

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
UNIVERSITY OF DANANG**

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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO LINGUISTIC DEVICES
OF DECLARATIONS IN DIPLOMATIC TEXTS
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

**Field : The English Language
Code : 60.22.15**

**MASTER THESIS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(A SUMMARY)**

Danang - 2011

The thesis has been completed at the College of Foreign Languages,
University of Danang.

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The thesis will be orally defended at The Examining Committee.

Time: July 2011

Venue: Tay Nguyen University

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

The establishment of the diplomatic ties among the countries in the world is quite necessary for each country because external relations help create numerous opportunities and advantages: stabilizing political security, attracting foreign investment capitals, strengthening the development for economy, culture, education, health and technology and so on.

In the current era of globalization, English plays a very important role in almost every aspect of the society, especially in diplomacy. Language in diplomacy in general as well as English in diplomacy in particular has specific features which are rather different from English in daily communication. Thus, the study of language in diplomacy helps understand more deeply and exactly the typical and specific features of language in diplomacy and the content of diplomatic texts in particular situations. Therefore, I decide to do the research: “*An investigation into linguistic devices of declarations in diplomatic texts in English and Vietnamese*”.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

This research aims to discover typical features of declarations in diplomatic texts and find out the differences between English commonly employed in diplomacy and English in daily communication.

Another aim of this research is to identify the similarities and differences of linguistic devices of declarations in diplomatic texts in English versus Vietnamese.

1.2.2. Objectives

- To find out which linguistic devices of declarations are often used in diplomatic texts in English versus Vietnamese.
- To identify the similarities and differences of linguistic devices of declarations in diplomatic texts in English versus Vietnamese.
- To put forward some implications for translators who are majored in the translation for documents from English into Vietnamese and vice versa.

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Diplomacy is of a decisive and paramount importance in whatever era we live in because diplomacy here includes a wide range of fields in the society such as diplomacy in culture, in education, in economy, in politics and so on. Cooperation and integration are always in the leading strategies for the cause of development of each country. Therefore, this thesis - *An investigation into linguistic devices of declarations in diplomatic texts in English and Vietnamese*- is to provide translators with features of declarations in diplomatic texts in the two languages. They have careful and elaborate choices of words, phrases and sentences suitably in different contexts. In addition, the style of language employed in diplomacy must be clear, coherent and formal.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the features of declarations in diplomatic texts in English and Vietnamese in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics?
2. What are the similarities and differences of declarations in diplomatic texts in English and Vietnamese ?
3. What are some implications of linguistic devices of declarations in diplomacy for Vietnamese learners of English and English learners of Vietnamese and for translators?

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The research paper is to study only linguistic communication whereas no attention is paid to non-linguistic communication such as facial expressions, gestures, postures and so on.

Next, the investigation merely focuses on linguistic devices of declarations in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Finally, although there are so many kinds of declarations in English versus Vietnamese in every field of the society, this research takes notice of declarations in diplomatic texts in English and Vietnamese only.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1 is “Introduction”. Chapter 2 is “Literature Review and Theoretical Background”. Chapter 3 is “Research Method and Procedures”. Chapter 4 is “Discussion and Findings”. Chapter 5 is “Conclusion and Implications”.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW & THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

In foreign countries, there have been some outstanding linguists who laid the foundation for speech acts such as Austin (1962) and his follower- Searle (1965). There are some works such as *How to do things with words* by Austin (1962); *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* (1965) by Searle.

In Vietnam, there have also been a great number of linguists who have done research on speech acts such as Nguyễn Thiện Giáp (2000), Nguyễn Đức Dân (1998) , Cao Xuân Hạo (1999). What’s more, there are some master theses related to speech acts like: “*Performative Verbs in English versus Vietnamese*” by Trần Ngọc Mỹ Chi (2002), “*An investigation into the syntactic and pragmatic features of Directives in English and Vietnamese*” by Nguyễn Thị Tố Nga (2002), “*A study on the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic features of commissives in English versus Vietnamese* “ by Lê Văn Bá (2005).

