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AN INVESTIGATION INTO NOMINALIZATION
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE NEWSPAPERS AS
GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR DEVICE IN
THE FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR PERSPECTIVE

Field Study : THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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M.A. THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE
How can we get and update information and what is happening in the world? Reading newspapers really becomes our routine activity.

The more grammatical metaphor a newspaper has, the more meaning is shown in the newspaper. Nominalization on the other hand is “the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor” (M.A.K Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004). As a result, on the basis of the results of the previous studies, I would like to deal with the research title: “An Investigation into Nominalization in English and Vietnamese Newspapers as Grammatical Metaphor Device in The Functional Grammar Perspective”.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.2.1. Aims of the study
Thesis is aimed to:
- carry out a detailed exploration of the operation of nominalization in The Functional Grammar perspective in English and Vietnamese, the functions of nominalization in English and Vietnamese newspapers and its applications in learning English.
- give some suggestions how to translate some common patterns of English nominalizations into Vietnamese and in writing.

1.2.2. Objectives of the study
Objectives required in this paper are to:
- find out cases of nominalization used in English and Vietnamese newspapers in different levels of the clause and find out some functions of Nominalization in Functional Grammar.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS
In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the study, the research questions below will be addressed.

1. How does nominalization work as grammatical metaphor device in the Functional Grammar Perspective?
2. What are the functions of nominalization in English and Vietnamese newspapers?
3. What are the implications of teaching and learning English by using nominalization in English?

1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
This thesis makes an attempt to confirm the importance of nominalization in the Functional Grammar Perspective and explore some functions of nominalization in newspapers. Besides, this thesis will give some suggestions to translate nominalizations in English into Vietnamese best.

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY
This paper investigates nominalizations as grammatical metaphor device in English and Vietnamese newspapers in The Functional Grammar perspective by Halliday only. Some popular newspapers in English and Vietnamese are concerned.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Literature and theoretical background
Chapter 3: Research design and methodology
Chapter 4: Findings and discussion
Chapter 5: Conclusions
CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES
Nominalizations have been so far researched by many linguists such as in the world: Liesbet Heyvaert [11] in *A cognitive Functional Approach to Nominalization in English*, etc. and in Vietnam: Nguyen Thi Thuan [49], VNU, Hanoi (2003) in *Danh hoa trong Tieng Viet hien dai*. However, the questions of how nominalization works as grammatical metaphor device in the Functional Grammar Perspective and what are the functions of nominalizations in English and Vietnamese newspapers have not been dealt with considerably.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Functional Grammar
For Halliday, grammar is considered to be systems not as rules, on the basic that every grammatical structure involves a choice from a describable set of options. Therefore, language is a meaning potential. He claimed that language is met functionally organized. All languages have resources for construing experience (ideational function), for enacting human’s diverse and complex social relations (interpersonal function) and for enabling these two kinds of meaning to come together in coherent text (textual function).

2.2.1.1. The Clause
In grammar, a clause is “the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition”. (http://en.wikipedia.org)

2.2.1.2. Clause as Message
Halliday says: “The clause is organized as a message by having a special status assigned tone part of it. One element is enunciated as the THEME; this combines with the remainder so that two parts together constitutes a message”. [7, p. 38]

2.2.2. Metaphor, Lexical Metaphor and Grammatical Metaphor

2.2.2.1. Metaphor
Metaphor, according to Halliday, is a verbal transference; a variation in the expression of meanings which involves a non-literal use of a word. In particular, metaphor is an irregularity of content that consists on the use of a word in a sense different from its proper one and related to it in terms of similarity.

2.2.2.2. Lexical Metaphor
Lexical metaphor, thus defined, is “a feature which belongs to the lexicon (i.e. the vocabulary) of a language: it refers to the possibility of lexemes to express new, metaphorical meanings”. [26]
2.2.2.3. Grammatical Metaphor
Grammatical metaphor is conceived as an incongruent realization of a given semantic configuration in the lexicogrammar (Halliday 1985: 321).

2.2.3. Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor
Interpersonal grammatical metaphor in general is organized in two types, metaphors of mood and metaphors of modality.

2.2.4. Ideational Grammatical Metaphor
Ideational grammatical metaphors are called metaphors of transitivity. It is the grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms.

