

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO STRUCTURAL AND
FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF JUDGEMENT
EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE
CONVERSATIONS**

Field: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

In modern time, conversations between human beings have been more complex, especially when expressing opinions in conversations. If people come from different countries, they will find it difficult to express their opinions because of some problems such as experience and knowledge of linguistics structures, etc. In fact, it is not enough to give your opinion and end up with the question “How about you?”. You have to learn how properly to agree or disagree with another person’s opinion, how to give judgement to the others or how to create a healthy and enjoyable conflict of viewpoints. Indeed, you have to “battle with words”.

In conversations, people sometimes give judgement to the others or to some topics. Judgement is a complex term. Judgement expressions have strong effect to participants in conversations. They can encourage the others to continue their opinions. They can also ask the others to stop their opinions.

Because of the reasons above, I choose to do research on the topic “**An investigation into Structural and Functional Features of Judgement Expressions in English and Vietnamese Conversations**”. This thesis is carried out with the hope that the research will help English learners and Vietnamese learners who really wish to exchange opinions with others in English and Vietnamese as foreign languages use judgement expressions effectively in conversations.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

The study is carried out with the aims to investigate the structural and functional features of judgement expressions in English and Vietnamese conversations in order to increase knowledge and effective use of these types of expressions for English and Vietnamese learners.

1.2.2. Objectives

- To investigate the structural and functional features of judgement expressions in English and Vietnamese conversations.
- To contrast and analyse the features mentioned above to clarify between English and Vietnamese conversations.
- To suggest some implications for the teaching and learning of conversations in English and Vietnamese as foreign languages.

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How are judgement expressions used in English and Vietnamese conversations?
2. What are the similarities and differences in the structural and functional features of JEs in English and Vietnamese conversations?
3. How are the results of this research applied to language studies?

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This study consists of five chapters:

Chapter 1: The introduction.

Chapter 2: Previous studies and theoretical background.

Chapter 3: Methods and procedures of the study.

Chapter 4: Findings and discussion.

Chapter 5: The conclusions and implications of the study.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. PREVIOUS STUDIES

There has been a great deal of researchers on conversation in general. However, there have so far been just a limited number of studies concentrating upon giving judgement in conversations, both in English and Vietnamese. The authors only focused on some issues related to giving judgement:

- + Gavin Bantock [106] with “Battling with Words”
- + Nguyễn Quang [91] with “Cách thức diễn đạt trong tiếng Anh”
- + Lê Thị Thu Hoa [6] with “Cấu trúc ngữ nghĩa của động từ nói năng nhóm “khen”, “tặng”, “chê”
- + Nguyễn Thị Hoàng Yến [11] with “Hành vi chê với biểu thức, phát ngôn và tham thoại tiếp nhận chê”
- + Nguyễn Thị Hồng Gấm [48] with “The Semantics and Pragmatics Features of Compliments in English and Vietnamese
- + Phạm Đình Tường [55] with “The semantic and pragmatic features of Criticisms in English and Vietnamese”
- + Lê Thị Băng Tâm [39] with “The Semantic and Pragmatic Features of Negative Comments in English and Vietnamese”

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Discourse

2.2.1.1. Discourse and Discourse Analysis

a. Discourse

b. Discourse Analysis

2.2.1.2. Features of Discourse

2.2.1.3. Spoken and Written Discourse

2.2.2. Conversation as a Discourse Type

2.2.2.1. The Concept of Conversation

To be suitable for the aim of my study, I pay much more attention to the definition by Finegan et.al [30] *Conversation can be viewed as a series of speech acts – greetings, enquiries, congratulations, comments, invitations, requests, ...To accomplish the work of these speech acts, some organization is essential: we take turns to speak, answer questions, mark the beginning and end of conversation, and make corrections when they are needed.*”

2.2.2.2 Features of Conversation

2.2.2.3. Organization of Conversation

a. Turn-taking

a.1. Turn

a.2. Turn-taking

b. Adjacency Pairs

c. Three-part Exchange

2.2.2.4. Co-operative Principle

2.2.3. Speech Acts Theory

2.2.3.1. Speech Acts

2.2.3.2. Felicity Conditions

2.2.3.3. Speech Act Classification

a. Austin's Classification

In the book "How to do things with words", Austin classified speech acts into five categories: verdictives, exercitives, commissives, expositives and behabitives.

b. Searle's Classification

On the basis of the felicity conditions for different speech acts, Searle [61] came up with the taxonomy of speech act types: representatives or assertive, directives, commissives, expressives, declaratives.

