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AN INVESTIGATION INTO
COMMONLY USED STYLISTIC
DEVICES
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE
POLITICAL QUOTATIONS

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

It is impossible to negate the importance of quotations in language and in human life. Quotations bring us knowledge, especially wisdom things, pieces of advice that many well-known people draw from their life experiences. Most often a quotation is not only taken from literature, but also sentences from a speech, dialogue from a movie and lines from song lyrics are also used. All of the reasons above motivate me to carry out this research. However, due to the deficiency in knowledge, ability and time, I just dare to study political quotations in English and Vietnamese.

Along with its age-old history, Politics takes place in all types of communities and then it plays an important role in human life. There are a large numbers of political quotations from speeches, literature, poem, television, etc. All people want to have their own persuasive political statements. As a result, stylistic devices seem to be an effective way to make political quotations more and more beautiful and attractive. The use of stylistic devices in political quotations can create special effects, draw people's attention and make them easy to remember.

As a teacher of English as a second language, I have noticed that using political quotations as a tool to teach English in general and stylistic devices in particular can bring great interest and positive result to the learners as well as the teachers. This notice urges me to make enquires about the fields. In order to contribute a small part in the field of studying stylistics and using quotations in teaching English, I decide to carry out the research: *An Investigation into*

Commonly Used Stylistic Devices in English and Vietnamese Political Quotations.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

This thesis mainly aims to provide the English learners with a basic knowledge of stylistic devices used in political quotations to enable them to understand political quotation thoroughly. Moreover, it also encourages them to use the stylistic device in speaking and writing to make their speeches and written papers more beautiful and attractive.

1.2.2. Objectives

This paper is designed to aim at the following objectives:

- To present stylistic devices commonly used in English and Vietnamese political quotations.
- To suggest implications for the teaching and learning English through political quotations.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Findings are discussed in relation to the following research questions of the study:

1. What are the features of stylistic devices commonly used in English political quotations?
2. What are the features of stylistic devices commonly used in Vietnamese political quotations?
3. What are the similarities and differences in stylistic features in English and Vietnamese political quotations?

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the findings of stylistic features of some commonly used stylistic devices in English and Vietnamese political

quotations namely simile, metaphor, hyperbole, repetition and parallelism.

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

To some extent, this thesis is carried out hopefully to make a contribution to the teaching and learning English stylistics in general and of stylistic devices in political language in particular. In addition, the learners are expected to be provided with some useful techniques in writing.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis consists of five main chapters.

- Chapter 1 is the introduction of the study, which includes the rationale, justification, the scope of the study, the research questions and organization of the study.

- Chapter 2, the literature review, presents the previous study related to the paper, the theoretical background of the study. General views of quotations and some fundamental theoretical background to the study will also be presented.

- Chapter 3 is about the methods and procedures of the study. It will describe the aims, the objectives of the study, then the methodology, research design, data collection, data analysis.

- Chapter 4: findings and discussion, is devoted to the findings of stylistic features of some stylistic devices commonly used in English and Vietnamese political quotations.

- Chapter 5 includes the conclusion and the implications, the limitations, and suggestions for using stylistic devices and further research.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. REVIEW OF PRIOR STUDIES

So far, there have been a lot of studies on the stylistic devices. In Viet Nam, there are some investigations such as:

Phan Thi Uyen Uyen (2006) studied some commonly stylistic devices in advertising language in English and Vietnamese newspapers.

Nguyen Uy Dung (2010), in “An Investigation into Stylistic Devices in Political Speeches by US Presidents” studied the stylistic devices in political speeches by US presidents.

And Le Thi Lai (2010) investigated into stylistic devices used in English and Vietnamese texts describing natural scenery.

2.2 DEFINITION OF TERMS

2.2.1. Quotation and Stylistic Devices

These are some terms related to this thesis. Here are some of their definitions to make clearly about them.

