

**THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG  
UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES**

**NGUYỄN THỊ KIỀU TRANG**

**AN EVALUATION OF JUDGEMENTS USED IN  
SPEECHES BY BRITISH POLITICIANS AT  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
CONFERENCES**

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**Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Luu Quý Khương**

Examiner 1: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thi Thu Hien

Examiner 2: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thi Quynh Hoa

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 RATIONALE

In language communication, judgement includes meanings serving to evaluate human behavior positively and negatively by a reference to a set of official standards. One of outstanding conferences that attracts many politicians to participate every year is economic conferences.

Martin and White (2005) and his assistants has developed an innovatory text analysis tool named the Appraisal Theory which suggests an elaborate system allowing linguistic analysis of a text from the perspective of its evaluative properties. The Appraisal framework can point out how the writer's attitude is expressed and how it is directed towards aligning the reader through the critical analysis of the author's use of language of evaluation. One of the factors of evaluation is judgement. The knowledge of judgement in the appraisal theory is still new to many Vietnamese learners of English. Moreover, until now, no thesis related to judgement analysis of speeches delivered by British politicians at international economic conferences (IECs). Therefore, I choose the analysis of judgement factors in the economic speeches in terms of linguistic features. It is hoped that the findings of the study entitled "*An Evaluation of Judgement used in Speeches by Bristish Politicians at International Economic Conferences*" would reveal some useful information as well as providing Vietnamese learners of English with appraisal knowledge to comprehend and use judgement effectively.

### 1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### **1.2.1. Aims of the Study**

This study aims to identify the judgement in IECs in terms of its syntactic and semantic features. Furthermore, it also expects to provide a deeper understanding of the language use effectively in identifying and using the judgement in speeches at IECs to Vietnamese learners of English with the language of evaluation through British politicians' speeches.

### **1.2.2. Objectives of the Study**

This study is intended to identify the types and syntactic and semantic features of the judgement in speeches delivered by British politicians at IECs in light of the Appraisal theory and functional grammar. The findings enable to recommend implications in English learning and teaching and how to use English effectively in economic conferences.

## **1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1) What are the semantic features of judgement in British politicians' speeches at IECs in view of Appraisal theory?

2) What are the syntactic realizations of judgement in British politicians' speeches about IECs in view of Appraisal theory?

## **1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study focused on analysis of judgement used in British politicians' speeches at IECs from the year 2000 to 2011 in light of Appraisal theory (AT). In this the study analysed the functions of judgement in speeches delivered by British politicians at IECs collected from many different resources to focus on issues of syntactic functions of lexical items. In addition, the study analysed the semantic features these judgements by using the framework of the Appraisal theory. It is significant that the types of the judgement are

used in IECs. Other aspects relating to this study: tone and stress are also important aspects to analyze the language of evaluation. However, such phonetic and phonotactic characteristics of the judgement are not dealt with and are put beyond the scope of this study due to the time limitation. And only speeches delivered by British politicians at IECs were chosen as data sources of the study.

### **1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The present study is both theoretically and practically significant.

Next, this study might provide insights into English language used in communication and newspapers. The investigation of interpersonal meaning of the IECs are of significance in the sense that it can be used in the IECs reading and communicating. The findings enable listeners/readers to understand this kind of discourse effectively.

Moreover, when teaching the English language, it will be vital to predict the difficulties that students may meet when constructing their appraisal system in the English language.

Last but not least, this study result will help learners and language user understand the important role of judgement language in the view of appraisal theory.

### **1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

**Chapter 1, *Introduction***, discussed the rationale for choosing the area for studying. It gave the background to the situation; the statement of the problem; the significance of the study; the scope of the study; aims and objectives and the research questions. The

organization was also included here to serve as an outline of the study, making an orientation for the subsequent sections.

**Chapter 2, *Literature Review and Theoretical Background***, dealt with the previous studies related to the research and the statement of unsolved problems in the fields, and an overall as well as a brief view of of the Appraisal Theory and its Judgement framework and Functional Grammar.

**Chapter 3, *Research Design and Methodology***, provided information relating to the methods and procedures employed in the study. Based on the aims and objectives of the study, the research methodologies, data collection and analysis for implementing the thesis were discussed in details in this chapter. This chapter provided the framework for generating the result in the subsequent chapter.

