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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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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 Fucntional 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]

The remainder of the clause, the part in which the THEME is developed, is called RHEME. Thus, the structure of a clause as message consists of THEME accompanied by a RHEME.

2.2.1.3. Clause as Exchange

The clause is also organized as exchange, "as interactive event involving speaker, or writer, and audience" (Halliday 1985). In speaking, the speaker plays a particular speech role, and in so doing assigns to the listener a complementary role which he wishes him to adopt in his turn.

2.2.1.4. Clause as Representation

We use language as an instrument of thought or to conceptualize or represent the experiential or real world to ourselves, including the inner world of our own consciousness.

Clause as representation is represented by six types of process: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process and existential process.

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 ect.

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: **sự, việc, cuộc, cái, nỗi, niềm, cơn, trận, chuyến**, 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 **"sự", "cái", and "vẻ".**

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 khẳng định** của Ballack*   [113]

4)   In the behavioral process

(10a) *Nỗi dằn vặt của một cô gái tự rao bán chính mình.* [114]

5)   In the relational process

(11a) *Cuộc thảo luận về chống tham nhũng trong phiên họp ấy 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* .   [116]

In Vietnamese:

(13a) *Mesut Ozil: **Sự thèm muốn** của Mourinho.*   [117]

B. Voice often becomes ambiguous in nominalization.

In English:

(14) *the **love** of God*   [118]

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, tiểu mục 2.3 điểm b3 của Nghị quyết số 02 này thì **việc mua bán nhà đất của ông Hào** thuộc trường hợp được hướng dẫn và được Toà án công nhận hợp đồng.*   [120]

4.1.1.2. Nominalization of The Modality

Modality can be realized by finite 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 predicators like *be allowed to, be supposed to, be required to, be determined to* and adjective predicators like*, be willing to, be keen to.*

(20) *Obama's **duty** is to enforce the law*   [124]

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

Obama is supposed to…

In Vietnamese, the modal adverbs are used to replace most of the modal verbs in English when used for expressing syntactic character of interpersonal metaphor. Thus, the phenomenon of nominalization of modal adverbs in Vietnamese rarely occurs.

B. Nominalization of Modal Adjuncts

After consideration, we find out that nominalization often comes to some of modal adjuncts like *probably, possible, certainly, likely.*

(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%.*   [133]

However, in Vietnamese, the nominalization of the modal adjuncts is rarely used. We seldom use "*sự có thể*" (possibility), "*sự có thể đúng*" (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).*   [140]

Despite his quickness… can be rewritten as

Although he is quick…

In Vietnamese:

(43) *Sự dối trá của Midori* - là điều dễ thương nhất bởi nghĩa là sự cô đơn thơ ngây vẫn khát khao được lấp đầy bằng lòng quan tâm và yêu thương trọn vẹn trước quá khứ cũng đói khát tình yêu hơn thế!   [147]

The noup phrase *Sự dối trá của Midori* (*Midori's falseness*) can be nominalized from the clause

(43') *Midori dối trá* (*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 Vân Hiền và GS Ngô Huy Cẩn đều nhớ lại **sự nhanh nhẹn** trong suy nghĩ và sự kiên trì của Châu từ những ngày còn bé, khi học Trường Thực nghiệm và Trường Trưng Vương.*   [158]

The noun phrase ***sự nhanh nhẹn (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 occurs below the clause, whic 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** lộng lẫy 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) lộng lẫy***.

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 (BĐKH) hiện nay, tiêu biểu là sự nóng lên toàn cầu đã được khẳng định là chủ yếu do hoạt động của con người.* [172]

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

(68') ***Bởi vì*** *do hoạt động của con người nên dẫn đến sự biến đổi khí hậu (BĐKH) 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?* [179]

The clause (75a)…***his solution to poverty would <u>be</u> to***…
can be written without nominalization

(75b) ***…he would <u>solve</u> poverty to…***

In Vietnames, we consider the following examples:

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

(The clause (76a) ***Sự trở lại*** *của Carragher không chỉ bổ sung lực lượng mà còn mang...*

can be written without nominalization

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

When the material process (***trở lại)*** is nominalized as ***Sự trở 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*** [196]

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 viện nghiên cứu của Trung Quốc phối hợp thực hiện, **việc thay đổi chỗ ở và tái định cư của những hộ gia đình chịu ảnh hưởng của các dự án mới về phát triển đô thị** đã gây ra những hậu quả sâu sắc về mặt xã hội khiến cho cấu trúc đô thị không còn dựa trên nguyên tắc bình quân như trước đây mà đã bị thay đổi hoàn toàn.* [198]

4.2.2. Interpersonal Functions of Nominalization

4.2.2.1. Nominalization: Timeless, Spaceless and objective

When a clause or prepositional phrase is condensed into a nominalized expression, the Sunect may be lost, there is thus no component taking responsibility for the the action. It's not easy to ague 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 Fuction

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 Enlish and *này (this)/đó (that)/ những...này (these)/những...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 Cognitve 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 stranslate 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 vaious prefixes and suffixes. In Vietnames, nominalization is formed by using nominalizers like *việc*, *sự*, *cái*, *nỗi*, *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 expore 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*/ *về*/ *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 *của* 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 cluases, 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. Futhermore, 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 dealth 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 describtion of the attribute of a fact.

For textual functions, nominalization also has two functions: information focus shifting and cohesion. Through using nominalization, the writer forgrounds 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/ đó/ những...này/ những ...đó* 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 pharase 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 aslo helps us to find out the phenomenon of nominalization occurs in both lanuages 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.

Suggestions to translate some common patterns of English nominalization are given. Here in this thesis we give nine patterns in which nominalization is often formed and then we give some suggestions to denominalize them to translate into Vietnamese better. The nine patterns: Pattern 1: **N's + NML**, Pattern 2: **Poss. Adj. + NML**, Pattern 3: **Poss. Adj. + Epithet+ NML**, Pattern 4: **The + NML + Prep. + N,** Pattern 5: **N's/Adj. Poss. + NML + Prep. + N**, Pattern 6: **S + V-lex. + (A/An) + NML (Range)**, Pattern 7: **There + Be + (No) + NML, Pattern** 8: **Prep. + (Poss. Adj. /N's) + NML and Pattern** 9: **S + V+ Poss. Adj./N's. + NML**

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)**
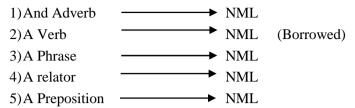Structure 2: **There + Be + (No) + (a/an) + Adj. + NML + Prep. + O**
Structure 3: **Prep. + Poss. Adj. / N's + NML**
Structure 4: **(No) + NML+ Prep. + O + To + V-inf**
Structure 5: **Adj. + NML + Prep. + (O1)+ V(another process) + O2**
Structure 6: **S + V (another process) + Adj. + NML + (Prep. + O)**

Negative nominalization means nominalization from different elements (an adverb, a conjunction, modal adverbs, a phrase and a peposition). 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.

1) And Adverb   ————————▶ NML
2) A Verb   ————————▶ NML   (Borrowed)
3) A Phrase   ————————▶ NML
4) A relator   ————————▶ NML
5) A Preposition   ————————▶ NML

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 cirricumlum 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 Vietnames laguages.

- 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.