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Speech Act Theory

The speech act theory was initiated by the Oxford philosopher John L. Austin, whose posthumous work *How to do things with words* (1965) had an enormous impact on linguistic philosophy, and thereby on linguistics, especially in its pragmatic variant. In his work, he presented a new picture of analyzing meaning; meaning is described in a relation among linguistic conventions correlated with words/ sentences. When the speaker says

something to the hearer, he/she does not describe or report some state of affairs, but performs an action.

Austin's thinking was further developed and systematized by the American philosopher John R. Searle. Speech acts are defined as "the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication". Furthermore, John Searle said that "All linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. The unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol, word, or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word, or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of a speech act."

2.2.1.1. Components of Speech Acts

The *locutionary act* is the utterance with a particular form and a more or less determinate meaning according to the rules of a given language. This term equally refers to the surface meaning of the utterance.

The *illocutionary act* is understood as some kind of intended message that a speaker assigns to the sentence that he utters. An illocutionary act makes clear this aspect of an utterance and is the further act that is performed in performing a locutionary act.

The *perlocutionary act* is quite different from the locutionary act and the illocutionary act. The perlocutionary act is an act performed by saying something. It is a speech act which gets someone to do or realize something following on from the illocutionary act. It is the bringing about of effects, both intentional or unintentional, on the audience by means of uttering a sentence.

2.2.1.2. Performatives

In spite of the fact that any particular illocutionary force may be effectively conveyed in a variety of ways, there is one typical form of utterance that expresses it directly and conventionally called the explicit performatives. In English, there exists a normal form of the explicit performatives as follows:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) S'

I hereby declare this bridge to be opened.

2.2.1.3. Explicit and Implicit Performatives

Explicit performatives are those which possess the following characteristics. They tend to begin with a verb in simple present tense and the subject of the verb is in the first person: *I order, I promise, I declare, I christen, I name, I advise* and so on.

Implicit performatives: Based on Austin's viewpoint, implicit performatives are ones without performative verbs. Besides, he also realized that implicit performatives do not always have an obvious explicit performatives understood.

I'll buy you a bunch of blue ribbon.

2.1.2.4. Classification of Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962), there are five types of speech acts as follows: a) Verdictives; b) Exercitives; c) Commissives; d) Behabitives; e) Expositives.

Searle argues that Austin's classifications "does not maintain a clear distinction between illocutionary verbs and acts, nor are the categories based on consistently applied principles". Therefore, he proposes five different classes of speech acts: a) Directives; b) Declarations; c) Representatives; d) Expressives; e) Commissives

**Table 2.1. The five general functions of speech acts
(following Searle 1979)**

Speech act type	Direction of fit	S = speaker; X = situation
Declarations	Words change the world	S causes X
Representatives	make words fit the world	S believes X
Expressives	make words fit the world	S feels X
Directives	make the world fit words	S wants X
Commissives	make the world fit words	S intends X

2.2.1.5. Indirect Speech Acts

According to Searle, direct speech acts are defined as utterances in which the propositional content (sentence meaning) of the utterance is consistent with what the speaker intends to accomplish (speaker meaning). For indirect speech acts, the relationship between sentence meaning and speaker meaning is not necessary to exist.

2.2.1.6. Felicity Conditions

For Austin, the felicity conditions are that the context and the roles of participants must be recognized by all parties; the action must be carried out completely, and the persons must have the right intentions.

For Searle, there is a general condition for all speech acts, that the hearer must hear and understand the language, and that the speaker must not be pretending or play-acting. He proposes four kinds of conditions including preparatory condition, propositional content condition, sincerity condition and essential condition. For *declarations*, the rules are that the speaker must believe that it is possible to carry out the action: they are performing the act in the hearer's best interests; they are sincere about wanting to do it and the words count as the act.