2.3. NOMINALIZATION IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE
Definition of Nominalization
According to Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985), nominalization functions as “a noun phrase that has a systematic correspondence with a clause structure, where the head nouns of nominalization phrases are morphologically related to either a verb or adjective”.

2.3.1. Nominalization in English
2.3.1.1. Lexical Nominalization
a. Nominalized Verbs
There are some ways of nominalizing a verb
a1. Using Affixes
- We use the affixes: -ance, -al, -age, -ence, -action, -ion, -sion, -tion, -ution, -ing, -ment, -ure to form a nominalization of action, state or process.
   a2. Using Stress Shift
   Stress shift especially comes to disyllabic verbs or nouns. It is confusable to distinguish verbs and nouns without noticing the structure of a clause.
   a3. Using Final Syllable Shift
   Some verbs in English are transformed into nouns by changing the final syllable. However, such nominalized verbs are limited and countable.
   a4. Using Conversion
   b. Nominalized Adjectives
   b1. Using Suffixes
   When an adjective is nominalized, it is combined with the suffixes such as: -ance, -ness, -dom, -th, -ity, -ence etc.
   b2. Using Ablaut
   When the adjectives are changed into nouns, their vowel root will be changed as well.
   b3. Using Article “the”

2.3.1.2. Syntactic Nominalization
When the clause is turned into a nominalized form, the role of each element in it will be changed as well.

2.3.2. Nominalization in Vietnamese
In Vietnamese, nominalization occurs by using some specialized elements for nominalization called nominalizers such as: sữ, việc, cu硬c, cái, nội, niễm, con, trầm, chuyển, etc. before a verb, an adjective and a clause. [49]

2.3.2.1. Lexical Nominalization
a. Nominalized Verbs
a1. Using nominalizers
a2. Using Conversion
b. Nominalized Adjectives
b1. Using nominalizers
We see that adjectives are nominalized via using some nominalizers such as “sữ”, “cái”, and “vé”.
   b2. Using Conversion
2.3.2.2. Syntactic Nominalization
When the clause is nominalized, it brings a presupposition of an event or an action that happened and is a “given” or a “new” thing.

2.4. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3
METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN
The methods are descriptive, contrastive qualitative and quantitative. I will choose English as the target language and Vietnamese as the source language.

Because examples are chosen on the internet, their source will be taken as a link where it comes from and it will be placed in reference in order.

3.2. SAMPLING
The samples were taken mainly from some popular English and Vietnamese newspaper websites. However, to show how popularly nominalization is used, some other newspapers will be concerned.

3.3. DATA COLLECTION
Data are collected from some popular newspapers in English and in Vietnamese and other newspaper websites.

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS
The different newspapers with the appearance of nominalization will be chosen. They are then analyzed and classified to find out how nominalization works in the Functional grammar and what functions they serve. The data are also analyzed to compare the possibility of the operation of nominalization in English and Vietnamese newspapers.

3.5. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 4
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. NOMINALIZATION IN, BELOW, AROUND AND ABOVE THE CLAUSE

4.1.1. Nominalization in The Clause
“Nominalization in the clause” means nominalization of three main elements (i.e. participant, process and circumstance) of the clause which is usually packed partly or completely in a noun or nominal group.

4.1.1.1. Nominalization of the Process
1) In the material process
(1a) *Her wonderful performance* in *La Vie en Rose* [105]
2) In the mental process
(2a) *’My belief is that showing emotion is a weakness’* [106]
3) In the verbal process
(3a) *A mother’s description of watching her son slide into autism after vaccine.* [107]
4) In the behavioral process
(4a) *Bush's laugh at Reagn funeral* [108]
5) In the relational process
(5a) *The story of this young man from Murshidabad in West Bengal is remarkable tale of the desire to learn amid the direst poverty.* [109]

In Vietnamese, nominalization also exists in the five processes

1) In the material process
(7a) *Barcelona - La Masia, một sự kết hợp tuyệt vời.* [111]
2) In the mental process
(8a) *Sự tin cậy của khách hàng là tài sản vô hình quý giá.* [112]
3) In the verbal process
(9a) *Sự không định của Ballack* [113]
4) In the behavioral process
   (10a) Nơi dân vật của một cô gái rao bán chính mình. [114]

5) In the relational process
   (11a) Cuộc thảo luận về chính tham nhũng trong phiên họp áy đã trở nên rất bức xúc, rất quyết liệt. [115]
   The grammatical features usually change or disappear in nominalization. Look at these transferences one by one below:

   A. Tense and aspect will disappear:
   In English:
   (12a) Pakistan’s failure to hit militant hideout has positive side.

