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AN INVESTIGATION INTO PROJECTING
 PROCESSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE
 SHORT STORIES AND NOVELS

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Grammar is always an important part in learning and teaching a language in general and a foreign language in particular. Functional grammar (FG), the grammar focusing on communication appears to be much vital in the new tendency of studying where the communicative approach is appreciated. Unlike traditional grammar, FG does not break a clause up into discrete parts but links words that share a purpose. Its orientation is social rather than biological. This is a view of grammar 'at work', rather than a view of grammar as form. It is a view of grammar in talk, in action, in progress - grammar being used - and, above all, a view of grammar as meaning. It helps to explain the design of grammar, why grammar is the way it is. Emphasizing on use, communicative function, and the social context of language, FG differs significantly from other linguistic theories in the way that it aims at a maximum of practical applicability in the analysis of diverse aspect of language and language use.

There is no doubt that FG has had a very positive effect on language teaching over the years. Thus, so many studies focus on aspects of FG. Walks of the three linguistic metafunctions become the topics for research at all levels. Above all, the six processes of the transitivity system attracts much attention from researchers. Both major and minor processes in nature have been analyzed individually in a thorough way. However there have not been any studies making a comparison and contrast between a couple of processes in an aspect. Hence, this study has the ambition to carry out this interesting view, observing a major and a minor process in terms of

projection. "*An Investigation into Projecting Processes in English and Vietnamese Short Stories and Novels*" turns out to be a 'should' to deal with. Really, studying Mental process (MeP) and Verbal process (VeP), two processes which can project, promises a practical application in language use, contributing much to the teaching and learning English as a foreign language.

1.2. AIMS OF THE STUDY

- help Vietnamese learners to know well the nature of the two projecting processes: MePs and VePs in English and Vietnamese short stories and novels.
- analyze the similarities and differences between the two processes in terms of projection.
- offer some suggestions for learning and teaching.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- formulate a deep theoretical and more importantly, a practical background insight into the characteristics of MePs and VePs in short stories and novels.
- analyze and point out the similarities as well as differences between MePs and VePs as projecting processes in English and Vietnamese short stories and novels.

1.4. THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE STUDY

To some extent, the research can help Vietnamese learners of English to get a better insight into the framework and nature of projecting processes and how these kinds of process are used in short stories and novels. Besides, the research will also help to raise the importance of FG among the grammatical paradigms in an attempt to make FG closer to Vietnamese study.

1.5. THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study focuses on investigating MePs and VePs as projecting processes and just examining them in short stories and novels. The main focus of the study lies in the description and analysis of MePs and VePs in English and Vietnamese short stories and novels. For the sake of examining the characteristics of these two processes and finding the similarities as well as differences between them.

1.6. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the nature of projecting processes?
2. What are the similarities and differences of projecting processes in English and Vietnamese short stories and novels?
3. What implications does the study have for Vietnamese teachers and learners of English?

1.7. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This thesis is designed in five chapters.

Chapter 1: The introduction.

Chapter 2: Literature review and theoretical background.

Chapter 3: Methods and procedures of the study.

Chapter 4: Findings and discussion.

Chapter 5: The conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. THE REVIEW OF PRIOR RESEARCH

It might be said that projection attracts much researchers' attention. In the light of Hallidayan approach, a sentence is interpreted as clause complex and clauses in projection can be of equal status (Verbal) if the projected clause is quoted or of unequal status (Mental) if the clause is reported.

Martin [12] views the role of Projection as means used in narrative to construe the dialogic passages to represent the character processes of consciences. He says Projection typically concerns the relation between a mental or verbal process and the content which is quoted or reported. Sharing the same point of view, Angela Downing and Philip Locke [4] claims that the Projection is the relationship which between a clause containing a verb of saying or thinking and a clause which expresses what is said or thought.

