

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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**AN INVESTIGATION
INTO STYLISTIC FEATURES
OF SPECIAL OCCASION SPEECHES
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

**M.A THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(A SUMMARY)**

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Chapter1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Thousands of today's men and women are vitally interested in becoming better able to organize and present ideas in special occasions.

Having a good idea or something important to say is not enough. People wish their messages to get across to the intended recipient(s) attractively and effectively. Actually, we meet a lot of difficulties as dealing with professional genres such as science reports, medicine reports, finance reports, newspapers, sport commentaries, politics speeches.... However, rare researches concerning genre-based approach have been done to satisfy the so-called practical application. There are so many factors making a persuasive speech: the topic, the audience, the speaking occasion, the nature and purpose of the occasion, the speakers' rehearsing, the abilities to managing speech anxiety, the combination of verbal and body languages, etc,Certainly, the ideas in the speech are great and inspiring ones. We must also consider the power of style. It is important in speechmaking precisely because of the inevitable effect of good style in improving the ideas of a speech.

In this research we do study on stylistic features of the Special Occasion Speech by the US and Vietnamese Presidents. Studying stylistic features in such political speeches is expected to be a very serious task. So we are early advised to examine the preponderance of some stylistic devices as repetition, enumeration, parallel construction, and inversion in term of syntactical expressive means. Later on, the research is deeply carried out basing on the comparison

between these stylistic devices in English and Vietnamese. And finally, the research is hoped to be theoretical and practical value for Vietnamese learners in making and giving speeches.

1.2. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY

To some extent, an investigation into stylistic features of special occasion speeches by the US and Vietnamese Presidents will be a contribution to the knowledge of stylistic features in general and of stylistic features in special occasion speeches in particular. Accordingly, repetition, enumeration, parallel construction and inversion play the roles of strategies that can enable both readers and listeners to receive the messages easily and effectively. The findings of the research are hoped to provide Vietnamese learners with precious comprehension of messages that the US Presidents and that of the Vietnamese Presidents wish to transfer through these stylistic devices in their speeches.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. Aims

The study aims at investigating stylistic features of Special Occasion Speeches by the US Presidents and Vietnamese Presidents and providing language users with stylistics knowledge to master the use of these languages.

1.3.2. Objectives

The study tries to achieve the following objectives:

- Investigating stylistic features of the prominent stylistic devices, and the frequencies of occurrence of stylistic devices in Special Occasion Speeches by the US and Vietnamese Presidents.

- Discovering the similarities and differences between some stylistic devices of Special Occasion Speeches addressed by the US and Vietnamese Presidents.

- Suggesting some implication for teachers and learners of English language, especially for those who wish to write speeches effectively.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study will seek the answers to the following questions:

1) What are stylistic features of some prominent stylistic devices in Special Occasion Speeches addressed by the US and Vietnamese Presidents?

2) What are the differences and similarities in stylistic features in these speeches?

3) What are the applications in teaching and learning English of the research?

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is confined to the stylistic features of the prominent devices (*repetition, enumeration, parallelism, and inversion*) in 56 Inaugural Speeches and 14 special occasion speeches by 44 US Presidents (from 1789 to 2009), and the equal speeches by our Nguyen Tan Dung, Phan Van Khai, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Pham Hung, Pham Van Dong.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The study consists of five parts as follows:

Chapter 1 *Introduction*

Chapter 2 *Literature Review and Theoretical Background*

Chapter 3 *Method and Procedure*

Chapter 4 *Findings and Discussion*

Chapter 5 *Conclusions*

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. GENERAL VIEWS OF SPECIAL OCCASION SPEECHES

2.1.1. Notions of Speeches and Special Occasion Speeches

2.1.2. Features of Special Occasion Speeches

2.1.3. Aims of Special Occasion Speeches

2.2. REVIEW OF PRIOR STUDIES

2.2.1 Style and Stylistics

The study of style and stylistics has been done much in the world so far by many linguists such as: Buffon, Darbyshire, Enkvist, J. Middleton Murry, L. Bloomfield, Benedetto Croce, Roland Barthes, Michael Riffatere, Archibald A. Hill focus on English stylistics. They not only present an overview of English stylistics but also categorize English style. Based on the main purpose of the study, some definitions are listed to give readers a general view of style and stylistics.