   In Vietnamese:
   (13a) Mesut Ozil: Sự thèm muốn của Mourinho.

   B. Voice often becomes ambiguous in nominalization.
   In English:
   (14) the love of God
   Does it mean God loves people or God is loved by people?

   In Vietnamese, in some cases nominalization can cause ambiguity.
   (16) Theo quy định tại Mục II, tiêu mục 2.3 điểm b3 của Nghị quyết số 02 nay thì việc mua bán nhà đất của ông Hào thuộc trường hợp được hướng dẫn và được Toà án công nhận hợp đồng.

4.1.1.2. Nominalization of The Modality
   Modal operators, expansions of Predicator and Modal Adjuncts. Nominalization can occur in expansions of Predicator and Modal Adjuncts.

A. Expansions of predicator include passive verb predicates like be allowed to, be supposed to, be required to, be determined to and adjective predicates like, be willing to, be keen to.

(20) Obama’s duty is to enforce the law

   Obama’s duty can be from the clause of modulation:

   (29) In contrast, if Obama’s approval numbers were to drop to 39%, as Gallup has had him over the last few weeks, his probability of winning would fall to 54%.

   However, in Vietnamese, the nominalization of the modal adjuncts is rarely used. We seldom use “sự có thể” (possibility), “sự có thể dùng” (likeliness/likelihood), “sự có khả năng” (probability). Instead, Vietnamese almost uses modal adverbs to express modality.

4.1.1.3. Nominalization of The Attribute
   We find that nominalization of the attribute is just likely to happen to adjectives. The adjective Attribute can be transferred into the Thing in a nominal group.

   Some examples are given below:

   In English:
   (36) Despite his quickness through the gaps and acceleration off the line, Watt lacks a burst to close which could make it harder for him to come by actual sacks in the NFL (but he should still pressure the QB plenty).

   In Vietnamese:

   (29) In contrast, if Obama’s approval numbers were to drop to 39%, as Gallup has had him over the last few weeks, his probability of winning would fall to 54%.

   However, in Vietnamese, the nominalization of the modal adjuncts is rarely used. We seldom use “sự có thể” (possibility), “sự có thể dùng” (likeliness/likelihood), “sự có khả năng” (probability). Instead, Vietnamese almost uses modal adverbs to express modality.
(43) Sự đói trả của Midori - là điều dễ thương nhất bởi nghĩa là sự cỏ don thọ ngày văn quá khao được Pháp xây bàng lòng quan tâm và yêu thương trên ven trước quá khứ cùng đối khác tình yêu hơn thế! [147]

The noun phrase Sự đói trả của Midori (Midori’s falseness) can be nominalized from the clause

(43’) Midori đói trả (Midori was false)

The fact of nominalization of the Attribute is nominalization of adjectives functioning as Attribute in the clause. This phenomenon occurs popularly in both English and Vietnamese. Depending on the writer’s purpose, he or she may or may not use nominalization.

4.1.1.4. Nominalization of The Circumstance

Nominalization of the circumstance happens by turning adverbs in a clause into a noun that becomes the Head/Thing in the new clause.

In English:

(50) "What distinguishes Obama particularly is the depth and carefulness of his thinking, which renders him somewhat unfit for politics," said Jonathan Haidt, a professor of social psychology at the University of Virginia. [154]

The noun phrase the depth and carefulness of his thinking can be parsed

(50’) He thinks deeply and carefully

In Vietnamese:

(54) PGS Trần Lưu Văn Hiền và GS Ngô Huy Cần đều nhớ lại sự nhanh nhanh (trong suy nghĩ) và sự kiên trì của Châu từ những ngày còn bé, khi học Trường Thực nghiệm và Trường Trung Vương. [158]

The noun phrase sự nhanh nhanh (trong suy nghĩ) và sự kiên trì của Châu (Chau’s quickness in thinking and keeping firmly) can be parsed:

(54’) Chau thinks quickly and keeps firmly

4.1.2. Nominalization and Below The Clause

Nominalization can occur below the clause, which means that this type of transference only turns a part of the clause into a nominal group. The phenomenon of nominalization occurring below the clause just happens to nominal group that function as a participant in the clause.