-*Quotation* is a group of words or a short piece of writing taken from a book, play, speech, etc. and repeated because it is interesting or useful. (8th Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary)

According to Garperin, *Stylistic Devices is a branch of general linguistics which is regarded as a language science. It deals with the result of the act of communication* [1, p.12].

In my thesis, I define *political quotations* as quotations about politics or connected with the state, government or public affairs. Political quotations cannot be only stated by politicians but also by celebrities such as a poet, a scientist, etc.

2.2.2. Quotation and Other Related Words

- Adage
- Precept
- Maxim
- Apophthegm
- Aphorism
- Proverb

2.3. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.3.1. Stylistic devices

2.3.1.1. Stylistic devices (also called Rhetoric)

Stylistic Devices is a branch of general linguistics which is regarded as a language science. It deals with the result of the act of communication [5, p.12].

2.3.1.2. Functions of stylistic devices

An comprehensive explanation is brought out 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.*”

2.3.2. Simile

Simile is a specific semantic trope in stylistics, especially in rhetoric. We can find out the existence of simile in many fields of language: the language of literature, music, newspaper, advertisements, etc.

Simile is a comparison between two different things that resemble each other in at least one way. In formal prose the simile is a device both of art and explanation, comparing an unfamiliar thing to some familiar things (an object, event, process, etc.) known to the reader [42]

Sơ sánh tu từ là sự đối chiếu hai hay nhiều đối tượng khác loại, giống nhau một thuộc tính nào đó nhằm biểu hiện một cách hình ảnh, biểu cảm đặc điểm của một đối tượng [38, p.133]

In the definition above, the simile markers such as: *like, as, as...as, than, similar to, resembles, seems...* in English or *như, như là, là, bao nhiêu...bấy nhiêu* in Vietnamese were mentioned for the illustration of simile. When you compare a noun to a noun, the simile marker **like** in English as well as **như** in Vietnamese is usually used:

*The café was **like** a battleship stripped for action.*

(Ernest Hemingway, The Sun Also Rises)

*Tổ Quốc tôi **như** một con tàu*

Mũi thuyền ta đó - mũi Cà Mau

(Xuân Diệu, Mũi Cà Mau)

In brief, simile is a specific semantic trope in stylistics. The aim of simile is to reach for an expressive and figurative description about things compared.

2.3.3. Metaphor

A metaphor is an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that actually have something in common without using "like" or "as." A metaphor expresses the unfamiliar (the tenor) in terms of the familiar (the vehicle).

A metaphor is a relation between the dictionary and contextual logical meanings based on the affinity or similarity of certain properties or features of the two corresponding concepts. [5, p.136]

Ẩn dụ tu từ là cách cá nhân lâm thời lấy tên gọi biểu thị đối tượng này dùng để biểu thị đối tượng kia dựa trên cơ sở của mối quan hệ liên tưởng về nét tương đồng giữa hai đối tượng [37]

The example below will illustrate the structure of metaphor as well as its immense capability for expression.

In “*You are the sunshine of my life*”, the metaphor lies in the noun *sunshine*: The tenor is the light of the happiness created by a certain person and the vehicle is the light of the sun and happiness is the common ground.

In another example in Vietnamese:

Bàn tay ta làm nên tất cả

Có sức người sỏi đá cũng thành cơm

(Hoàng Trung Thông, Bài ca vỡ đất)

In summary, metaphor is a significant and common stylistic device. It is also a potential land for further linguistic researches to explore.

2.3.4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that uses an exaggerated or extravagant statement to create a strong emotional response.