Stylistics or general stylistics can be used as a cover term for the analysis of non-literary varieties of language, or registers . Because of this broad scope stylistics comes close to work done in sociolinguistics. Indeed, there is now a subject sociostylistics which studies, for instance, the language of writers considered as social groups ; or fashions in language.

There are too many and too heterogeneous definitions of style to fall under one more or less satisfactory unified notion. Undoubtedly all these diversities in the understanding of the word “style” stem from its ambiguity. But still all these various definitions

leave an impression that they all have something in common. Galperin denotes that:

“Style is a set of characteristics by which we distinguish one author from another or members of one subclass from members of other subclasses, all of which are member of the same general class”[6].

Therefore, stylistics’ features analysis answers the question what are these set of characteristics typical of a writer or of a subclass of the literary language. And what we here call individual style, as Galperin says,

“Individual style is a unique combination of language units, expressive means, and stylistic devices peculiar to a given writer, which makes that writer’s works or even utterances easily recognizable”

And he defined style of language *“is a system of co-ordinated, interrelated and inter-conditioned language means intended to fulfill a specific function of communication and aiming at a definite effect”* [6]

2.2.2 The Study on the Comparison of English and Vietnamese Stylistic Features in Political Speeches.

There are not many studies make comparison between English and Vietnamese on stylistic features in political speeches. In Vietnam, there are some studies about stylistic devices and political speeches such as:

Nguyen Thi Dieu Tram [12], in “An investigation into lexical stylistic devices in “Vanity Fair” by William Makepeace Thackeray”, investigated into the Metaphor and Irony in the novel Vanity Fair and

highlight the artistic merits of the novel as well as Thackeray’s unique style.

Ngo Thi Thanh Mai [8] studied some discourse features of political speeches in English and Vietnamese. The master candidate pointed out the similarities and differences of some discourse features of political speeches in English and Vietnamese.

Especially, there are few studies on investigating stylistic features in political speeches. I hope that this thesis “**An investigation into stylistic features of special occasion speeches in English and Vietnamese**” will contribute a minor part to fulfill the overall picture of this field.

2.3 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.3.1. Stylistic Devices (Rhetoric)

Stylistic Devices (Rhetoric) is a branch of general linguistics which is regarded as a language science. It deals with the result of the act of communication. It means that Rhetoric takes into consideration the “output of the act of communication”. The most frequent definition of rhetoric is one defined as the ability to write clearly, correctly and in a manner calculated to interest the readers .

In many spheres of life, persuasive communication is popular, for example, counseling, cajoling, and even deceiving. It is a vital mode of discourse in business, politics, and negotiation. Even so, certain cultures within the nonliterate world have been particularly known for their eloquence.

2.3.2. Functions of Stylistic Devices

The function of stylistic devices is most comprehensively explained by V. M. Zirmunsky: “The justification of and the sense of each device lies in the wholeness of the artistic impression which the

work of art as a self-contained thing produces on us. Each separate aesthetic fact, each poetical device finds its place in the system, the sounds and sense of the words, the syntactical structures, the scheme of the plot, the compositional purport- all in equal degree express this wholeness and find justification.” [25]

And Madison gives the notion of basic function of rhetoric as follows:

“The basic function of rhetoric is the use of words by human agents to form attitudes or to induce actions in other human agents.” He adds: *“for rhetoric as such is not rooted in any past condition of human society. It is rooted in the essential function of language itself, a function which is wholly realistic, and is continually born anew.”* [7]

Besides, Phan Thi Uyen Uyen investigated into some commonly used stylistic devices in advertising language in English and Vietnamese newspapers. [15]

The word “rhetorical” means using language well. “Device”, in this sense, according to William Shakespeare is anything fancifully conceived. Rhetorical device just means a fancy of way of saying something. It is how something is said, not what is said. This meant that,

“Having a good idea or something important to say is not enough, one must also get the message across to the intended recipient, and do in such a way that both the message and its importance are received and understood.” [25]

In a word, rhetoric is the study of the principles and devices by which writing is made more effective and persuasive. Rhetoric in

language can be defined as distinctive linguistic expression to serve its own purposes and effect with its own inventory of tool.