**Chapter 4, *Findings and Discussion***, represented the results and discussed the findings in the light of the research questions. It focused on answering the research questions about the syntactic, pragmatic and semantic features in speeches delivered by British politicians at IECs about quantitatively and qualitatively.

**Chapter 5, *Conclusion***, summarized the main points discussed in the previous parts of the study and the major findings of the research, and so provides implications for communicating, reading, learning and using English in speeches delivered by British politicians at IECs. Limitations and suggestions for further researches are also presented in this part.

## **CHAPTER 2**

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

#### **2.1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

##### **2.1.1. Functional grammar**

Functional grammar is a corollary of the global development of English language which based on systemic linguistics. Every text (everything that is said or written) spreads out in some context of use. According to Halliday's analysis, all languages are organized around two kinds of meanings, the 'ideational' (to understand the environment), and the 'interpersonal' (to act on the others in it). Accordingly, "a functional grammar is one that construes all the units of a language – its clauses, phrases and so on. In *An Introduction of Functional Grammar* (2004), Halliday proposes that functional grammar, also called systemic functional linguistic, views language as a tool to convey meaning and express their thought and feelings to the hearers.

According to (Eggins & Slade, 1997), there has been less research in the domain concerned with interpersonal assessment and the description of evaluative meanings. Although several studies on semantic fields (Lyons, 1977; Lehrer, 1974) were conducted, their focuses were not on interpersonal lexis, grammatical structure, or discourse structure, but on ideational structure.

Appraisal theory was extensively developed by Martin by building upon early work, and his approach to the descriptions of evaluative meanings is, to a certain degree, similar to past studies (Eggins & Slade, 1997). In Labov & Waletzky's study (1967), for

example, the core devices for evaluation were mainly intensifiers. This involves repetition, comparators, correlatives, and explicatives. Appraisal is also theoretically developed by the framework of “styles of stance” argued by Biber and Finegan (1989), defining stance as the lexical and grammatical expressions of attitudes concerning the propositional content of a message.

## **2.1.2. Appraisal Theory**

### **2.1.2.1. Affect**

Affect is concerned with expressions of emotions with positive and negative responses and dispositions. The key areas of the lexicogrammar involve “qualities” and “processes”. Martin (1996) illustrates the realization of affect as follows: This is a critical resource for identifying the reader’s reading position as well as distinguishing between individual and social subjectivity. Regarding Affect type, four subtypes of Affect used in the texts are as follows:

- un/happiness: emotions concerned with “affairs of the heart” such as sadness, hate, happiness, and love.
- in/security: emotions concerned with ecosocial well-being such as anxiety, fear, confidence, and trust.
- dis/satisfaction: emotions concerned with the pursuit of goals such as ennui, displeasure, curiosity, and respect.
- dis/inclination: emotions directed at some external agency such as tremble, wary, suggest, and miss. This involves intention rather than reaction and is set aside from the three subtypes above (Martin & White, 2005).

### **2.1.2.2. Judgement**

*Judgement* deals with assessing people and their behaviour, or in other words, their character. Martin and Rose (2003) indicate that

judgement is concerned with people and the way they behave – their character, either moral or personal. In general terms judgements can be divided into two main types: social esteem and social sanction. Judgements of esteem have to do with ‘normality’ (how unusual someone is), ‘capacity’ (how capable they are) and ‘tenacity’ (how resolute they are). Likewise, judgements of sanction have to do with ‘veracity’ (how truthful someone is) and ‘propriety’ (how ethical someone is).

Judgement is divided into those dealing with “social esteem” to “social sanction”:

- Social esteem: has to do with “normality” (how unusual someone is), “capacity” (how capable they are), and “tenacity” (how resolute they are).
- Social sanction: (how to do with “veracity” (how truthful someone is) and “propriety” (how ethical someone is) (Martin & White, 2005).

### **2.1.2.3. Appreciation**

In contrast to Judgment, which transforms feelings into proposals about behaviour, Appreciation transforms feelings into “propositions” about the value of things. Proposition in SFL sense is the semantic function in the exchange of information. The lexis of Appreciation allows the Appraiser to exchange “information” of how he/she feels about things. Systems of awards such as prizes, grades, and grants are represented in this concept, and appraised despite whether or not they are deserved. Appreciation can be divided into three subcategories.

- reaction: has to do with attention and the emotional impact.