2.2.2. Cooperative Principles

According to Grice, there are four maxims included in this principle:

- *Maxim of quality*
- *Maxim of quantity*
- *Maxim of relevance*
- *Maxim of manner*

2.2.3. Politeness Principle

2.2.3.1. Concepts of Politeness

2.2.3.2. Maxims of Politeness by Geoffrey Leech

2.2.3.3. Politeness Theory by Brown and Levinson

2.2.4. Deixis

2.2.4.1. Person Deixis

2.2.4.2. Place Deixis

2.2.4.3. Time Deixis

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH METHODS

- Qualitative and quantitative method.
- Statistic and descriptive method.
- Comparative and contrastive method.

3.2. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

- ◆ Collecting data
- ◆ Making sample selection
- ◆ Classifying linguistic devices of declarations in diplomatic texts in English and Vietnamese
- ◆ Describing and analyzing each linguistic feature

- ◆ Drawing out similarities and differences of declarations in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics.
- ◆ Giving conclusion and suggesting a few implications.

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF THE DIDTS

4.1.1. Syntactic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English and Vietnamese.

4.1.1.1. Syntactic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English

Table 4.1: The Synthesis of the Commonly-Used Forms of Declarations in English Texts of Diplomacy

Order	Forms	Occurrence	Percentage(%)
1	declare	84	31.70
2	announce	4	1.50
3	proclaim	19	7.20
4	undertake	3	1.13
5	authorize	3	1.13
6	Affirm	4	1.50
7	we want	15	5.70
8	we must	12	4.50
9	we will + bare-inf	91	34.50
10	we shall + bare-inf	17	6.42
11	we are going to + bare-inf	4	1.50
12	I am determined + to-inf	7	2.60
13	We are eager + to-inf	2	0.75
		265	100%

Pattern 1:

We + will + bare-inf

- (1) As long as he remains in power, as long as your nation is ruled by an indicted war criminal, *we will provide no support for the reconstruction of Serbia*. But *we are to ready to provide humanitarian aid, and to help to build a better future for Serbia, too*, when its government presents tolerance and freedom, not repression and terror.

Pattern 2:

S(we) + aux (will) + V + no + Noun + Prep. Phrase

Table 4.2: The Syntactic Patterns Used with “Declare”

No	Syntactic Patterns	Occurrence	%
1	We + solemnly + declare + Noun Clause	18	21.42
2	I + declare + Noun Phrase + Adj	2	2.38
3	I am now pleased + to declare + NP+ Adj	2	2.38
4	I would like + to declare + Noun Phrase + Adj	1	1.19
5	I now have the honour + formally declare + Adj+ Noun	1	1.19
6	It's my pleasant duty + to declare + NP+ Adj	1	1.19
7	S + is hereby declared + to-inf	3	3.57
8	S + declare + Noun Phrase + to-inf	2	2.38
9	S(proper name) + declare + Noun Clause	35	41.67
10	S(singular) + is hereby formally + declared	2	2.38
11	We + do hereby + declare + (solemnly)+ Noun Clause/NP	8	9.52
12	We + hereby declare + Noun + to-inf	4	4.77
13	We + declare publicly + Noun Clause	2	2.39
14	We + do solemnly + declare + Noun Clause/ N. P	3	3.57
	Total:	84	100%

From the table 4.2, it can be seen that there are fourteen syntactic Patterns employed to give the declarations in the English texts of diplomacy.

Pattern 3:

We + solemnly + declare + Noun Clause

- (2) *We*, in the name of the people of Lower Canada, adoring the decree of the divine providence who allows us to overthrow the government which has ignored the reason for which it was created, and allows us to choose the form of government most likely to establish justice, to ensure domestic peace, to provide for common defense, to promote the common good, and to guarantee to us and our posterity the benefits of civil and religious Liberty, **SOLEMNLY DECLARE** *that* beginning to this day, the People of Lower Canada is EXONERATED from any allegiance to Great Britain, and that all political connections between this power and Lower Canada ceases as of this day.

Pattern 4:

I + declare + Noun Phrase + Adj

- (3) While thanking you for your participation, *I declare this conference open* and wish you all a fruitful work.

Pattern 5:

I am now pleased + to declare + NP + Adj

- (4) I am now pleased *to declare this Conference open*.