2.3.2.1 Repetition

2.3.2.2 Stylistics Inversion

2.3.2.3 Enumeration

2.3.2.4 Parallelism

Chapter 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURE

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study is carried out through descriptive and qualitative approaches, which is used in describing and analyzing data to find out some prominent devices as well as the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches in terms of the stylistic features. English is chosen as the target language and Vietnamese the source language.

3.2 RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURE

3.2.1. Sampling

The data for analysis are mainly samples taken from 56 Inaugural Speeches and another 14 special occasion speeches by 44 US Presidents (from 1789 to 2009), and the equal speeches by our Nguyen Tan Dung, Phan Van Khai, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Pham Hung, Pham Van Dong. The major method to collect data is to survey with the observation of stylistic features through stylistic devices: repetition, enumeration, parallelism, and inversion. After that, the comparison of two languages in terms of stylistics is also displayed.

3.2.2. Data analysis

All the data collected were descriptively and qualitatively processed. The procedure is as follows:

First, a list of instances containing stylistic devices was collected. Then I classified them based on their features: repetition, enumeration, parallelism, and inversion.

After I obtained such taxonomy of co-operative maxims, I carefully observed the linguistic categories (verbs, adverbs,

adjectives,...) which helped to build up these devices and analyze these devices to find out their stylistic features.

3.3 RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

My corpus is not big enough and this may not allow me to discover more stylistic features of repetition, enumeration, parallelism, and inversion in English and Vietnamese Speeches by the US and Vietnamese Presidents. Also, the data analysis based mostly on the theory framework that has traditionally been employed, which may reduce the validity of the analysis. However, a large approaching including syntax, semantics, and pragmatics makes the stylistic features be fairly well found out.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION

Chapter 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 SOME PROMINENT STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE SPECIAL OCCASION SPEECHES

4.1.1 Repetition in English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches

Repetition is a stylistic device of using some sound, words, or phrase structures naturally and repeatedly to stress an important message or indicate a strong feeling. As the audience relies only on memory, the speaker often resorts to repetitions to enable his listeners to follow him and retain the main points of his speech.

Repetition is classified according to compositional design. There are three kinds of repetition:

- Repetition of words
- Repetition of sounds
- Repetition of phrase structures

As far as my collected data, repetition of sound is not typical in special occasion speeches and therefore, is not my intensive aim in studying repetition. Besides, repetition of phrase structures has closely relationship with parallel construction so that it is examined in parallel construction.

In repetition of words, there are four kinds of repetition. They are anaphora, epiphora, epanalepsis, anadiplosis. [6]

4.1.1.1 Anaphora

When the repeated words (or phrase) come at the beginning of two or more consecutive sentences, clauses or phrases, we have anaphora.

There are seven kinds of anaphora can be found in our selected data:

- **Anaphora as prepositional phrases**
- **Anaphora as nouns (noun phrases) or pronouns that functioned as subjects**
- **Anaphora as nouns (noun phrases) or pronouns that functioned as subjects combine with intensive verbs**
- **Anaphora as sentences**
- **Anaphora as diminutive suffixes plus object pronouns**
- **Anaphora as adverbial phrases**
- **Anaphora as imperative forms**

4.1.1.2 Epiphora

If the repeated unit is placed at the end of consecutive sentences, clauses or phrases, we have the type of repetition called epiphora

- **Epiphora as noun phrases**
- **Epiphora as adverbs or adverbial phrases**
- **Epiphora as prepositional phrases**

4.1.1.3 Anadiplosis

When the repetition of a word is toward the end of one phrase and the beginning of the next, thus hooking the two parts together, we have an anadiplosis. The writer, instead of going on, seems to double back on his tracks and pick up his last word.