According to Galperin, “*Hyperbole is deliberate overstatement or exaggeration, the aim of which is to intensify one of the features of the object in question to such a degree as will show its utter absurdity*”. [5, p.173]

According to Đinh Trọng Lạc, “*Phóng đại (còn gọi là khoa trương, thậm xưng, ngoa ngữ, cường điệu) là dùng từ ngữ hoặc cách*

diễn đạt để nâng lên gấp nhiều lần những thuộc tính của khách thể hoặc hiện tượng nhằm mục đích làm nổi bật bản chất của đối tượng cần miêu tả, gây ấn tượng đặc biệt mạnh mẽ.” [33, p.46]

Hyperbole appears very often in Vietnamese proverbs and folk verses, so we can see that from the early time, people know how to use this stylistic device to have a statement with high effect:

Đêm tháng năm chưa nằm đã sáng

Ngày tháng mười chưa cười đã tối.

(Vietnamese folk verse)

In brief, hyperbole is a stylistic device in which emphasis is achieved through deliberate exaggeration. By emphasizing a truth by exaggerating it, hyperbole is a device which sharpens the reader’s ability to make a logical assessment of the utterance.

2.3.5. Repetition

According to Galperin, “*Repetition is also one of the devices having its origin in the emotive language. Repetition when applied to the logical language becomes simply an instrument of grammar. Its origin is to be seen in the excitement accompanying the expression of a feeling being brought to its highest tension.*” [5, p.211]

In Vietnamese, Lê Bá Hán, Trần Đình Sử, Nguyễn Khắc Phi give the following definition: “*Điệp ngữ là một hình thức tu từ có đặc điểm: một từ, cụm từ, câu hoặc đoạn thơ văn được lặp lại với dụng ý nhấn mạnh hoặc gây ấn tượng cho người đọc, người nghe.*” [29]

Here is an example of repetition:

“Mad world! Mad kings! Mad composition!”

(Shakespeare)

In summary, repetition is a widespread figure realized especially in poetry and verse as well as one of the stylistic devices employed most in language in order to make it easier for readers and listeners to remember the idea.

2.3.6. Parallelism

Being one of the common stylistic devices, parallelism or *parallel structures* include word or phrase patterns that are similar.

Galperin defined that '*Parallel construction is a device which may be encountered not so much in the sentence as in the macro-structure dealt with earlier, viz. the SPU and the paragraph. The necessary condition in parallel construction is identical, or similar, syntactical structure in two or more sentences or parts of sentence in close succession.*' [5, p.208]

In Vietnamese, parallelism is described as structure repetition, differentiated with word and phrase repetition. Here are some examples of parallelism in English and Vietnamese:

When you are right you cannot be too radical; when you are wrong, you cannot be too conservative.

(Martin Luther King, Jr.)

Tôi muốn tắt nắng đi

Cho màu đừng nhạt mất

Tôi muốn buộc gió lại

Cho hương đừng bay đi

(Xuân Diệu, Vội vàng)

In conclusion, parallelism is widely used in most of verbal communication forms. It uses successive words, phrases, clauses with the same or very similar grammatical structure. It is a rhetoric device that often appears in political language.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research is supposed to be the main method for the contrastive analysis because it is synthetic or analytic in its approach. In addition, the study also uses quantitative and qualitative approaches as supporting methods.

3.2 RESEARCH METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Contrastive analysis is the main method of this study which helps us to discover the similarities as well as the differences between the two languages and then find out some implications for the creation and appreciation of political language containing stylistic devices.

The procedures of the research are as follows:

- Choosing the research topic by reviewing the previous studies carefully.
- Collecting and classifying data: read newspapers, books and political speeches, take notes of English and Vietnamese political quotations and classify them by title
- Comparing out the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese commonly used stylistic devices in political quotations.
- Discussing the findings and suggesting some implications

3.3 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The research examines 300 examples of political quotations (150 examples in English and 150 examples in Vietnamese). All examples are selectively collected from English and Vietnamese newspapers, books and political speeches, etc.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION

The corpus comprises 300 samples in both languages, collected from newspapers, books and political speeches as well as the Internet.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

The research is mainly carried out by the qualitative approach. English is the source language and Vietnamese is the target one. The data analysis consists of the following steps:

- Examining the samples in both languages in terms of stylistic devices.
- Classifying the samples into suitable categories, depending on the frequency of occurrences in political quotations.
- Analyzing the data contrastively to find out the similarities and differences in both languages.
- Drawing conclusion of commonly used stylistic devices in English and Vietnamese political quotations.
- Suggesting some implications for teaching and learning English through political quotations and further researches.