In English:

(58) The prettiness of the drawings makes it easier to stomach the more upsetting things the subjects say. [162]

The nominalized adjective prettiness is nominalized from the adjective pretty that functions as the Epithet in the nominal group the pretty drawings.

In Vietnamese:

(62) Vẻ đẹp lòng lạy của Hoa hậu Thế giới 2011 [166]

The nominalized adjective Vẻ đẹp is nominalized from the adjective đẹp that functions as the Epithet in the nominal group Hoa hậu Thế giới 2011 đẹp (một cách) lòng lạy.

4.1.3. Nominalization and Around The Clause

Some conjunctive Adjuncts can be nominalized by using a noun or a nominal group, which is mentioned in the Figure 2.2. For example, so can be turned into cause/proof, as/because into reason and to/in order to/so as to into purpose.

In English:

(65) The cause of a massive, record-breaking wildfire that destroyed nearly 1,600 homes in Central Texas was “electrical in nature,” the Texas Forest Service reported on Tuesday. [169]
(65) can be rewritten in the form with the relator of cause/effect

(65') "Electrical in nature" caused a massive, record-breaking wildfire, so nearly 1,600 homes in Central Texas were destroyed. 

In Vietnamese:

(68) Nguyên nhân của sự biến đổi khí hậu (BDKH) hiện nay, tiêu biểu là sự nóng lên toàn cầu đã được khẳng định là chủ yếu do hoạt động của con người.

(68) can be rewritten in the form with the relator of cause/effect

(68') Bối vì do hoạt động của con người nên dẫn đến sự biến đổi khí hậu (BDKH) hiện nay, tiêu biểu là sự nóng lên toàn cầu.

4.1.4. Summary

4.2. FUNCTIONS OF NOMINALIZATION IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE NEWSPAPERS

4.2.1. Ideational Functions of Nominalization

4.2.1.1. Nominalization and Additional Dimension of Meaning

A choice of expression is at the same time a choice of meaning. In grammatical change, a “congruent” form and an “incongruent” or metaphorical form are systematically related in meaning, and therefore synonymous in certain respects.

(75) I once heard somebody say that his solution to poverty would be to have the Royal Mint print up millions of extra bank notes and distribute them amongst the population. Is there any reason why this can’t be done?

The clause (75a)...his solution to poverty would be to...

can be written without nominalization

(75b) ...he would solve poverty to...

In Vietnamese, we consider the following examples:

(76) Sự trả lại của Carragher không chỉ bổ sung lực lượng mà còn mang nhiều ý nghĩa tinh thần với Liverpool. [180]

(76a) Sự trả lại của Carragher không chỉ bổ sung lực lượng mà còn mang...

can be written without nominalization

(76b) Carragher trả lại không chỉ bổ sung lực lượng mà còn mang...

When the material process (trả lại) is nominalized as Sự trả lại, it takes other processes (bổ sung, mang) to be suitable with it.

When a process is nominalized, it plays a role of a participant which has some functions of a noun.

With highly metaphorical discourse, the writer marks off the “experts” from those who are not concerned in the issue. It is the metaphorical mode that helps the writer add some information and makes the issue that is being mentioned bring an additional dimension of meaning.

4.2.1.2. Nominalization and Ambiguity

In English:

(94) China Investment

We can understand (94) in two ways:

(94a): China invests something in some place

(94b): some country invests something in China.

In Vietnamese:

(96) Theo một cuộc điều tra do một số viên nghiên cứu của Trung Quốc phối hợp thực hiện, việc thay đổi chỗ của tài chính từ các hộ gia đình chủ yếu hướng của các dự án môi...
4.2.2.1. Nominalization: Timeless, Spaceless and Objective

When a clause or prepositional phrase is condensed into a nominalized expression, the Subject may be lost, there is thus no component taking responsibility for the action. It’s not easy to agree who is the doer of the action and where or when the action takes place.