2.2.3.4. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

2.2.3.5. Judgement as Viewed from Speech Acts

a. Definition of Judgement

There are a lot of definitions of *judgement*. However, to conduct this study, I focus on the following ones:

- *Judgement is an opinion formed by judging something.*[23]

(Judgement là một ý kiến được hình thành qua việc phán đoán/ đánh giá một người hay một sự vật, hiện tượng)

- *Judgement is the act of judging or assessing a person or situation or event.* [23]

(Judgement là hành vi phán đoán hay đánh giá một người hoặc một sự kiện, một tình huống)

- *Judgement is an opinion about something, often based on careful thought.* [23]

(Judgement là một quan điểm/ ý kiến về một người hay một sự vật hiện tượng nào đó dựa trên sự suy xét kỹ lưỡng)

b. Judgement as Viewed from Speech Acts

From the two ways of speech acts classification of Searle and Austin and the definitions of judgement, it can be seen that judgement belongs to Behabitives and Verdictives according to Austin's classification and it belongs to Expressives according to Searle's classification.

Within my thesis, I focus on judgement as the way of forming opinions which can include various communicative functions such as criticizing, complimenting, estimating, approving and disapproving opinions.

CHAPTER 3 METHOD AND PROCEDURE

3.1. METHODS OF THE STUDY

3.2. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.3. SAMPLING

3.4. DATA COLLECTION

3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

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CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. THE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF JUDGEMENT EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE CONVERSATIONS

[2 [85]

4.1.1. JEs with Openings

4.1.1.1. In English

Some of JEs begin with openings containing the verb “judge”, “think”, “feel” or containing the noun “judgement”, etc. For example:

(4.1) *In my judgement, the plan is ill-conceived.* [109]

(4.3) *To judge by past experience, he will be late.* [109]

From the data collected, we find that openings for judgement in conversations are in the form of words, phrases or clauses:

+ Words: *Apparently, Surely, Clearly, etc.*

+ Preposition phrases: *In my judgement...; From my point of view...; To my mind...; On the evidence of...,...; etc.*

+ Verb phrases: *Judging from...; To judge by past experience...; etc.*

+ Clauses:

- S + V (*judge, find, think, etc.*)

- S + (ADV) + V (*think, judge, believe, feel, etc.*) + THAT

- AS/ AS FAR AS + S + V (*judge, can judge, be concerned, see, etc.*)

- IT IS (NOT) + ADJ + (...) + (THAT)

- S + BE + THAT

- IT + IS + P.P + THAT

4.1.1.2. In Vietnamese

In Vietnamese, some of JEs begin with openings containing the verbs “*đánh giá, phán đoán, xét, xét thấy, nhận xét, xét đoán, cho rằng, nghĩ rằng, cảm nhận rằng, cảm thấy rằng, chỉ trích*”, or containing the nouns “*ý kiến, sự đánh giá, cách nhìn*”. For example:

(4.11) Theo **phán đoán** của tôi, kế hoạch bị hiểu sai. [88]

(4.17) Tôi **thấy** con dâu thời nay sướng thiệt. [90]

From the data collection, we find that openings for judgement in Vietnamese may be in the form of phrases or in the form of clauses.

4.1.1.3. The reliability of JEs

JEs can be classified according to levels of reliability based on the openings.

a. JEs by feeling

When the Ss are not sure about their opinions, they often express them by feeling.