3.6. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

In terms of reliability, the source selected to be investigated is derived from books, newspapers, and the Internet in both English and Vietnamese. Therefore, the data source is highly reliable.

In terms of validity, this study meets all required criteria. In order to answer the three research questions, the observation and investigation techniques have been chosen to be the main instruments for data collection. Besides, the investigation must follow the research design and the principles presented in Chapter 2 strictly to obtain the quality and to guarantee the validity and reliability of this study.

Chapter 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. STYLISTIC FEATURES OF SOME COMMONLY USED STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE POLITICAL QUOTATIONS

4.1.1. Simile in English and Vietnamese Political Quotations

By classifying the standard of comparison, we can group the quotations using simile into 3 main groups:

1. Equational simile
2. Superior – inferior simile
3. Superlative simile

4.1.1.1. Equational

• as...as and so...as : similar comparison

In political quotations, the similar comparison *as...as* and *so...as* is often associated with negative word like *no* and *nothing* to set off the main subjects, as in (1).

- (1) **No** party is **as** bad **as** its leaders.

(Will Rogers)

• A like B

- (2) Giving money and power to government is **like** giving whiskey and car keys to teenage boys.

(J. O'Rourke)

Besides, *unlike* is sometimes applied in political quotations to show the differences between two things or people, as in (3).

- (3) **Unlike** presidential administrations, problems rarely have terminal dates.

(Dwight Eisenhower)

In Vietnamese, the simile markers are *là* and *như*, as in:

(4) Tướng **là** chim ưng, quân dân **là** vịt. Lấy vịt nuôi chim ưng thì có gì là lạ?

(Trần Khánh Dư)

Furthermore, the structure of comparison with negative word *không bằng* is also found out, as in (5).

(5) Ngồi yên đợi giặc **không bằng** trước hãy đem quân ra phá thế mạnh của giặc.

(Lý Thường Kiệt)

4.1.1.2. Superior – inferior simile

• Superior simile

(6) Half a truth is **better than** no politics.

(Gilbert Keith Chesterton)

(7) I always considered statesmen to be **more** expendable **than** soldiers.

(Harry S. Truman)

The double comparison with the structure *the+comparative*, *the +comparative* also appears in political quotations. It can increase the hearers and readers' attention.

(8) The nations morals are **like** its teeth, **the more** decayed they are **the more** it hurts to touch them.

(George Bernard Shaw)

• Inferior simile

The double comparison is also used in inferior comparison with the same goal, as in (9).

Inferior simile is usually known by the word *less*.

(9) **The less** government we have **the better**.

(Ralph Waldo Emerson)

In Vietnamese, the presence of the marker *hơn* leads us to the superior comparison.

(10) Không có gì quý **hơn** độc lập, tự do!

(Hồ Chí Minh)

The double comparison in Vietnamese is expressed by *càng...càng*. This kind of simile is applied very skillful and successfully in (11), a call for national resistance from a brilliant leader.

(11) Hỡi đồng bào cả nước! Chúng ta muốn hoà bình, chúng ta đã nhân nhượng. Nhưng chúng ta **càng** nhân nhượng, thực dân Pháp **càng** lấn tới, vì chúng quyết tâm cướp nước ta một lần nữa! (...)

(Hồ Chí Minh)

4.1.1.3. Superlative

The most commonly used superlative words are *best* and *worst* thanks to their general meaning and special influence.

(12) The **best** government is that which teaches us to govern ourselves.

(Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)

(13) Chỉ có giai cấp công nhân là dũng cảm **nhất**, cách mạng **nhất**, luôn luôn gan góc đương đầu với bọn đế quốc thực dân.

(Hồ Chí Minh)

4.1.2. Metaphor in English and Vietnamese Political Quotations

As the most powerful means of creating images, metaphor is very popular in political language. In political quotations, metaphor is usually applied to talk about general affairs such as politics, war, politician, etc.

(14) **A politician is one that would circumvent God.**

(William Shakespeare)

Moreover, metaphor in political quotation is also about parties and the author usually expresses their view of them.

(15) **Democracy is an abuse of statistics.**

(Jorge Borges)

In our corpus, metaphor is often used with nouns. Following are some examples of this type of metaphor:

(16) **Politics is a profession where the paths of glory lead but to the gravy.**

(Billy Boy Franklin)

Metaphor is not only used with nouns but also with verbs and adjectives as well. For example:

(17) Political image is like mixing cement. When it's **wet**, you can **move it around** and **shape** it, but at some point it **hardens** and there's almost nothing you can do to **reshape** it.

(Walter Mondale)

Metaphor always has two components: the tenor and the vehicle. Sometimes the tenor is hidden and we must understand by association. Following are some examples:

(18) Wars are not paid for in wartime, **the bill** comes later.

(Benjamin Franklin)

In Vietnamese:

(19) Vượt qua **mùa đông giá rét**, chúng ta sẽ có một **mùa xuân ấm áp**.

(Hồ Chí Minh)

4.1.3. Hyperbole in English and Vietnamese Political Quotations

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device or figure of speech. Hyperbole used in political quotations can cause a mighty effect on the hearers and readers.

(20) I have come to the conclusion that **politics is too serious a matter to be left to the politicians.**

(Charles De Gaulle)

The author uses hyperbole skillfully to mock at the uselessness of politicians.

(21) Political speech and writing are largely **the defense of the indefensible.**

(George Orwell)

Hyperbole in Vietnamese ones are often used to express the strong will of Vietnamese celebrities. For example:

(22) Bao giờ người Tây **nhỏ hết cỏ nước Nam** thì mới hết người Nam đánh Tây.

(Nguyễn Trung Trực)

4.1.4. Repetition in English and Vietnamese Political Quotations

Repetition is a stylistic device of using some sounds, words or phrases, aiming at logical emphasis, an emphasis necessary to fix the attention of the reader on the key words of the statement.

4.1.4.1. Repetition of Sounds

• Rhyme:

If the repetition of syllables is placed at the end of words, we call **rhyme** as in the following examples:

(23) Large legislative **bodies** resolve themselves into **coteries**, and **coteries** into **jealousies.**

(Napoleon Bonaparte)

(24) Dân ta phải biết sử **ta**. Cho tường gốc tích nước **nhà** Việt Nam.

(Hồ Chí Minh)

- **Chime**

The type of repetition that keywords in a phrase begin with identical consonants is called **chime**.

(25) Resolved to **ruin** or to **rule** the state.

(John Dryden)

(26) Ta **thà** làm quỷ nước Nam chứ không **thèm** làm vương đất Bắc

(Trần Bình Trọng)

- **Alliteration**

Alliteration is repetition of the same sound beginning several words in sequence. In my corpus, there are no occurrences of alliteration in English and Vietnamese political quotations.

4.1.4.2. Repetition of Words

- **Anaphora**

An anaphora is a repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or lines.

(27) **Segregation** now, **segregation** tomorrow and **segregation** forever!

(George Wallace)

(28) **Sống** không phải là ký sinh trùng của thế gian, **sống** để mưu đồ một công cuộc hữu ích gì cho đồng bào tổ quốc.

(Phan Chu Trinh)

- **Epiphora**

Epiphora is the repetition of the same word or words happens at the end of successive phrases, clauses or sentences.

(29) A nation is not **conquered** which is perpetually to be **conquered**.