- **Anadiplosis as sentences.**
- **Anadiplosis as object → subject**

- **Anadiplosis as object → object (inversion)**
- **Anadiplosis as verb → verb or verb phrase**

4.1.1.4 Epanalepsis

The epanalepsis is called by the repetition of the initial word (or words) of a clause or a sentence at the end of that same clause or sentence. The fact that the beginning and the end are the two positions of stronger emphasis in a sentence, so, by having the same phrase in both places, the speaker calls special attention to them, for examples,

(33) “*Your **dreams**, your **hopes**, your **goals** are going to be the **dreams**, the **hopes**, and the **goals** of this Administration, so help me God.*” [81]

(35) “*Ở Xingapo và Malaixia cũng có quốc doanh, họ còn nhiều quốc doanh lắm, nhưng mà **công ra công, tư ra tư, lương ra lương, thưởng ra thưởng, việc nào ra việc** ấy chứ không lẫn lộn lung tung. Ở ta lung tung quá, không thể để ai muốn tiêu thể nào thì tiêu!*” [129]

4.1.2 Stylistic Inversion in English and Vietnamese Special Occasion Speeches

Stylistic inversion is used to single out some parts of the sentence and sometimes to heighten the emotional tension. Stylistic inversion aims at attaching logical stress or additional emotional coloring to the surface meaning of the utterance. Therefore a specific intonation pattern is the inevitable satellite of inversion. Stylistic inversion may be of various types:

4.1.2.1 Inversion of object

4.1.2.2 Inversion of adverbs or adverbial phrases

4.1.2.3 *Inversion of verbs, verbal phrases or auxiliary verbs.*

4.1.2.4 Inversion of the preposition or prepositional phrase

4.1.3 Parallel construction in English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches

Parallelism which may also be known as parallel structure or parallel construction is a balance of two or more similar words, phrases, or clauses. The necessary condition in parallel construction is identical, or similar, syntactical structure in two or more sentences or parts of sentences in close succession, as in:

4.1.3.1. Parallel construction based on lexical repetition

- **Parallel construction based on the repetition of nouns or pronouns that functioned as subjects or objects**
- **Parallel construction based on the repetition of prepositional phrases**
- **Parallel construction based on the repetition of diminutive suffixes**

4.1.3.2 Partial parallel construction

In reality, parallel construction may be partial or complete. Partial parallel arrangement is the repetition of some parts of successive sentences or clause, as in:

(77) “***Chính phủ** - **Thủ tướng Chính phủ** nguyện trung thành với Tổ quốc, với dân tộc, với Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam, với*

Hiển pháp nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam;tất cả vì mục tiêu xây dựng một nước Việt Nam xã hội chủ nghĩa dân giàu, nước mạnh, dân chủ, công bằng, văn minh. Chúng tôi luôn xem đây là trách nhiệm chính trị cao nhất và cũng là nghĩa vụ thiêng liêng của mình.

Chính phủ - Thủ tướng Chính phủ nhận rõ nhiệm vụ trọng tâm, xuyên suốt trong cả nhiệm kỳ là phải tranh thủ tối đa thời cơ thuận lợi, ra sức vượt qua khó khăn thách thức, phát huy thành tựu đã đạt được, nghiêm túc khắc phục hạn chế, yếu kém;”[101]

4.1.3.3 Complete parallel construction

Complete parallel construction, also called Balance, maintains the principle of identical structures throughout the corresponding sentences, as in:

(78) *“We began the 19th century with a choice: to spread our nation from coast to coast. We began the 20th century with a choice: to harness the industrial revolution to our values of free enterprise, conservation, and human decency. [49]*

4.1.4 Enumeration in English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches:

4.1.4.1 Homogeneous Enumeration

Enumeration is the act of counting. In stylistics, enumeration is a stylistic device which separates things, properties or actions brought together and forms a chain of grammatically and semantically homogeneous parts of the utterance.

4.1.4.2 Heterogeneous Enumeration

In some case, objects or actions in the chain are not homogeneous. They are heterogeneous, as in:

(83) *“It is made up of men and women who raise our food, patrol our streets, man our mines and factories, teach our children, keep our homes, and heal us when we’re sick -- professionals, industrialists, shopkeepers, clerks, cabbies, and truck drivers. They are, in short, “We the People.” This breed called Americans” [81]*

4.2 SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN STYLISTIC FEATURES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.2.1 Similarities

As show in Table 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7, repetition dominates in both English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches. These tables also show that both American Presidents and Vietnamese Leaders are highly aware of the power of repetition in their speeches to convey their view points to listeners. Such repetition really highlights the key words, stresses the message of the speech and then creates the impact of repetition into listeners’ mind. Repetition in both the two languages can also play a cohesive role, create the coherence for English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches.