In the Reuter appears a headline

(100) The capture of Gaddafi’s son [199]

Who captures Gaddafi’s son?
Where and when is Gaddafi’s son captured?

In Vietnamese:

(105) Cái chết tức tưởi của một thiếu nữ [204]

4.2.2.2. Nominalization and Modality

(106) Investec economist David Page said: "The likelihood is that you see some softening as we move into the third and the fourth quarters. [205]

In Vietnamese however, the nominalization of modality as mentioned before is not used. We can not say that “sự có thể đó là…”

4.2.2.3. Summary

4.2.3. Textual Functions of Nominalization in Newspapers

4.2.3.1. Information Focus Shifting Function

Though using nominalization, the writer can foreground the information functioning as a Theme and background it functioning as Rheme.

- As a Theme:

(110) An increase in power tariffs in India is inevitable given the sharp rise in coal prices, the head of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) told reporters on Thursday. [209]

(111) Việc đầu quân cho AC Milan là quyết định hoàn toàn đúng đắn của Senderos. [210]

- As a Rheme:

(112) WSP Holdings Board Approves Change of Independent Auditor [211]

(113) Trung Quốc coi phát triển hòa bình là lựa chọn chiến lược [212]

4.2.3.2. Cohesion Function

Nominalization functions as an anaphoric reference with the combination of the demonstratives, this/that/these/those in English and này (this)/đó (that)/ những…này (these)/nững…đó (those) in Vietnamese.

4.2.3.3. Conciseness Function

Nominalization is the device in the grammar that allows writers to save space of the newspapers because there is so much information that must be placed in a newspaper.

4.2.3.4. Summary

4.3. SUGGESTIONS TO TRANSLATE ENGLISH NOMINALIZATIONS INTO VIETNAMESE

4.3.1. Pattern 1: N’s + NML

4.3.2. Pattern 2: Poss. Adj + NML

4.3.3. Pattern 3: Poss. Adj + Epithet+ NML

4.3.4. Pattern 4: The + NML + prep. + N

4.3.5. Pattern 5: N’s/adj. poss. + NML + prep. + N

4.3.6. Pattern 6: S + V-lex. + NML (Range)

4.3.7. Pattern 7: There + Be + (No) + NML

4.3.8. Pattern 8: Prep. + (Poss. Adj. /N’s) + NML

4.3.9. Pattern 9: S + V+ Poss. Adj/N’s. + NML

Above are some common patterns in which nominalization often falls. By denominalizing and transforming the patterns into the
simple structure S V O A, we can understand and translate the
nominalization easier.

4.4. SUGGESTIONS TO USE ENGLISH NOMINALIZATION
IN WRITING

4.4.1. Positive Nominalization
4.4.2. Negative Nominalization

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

Admittedly, Nominalization has been researched considerably
in various approaches like in Cognitive Linguistics, in
Transformational Grammar in Pedagogical Perspective and in several
studies like Danh hoa trong Tieng Viet hien dai (Nominalization in
modern Vietnamese) and some common English constructions with
nominalization and their impact on English-Vietnamese translation
and etc. And there have been some studies of nominalization in
connection with Grammatical Metaphor. However, the researches of
nominalization have come to a stop in which it is separated from its
inherent features, functions and importance in Functional Grammar.
It is no longer something immovable standing alone with some
constructions and it is no longer dissected so deeply within it.
Nominalization is now a rope going through all levels of the clause in
Functional Grammar. Thanks to it, language in general and English
and Vietnamese languages in particular have different ways with
various structures to express the same meaning. Newspapers need it
to carry out certain purposes.

In this thesis, we deal with the three problems:
- The ability of operation of nominalization as grammatical
  metaphor device in both languages in the Functional Grammar.
- The functions of nominalization used in English and
  Vietnamese newspapers.
- The implications for teaching and learning languages by
  putting nominalization into practice in which suggestions to
  translate English nominalization are put forward in some common
  patterns and the ways to denominalize nominalization and
  suggestions to do an academic and formal writing through using
  English nominalization are also offered in some common structures.

