discussing what shifts have been involved in the process of translation.

1.5. JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

It is hoped that making a research on shifts in the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials in American Short Stories by Jack London and O’Henry will be a contribution to the existing knowledge of the nature and practice of translation. And findings of the shifts used in translating English adverbials will be required to be of great worth to Vietnamese learners or readers of English.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The paper is composed of five chapters, as follow:

Chapter One “**Introduction**”

Chapter Two “**Literature Review and Theoretical Background**”

Chapter Three “**Research Methodology**”

Chapter Four “**Findings and Discussion**”

Chapter Five “**Conclusion and Recommendations**”

Chapter Two LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation is basically understood as the process of transforming one language into another in order to transfer the sense or meaning. However, the practice of translation can involve many obstacles in the process because of differences in terms of language and style between two languages. Thus, translating from English into Vietnamese is far from an easy task, and translating adverbs and adverbials is no exception. There have been only a few pieces of research dealing with adverb translation; others look more into various aspects of translation as a process.

Certain aspects of translation have been examined from a number of published works. Chief among those are the methods and approaches to translation well described by Newmark (1988) or in an article by Maasoum (2013). The translation of English adverbials have generally appeared as the main problem of the research among writers. In fact, the adverbial has been noticed and studied

concerning the features of the theoretical and functional by various grammarians as Walker and Elsworth (2000), Rozakis (2003) and many others. Generally, English adverbials are studied concerning three perspectives, theoretical, practical and functional, and the most detailed pictures of English adverbial are offered by Eastwood (1994/1999), Quirk (1973) and Bache (1953).

In terms of specialized English grammar, of adverbial in particular, such books entitled *English Grammar in Use* by Raymond Murphy (2004), *The Essential English Grammar* by Alexander (1993), are designed to help students with better understanding of the position as well as the functions of English adverbials in a sentence.

There has been a good body of literature done in the area of translation studies. Such issues of translation as loss and gain, untranslatability, problems of equivalence, and others, were well discussed by Bassnett (2002) in her book entitled *Translation Studies*. Translation was also looked at from a more pedagogical perspective with *Approaches to Translation* (1988) or *A Textbook of Translation* (1981) by Newmark. Regarding the methods and shifts of translations, Catford (1965/2000)'s shift for translation was introduced with two main types of shift, namely Level Shift and Category Shifts including Class shift, Structure shift, Rank shift and Intra-system shift.

Moreover, there have been a number of translation of books and short stories from English to Vietnamese. Some well-known translated short stories include *Chiếc lá cuối cùng* from *The Last Leaf*, *Món quà của nhà thông thái* from *The Gift of Magi* and the other works by O'Henry or some by Jack London as *Gã mặt tròn* from *Moonface* and *Chúc kẻ lên đường* from *To Man on the Trail*.

Besides, some studies on adverbs and adverbials in English and Vietnamese have been carried out, most of which focused on grammatical features of them. However, these studies have not been sufficiently dealt with; and translating English adverbs and adverbials is still left ambiguous, except for one piece of research done on adverbs by Nguyen Nu Thanh Thao (2017). The study aimed at investigating into the ways of translating English adverbs and adverbials and what procedures have been adopted in the Vietnamese translation in *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee.

Nevertheless, studies concerning the nature of translation are not many and those done on the translation of adverbials are even less. For example, a book “Hướng dẫn kỹ thuật phiên dịch Anh-Việt Việt-Anh” (or Interpreting Techniques) published by Nguyễn Quốc Hùng (2005) gives instruction on translation methods and techniques for the process of translating English messages into Vietnamese. Or the other study in *Dịch thuật* (2005) by Nguyễn Thượng Hùng not only focuses on the theory and the methods of translation from English into Vietnamese but also describes the set of processes in translating. Also in a series of five translation practice textbooks Translation 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 written by Nguyễn Văn Tuấn (2006), the author introduces the principles of translation, common learned errors encountered by translators along with the designed practice texts. Võ Huỳnh Mai (1973) in *Bàn thêm về phạm vi của trạng ngữ trong tiếng Việt* focuses on the study on function of adverbs in Vietnamese. However, these materials have just discussed the general idea about translation rather than translation of any specific word class.