Parallelism ranks second in both English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches. It is valuable in satisfying the discourse goals of political speeches and has its important contributions to the success of creating persuasive, inspirational and informative political speeches.

Inversion appears with low percentage in both English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches (7% vs. 5%). This may be due to the fact that listeners are diversified with different level in education, age, political view points and thus inversion is limitedly used to avoid listeners' misunderstanding.

4.2.2 Differences

Quantitatively, repetition in English special occasion speeches exceeds that of Vietnamese special occasion speeches (43% vs. 40%). On a closer observation, there are seven kinds of anaphoras in English special occasion speeches in compare with two kinds of anaphoras that we found in Vietnamese special occasion speeches. Besides, we only have one kind of epiphora in contrast with three kinds of epiphoras in English special occasion speeches. On the other hand, just one kind of anadiplosis in the Vietnamese speeches can be found in our data to put in contrast with two of this kind in the English speeches. (Table 4.5)

Except for the repetition, almost kinds of stylistic inversion, parallelism or enumeration appear regularly in both American and Vietnamese speeches with slightly different percentages (table 4.6, 4.7):

- 33% of parallelism in English in compare with 24% of its in Vietnamese

- 16% of enumeration in English in compare with 32% of its in Vietnamese

- 7% of inversion in English in compare with 5% of its in Vietnamese

The prominence in quantity of English stylistic device in comparison with that of Vietnamese in special occasion speeches can be an explanation for the reason why these American special occasion speeches are more beautiful, more memorable than ours. Both American Presidents and Vietnamese Presidents are highly aware of the power of repetition in their speeches to convey their view points to listeners. Repetition in both the two languages can also play a cohesive role, create the coherence for English and Vietnamese special occasion speeches.

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4.2.2 Differences

Quantitatively, repetition in English special occasion speeches exceeds that in Vietnamese special occasion speeches (43% vs. 40%). On closer observation, there are four kinds of anaphora : 1. *anaphora as prepositional phrases*, 2. *anaphora as subject*, *anaphora as pronouns or nouns plus intensive verbs*, 3. *anaphora as sentences* and 4. *anaphora as imperative forms* in English special occasion

speeches in compare with two kinds of anaphora that we found in Vietnamese special occasion speeches: 1. *anaphora as subject*, and 2. *anaphora as imperative forms* ...As far as our data, we just found three kinds of parallel construction (1. *Parallel construction based on lexical repetition*, 2. *Partial parallel construction*, 3. *Complete parallel construction*) in our presidents' special occasion speeches in compare with five kinds of parallelism (1. *Parallel construction based on lexical repetition*, 2. *Parallel construction in the form of the repetition of conjunction or preposition*, 3. *Parallel construction in the form of the repetition of imperative form*, 4. *Partial parallel construction*, 5. *Complete parallel construction*) in American presidents's speeches. The possible explanation is that by the difference of citizen's cultural standard between the two countries.

4.3 FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF SOME DOMINANT STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE SPECIAL OCCASION SPEECHES

Table 4.6: Frequency of Occurrence of Stylistic Devices in English and Vietnamese Special Occasion Speeches

Types of Stylistic Devices	Raw Numbers	
	English	Vietnamese
1. Repetition	712	578
2. Parallelism	546	342
3. Enumeration	268	458
4. Inversion	118	74
Total	1644	1452

Table 4.7: Frequency of Occurrence of Stylistic Devices in English and Vietnamese Special Occasion Speeches

Types of Stylistic Devices	Percentage (%)	
	English	Vietnamese
1. Repetition	43	40
2. Parallelism	33	24
3. Enumeration	16	32
4. Inversion	7	5
Total	100	100

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

From the results attained by a process of analyzing and examining data in preceding Chapters, we would like to put forward some conclusions about the stylistic features in special occasion speeches, their main effects on listeners or readers in signaling affection. Then, also in this Chapter, we will mention limitations of the study; suggest several implications and recommendations on learning as well as understanding the ideas in political speeches containing stylistic devices.