* In English:

“*I feel that...*”

“*I don't feel that...*”

“*I have a feeling that...*”

“*I sense that...*”

“*It's my feeling that...*”

“*I personally feel that...*”

* In Vietnamese:

“*Tôi cảm thấy...*”

“*Tôi không cảm thấy...*”

“*Tôi cảm giác rằng...*”

“*Tôi nghĩ bụng...*”

b. JEs by reason

Judgement by reason is based on thought or viewpoint. This way of judgement is stronger than judgement by feeling. However, it is not completely reliable but only expresses the Ss' self-confidence in their opinions. JEs by reason are often begun with the following openings:

* In English:

“I think that...”

“In my opinion...”

“In my judgement...”

“From my point of view...”

“It is my view/viewpoint that...”

etc.

* In Vietnamese:

“Tôi nghĩ rằng...”

“Tôi cho rằng...”

“Theo ý kiến của tôi...”

“Theo nhận xét của tôi...”

“Theo đánh giá của tôi...”

etc.

c. JEs by guessing and judging

This kind of JEs is based on careful observation or experience. JEs by guessing and judging can be found with some openings:

* In English:

“In my judgement...”

“I judge...”

“Judging from my experience...”

“To judge by past experience...”

etc.

* In Vietnamese:

“Tôi đoán rằng...”

“Tôi phán đoán rằng...”

“Tôi suy đoán rằng...”

“Theo suy đoán của tôi...”

“Theo phán đoán của tôi...”

etc.

d. JEs with objective evidence

Objective evidence helps the Ss express their opinions confidently. If they give judgement with objective evidence, they can increase the Hs' belief. The following kinds of openings are often used to express judgement:

* In English:

+ Disjuncts:

“Actually...”

“In fact...”

“Clearly...”

“Without doubt...”

etc.

+ Clauses:

“It's evident that...”

“It's clear that...”

“The plain truth is...”

“It is proved that...”

“There's no doubt that...”

* In Vietnamese:

“Theo khoa học chứng minh...”

“Theo thống kê mới nhất...”

“Người ta đã chứng minh rằng...”

“Rõ ràng là...”

“Sự thật hiển nhiên là...”

“Căn cứ vào...”

In short, the level of reliability of JEs expressed in English and Vietnamese conversations can be ranked in the chart (Figure 4.1).

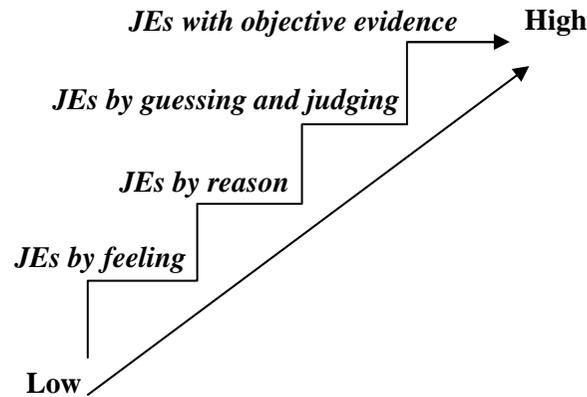


Figure 4.1. The level of reliability of JEs

4.1.2. JEs without Openings

4.1.2.1. In English

Although a lot of JEs are begun with openings, we find that most of JEs exist without openings with 195 cases occupying 78 percent. For examples:

(4.25) *You're no better than they are. Who are you to judge other people?* [109]

(4.28) *You always like to find fault with other people.* [109]

4.1.2.2. In Vietnamese

Like English, we find that most JEs in Vietnamese exist without openings.