We make a start from how nominalization is formed in both
English and Vietnamese to nominalization as the most
powerful tool for creating grammatical metaphor in the Functional
Grammar. After that, we consider the ability of the operation of
nominalization in levels of clause in the Functional Grammar.

In terms of nominalization’s formation, in each language it is
almost formed differently. Nominalization in English is formed by
using affixes and with each type of word it is generated differently
with the combination of various prefixes and suffixes. In Vietnamese,
nominalization is formed by using nominalizers like việc, sự, cái, nội,
niềm, etc. And in each type of word class, it is combined with various
nominalizers. However, in both languages, nominalization shares one
same formation that is conversion.

In regards to nominalization’s operation, it is placed in, below,
around, and above the clause in both languages to expose the ability
of its operation in in Functional Grammar.

In the clause, nominalization occurs in the process, in the
modality, in the attribute and in the circumstance. Nominalization
works well in five of six processes (excluding the existential process)
in both English and Vietnamese. Nominalization of the modality is
used frequently in English, but nominalization of the modality is
rarely used in Vietnamese. Nominalization of the Attribute in fact is
nominalization of adjectives in the relational process functioning as an Attribute. By means of nominalization, the Attribute is turned into a Thing and gives a presupposition of the fact. In the circumstance, manner adverbs are transformed into a noun or nominal group that becomes the Head/Thing in the new group. Nominalization in the circumstance occurs only when a verb in the clause is modified by an adverb and the adverb in return is turned into a noun that is accompanied by a preposition like of/in plus V-ing/Noun phrase in English and by a preposition like trong/vắt empty preposition in Vietnamese. Below the clause nominalization occurs when a part of the clause is turned into a noun. It is the Epithet in the nominal group. The Epithet is realized by attributive adjectives. The nominalization of the Epithet is “a metaphorical realization can pass through the network a second time, again being realized metaphorically” (Ravelli 2003). When being nominalized, the Epithet is often accompanied by a preposition of in English and cùng in Vietnamese. Depending on the purpose for usage, the speaker or writer tends to use either the nominal group or the nominalization of the Epithet.

The phenomenon of nominalization around the clause means the functional-semantic relations between clauses, clause complexes or some longer stretches of discourse are encapsulated into a noun or a nominal group. A clause is connected with other clauses with the use of relators, which is realized by conjunctions (both coordinating and subordinating conjunctions). These conjunctions are transformed into another noun that can help transform the original sentence into another without changing the basic meaning of its. Furthermore, nominalization is used as a cohesive device through encapsulating a part of a previous clause or the whole clause into a noun or a nominal group.

This thesis also finds out its functions in newspapers in both languages. Depending on the writer’s intention and purposes, he or she uses nominalization to get some effects. Nominalization conducts three main functions in newspapers that are ideational functions, interpersonal functions and textual functions.

For ideational functions, nominalization serves two vital functions. First, it can give an additional dimension of meaning. After nominalization, a further modification is carried out to add other elements to the noun phrase with nominalization as a Head in which the verbs or adjectives cannot do. For example, we can use have a hot bath in which the nominalization bath is from the verb bathe, but if bath is not used, how can we deal with the adjective hot in the verb form bathe? Obviously, it would be hard to replace the nouns by verbs. In English, we often use such forms like do a little dance, make three serious mistakes, take another quick look, etc. Second, nominalization can cause ambiguity. That is because it receives premodification and postmodification. It is the combination between it with other elements that makes readers or listeners difficult to understand. The writer can make use of this function of its to leave the newspaper reader a question and, he or she has no idea about or doesn’t want to be involved in the event.

For interpersonal functions, nominalization performs two functions: lack of time, space and objectivity and modality. The writer use nominalization in which time and space of the event is hidden to express his or her opinion objectively especially in some sensible issues like politics and security. On the other hand, the writer would like to enhance newspaper readers’ curiosity about the event and to attract them to eagerly explore the content of the article. On using nominalization of modality, the writer wants to give the fact to the issue given. When modality is nominalized, it doesn’t represent
the subjunctive opinion. It becomes an abstract entity and an objective description of the attribute of a fact.