Pattern 6:

I would like + to declare + Noun Phrase + Adj

- (5) *I would like to declare the seminar open* and wish all participants a productive and rewarding day.

Pattern 7:

I now have the honour + to formally declare + Adj + Noun

- (6) I now have the honor *to formally declare open ASEM 5*.

Pattern 8:

It's my pleasant duty now + to declare + Noun Phrase + Adj

- (7) It is my pleasant duty now *to declare this conference open*.

Pattern 9:

S + is hereby declared + to-inf

- (8) Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that war be and the same *is hereby declared to exist* between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories.

Pattern 10:

S (we) + declare + Noun Phrase + to-inf

- (9) *We declare our intention to take all steps necessary* to facilitate full membership in the European Union as soon as feasible and implement the reforms required for European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

Pattern 11:

S(proper name) + declare + Noun Clause

- (10) The United States of America and the Russian Federation *declares* that we will respect the essential values of democracy, human rights, free speech and free media, tolerance, the rule of law and economic opportunity.

Pattern 12:

S(singular) + is hereby formally + declared

(11) Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and House of the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that *the state of war between the United States and the Imperial government of Japan*, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, *is hereby formally declared*.

This syntactic construction becomes more detailed in this diagram.

S + be + hereby + formally + declared (p.p)

Pattern 13:

We + do hereby + declare + solemnly + Noun Clause

(12) And having as witness to the rectitude of our intentions the Supreme Judge of the Universe, and under the protection of our Powerful and Humanitarian Nation, the United States of America, we *do hereby proclaim and declare solemnly* in the name of the people of these Philippine Islands *that they are and have the right to be free and independent; that they have ceased to have allegiance to the Crown of Spain*.

Pattern 14:

We + hereby declare + Noun + to-inf

(13) *We*, the democratically elected leaders of our people, *hereby declare Kosovo to be* an independent and sovereign state.

Pattern 15:

We + declare publicly + Noun Clause

(14) *We declare publicly* that all states are entitled to rely upon this declaration, and appeal to them to extend to us their support and friendship.

Pattern 16:

We + do solemnly + declare + Noun Clause

4.1.1.2. Syntactic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in Vietnamese

Table 4.3: The Synthesis of the Commonly used Forms of Declarations in Vietnamese Texts of Diplomacy

Order	Forms	Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1	Tôi xin (long trọng) tuyên bố	17	8.42
2	Tôi cho rằng	5	2.47
3	Chúng tôi tuyên bố	5	2.47
4	Chúng tôi trình trọng tuyên bố	3	1.48
5	Chúng tôi/ Chúng ta nhấn mạnh	17	8.42
6	Chúng tôi nhất trí	7	3.47
7	Chúng tôi ủng hộ	21	10.40
8	Chúng tôi đồng ý	4	1.98
9	Chúng tôi ghi nhận	4	1.98
10	Chúng tôi khẳng định	19	9.40
11	Chúng tôi tái khẳng định	21	10.40
12	Chúng tôi nhất quán ủng hộ	8	3.96
13	Chúng tôi sẽ	29	14.35
14	Chúng tôi phải	7	3.47
15	Việt Nam kiên trì	8	3.96
16	Việt Nam luôn ủng hộ	27	13.37
	Total:	202	100%

Pattern 1:

Tôi + adv (long trọng/trân trọng) + Vp (tuyên bố) + V

(15) Tôi *xin tuyên bố bề mặt* Đại hội thi đua yêu nước toàn quốc lần thứ VII.

Pattern 2:

Tôi cho rằng + Noun Clause

(16) *Tôi cho rằng* Hội nghị của chúng ta nên tập trung xem xét một số vấn đề quan trọng sau:

Thứ nhất, cần tăng cường hợp tác để đảm bảo an ninh năng lượng cho ASEAN trong bối cảnh tiêu thụ năng lượng của ASEAN tiếp tục tăng cao để đáp ứng nhu cầu phục hồi và phát triển cũng như yêu cầu về ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu, trong bối cảnh giá các loại nhiên liệu biến động khó lường và các nguồn cung cấp ngày càng thu hẹp.