- composition: has to do with the perceptions of proportionality and detail in a text.
- valuation: has to do with the assessment of the social significance of the text.

## **2.2. A REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS STUDIES RELATED TO THE RESEARCH**

Martin & White point to such problems as the obscurity of certain terms and how to decide the direction of attitude, as well as the distinction between JUDGMENT and APPRECIATION and offer suggestions for solving these problems. Li (2004) summarizes the application of the Appraisal theory to the following three types of discourse: commercial, historical and autobiographical. He then indicates four problems in the application:

First, when we analyse the interpersonal nature of attitudes, we need to take reader positioning into consideration.

Second, context is an essential factor in distinguishing appraisal categories.

Third, he investigates the division of interpersonal and ideational meanings.

Fourth, he probes into the relationship between appraisal and genres.

Besides, by analysing the discussions of appraisal types suggested by Martin and Lemke, Li (2005) finds continuity from mood to modality to appraisal. When analysing appraisal features in news discourse, Liu and Han (2004) discuss the limitations of the Appraisal theory. Moreover, they believe that there is a lack of an appraisal standard in the Appraisal theory framework. In 2011, Liu

(2011) claimed that APPRECIATION was a kind of appraisal of aesthetics from the perspectives of axiology and psychology and should be included in the JUDGEMENT category.

Recently, Nurhadi (2017) investigates appraisal meaning from the news article relating to national exam issues in Indonesia. Tran (2014) applied the Appreciation framework to analyze football commentaries in English and Vietnamese in terms of syntax and semantics in its broadest sense including the features of the context, conventions of language use and the goals of the speaker/ writer. Wu (2013) used the Attitude framework of the Appraisal theory to investigate the readers' attitude towards the public service advertisements. Li and Gao (2013) studied the Conflict between Mother and Her Daughter-in-law in the Novel Double-Sided Adhesive in light of the Affect and Judgment framework.

Recently, Weller and Jean (2015) have investigated appraisal meaning from the news articles to restore the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Earlier, Arnold (2007) applied the Appreciation to analyze the emotion to human-agent interaction. In addition, Wang analyzed study of Attitude in Hard News. Korner carried out a study about *Sentiment Analysis Based on Appraisal Theory and Functional Local Grammars*.

In Vietnam, there have been many scholars inspired and interested in Appraisal theory. (Trang L. D., 2015) studied *An Appraisal Analysis Of Judgements Used In Shangri-La Dialogues*, (Nhung, 2016) investigated *The Syntactic And Semantic Features Of Verb Phrases Expressing Victory And Defeat In Tennis Commentaries In English And Vietnamese*, (Lien, 2016) discussed

The Language of Judges in America Idol, (Trang V. N., 2016) investigated judgement and appreciation in Nam Cao's short stories, (Tam, 2014) studied the semantic features of explicit judgement in political speeches in America and (Nhu, 2018) analyzed the appreciation used in tourism advertisements in English on the mass media in the appraisal perspective.

## **CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**

#### **3.1.1. Research Design**

Resulting from the descriptive analytical nature of this research, the descriptive method is employed, to describe the JUDGEMENT used in speeches by British politicians at international economic conferences. Actually, the quantitative and qualitative methods are combined to analyze the text in the way that the quantitative approach can provide the number of appraisal devices while the qualitative approach is employed to describe the existence of “discourse function” in the text by operating both manual and automatic analysis (Bednarek, 2006).

#### **3.1.2. Research Methods**

Qualitative and quantitative methods

Descriptive method

Analytic and synthetic

### **3.2. SAMPLINGS**

Samples of the study were defined as instances of judgement linguistically realized in form of sentences containing judgement elements from British speeches at economic conferences from 2000 - 2011. Twenty politician speeches in English will be utilized. They are approximately 2.000 words each.

### **3.3. DATA COLLECTION**

Below are the steps to collect data. Firstly, twenty speeches which are posted from 2000-2011. Then they are investigated judgements used in speeches by British politicians at IECs. After that, we analyzed and classified them qualitatively in terms of

syntactic, semantic, pragmatic features. Finally, data collection is developed to collect and record data.

### **3.4. DATA ANALYSIS**

The judgements in speeches delivered by British politicians at IECs were analyzed to reveal the information about the following aspects:

Firstly, the data of the types of judgements will be tabulated, which show their frequency and percentage, and the conclusion is quantitatively drawn out in view of the Appraisal theory.