In short, several authors examined the translation from English

to Vietnamese in various aspects; yet no one has given the main points on the shifts via translation of adverbials. Thus, on doing this investigation, the author has pursued the point of view of a language on the ways for translating English adverbials to Vietnamese via shifts and find out the main approaches taken by Vietnamese translators in dealing with English adverbials.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Part of Speech

2.2.2. Adverbials in English

2.2.3. Adverbials in Vietnamese

2.2.4. An Overview of Translation

2.2.4.1. Defining Translation

2.2.4.2. Equivalence in Translation

2.2.4.3. Translation Methods

2.2.4.4. Translation Shifts

a. Level shift is a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965, p. 73). It also states that translation between these levels is absolutely ruled out by the theory, which posits ‘relationship to the same substance’ as the necessary condition of translation equivalent. With shifts from grammar to lexis and vice versa become the only possible level shifts in translation. In other words, it is something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another.

(25) English (Eng): This text is intended for...

French (Fr): Le présent Manuel s'adresse à...

The SL modifier, *This* – a term in a grammatical system of deictic – has as its TL equivalent the modifier *Le présent*, which is *an article + a lexical adjective*. Thus, level shifts are related with grammar and lexis.

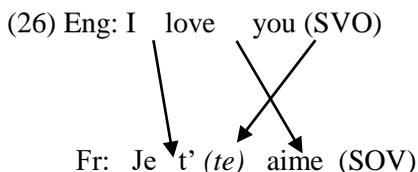
b. Category shifts

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal or free translation, depending on what rank is appropriate.

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence between SL and TL in translation. They are further subdivided into four kinds: Structure, Class, Unit and Intra-system Shifts.

- Structure shift

It is one of the most frequent shifts found at all ranks in translation: mostly involving a shift in grammar (i.e. grammatical structure). Followed is an example of clause-structure shift.



In this case, there is a structure-shift at clause-rank.

Besides, structure shift can be found at other ranks, for example at group rank. In translation between English and French, for instance, there is often a shift from MH (modifier + head) to (M)HQ ((modifier +) head + qualifier) as the following example:

(27) Eng: a white house (*modifier + head*)

Fr: une maison blanche (*modifier + head + qualifier*)

- *Class shift*

These comprise shifts from one part of speech to another (Catford, 1965, p. 78). It occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of different class from the original item. It is a change in word class. Catford defines class shifts following Halliday's definition "that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above". Structure shifts entail class shifts. This is because of the "logical dependence of class on structure".

(28) Eng: a *medical* student

Fr: un étudiant *en médecine*

Here the translation equivalent of adjective *medical* is the adverbial phrase *en médecine*; and the lexical equivalent of the adjective *medical* is the noun *médecine*.

- *Unit shift*

A unit is defined as "a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind" (Catford, 1965, p. 5). Unit-shift might be "rank shift". It means change of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965, p. 79). Therefore, a unit shift is a change of grammatical unit.

The example is as follow:

(29) Eng: She *never* goes out in the evening.

Fr: Elle *ne sort jamais* le soir.

In the example above, there is a change from a word "*never*"

into a phrase “*ne ... jamais*”. So, there is upward rank shift in this translation.

- *Intra-system shift*

Catford (1965, p. 80) presents “Intra-system shifts occur internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system”. It may, for example, be said that English and French possess formally corresponding systems of number. In each language, the system is one of two terms – singular and plural – and these terms may be regarded as formally corresponding. The exponents of the terms are differently distributed in the two languages.

(30) Eng: the case/ the cases

Fr: le cas/ les cas

As terms in a number system singular and plural correspond formally at least to the extent that in both languages, it is the term plural which is generally regarded as morphologically marked.

In translation, however, it is quite common that this formal correspondence is departed from, i.e. where the translation equivalent of English singular is French plural and vice-versa.

(31) *trousers* (plural) in English => *le pantalon* (singular) in French.

In example (31), the two phrases express the same item with the same number. However, the word “*trousers*” in English is in plural while the word “*le pantalon*” in French is singular. Both languages actually have their own singular and plural form of noun. That is why the first is plural form and the other is in singular.

(32) *applause* (singular) in English => *des applaudissements* (plural) in French.

Similarly, this case is almost the same. Even though both phrases express applause, the SL has to be in singular while the TL is in plural. So, we have intra-system shift in this translation, that is singular to plural.