Thứ hai, việc ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu, đi đôi với việc sử dụng năng lượng có hiệu quả, phải là một trong các ưu tiên hàng đầu của chúng ta trong thời gian tới.

Pattern 3:

S (Chúng tôi) + Vp (tuyên bố) + V (thoát ly hẳn/xóa bỏ hết/xóa bỏ tất cả) + NP

Pattern 4:

S (Chúng tôi) + adv (trịnh trọng) + Vp (tuyên bố) + V

(17) *Chúng tôi*, Chính phủ lâm thời của nước Việt Nam Dân chủ Cộng hòa, *trịnh trọng tuyên bố với thế giới rằng: Nước Việt Nam được quyền hưởng Tự do, Độc lập, và sự thật đã trở thành một nước Tự do - Độc lập.*

S (chúng tôi) + adv (trịnh trọng) + Vp (tuyên bố) + IO (với thế giới) + D.O (that-clause)

Pattern 5:

S (Chúng tôi/ Chúng ta) + V (nhấn mạnh) + NP + Prep. Phrase

(18) Chúng ta *nhấn mạnh* sự cần thiết phải xây dựng chiến lược và kế hoạch trong quan hệ với các bên đối thoại thông qua các khuôn khổ ASEAN +1 một cách toàn diện, nhằm làm những quan hệ đối tác này ngày càng thực chất hơn.

Pattern 6:

S (Chúng tôi/ Chúng ta) + aux (need) + V + Prep. Phrase

Pattern 7:

S (Việt Nam) + Adv of frequency + V + Noun Phrase

(19) Chúng tôi *khẳng định lại quyết tâm đẩy mạnh* hành động hướng tới mục tiêu hình thành Cộng đồng ASEAN vào năm 2015.

Pattern 8:

S (chúng ta) + V (khẳng định lại) + Noun phrase + to-inf phrase (Cụm động từ)

Pattern 9 :

S (Chúng tôi) + aux (will/shall/ must) + be + P.P + Prep. Phrase

4.1.2 Similarities and Differences of Syntactic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English and Vietnamese.

4.1.2.1. Similarities

Firstly, the linguistic elements for realisation of the declarative speech acts are that in the two languages “We” and “I” in English as well as “Chúng tôi/Chúng ta” or “Tôi” as subjects are employed to express the declarations in the texts of diplomacy in English and Vietnamese. Next, the explicit performative verb mainly used to express the declarations in the two languages is “declare” in

English and “tuyên bố” in Vietnamese, which are always conjugated in the present tense.

Secondly, with a view to achieving the most efficient results, the two languages contain implicit performative verbs in expressing the declarations in the texts of diplomacy. It means that not all declarations in the texts of diplomacy contain the markers of declarative speech acts like “ We declare” , “I declare”, “Chúng tôi trình trọng tuyên bố”, “Tôi tuyên bố”.

Thirdly, in both languages, the adverbs “hereby”, “solemnly” and “formally” frequently occur in giving the declarations in the texts of diplomacy, especially in the declarations of war and declarations of independence. The purpose of using these adverbs is to enhance the formality and seriousness of what is going to be declared.

Fourthly, the modal verbs also occur with high frequency in English as well as Vietnamese so as to state the actions to be done in the future.

Last but not least, apart from the first person subjects like “we/I” in English and “ Tôi/ Chúng tôi” in Vietnamese are normally applied to give the declarations, other subjects functioning as the first person ones such as “Việt Nam”, “Chính phủ”, “Lãnh đạo Bộ”, “the United States”, “the Government” and so on are also used in the diplomatic texts in both languages.

4.1.2.2. Differences

Firstly, the syntactic Patterns employed to give the declarations in the English texts of diplomacy are much more abundant than those in Vietnamese. In addition, the emphatic form with the Pattern “S (plural) + do + hereby declare + O” in the

English texts are frequently used whereas the emphatic forms seldom occur in the Vietnamese ones.