For examples:

(4.34) *Cô bé ấy là người thẳng tính, nghĩ sao nói vậy.* [106]

(4.35) *Chúng mày thực là bất hiểu.* [102]

4.1.3. The Structural Features of JEs in English Conversations

4.1.3.1. JEs in Interrogatives

a. Yes-No Questions

For example:

(4.42) *Do you call this a business plan?* [110]

b. Wh-Questions

For example:

(4.44) *Who are you to judge other people?* [109]

c. Tag-Questions

For example:

(4.46) *The bride looks lovely, doesn't she?* [109]

4.1.3.2. JEs in Declaratives

a. Affirmative Statements

Affirmative statements are usually combined with intensifiers “*so, too, very, extremely, really, etc.*” and adjectives. The followings are some typical structures:

- S + Be + (Intensifier)/ (Adv) + Adj
- That + Be + (Intensifier)/ (Adv) + Adj
- It/ That + Be + (A/ An) + Adj + Noun
- S + V + Predicate
- S + Be/ Verb + Prepositional phrase
- S + Verb + Infinitive phrase
- Comparatives and Superlatives

b. Negative Statements

In English, negative form is indicated by “*not*”. This case has the following structures:

- S + Be + Not + Adj
- That + Be + Not + (A/ An)/ (The) + Adj

- S + Aux + Not + V (bare infinitive) + Obj

Sometimes, the speaker uses the negation word “not” before intensifiers as “*not very, not too, not so*” with structure:

- S + Be + Not + Intensifier + Adjectives

But the negative form is not always realized by the explicit “not” as in the example above. The speaker also uses some other forms such as “*no, none, nothing, no one, nobody, neither*” or “*scarcely, never, hardly, rarely, etc*”.

4.1.3.3. JEs in Imperatives

For examples:

(4.97) *Don't exaggerate!* [109]

(4.99) *Eve: Men are unchangeably selfish, through and through.*

Adam: Please try to be more reasonable! Your opinions are too inflexible. [109]

4.1.3.4. JEs in Exclamatives

The followings are some common structures:

- What + (A/ An) + (Adj/ Adv) + Noun!
- What + (A/ An) + (Adj/ Adv) + Noun + S + Verb!
- How + Adj!
- How + Adj/ Adv + S + V!

* **Short forms (Sentences in the forms of one word or a phrase):**

(4.115) *Rubbish!* [109]

(4.117) *An excellent idea!* [109]

4.1.4. The Structural Features of JEs in Vietnamese Conversations

4.1.4.1. Interrogatives

a. Tag questions

The tag questions can be indicated by the final particles “*à, chứ, hả, sao, nhi*” or the group with “*phải không, có phải không, có không ạ, được không, đúng không, phải thế chẳng*”, or the group with “*làm sao mà, ...sao mà... được, ...sao gọi là...*”.

For example:

(4.121) *Này cô ơi, cô đừng có cậy cô trẻ cô xinh. Bây giờ thì má hồng da trắng đấy, nhưng mà có được thế mãi không?*

[102]

b. Wh-questions

The structure of Wh-question in English:

Wh-question word + Auxiliary + S + Verb (Phrase)?

But in Vietnamese, this kind of question does not obey the same structure. For example:

(4.124) *Ông tưởng mình là ai mà nhận xét khó nghe như thế hả?*

[108]

(4.126) *Cái đời đàn bà chúng mày sao ngu thế?*

[95]

4.1.4.2. Declaratives

a. Affirmative Statements

They are usually combined with intensifiers “*hơi, quá, rất, thật, thật là, lắm, đến là, cực kỳ, etc*” and adjectives. For example:

(4.127) *Chị ấy tốt bụng nhưng cũng hơi khó tính.*

[102]

(4.131) *Cây chè vườn nhà này quý thật. Để nó đến sáu chục tuổi.*[102]

b. Negative Statements

Most of negative statements in Vietnamese are indicated by some negative words such as: *chưa, không, không ai, không việc gì, không nơi nào, đời nào, chẳng bao giờ, không thể nào, cũng như không, chẳng (ai) chịu nổi, chẳng, chả, nó, khó lòng mà, hiếm khi, etc.* For example:

(4.132) Anh **không** tinh chút nào. Cách tổng tiền của anh chỉ tổ để nó oán. [95]

(4.134) Đó **chẳng phải** là công việc đáng hoàng cho lắm. [89]