Secondly, syntactic features of judgements such as clause as message, nominal group in view of functional grammar will be tabulated and analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively with reference to the theory of Functional Grammar.

Thirdly, semantic features of judgements are tabulated and analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively in light of the Appraisal theory.

Finally, from the results of the analysis, some recommendation for teaching, learning and translating English are put forward.

Both qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques were adopted in this study. Firstly, it explored the linguistic elements that may realize attitudinal values; secondly, the evaluation of elements was collected and presented in the form of tables; thirdly, these elements were analysed and evaluated to see how they contribute to the conveyance of attitudinal position in the samples.

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

Reliability and validity are conceptualized as trustworthiness and quality in qualitative paradigm; as a result, they are important to the research result. Since this research is qualitative in nature, the validity and reliability of this study might risk in a variety of resources including its data collection and analysis, the sample and the researcher herself (Brink, 1993). However, attempts to alleviate these biases have been made. Firstly, the researcher should strive to present the methods clearly by precisely identifying and thoroughly describing her strategies used to collect data, which could be gained thanks to tally sheets which was designed strictly basing on the comprehensive literature review relating the subsystem JUDGEMENT of the Appraisal and Functional Grammar theory. Besides, triangulation, i.e., the use of both qualitative and quantitative analysis in the study, it could also help increase the validity and reliability of this study (Denzin, 1989). Also, the validity and reliability can also be enhanced now that this study was conducted with reference to a wide range of other previous studies, both domestic and international.

## **CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **4.1. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE JUDGEMENTS IN THE IECS**

The linguistic resources of JUDGEMENT in the international economic conferences come from the two subcategories – SOCIAL ESTEEM and SOCIAL SANCTION. However, the number of items belonging to these two types of JUDGEMENT is unevenly found in the data. To be precise, the SOCIAL ESTEEM is extensively occurred in the international economic conferences; the total number items of SOCIAL ESTEEM is 586 respectively, which is approximately twice as many as that of the SOCIAL SANCTION (with 263 items). In addition, the following sections focus on a detailed discussion about the linguistic resources of JUDGEMENT found in this study with respect to their semantic features and syntactic features.

#### ***4.1.1.1. Normality***

This subtype of the Judgement deals with how 'usual' or 'special' someone is (Martin & White; 2005, p. 53). It can be positive or negative.

All the linguistic items of this subtype of the Judgement are listed in the table below.

Table 4-1. Linguistic Items Denoting NORMALITY Found in the Data

<b>Normality</b>	
<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
lucky, passionate, fortunate, charmed,	obscure, deadly, also-ran,
equal, natural, familiar, peculiar,	extraordinary, invaluable,
eccentric, cool, stable, erratic,	odd, crucial, vital
fashionable, usually, average, dated,	commendable, dangerous,
daggy, secured, essential, optimistic,	failed, gracious,
ready, popular, impressive, retrograde,	unprecedented,
important, predictable, special,	inescapable, hapless,
celebrated, often, unsung, normal,	unlucky, tremendous,
significant, worth, meaningful	unpredictable

#### ***4.1.1.2. Capacity***

CAPACITY is related to how capable they are (Martin & White, p52). This type of JUDGEMENT occurs with quite a high frequency in the data collected.

The linguistic resources which summarize this type of JUDGEMENT are listed in table below:

Table 4-2. Linguistic Items Denoting CAPACITY Found in the Data

<b>Capacity</b>	
<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
powerful, vigorous, droll, robust,	unsound, sick, crippled, naive,

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sound, healthy, mature, witty, inexpert, foolish, helpless, productive, prosperous, shrewd, unproductive, neurotic, insane, dull, grave, sensible, clever, thick childish, unsuccessful, gifted, together, sane, slow, incompetent, mild, experienced, affordable, unaccomplished, unsuccessful, competent, accomplished, ignorant, uneducated, illiterate, successful, literate, advanced, weak, stupid, flaky, immature, learned, highly capable, strong, insightful, nonsense, threatened, educated, talented, stellar, largest, unemployment, under-healthy, balanced, adult, fit, developed, unfulfilled, expert, together, possible, hesitated, hopelessness, terrible greatness, intensified, reverberating

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#### ***4.1.1.3. Tenacity***

TENACITY is related to how dependable someone is (White & Martin, p 52). This type of JUDGEMENT occurs with quite a high frequency in the data collected.