As such, the term ‘transposition’, a term coined by Vinay and Darbenet (1995)) or ‘shift’ by Catford (1965/2000) is one of the translation procedures involving a change in the grammar from source language to target language. It involves a change of word class that does not affect the overall meaning of the message.

In sum, this study has attempted to describe the shifts from English to Vietnamese using the approach to translation shifts by Catford (1965/2000).

2.3. Chapter Summary

Chapter Three

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

In order to achieve the objectives, the study is mainly designed with descriptive and qualitative methods though there are some quantifiable data added in terms of figures presented in percentages and occurrences. First, the descriptive method refers to the synthesis of the theoretical framework needed for the study. Second, the qualitative method involves the analysis of the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials from the lens of translation shifts by Catford (1965/2000). That is, the analysis of the English adverbials found in some American short stories by O’Henry and Jack London

and identification of the translation equivalence when it comes to being translated into Vietnamese. In addition, the frequencies of occurrence of shifts via translation are documented to find out what types of shift have occurred during the process of translation and what is the most commonly-used type.

3.2. DATA COLLECTION

The data source of this research was collected from some American Short Stories by O’Henry and Jack London and their translations into Vietnamese. A total of 660 samples have been selected, including 330 English adverbials (of the original language) and 330 Vietnamese equivalents (of the target language).

The collected data was categorized according to different kinds of adverbials (adverbials of manner, adverbials of time, adverbials of frequency). Then, the English adverbials and its Vietnamese equivalents from the samples were examined, using the model of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965/2000).

3.3. DATA ANALYSIS

Firstly, the data was examined to discover what kinds of adverbials are used in some American Short Stories by O’Henry and Jack London, and how they are translated.

Secondly, the Vietnamese translational equivalent of English adverbials were analyzed, and then categorized using the model of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965/2000) to find out what kinds of shift have occurred in the process of translation.

Thirdly, the data was quantitatively processed and shown in the statistical tables.

Finally, the frequency of each shift was displayed in the tables, and the most common type of shift was then identified.

3.4. RESEARCH PROCEDURE**3.5. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE RESEARCH****3.6. CHAPTER SUMMARY****Chapter Four****FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the findings to the investigation into English adverbials in American short stories of O’Henry and Jack London and their Vietnamese translation. The intention of the study is to recognize the kinds of adverbials used in these short stories and their translation into Vietnamese, and identify the shifts adopted in translating them into the target language.

4.1. PREAMBLE OF ADVERBIALS USED IN THE WORKS OF O’HENRY AND JACK LONDON**4.1.1. Adverbials of Manner****4.1.2. Adverbials of Time****4.1.3. Adverbials of Frequency****4.2. THE VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ADVERBIALS IN AMERICAN SHORT STORIES****4.2.1. Level Shift**

Level shift is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It includes shifts from *grammar* to *lexis* and vice-versa. However, in the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials, it only exists the movement from *grammar* to *lexis*. Let us consider the following examples:

- *From an adverbial morpheme –LY to a nominal marker – ‘MỘT CÁCH’*

(43) SL: The room had been *carelessly* cleaned. [FR, p. 5]

TL: Căn phòng được dọn dẹp *một cách cầu thả*.

[*LEVEL shift* and *STRUCTURE shift* of Adverbial]

The substitution of adverbial lexeme for an adverbial morpheme demonstrate a shift of level as *carelessly* in (43). With this example, we can see a structure shift of adverbial, which will be shown in detail on category shifts.

- *From a plural morpheme to a plural marker – ‘NHỮNG’*

(44) SL: Come on, Bob; we’ll go around to a place I know of, and have a good long talk about *old times*. [ATY, p. 4]

TL: Đi thôi, Bob! Tụi mình sẽ đến một chỗ quen rồi cùng hàn huyên về *những năm tháng đã qua*.

[*LEVEL* and *STRUCTURE shift*]

Moreover, the prevalence of *Level* shifts taking place with alterations by means of adding classifiers.