Secondly, the passive forms for the declarations in the English texts of diplomacy are much more common than those for the declarations in the Vietnamese texts of diplomacy.

Last but not least, the subject “we” in the English texts of diplomacy occur more frequently than the word with the same meaning in the Vietnamese texts of diplomacy.

4.2. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE DECLARATIONS IN DIPLOMATIC TEXTS

4.2.1. Semantic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English and Vietnamese

4.2.1.1. Semantic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English

(25) We *will starve terrorists of funding*, turn them one against another, drive them from the place to place, until there is no refuge or no rest. And we will pursue nations that provide aid or safe haven to terrorism. Every nation, in every region, now has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbour or support terrorism will be regarded by the United Nations as a hostile regime.

4.2.1.2. Semantic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in Vietnamese

4.2.2. Similarities and Differences of Semantic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English and Vietnamese.

4.2.2.1. Similarities

Firstly, the declarations cover most of the aspects in English

as well as in Vietnamese.

Secondly, in term of semantic representation, the word and phrases employed in the texts of diplomacy in the two languages are simple and clear enough, so the hearers find it easy to clarify the purposes of the declarations.

Thirdly, in both English and Vietnamese, not all aspects of diplomacy resort to the explicit performative verbs to express the declarations.

The last similarity between the declarations in the English texts of diplomacy and the Vietnamese texts of diplomacy is that the passive voice is used to make an emphasis for the topics that the speakers want to focus on.

4.2.2.2. Differences

From the examples already analyzed, it can be seen that the subject “we” in English occurs more frequently than its semantic equivalent “Chúng tôi/Chúng ta” in Vietnamese.

The adverbs in the declarations in the English texts of diplomacy are placed in different positions in the sentences. In spite of this, the semantic meaning does not cause any changes. On the contrary, if the adverbs in the sentences in Vietnamese are put in different places like in English, it will become unacceptable.

4.3. PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF THE DIDTs

4.3.1. Pragmatic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English and Vietnamese.

4.3.1.1. Pragmatic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English

(20) *Our war on terror begins with Al Qaeda*, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated.....

.....*We will direct* every resource of our command, every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence, and every necessary weapon of war to the disruption and to the defeat of the global terror network.

4.3.1.2. Pragmatic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in Vietnamese

(21) Bởi thế cho nên, *chúng tôi*, lâm thời Chính phủ của nước Việt Nam mới, đại biểu cho toàn dân Việt Nam, *tuyên bố thoát ly hẳn quan hệ thực dân với Pháp, xóa bỏ hết những hiệp ước mà Pháp đã ký về nước Việt Nam, xóa bỏ tất cả mọi đặc quyền của Pháp trên đất nước Việt Nam.*

Vì những lẽ trên, chúng tôi, chính phủ lâm thời của nước Việt Nam Dân chủ Cộng hòa, *trịnh trọng tuyên bố với thế giới rằng:*

Nước Việt Nam có quyền hưởng tự do và độc lập, và sự thật đã thành một nước tự do độc lập. Toàn thể dân tộc Việt Nam quyết đem tất cả tinh thần và lực lượng, tính mạng và của cải để giữ vững quyền tự do, độc lập ấy.

4.3.2. Similarities and Differences of Pragmatic Features of the Declarations in Diplomatic Texts in English and Vietnamese.

4.3.2.1. Similarities

Firstly, all of the people who give the declarations in all of the above-mentioned texts of diplomacy in English as well as in Vietnamese are the leaders of the countries in the world and have the authority or power to give the declarations.

Secondly, in the two languages, the declarations are uttered by the leaders of the countries in the globe in different aspects really

bring about the new situations and changes for certain countries in certain fields.

Last but not least, all of the declarations in the diplomatic texts in English and Vietnamese require high formality and seem to make known publicly. In addition, the declarations not only cause people to know what they should think but also make them act accordingly.