The linguistic resources which present this type of JUDGEMENT are listed in table below:

Table 4-3. Linguistic Items Denoting TENACITY Found in the Data

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#### **Tenacity**

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##### **Positive**

##### **Negative**

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thorough, meticulous, tireless, rash, impatient, despondent,

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persevering, resolute, reliable, unreliable, undependable,  
dependable, faithful, loyal, obstinate, willful, timid,  
constant, courageous, flexible, cowardly, gutless, unfaithful,  
adaptable, cooperative, active, disloyal, hasty, capricious,  
hard, accommodating, reckless, inconstant, impetuous,  
longstanding, stable, weak, distracted, stubborn,  
reliable, plucky, brave, heroic, restrictive, insuperable, self-  
cautious, wary, patient, careful, defeating, unsustainable,  
willing, valued, self-interest, own, unstable, unfair, uninspiring,  
decisively, self-employed, private, self-discipline  
persisted

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#### **4.1.2. Social Sanction**

The SOCIAL SANCTION is more often codified in writing, as edicts, decrees, rules, regulations and laws about how to behave as surveilled by church and state- with penalties and punishment as levers again those not complying with the code. The following examples can support this point.

##### ***4.1.2.1. Veracity***

In the view of the Appraisal theory, VERACITY involves the way how true or honest someone is.

The linguistic resources of this type of JUDGEMENT are listed in table below by their negative-positive status.

Table 4-4. Lexical Items Denoting the VERACITY Found in the Data

<b>Veracity</b>	
<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
credible, frank, discrete, tactful, truthful, candid, direct, honest, faithful, equal, ambitious, truth, certainly, well-paid, accountable, right, true	deceptive, devious, lying, blabbermouth, dishonest, deceitful, incomplete, uncertainly, unaccounted

#### ***4.1.2.2. Propriety***

The PROPRIETY is associated with the way how far beyond reproach or how ethical someone is.

The linguistic resources of this type of JUDGEMENT are listed in table below by their negative-positive status.

Table 4-5. Lexical Items Denoting PROPRIETY Found in the Data

<b>Propriety</b>	
<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
good, moral, ethical, law abiding, fair, just, reproach, sensitive, kind, caring, unassuming, modest, humble, polite, respectful, reverent, altruistic, generous, charitable, excellent, leading, steadfast, sustainable, well-cultivated, better, bluntly, brilliant, integrity	bad, immoral, evil, corrupt, unfair, unjust, insensitive, mean, cruel, vain, snobby, arrogant, rude, discourteous, irreverent, selfish, greedy, avaricious, unprecedented, irreversible, badly, worse

## **4.2. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF THE JUDGEMENT IN THE IECS.**

### **4.2.1. Structure of the Judgement in Theme**

The statistical analysis shows that Theme is not often appraised in the international economic conference speeches, with only 30.8 % of the JUDGEMENT found in the samples placed in the Theme position. Further, the collected data indicates that the types of word groups functioning as JUDGEMENT is quite restricted in the Theme position in this type of discourse.

### **4.2.2. Structure of the Judgement in Rheme Position**

The JUDGEMENT in the Rheme position indicates that the items denoting JUDGEMENT in the Rheme position occurs in various forms of word groups such as noun groups, verb groups, adverb groups, adjective groups and prepositional groups.

## **4.3. SUMMARY**

This chapter discussed the result in details based on the research questions. Firstly, the syntactic features of the linguistic items denoting JUDGEMENT found in the data were discussed in terms of its Theme - Rheme structure and word groups. Secondly, the semantic features of the identified JUDGEMENT in British politicians' speeches discourse were examined with discussion of each type of JUDGEMENT and its subcategories.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

#### **5.1. CONCLUSION**

The study aims at an evaluation of judgements used in speeches by British politicians at international economic conferences based on the basis of the appraisal theory established by (Haliday, 1985), (Haliday & Matthiessen, 2004) and (Martin; White, 2005). With the theory as the framework, we have organized and designed the thesis as follows:

In the British politicians' speeches, Judgements are expressed in many types of groups, including noun, verb, adjective, adverb and prepositional groups. The appearance of noun group is highest, so it is analyzed according to the experiential structure. Judgement in noun group is presented with enough realization of the experiential structure. The formation of judgement creates good effect in communication that help the speakers express their attitude based on their political purposes.