Stylistic devices are variations of literal or ordinary form of expressions. Their use is to make the thought more striking and effective, for they have the power to vivify and illustrate. A fresh, apt stylistic device appeals to the imagination, creates mental pictures and makes the speeches vivid, impressive and interesting. For this reason, the presidents were found to often use stylistic devices such as repetition, inversion, enumeration and parallelism, etc to increase the attention and attraction of a speech and to arouse listeners' interest of their ideas or policies. Moreover, the presidents often used stylistic devices because they wished to impart news and information to the listeners vividly and persuasively. As a result, studying on stylistic devices plays an important role.

By the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, we draw some conclusions as followed:

Repetition, inversion, enumeration and parallelism are some of the most frequently used stylistic devices in political speeches by US and Vietnamese presidents. Among them, repetition ranked first,

which was used the most in 140 speeches of English and Vietnamese. Generally speaking, repetition carried with it various rhetorical effects and strategies needed by the presidents for the purpose of impressive and interesting speeches.

Moreover we've found the stylistic features of repetition in signaling affection and they help us identify the aesthetic in speeches and understand the speakers' emotion.

Each stylistic device has its own features and rhetorical effects so that it is the unique. Repetition is preferred by the speakers thanks to its special effects on the audiences such as emphasizing, intensifying to the listeners/ readers' mind.

On the other hand, stylistic inversion that does not change the structure meaning of the sentence but change in the juxtaposition of the members of the sentence is a stylistic device. What is generally called traditional word-order is nothing more than unemphatic construction. Stylistic inversion is one of the forms of what are known as emphatic constructions and it is always sense-motivated.

Moreover, enumeration is one of the presidents' favourite devices due to its coherent feature. It yields itself easily to immediate perception. The parts of the enumeration can be likened to the "strokes of an artist's brush" who by an inimitable choice of colours presents to our ears, our eyes an unforgettable image about what he draws in his speech.

At the final remark, parallel construction is most frequently used in enumeration, repetition, anti-thesis and in climax, thus consolidating the general effect achieved by these stylistic devices. When used in publicistic style, it carries, in the main, the idea of semantic equality of the parts. It must be also stated that the device of

parallelism always generates rhythm, in as much as similar syntactical structures repeat in close succession.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

To some extent, this thesis is expected to be a valuable contribution to the teaching and learning of English stylistics in general and of stylistic devices in political language in particular. Furthermore, it also provides the learners with some useful techniques in writing speeches. Basing on the results of the study, we would like to put forward a number of implications.

5.2.1. For Learning of English

Generally speaking, stylistic devices are one of the most difficult aspects of any languages. Therefore, for students of English, how to master the knowledge about stylistic devices and then to apply them in speaking or writing is indeed a big question. From the findings of this paper, it is hoped that students would grasp some necessary information helping them with the study of stylistic devices. Moreover, thanks to the rhetorical effects of stylistic devices identified in this study, students of English would find it more interesting to learn about stylistic devices. Besides, the findings of the study will help them appreciate the beauty of political language in famous speeches. It will not only help them get better understanding language in political speeches but also provide them with some necessary strategies and techniques in writing speeches. I also hope that this study will provide learners with precious experience of how to write and translate a political speech. As a result, their experience will certainly facilitate their English language learning so that they will be able to learn more effectively and successfully.

5.2.2. For Teaching of English

How to find out the most effective method for teachers of English to help their students master stylistic devices is still a big concern at the moment. This study would give a suggestion on teaching stylistic devices through sentences in political speeches containing those stylistic devices. By doing in that way, teachers not only inspire their students with the help of interesting ideas in English political speeches but also bring the students clear examples of how good to use stylistic devices. Also, the teacher should encourage his students to practise by using stylistic devices in writing their compositions or in translating a political speech, etc. As a teacher of English as a foreign language, I have noticed that teaching English stylistics through famous speeches is an interesting teaching style for the learners.

5.3. LIMITATIONS

Although it has been given a lot of efforts, the study is inevitable to avoid short comings for the limitations in the ability of the researcher as well as the inadequacy of materials.

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- The examination and comparison of chiasmus (reversed parallel construction) in special occasion speeches by the US and Vietnamese Presidents.
- The examination and comparison of suspense in special occasion speeches by the US and Vietnamese Presidents.
- The examination and comparison of climax (gradation) in special occasion speeches by the US and Vietnamese Presidents.
- The examination and comparison of detached construction in special occasion speeches by the US and Vietnamese Presidents.