4.1.4.3. Imperatives

Imperatives can be realized in JEs with both affirmative and negative forms. For examples:

(4.137) *Đừng tự cho rằng mình là người giỏi nhất. Vô quyết dầy có móng tay nhọn!* [108]

(4.138) A: *Cô thật là bí ối!*

B: *Này! **Hãy suy nghĩ cẩn thận trước khi nhận xét người khác nhé!*** [108]

4.1.4.4. Exclamatives

Several exclamation words in Vietnamese are often used in JEs in daily conversations are: “*than ôi, gớm, tệ quá, chết thật, lạ, thật, quá, ghê, thể, biết bao, biết mấy, nhỉ, thay, thực là, trời ơi, lắm, etc.*” For examples:

(4.146) *Đàn bà **lắm chuyện!*** [102]

(4.152) *Chị ấy chu tất **quá!** Chả biết thế này là lưu khách hay đuổi khách.* [94]

4.2. THE FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF JUDGEMENT EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE CONVERSATIONS

4.2.1. Directness and Indirectness in JEs in English and Vietnamese Conversations

Among 250 JEs in English, we have sorted out 149 ones using directness, takes up 59.6%. The number of Vietnamese is 91 out of 250 JEs employing directness takes up 36.4%.

4.2.2. The Functional Features of JEs in English

4.2.2.1. Approving an opinion

Depending on the formality of situations, degrees of the speaker’s approval and so on, JEs vary in ways of expressing.

For example:

(4.169) A: *What do you eat for breakfast?*

B: *I eat sausages, bacon and fried eggs.*

A: *Oh, that's not very healthy. I have fruit juice and cereal.*

B: ***That's really good.*** [111]

(4.170) Jun: *To be truly Japanese, you have to be able to absorb new ideas from the west.*

Shin: ***What an extraordinary idea!*** [109]

4.2.2.2. Disapproving an opinion

People often have different opinions or ideas on a particular topic or different viewpoints in life. In conversations, instead of saying “*I don’t agree with you*” or “*I don’t think so*” to disapprove the others’ opinion, people can say in other ways. They can express their disapproval by giving judgement to the others.

For example:

(4.176) Tim: *Don’t talk to me about good manners!*

Thomas: *Really, Tim, you’re very difficult to persuade.*

Tim: *No matter what I say, you always object.*

Thomas: ***That’s just your way of thinking.*** [109]

With objective evidence, this kind of judgement can persuade the Hs change their personal negative viewpoint or realize their negative actions. But if it is only an argument without persuasion, the contradiction between the Ss and the Hs will increase.

4.2.2.3. Complimenting

Complimenting here is to show that you appreciate someone or something.

For example:

(4.183) A: *Do you have English class?*

B: *Yes, I have English class. It's very interesting.*

A: ***Your English is good.*** *Do you understand the teacher?*

B: *Well, yes, I understand. English is difficult, but I learn quickly.*

A: ***Well done!*** [112]

4.2.2.4. Criticizing

Depending on the situations, the levels of friendliness between the conversation partners or their state that people have quite a lot of ways to criticize someone or something.

For example:

(4.191) Tim: *What's the matter with my manners?*

Thomas: ***I'm going to give you my honest opinion. To begin with, you never say "Please" or "Thank you", whenever you want something or whenever anyone does anything for you.*** [109]

4.2.2.5. Estimating

In this kind of JEs, the S wants to express his/her attitude or view in estimating someone or something and also to express his/her guessing and judging based on personal experience or observation.