(45) SL: Striding over to Prince, he put the question to him. Though it hurt him, gazing into the frank, earnest face of his fellow countryman, he replied *inconsequentially* on the state of the trail. [MOTT, p. 8]

TL: Bước về phía Prince, người tuần cảnh tiếp tục hỏi. Dù chàng khổ tâm khi nhìn thấy bộ mặt cương trực của người đồng bào, Prince đành phải trả lời *ám ớ* về cuộc hành trình. [MOTT’, p. 8]

4.2.2. Category Shifts

Category shifts refers to departure from formal correspondence in translation. As described by Catford (1965/2000), category shift occurs in aspects of *Class*, *Unit* or *Rank*, *Structure*, and of the internal system of the language, called *Intra-system* shift.

4.2.2.1. Class Shift

Due to the difference in the grammatical feature in the two languages, there is no syntactic equivalent of English adverbial which consequently leads to the automatic shift of the word class, yet still remaining the literal meaning. In fact, *Class shift* occurs when there is a shift of word class (kind of words) in the translation process. That is, when a SL item is translated into a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class. For example an adverbial may be translated into an adjective. The word class varies from one language to another. There are four main types of class shift of English adverbial into Vietnamese. They are: Adverbial → Adjective (Adj), Adverbial → Verb (V), Adverbial → Noun/ Noun phrase (NP), Adverbial → Adjunct.

4.2.2.2. Structure Shift

As mentioned in Chapter 2, structure shift is considered as one of the most common form of shift and it involves mostly a shift in grammatical structure. It occurs when the target language elements of unit are different or they are the same but arranged differently in the sentence (Catford, 1965, p. 77).

Structure shifts, as noted by Catford (1965/2000, p. 145) can occur at different ranks. For adverbial, *Structure* shifts can be found at the group rank. In this part of analysis, some of structure shifts are recognised as: *Structure shift of AdvP*, *Shift from a prepositional phrase into a VP*, *Shift from a prepositional phrase into a NP* and *Shifts in the clause structure*.

- *Shifts in the structure of AdvP*

Indeed, *Structure shifts* of AdvP present the diverse transformations of the original adverbial structure. Shifts of this type

can be found in the reordering of the adverbial structure. Some examples of restructuring of the adverbials can be shown below.

(50) SL: “But the sqaw?” asked Louis Savoy, the tall French Canadian, becoming interested; for he had heard of this wild deed when at Forty Mile *the preceding winter*. [MOTT, p. 1]

TL: “Còn cô nàng da đỏ ?” Louis Savoy, gã người Pháp cao kều hỏi, thích thú; gã đã nghe nói về trò chơi nông cuồng này ở vùng Forty Miles *mùa đông trước*. [MOTT’, p. 1]
[STRUCTURE shift of AdvP: reordering of adverbial structure]

In (50), the adverbial of time “*the preceding winter*” and its Vietnamese equivalent changed in the structure in both languages and they are placed in final position. In the SL text, the adverbial can be analyzed into *the* (*Premodifier* or *PreM*), *preceding* (*Premodifier* or *PreM*) and *winter* (*Head*). So, its structure is *PreM + PreM + Head*. Its translation can be analyzed into *mùa đông* (*Head*), *trước* (*Postmodifier* or *PostM*); so its structure is *Head + PostM*. Also, we can see that, in the SL text, the modifiers precede the head, whereas in TL the modifiers follow the head. Based on the analysis above it can be said that a phrase structure shift has taken place during the process of translation.

- *Shifts from a prepositional phrase into a VP*

(51) SL: Always at night, however tired she might be, she had turned to Grim *for comfort and hope*. [CP, p. 1]

TL: Mỗi tối dù có mệt nhọc đến đâu, cô bé đều nương tựa vào Grim để *tìm an ủi và hi vọng* [CP’, p. 1]

[STRUCTURE shift of Adv (*PrepP* → *VP*) and CLASS shift]

- *Shifts from a prepositional phrase into a NP*

(52) SL: He simply stared at her fixedly *with that peculiar*

expression on his face. GM, p. 3]

TL: Anh chỉ nhìn cô chăm chăm với *vẻ mặt lạnh lùng*.

[GM', p. 3]

[*STRUCTURE shift of Adv (PrepP → NP) and CLASS shift*]

- *Shifts in the clause structure*

Compared with the above sub-categories of *Structure* shifts occurring at the word, or group rank, this sub-type illustrates shifts at one level higher, i.e. at the clause rank. In fact, shifts of this type often accompany the strategy of *Restructuring* when changes made the information structure simultaneously facilitates the shifting in the clause structure as well. Below is an example for this:

(53) SL: '**When** did Westondale pull out ?' he asked. [MOTT, p. 7]

TL: Westondale đi khỏi từ *lúc nào* ?