(Edmund Burke)

(30) Các vua Hùng đã có công dựng **nước**, Bác cháu ta phải cùng nhau giữ lấy **nước**.

(Hồ Chí Minh)

- **Apanalepsis**

The epanalepsis is a figure of speech defined by the repetition of the initial word (or words) of a clause or sentence at the end of that same clause or sentence.

(31) **Leaders** don't create followers, they create more **leaders**.

(Tom Peters)

(32) **Dân** là dân nước, nước là nước **dân**.

(Hồ Chí Minh)

- **Anadiplosis**

Anadiplosis is the repetition of the last word of a preceding clause.

(33) **War begets quiet, quiet idleness, idleness disorder, disorder ruin; likewise ruin order, order virtue, virtue glory, and good fortune.**

(Walter Raleigh)

(34) Tôi chỉ có một sự **ham muốn, ham muốn** tột bậc, là làm sao cho nước ta được hoàn toàn độc lập, dân ta được hoàn toàn tự do, đồng bào ai cũng có cơm ăn áo mặc, ai cũng được học hành.

(Hồ Chí Minh)

4.1.5. Parallelism in English and Vietnamese Political Quotations

In language, parallelism is a forceful figure of speech. It is the use of similar grammatical constructions to express ideas that are similar or equal in importance. In grammar, parallelism is a balance of two or more similar words, phrases, or clauses. .

(35) If a politician isn't **doing it to his wife**, then he's **doing it to his country**.

(Amy Grant)

In (35), a humorous quotation becomes more humorous by reiterating the structure of the statement.

This figure of speech is sometimes used in the quotation about parties, as in (36), it compares and bring out the differences among parties.

(36) Any 20 year-old **who isn't a liberal doesn't have a heart**, and any 40 year-old **who isn't a conservative doesn't have a brain**.

(Winston Churchill)

In Vietnamese:

(37) **Đoàn kết, đoàn kết, đại đoàn kết. Thành công, thành công, đại thành công.**

(Hồ Chí Minh)

Parallelism in Vietnamese political quotations usually talks about the important role of Vietnamese people to the country as well as confirms the country's guideline is to serving the benefit of Vietnamese people

(38) **Vì lợi nước, quên lợi nhà; vì lợi chung quên lợi riêng.**

(Hồ Chí Minh)

4.2. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN STYLISTIC FEATURES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE POLITICAL QUOTATIONS

4.2.1. Similarities

Firstly, simple, vivid and attractive are similar features in political language in English and Vietnamese.

Secondly, almost the stylistic devices used in English and Vietnamese political language have reached their functions.

Thirdly, as we can see from the analysis, there can be more than one stylistic device in a political quotation. This situation happens in both languages.

At last, the functions of these stylistic devices are quite similar in both languages.

4.2.2. Differences

Firstly, there are some differences in terms of structure in stylistic devices. In English, simile is classified into three degrees but in Vietnamese, the comparison structure **as...as** and inferior simile do not exist.

Secondly, the frequencies of occurrences of these stylistic devices in the two languages are different.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

As has already stated a quotation is a group of words or a short piece of writing taken from a book, play, speech, etc. and repeated because it is interesting or useful. So a quotation must be vivid and must have the quality that they can be easily remembered, especially political quotations. As a result, a great variety of stylistic devices are used. This thesis, **an investigation into commonly used stylistic devices in English and Vietnamese political quotations**, is a contrastive analysis, aims to find out some commonly used stylistic devices in English and Vietnamese political quotations as well as the similarity and differences of these technique between two languages. These commonly used stylistic devices are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, repetition and parallelism.