(4.202) *As far as I can judge, they are all to blame.* [116]

(4.203) *In my judgement, the plan is ill-conceived.* [118]

4.2.3. The Functional Features of JEs in Vietnamese

Like English, JEs in Vietnamese perform the following functions:

4.2.3.1 Approving an opinion

For example:

(4.205) A: *Bộ phim hay đấy chứ!*

B: ***Phải nói là tuyệt mới đúng!*** [108]

(4.206) Lan: *Thì ra Hà đã làm vỡ kính.*

Cúc: ***Không phải cậu ấy thì còn ai vào đây nữa?*** [108]

4.2.3.2. Disapproving an opinion

For example:

(4.207) Mẹ: *Nhà này vẫn là nhà của con mà.*

Con trai: ***Đấy là mẹ nghĩ thôi. Mọi người không ai nghĩ vậy cả.*** [106]

Sometimes, Vietnamese people express their disapproval ironically:

(4.209) A: *Bài văn của nó hay nhỉ.*

B: ***Thế mà cũng bảo là hay.*** [108]

4.2.3.3. Complimenting

In complimenting, Vietnamese people seem more indirect, lively and homourous.

For example:

(4.214) Hoa: Anh ấy đẹp chứ!

Phúc: Ủ! Vừa đẹp trai vừa giỏi chuyên môn. [102]

(4.221) A: Con gái bà Mai lấy chồng sướng thật.

B: Lấy được thằng Toàn là có phúc lắm đó! [108]

4.2.3.4. Criticizing

For example:

(4.227) Chẳng nói bác ắt cũng thừa biết đấy, bụng dạ đàn bà nhỏ như cái lỗ kim... [94]

Sometimes, to avoid criticizing strictly, Vietnamese people can use JEs with some words “*lắm, cho lắm, etc.*”.

(4.229) Đó chẳng phải là công việc đằng hoàng cho lắm. [89]

Surprisingly, Vietnamese people also criticize the others by ironic compliments as in the example below:

(4.230) Nghe đến câu đó, tôi rất **phục** cái **thủ đoạn** của mấy ông kỳ dịch làng ấy. Có lẽ họ **không thua** gì **những nhà chính trị** đại gia. [100]

4.2.3.5. Estimating

Estimating in JEs is based on observation and evidence:

For example:

(4.240) A: **Vậy thì cây này ít nhất cũng nửa thế kỷ tuổi thọ.**

B: **Hơn chứ. Năm nay bà ngoại hơn bảy mươi rồi. Nó lớn hơn má mình đúng một tuổi.** *Thỉnh thoảng bà ngoại mình vẫn gọi đùa nó như thật: "cây sầu riêng này là anh Hai của má."* [92]

(4.241) **Chắc lái buôn! Chắc mới "trúng quả"? "sộp" ra "sộp"!**
Trông cái "cà vạt" kia, lựa tư tưởng hẳn hoi, đúng là "xịn"! [98]

4.3. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF JEs IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE CONVERSATIONS

4.3.1. Similarities and Differences of Structural Features of JEs in English and Vietnamese Conversations

4.3.1.1. Similarities

In both English and Vietnamese, JEs can exist in many different forms of a sentence: interrogatives, declaratives, imperatives and exclamatives. It means that JEs is a common fact in both languages.

From the table 4.9 and 4.10 we can see the frequency of occurrences in English is almost similar to that in Vietnamese.

Besides, the result also shows that declarative structures in both English and Vietnamese have affirmative and negative statements.

Similarly, imperative structures in both languages also have affirmative and negative statements although they are rarely used.

4.3.1.2. Differences

In English, we can see JEs in the form of Yes/No questions, Wh-questions and Tag questions. In Vietnamese, JEs can be seen commonly in Tag questions and Wh-questions. However, in English, questions have a clear syntax while in Vietnamese it's difficult to recognize Tag questions and Wh-questions.

Also, in English the exclamatives have clear structures. Meanwhile, in Vietnamese the exclamatives don't have clear structures but they can be realized by some words such as “*than ôi, gớm, tệ quá, chết thật, lạ, thật, quá, ghê, thế, biết bao, biết mấy, nhi, thay, thực là, trời ơi, lắm, etc.*”.

4.3.2. Similarities and Differences of Functional Features of JEs in English and Vietnamese Conversations

4.3.2.1. Similarities

Firstly, JEs in both languages can be existed in many different functions such as approving an opinion, disapproving an opinion, complimenting, criticizing, estimating. It means that JEs is a common phenomenon in both languages.