The case of *when* in (53) which expresses the adverbial of time, is put in the initial position in the question; yet, in Vietnamese, the order is reversed. Therefore, it can be said that there has been a change in the order, or word arrangement in the translation process. Besides, as shown in examples (51) and (52), Shift in *Structure* may well go together with other types of shifts as *Class Shift* or in the other cases, it accompanies *Level*, *Rank* or *Intra-system*. Examples of this type will be presented in the next part.

4.2.2.3. Unit/ Rank Shift

A unit is defined as "a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind" (Catford, 1965, p. 5). Unit-shift means *change of rank* – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965,

p. 79). The unit of language range along a cline from the smaller ones like *morpheme*, *word*, *phrase*, *clause*, to larger ones like *sentence*, *paragraph* and *text*. Therefore, a unit shift shows a change of grammatical unit.

There are two different types of unit/ rank shift: *Up-rank* or *Down-rank* (Le, 2014). While *up-rank shifts* or *shifts up the rank* refer to shifts from a word or phrase in English to a group in Vietnamese. *Down-rank shifts* or *shifts down the rank* are those which are the reverse of up-rank shifts, which means those going down the rank (Le 2014). To be identified as *Down-rank* shifts, there is often a reduction in the translation, and the translation equivalent tends to be simpler in form and in meaning.

4.2.2.4. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift is a shift occurred internally within a system. The shift is done the target language for the sake of acceptability although the target language has its corresponding system in the source language. The examples illustrative of intra-system shift are as follows:

(56) SL: Sue found Behrman smelling strongly of juniper berries in his dimly lighted den below. In one corner was a blank canvas on an easel that had been waiting there *for twenty-five years* to receive the first line of the masterpiece. [LL, p. 4]

TL: Sue tìm gặp Behrman khi ông nồng nặc mùi rượu dâu trong căn phòng nhỏ tối tù mù. Trong một góc là cái giá vẽ với khung vải trống trơn, *suốt hai mươi lăm năm* vẫn chờ đợi đường nét đầu tiên của một kiệt tác. [LL', p. 4]

In this example, the adverb of time “for twenty-five years” is translated into “suốt hai mươi lăm năm” in the TL. The two phrases

express the same period. However, the phrase in SL is in plural, while its equivalent is in singular. The morpheme –s in the word “years” is a plural marker. Although the plural marker in Vietnamese translation is by repeating the word twice, it is not realized; for example, the phrase “hai mươi lăm năm” that signifies the plurality, but there is no signal that marks plurality in the word ‘năm’ in Vietnamese. So here we can see the plural meaning is wrapped in the singular form of noun.

In brief, intra-system shift is done to consider the acceptability of the source text in the target text. Although the source text has its corresponding system in the target text, the corresponding system is not used.

4.2.3. Shifts in English-Vietnamese Translation of Adverbials in the Works of O’ Henry and Jack London.

4.2.3.1. Shifts in Translating Adverbials of Manner

a. Adverb of manner

b. Adverbial of manner (Prepositional Phrase)

4.2.3.2. Shifts in Translating Adverbials of Time

4.2.3.3. Shifts in Translating Adverbials of Frequency

In short, there is a variety of shifts occurring in the translation process of English adverbials into Vietnamese namely *Level shift and Category shift* consisting of four sub-types: *Class, Structure, Rank and Intra-system shift*. Among these, Class is the dominant shift; yet structure and level shift are also used frequently. The shifts reveal the distinctive ways to express the same type of expression between the source language and the target language. The following table gives us a distribution of shifts in the corpus.