As regards methodology, both qualitative and quantitative methods are suitably used in the contrastive investigation. After analyzing the corpus of 300 samples, 150 in English and 150 in Vietnamese, I find that each stylistic device has the distinctive features and effect. Then the similarities and differences have been discovered through the contrastive analysis. In spite of some differences in terms of structure, the functions of these stylistic devices are quite similar in both languages. Each stylistic device also has the distinctive functions. For examples, simile and metaphor is mainly used to create vivid or graphic mental images. Repetition and parallelism is used to emphasize certain aspects. And hyperbole is frequently used for criticizing or exaggerating. But all stylistic devices have the purpose of arousing the listeners and readers' interest or catching their attention. Besides, through the quantitative

data, the frequencies of occurrence of some commonly used stylistic devices have been displayed. In Vietnamese political quotations, metaphor is usually used while in English ones, repetition is the most effective way for speakers.

The stylistic devices have also been classified and arranged into different tables, according to their structure and frequencies. For example, simile is classified into three degrees such as equational simile, superior – inferior simile and superlative simile. Or repetition is divided into repetition of sounds and repetition of words. By classifying into tables, we can see the differences between the two languages. In English, there are three degrees of simile but in Vietnamese, as...as comparison and inferior simile does not exist.

The study is hoped to make some valuable contributions to the teaching and learning of English stylistics in general and of stylistic devices in political language in particular. Moreover, it can help English and Vietnamese learners get better understanding of political language as well as provide them some writing techniques in political language.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

To some extent, this thesis is carried out hopefully to make a contribution to the teaching and learning English stylistics in general and of stylistic devices in political language in particular. In addition, the learners are expected to be provided with some useful techniques in writing. According to the result of the study, we would like to put forward some implications.

5.2.1. For the Part of English Learners

In general, to master a language as well as its stylistic devices are not an easy matter. Therefore, the result of this study may be beneficial to English learners. The findings of the study will help English learners enrich their knowledge of stylistic devices. Through

the thesis, the learners will be sensitive to the beauty and the interestingness of political language. On the other hand, they can grasp some necessary strategies and techniques in writing speeches. Somehow the learners may have a better understanding of the culture of the two languages through the analyzing of political quotations. And their skills of writing and translating political speeches or statements can be enhanced. Day by day, their experience will be accumulated and help them learn more effectively and successfully.

5.2.2. For the Part of English Teachers

For the language teachers, they often want to find out the most effective method to help their students master stylistic devices and the language. Stylistic devices appear in daily conversation, in literature and speeches but it is not an easy field. This thesis would give a suggestion on teaching stylistic devices through political quotations. Political quotations will serve as an effective tool in the classroom. Working with political quotations at school can improve students' learning experiences, their language skills and their understanding of themselves and the world. The teachers should encourage their students to practicing stylistic devices through political quotations. It can improve their thinking and writing effectively. As a teacher of English as foreign language, I really appreciate this method and have applied it into teaching English. Then I have got some good initial achievements.

5.3. LIMITATIONS

Due to the lack of time, space as well as relevant materials, the topic under study may not have been thoroughly discussed as it should be.

Stylistic devices are complicated and abstract problems of stylistics. This means a research into this field is inevitable to meet difficulties and having limitations. In political language, there are a great number of stylistic devices. However, in this thesis, only some commonly used stylistic devices are investigated. So many other kinds of stylistic devices have not been cover, such as alliteration, personification, inversion, climax, etc.

Furthermore, the materials supporting the thesis are rather limited, especially Vietnamese samples, which make a challenge for the researcher to reach a much more convincing conclusion.

For these limitations, I would highly appreciate any comments, advices and adjustments from who take interest in the topic in order to make this work more convincing and useful.

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This thesis has focused on some commonly used stylistic devices in English and Vietnamese political quotations. However, each of these stylistic devices has not been analyzed clearly in terms of syntactic and pragmatics. So there are some further researches which can be taken into consideration:

- Investigation into syntactic and pragmatics features of repetition in English and Vietnamese political quotations.
- Investigation into syntactic and pragmatics features of parallelism in English and Vietnamese political quotations.
- Investigation into syntactic and pragmatics features of metaphor in English and Vietnamese political quotations