Secondly, most of the functions above in both languages are seen to be similar.

Thirdly, the function as criticizing of JEs is the most typical in both English and Vietnamese.

4.3.2.2. Differences

JEs as estimating function are widely used more in Vietnamese than those in English.

Unlike English, JEs with the function of approving an opinion in Vietnamese can be seen in questions.

In English conversations the functions as approving an opinion, disapproving an opinion and criticizing are common while in Vietnamese conversations the functions as criticizing, complimenting and estimating are popular.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY

In order to carry out the study effectively, we have read a lot of theoretical materials relating to speech acts and other issues

concerning the research. After that, we designed an outline to specify the steps of the study.

As for the data collection is concerned, we relied mostly on the document review which consists of samples taken from English and Vietnamese dramas, short stories, novels, conversational books.

After the collection, we classified them into categories suitable to each part that have been designed in the outline and then we described, analysed and made a contrastive analysis to clarify the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese in the way of performing JEs. The problems under investigation have resulted in the findings which are summarized in the following section.

5.2. REVIEW OF THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

5.2.1. JEs with openings and without openings are realized and classified. From the data collected, we find that the openings are in the forms of words, phrases and clauses.

5.2.2. Basing on openings, we can realize and classify JEs according to the level of reliability. After analyzing, we rank them from low to high in the chart.

5.2.3. JEs are analysed in sentential structures: interrogatives, declaratives, imperatives and exclamatives and divided into subtypes for each sentential structure.

5.2.4. Through data collected, we realize directness and indirectness in JEs in both languages. However, because of the limitation of the study, we do not focus on this part.

5.2.5. In the next part, we focus on classifying and analyzing the functions of JEs in both languages such as: approving an opinion, disapproving an opinion, complimenting, criticizing and estimating.

5.2.6. Finally, we compare the structural and functional features of JEs in English and Vietnamese conversations.

5.3. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

5.3.1. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE LEARNERS

For the effective use of language and better communication with JEs, whatever linguistic forms and functions of JEs are learned, the learners should know the frequent ways used in JEs.

So learners should know the purpose when they use JEs so that they can choose one of the most appropriate sentential structures or functions to get communicative purpose effectively.

5.3.2. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE TEACHERS

Firstly, in teaching English, teachers also use JEs a lot. So teachers should give judgement to their students in appropriate ways so that students can acquire them positively.

Secondly, teacher should create more opportunities for the learners to practice JEs in conversations. So teachers need to create a teaching environment with a lot of real life situations so that learners can practice using JEs.

In order to encourage students to practice speaking, teacher should be sociable and sympathized with Ss' mistakes. Teachers have to make them feel comfortable to express their ideas, to speak what they think, either right or wrong. And especially, teachers should give their judgement by complimenting or approving the students' opinions a lot so that students feel more self-confident.

Thirdly, teachers should help the learners use JEs effectively by showing the sentential structures as well as functions used for JEs. In addition, teachers can help students select the most appropriate JEs in order to communicate effectively.

5.4. LIMITATIONS

Firstly, the research was limited to structural and functional features of JEs in English and Vietnamese conversations.

Secondly, the source of data for the analysis was mainly collected from English and Vietnamese conversational books, short stories, dramas, novels and films.

Thirdly, JEs outnumber what we have found. However, we cannot select, classify and analyze all of them due to the lack of time, materials.

Next, direct and indirect JEs are mentioned in this study but they are not perfect.

Finally, although cultural and social factors have noticeable effects on the ways of performing JEs in both languages, the study does not focus on them.

5.5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES

From the limitations mentioned above, we find it necessary to make some suggestions for further studies on the following issues:

1. Positive and negative meaning features of JEs in everyday conversations.
2. Explicit and Implicit JEs in English and Vietnamese.
3. A study on factors affecting to JEs in English and Vietnamese.
4. A study on JEs in law.
5. A study on giving judgement for a topic.