4.3.2.2. Differences

It can be seen that except for common ways of expression of the declarations like “*I declare*”, “*We declare*” and so on, the declarations are expressed in different ways so as to show the politeness. However, the politeness markers in the English texts of diplomacy are rather different from those in the Vietnamese texts of diplomacy.

In English, the common expressions like *I am now pleased + to declare*, *I would like + to declare*, *I now have the honour + formally declare*, *It's my pleasant duty + to declare* or *I am glad to announce* are employed so as to present politeness in giving the declarations.

In contrast, in Vietnamese, in order to express politeness in declaring something, the word *xin* together with the common adverbs like “*long trọng*”, “*trịnh trọng*” or “*trân trọng*” is supplemented in the texts of diplomacy.

Table 4.4: Summary of Polite Markers in the Declarations in English and Vietnamese

Languages Representations of politeness	English	Vietnamese
Softening the act/ reducing the force	-Polite expressions: + <i>I am now pleased + to declare</i> + <i>I would like + to declare</i> + <i>I now have the honour + formally declare</i> + <i>It's my pleasant duty + to declare</i> + <i>I am glad to announce</i>	Polite expressions: + <i>Tôi xin tuyên bố</i> + <i>Tôi trình trọng tuyên bố</i> + <i>Tôi trân trọng tuyên bố</i> + <i>Tôi xin long trọng tuyên bố</i>

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

In syntax, in order to express the declarations in English as well as in Vietnamese, a variety of syntactic Patterns are employed not only with explicit performatives like *declare*, *proclaim*, *announce* but also with implicit performatives. If the performative verbs are employed, they must be in the present simple tenses and their subjects must be in the first person (singular or plural). The adverbs like “*hereby*”, “*solemnly*”, “*formally*” in English and “*nay*”, “*long trọng*”, “*chính thức*” in Vietnamese are often present in the

declarations of the texts of diplomacy in both languages. Next, the modal verbs like *We will*, *We must*, *Chúng ta sẽ*, *Chúng ta phải*, *Chúng ta cần* are also employed to express the declarations in the texts of diplomacy in the two languages. Both active voice and passive voice are used to express the declarations in the syntactic Patterns of the texts of diplomacy in English and in Vietnamese.

In terms of semantic features, the words and phrases in the declarations in the texts of diplomacy are clear and easy to understand in order that the hearers can interpret what contents the declarations contain and they can carry out after that.

In pragmatic aspects, the texts of diplomacy in English as well as in Vietnamese employ the declarations in most aspects such as declaring war, declaring the ending of war, declaring the opening or the closing of a meeting, declaring independence and so on. Not anyone is able to declare something to make any changes for certain fields of the society except for those who have the authority or power. What's more, in order to achieve the most efficient results between the interlocutors, the markers in English like *I am now pleased + to declare*, *I would like + to declare*, *I now have the honour + formally declare*, *It's my pleasant duty + to declare* or *I am glad to announce* and in Vietnamese like “*xin*” “*long trọng*”, “*trịnh trọng*” or “*trân trọng*” are supplemented to create the politeness in communication.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

Apart from the fact that I have learnt so much useful and interesting knowledge through the process of doing research on this thesis. I also hope that the discoveries of the linguistic features of the declarations in the texts of diplomacy will be of great benefits not

only for teaching and learning English in specialized classes but also for those who are interested in doing the translations.

5.3. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

As far as I am aware, the declarations cover in most aspects of the society. However, this research only pays much attention to the declarations in several common and clear-cut contexts such as declaring war, declaring the ending of war, declaring independence, and others in socio-economic respects. Furthermore, the conditions of space and time, reference books, material are also the difficult elements for the researcher to provide more efficient and more intensive focus on the declarative speech acts. Thus, mistakes and shortcoming in the process of doing the research are inevitable.

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES

In this thesis, a big concentration on the three linguistic aspects of the declarations in the texts of diplomacy in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics has been made. To my knowledge, the following points should be taken into considerations for further researches.

- Lexical features of the declarations in the texts of diplomacy.
- Stylistic features of the declarations in the texts of diplomacy.
- Cultural features of the declarations in the texts of diplomacy.