Firstly, we present the rationale, the aims and objectives, the research questions, the scope, the significance and organization of the study in chapter one. Secondly, chapter 2 presents the review of previous studies in English and Vietnamese that are related to the research. In this section we also refer to the theories and viewpoints of some linguists such as (Korner, 2009), (Wang, 2004), etc. in English and (Trang L. D., 2015), (Lien, 2016), (Nhu, 2018), etc. in Vietnamese. Next, we present the aims, the objectives of the study,

then the methodology, the design of the research, data collection, data analysis, reliability and validity in chapter 3. Remarkably, we took the careful evaluation of judgements used in speeches by British politicians at international economic conferences had been represented in chapter 4.

Semantically, regarding the subtypes of judgement, the actual performance of social esteem in the British politicians' speeches was found to be more frequent than the social sanction. In both social esteem and social sanction, the performance of positive way was recognized to outnumber the negative one. The reason may be that all the nations come to the forum to talk about their nation themselves not to criticize or condemn each other. They want to show admiration and praise to their ally and their friends in the Asia region to attract their support, cooperation and contribution for global challenges and common threats. This is an effective way in their strategy of diplomacy. The list of particular words in the table of social esteem and social sanction proposed only means a rough guide to some of the core judgement meanings. The list dose not meant to indicate that a specific word will always have the same judgement value. The actual meaning of a word, its specific judgement value, will often be determined by where it occurs in the text and by what other judgements have been made previously in the text. In the political speeches, other words are found as judgement such as *impressive, cooperative, powerful, successful, prosperous, highly capable, strong, ect.*

## **5.2. IMPLICATIONS**

### **5.2.1. To the Learners**

Firstly, in conversation, depend on the communication purpose, the learner can use explicit judgement or implicit judgement. To be clear about sub-categories of judgement – social esteem and social sanction, the learner will know how to use right words for each field they want to talk about and understand them when they are talked about as well. It also facilitates them in analyzing discourse in many different aspects in social life.

Secondly, using noun group is one of the most effective ways to express judgement with many kinds of classifier and qualifier to make clear and emphasize on what we want to.

Thirdly, hedges can be considered as a strategy in communication to protect our face from potentiality of being wrong. It will make our language become more polite and flexible.

### **5.2.2. To the Teachers**

Teachers should pay attention to teaching functional grammar so that they can understand not only the surface structure of a clause but also the message in the deeper structure of that clause.

This study is theoretically and practically significant to language teachers. It firstly strengthens their awareness of the vitality of JUDGEMENT in the improvement students' communicative competence. Simultaneously, the present study provides language teachers with comprehensive understanding of the subsystem JUDGEMENT, which allows them to recognise the potentials of

applying the JUDGEMENT into their lesson plans or teaching process. Also, with knowledge of the APPRECIATION in tourism advertisements.

Finally, the data and the linguistic resources of JUDGEMENT can be used as teaching materials and the methods which the research employed in this research can be replicated if language teachers expect to find the linguistic elements functioning as JUDGEMENT to use in the teaching by replicating this study with the data being their teaching materials.

### **5.2.3. To the Translators**

It is necessary for them to grasp this appraisal theory because it will help them much in translating. Before choosing the words to transfer into Vietnamese or English, translators should analyze the text in a real context to understand the message deepening in the text.

## **5.3. LIMITATIONS**

The study cannot focus on analysis of phonetic features spoken to help readers have a comprehensive understanding.

Secondly, because utterances are in single speeches, not in conversations, the study cannot pay attention to culture aspects which affect understanding judgement values.

Thirdly, this research is restricted to the examination of JUDGEMENT in terms of its syntactic and semantic features and its Theme - Rheme structure.

Finally, the theoretical review and the findings related to this research are expected to greatly contribute to teachers and learners' knowledge and materials for teaching and learning, but its

usefulness in reality cannot be measurable.

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

This study aims to analyse the linguistic elements functioning as JUDGEMENT in international economic conferences of the British politicians' speeches available to figure out their syntactic features, semantic features and Theme - Rheme structure. Besides, for the limitations mentioned above, we find it necessary to make some suggestions for further studies on the following issues: Phonetic feature of judgement and culture elements in judgement.