Table 4.10. Relative Frequency of Shifts used in Translating English

Adverbials

Types of Shifts	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<i>Level Shift</i>	70	21.2
<i>Class Shift</i>	103	31.2
<i>Structure Shift</i>	75	22.7
<i>Rank Shift</i>	54	16.4
<i>Intra-system</i>	28	8.5
TOTAL	330	100%

4.3. THE RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF SHIFTS USED IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH ADVERBIALS IN AMERICAN SHORT STORIES

4.3.1. Frequency of Occurrence of Level Shift

4.3.2. Frequency of Occurrence of Class Shift

4.3.3. Frequency of Occurrence of Structure Shift

4.3.4. Frequency of Occurrence of Rank Shift

4.3.5. Frequency of Occurrence of Intra-system Shift

4.4. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Chapter Five

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

The research is aimed at examining the English adverbials in American short stories by O’Henry and Jack London and their Vietnamese translations. The study looked at the types of shifts that have occurred via translation using Catford’s approach, then offered some certain ways for translating different kinds of adverbials. After

giving an overview of the translation shifts and analyzing them, some conclusions can be drawn.

For these purposes, the descriptive method has been selected as the main one combined with the qualitative method for data analysis. The first one helped to show the theoretical framework in translation in the study, while the other described and analyzed both syntactic and morphological features of English adverbials using the model of shifts via translation proposed by Catford. Besides, the thesis gave way to a description of the occurrence of shifts in Vietnamese translation of English Adverbials.

In translating English Adverbials in American short stories into Vietnamese, all of the shifts proposed by Catford (1965/2000) which consist of *Level*, *Class*, *Structure*, *Rank* and *Intra-system Shift* can be recognised. The study has investigated how English Adverbials in American short stories are rendered into Vietnamese, thus the occurrences of each type shift are worth showing. It is recognized that *Class Shift* makes up the largest proportion with 31.2% (or 103 occurrences), followed by *Structure Shift* and *Level Shift* with 22.7% and 21.2% respectively. However, *Structure Shift* could be considered as the most essential ones in the process of translation. However, class shift is the most popular of all and accounts for over 30%. After having examined the English Adverbials and their translations, it may be concluded that:

- Adverbials of Manner go through such transformations as ‘Adverbial → NP/ Noun/ Verb/ or Adjective’.
- Adverbials of Time experience this change ‘Adverbials □ Noun/ NP/ Adjunct’.
- Adverbials of Frequency see shifts of ‘Adverbial → Noun/

Verb/ Adjunct'

Rank shift or Intra-system shift is also found in translation; Rank shift is applied by shifting a word or phrase into a group and vice-versa. Intra-system shift is used by translating singular form into plural and vice-versa. Both of the shifts account for a much smaller percentage in translating adverbials in American short stories. In addition, in some cases, the adverbials seem to be omitted in the process of translation.

In translation, shifts become one of major phenomenon in transforming one language into another. The appearance of shifts is actually helpful to the translator to create an equivalent meaning from SL into TL text.

5.2. Implications

The results of the research revealed that there are shifts on the translation of English adverbials into Vietnamese. Yet, while translating adverbials is not an obstacle for translator, one should still focus on how to translate these adverbials so that the meaning of the original text is conveyed. Translators may come across cases whereby looking for equivalence is no longer an easy task since there are differences in the wording and the structures of both languages. Although the translators have to retain the style and the form of the SL text, they are always expected to deliver a message conveyed while preserving the naturalness of expression in the TL text.

Furthermore, research in aspects of translation regarding English adverbials in particular, and in other constituents in the sentence structure in general is thus recommended because differences also exist in the structure of both languages. Lastly, it is

hoped that this piece of research could provide some insight into efforts of learning and understanding English adverbials in the texts and attempts to translate them into the TL, not only by Vietnamese learners of English, but also by foreign learners of Vietnamese.

5.3. Limitations of the study

As stated in the scope of the study in Chapter 1, the study definitely reveal some limitations. First of all, it explores some adverbials in the renowned works by O’Henry and Jack London with over 500 samples in both languages. It means that there are still other adverbials which need examining. I think it would be better if the researcher collected more data to have more proper information. Additionally, this was the attempts by the researcher in analyzing the collected data from American short stories in the field of translation. Therefore, it was impossible to avoid problems or shortcomings in the process of conducting the investigation.

5.4. Suggestions for further study

This study has investigated the Vietnamese translation of English adverbials in American short stories with a focus on the features as well as the ways of translating the adverbials via shifts in the translation process. Nonetheless, some other views related to the problem of translating adverbials still need investigating:

- An investigation into loss and gain in translating English adverbs and adverbials into Vietnamese.
- A study of strategies in translating English adjective phrases denoting mood and feelings into Vietnamese.