For textual functions, nominalization also has two functions: information focus shifting and cohesion. Through using nominalization, the writer foregrounds the information as a Theme and backgrounds the information as Rheme and the writer intends to show that which information is New and which is Given. Owing to nominalization, the writer can encapsulate a long discourse and a part of previous clause or the whole clause into a noun or nominal group functioning as a new participant in another process and becoming a new Thing in the new clause. Nominalization functions as an anaphoric reference with the combination of the demonstratives, this/that/these/those in English and này/dó/những…này/những…dò in Vietnamese. Another important function of nominalization is conciseness. Owing to the use of nominalization, the writer can save space of the newspapers by encapsulating a long sentence into a noun phrase with nominalization as the Head. Especially, this function of nominalization is often used in the headline of newspapers.

After doing the analysis of nominalization in English and Vietnamese, we discover that nominalization in both languages share in common most of the characteristics in the Functional Grammar. However, the analysis also helps us to find out the phenomenon of nominalization occurs in both languages in some different ways.

To express modality (modalization and modulation), English can use nominalization of almost expansion of predicators, whereas Vietnamese does it rarely. Instead of using nominalization, Vietnamese uses modal adverbs. In Vietnamese, the clause is preferred. In English, the nominal group with nominalization as a Head is preferred. However, in both languages nominalization shares in common some functions such as ambiguity, cohesion and conciseness.


In writing, we suggest two types of nominalization: Positive Nominalization and Negative Nominalization.

Positive nominalization means nominalization from the original form through using its derivation. We give six common structures:
Structure 1: S + V-lex. + NML (Range) + (Prep. + O)
Structure 2: There + Be + (No) + (a/an) + Adj. + NML + Prep. + O
Structure 4: (No) + NML+ Prep. + O + To + V-inf
Structure 5: Adj. + NML + Prep. + (O1)+ V(another process) + O2
Structure 6: S + V (another process) + Adj. + NML + (Prep. + O)

Negative nominalization means nominalization from different elements (an adverb, a conjunction, modal adverbs, a phrase and a preposition). In negative nominalization form, another noun as a Thing that is synonymous with the different elements is used to replace them to express the same meaning as that of the original form. We find that negative nominalization often occurs in the following ways of transference.
Beside the structures given above, we also find out that nominalization occurs in various structures in sentence transformation.

5.2. FURTHER IMPLICATIONS FOR THE TEACHING AND LEARNING NOMINALIZATION IN ENGLISH.

5.2.1. Implications for the Teachers
- First, teachers should emphasize the importance of nominalization in English. Surely, students will face nominalization in all levels of school. The higher class they are in, the more frequently they face nominalization because nominalization belongs to adults’ language and is a formal and academic writing.

- Second, teachers should help students deal with nominalization used in school curriculums by (i) giving the structure of nominalization (ii) providing the ways how to denominalize it in a congruent mode and (iii) translating it into Vietnamese.

- Third, teachers should encourage students to write academically by using nominalization and help them know some different ways of expressing the ‘same’ meaning. The possibility is that teachers can provide some common patterns of nominalization in English and give them exercises to practice right in class or at home.

5.2.2. Implications for the Learners
Learners should:
- Find out nominalization in the curriculum you are concerned about and find some ways to denominalize it and translate it into Vietnamese by yourself. However, in some cases translating nominalization in English is not equivalent to Vietnamese, learners should be aware that:
  - Nominalization with complex structures and density is preference in English, so should know how to transform it in a easier way to understand in your native language.

5.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE THESIS AND FURTHER STUDY

5.3.1. Limitations of the thesis
- First, the study is limited to nominalization used in newspapers only. In fact, nominalization is used in several fields such as in scientific discourse, in legal discourse, in advertisement, in poets etc.

- Second, this thesis does not do the constrative analysis deeply and thoroughly in nominalization in both English and Vietnamese languages.

- Third, nominalization is investigated in the Functional Grammar Perspective only. It can be analized carefully and deeply in Cognitive Linguistics or in Transformational-Generative Approach.

5.3.2. Suggesting for further researches
- An Investigation into Nominalization in Advertisements in English and Vietnamese.
- An Investigation into Nominalized Adjectives in English and Vietnamese.
- An Investigation into Nominalized Verbs in English and Vietnamese.
- A Contrastive Analysis of Nominalized Clause in English and Vietnamese.