In "*Ngữ pháp kinh nghiệm của cú Tiếng Việt, mô tả theo quan điểm chức năng hệ thống*", Hoàng Văn Vân [31] addresses the concept 'projection' as one of the most important grammatical categories in every language, and attempts to describe and explain the Vietnamese projecting processes in systemic functional approach. He presents major types of Vietnamese Projection and gives us some distinctive features. "*Ngôn ngữ học đối chiếu cú pháp Tiếng Anh-Tiếng Việt*" [2007] by Trần Hữu Mạnh mentions about lexical verbs and their classification in six processes, among them verbal process verbs and mental process verbs are concerned in a special way. In his recent study [2008]: "*Hệ thống từ nối biểu thị quan hệ logic-ngữ nghĩa trong Tiếng Anh và Tiếng Việt*", Phan Văn Hòa suggests a

system of connectors in English and Vietnamese. His research help us use connectors such as “that, if, whether” in English and “rằng, là, liệu rằng” in Vietnamese in Mental Projection appropriately.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. An Overview of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory interested in describing language in terms of its semantic function in the social and cultural contexts within which it is put to use by speakers. In this way it differs from the formal, syntactic approach of traditional grammars. Halliday [1978], a major figure in the development of SFL, describes language as a *social semiotic*. According to Butt et al [2000], it means that community of speakers share knowledge about systems of sound and writing, about lexicogrammar, meaning and about situations.

2.2.2. Linguistic Metafunctions

Metafunction refers to the different modes of meaning construed by the grammar.

i. We use language to talk about our experience of the world.

This function is known as ideational metafunction.

ii. We use language to interact with other people. This function is interpersonal one.

iii. We use language to organize our message. Textual function is realized in this way.

The first two metafunctions orient towards two 'extra-linguistic' phenomena, the social world and the natural world while the third metafunction, the textual metafunction is intrinsic to language.

2.2.3. The Grammar of Experiential Meaning

2.2.3.1. Process, Participant and Circumstance

The process is realized by a verbal group, the participant by a nominal group and the circumstance by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase as illustrated by Halliday [1994].

Table 2.1. Typical function of group and phrase clauses

Type of element	Typically realized by
Process	Verbal group
Participant	Nominal group
Circumstance	Adverbial group or prepositional group

2.2.3.2. Process Types

In the transitivity system, six processes types are recognized.

- MaPs are processes of doing or action.
- MePs are processes of cognition, perception, and affection.
- Relational processes are processes in which a relationship is established between two terms.
- Behavioral processes construe philosophical or psychological behavior.
- Verbal processes are processes of saying.
- Existential processes represent that something exists or happens.

2.3. PROJECTION

Projection can be briefly explained that the systemic interpretation of clause complex relations (how one clause relates to another) differs from that of many other grammatical approaches. Projection is one kind of what Halliday calls the logical relationships that can hold relation between adjacent relationship clauses. In functional grammar, they are respectively called *projecting* and *projected* clauses (Halliday [6]; Eggins [5]; Bloor [1]). The *projecting* clause is the clause, which contains the mental or verbal process verb, and it may occur before or after the *projected* clause.

The two clauses which are in a projection relationship may be *dependent* upon each other or *independent*. If they are *dependent*, we have what we may call *reporting*; if *independent*, then *quoting*.

2.4. TYPES OF INTERDEPENDENCY IN PROJECTION

2.4.1. Parataxis and Hypotaxis

The two clauses in the projection relationship can be *dependent* on each other or *independent*. They are functionally described as *taxis* and called *parataxis* and *hypotaxis*.

2.4.2. Dependent and Embedded Projections

According to Halliday [6], embedding is a mechanism whereby a clause or phrase comes to function as a constituent within the structure of a group, which itself is a constituent of a clause.

The following analysis highlights the difference:

He himself drew the conclusion [[that there was no real difference.]]	
Thing	[[Qualifier]]

He himself concluded		that there was no real difference.
α		β

[1, p.208]

CHAPTER 3: METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

In order to achieve the set goal, the study will be carried out by the combination of descriptive, quantitative and qualitative approaches. The analysis of projecting processes in English and Vietnamese is based on the description of types of the processes in transitivity system listed by Halliday in the view of Functional Grammar. Analysis and statistic information is paid attention to reach the conclusion of the research.

3.2. RESEARCH METHODS

A careful combination of deductive and inductive method will be employed to carry out this research. Also, descriptive method will be used to analyze the features of MePs and VePs. We carry out the study by describing and analyzing the characteristics of the two processes in English and Vietnamese short stories as well as novels from the parameters established in chapter 1.

In addition, to reach the aim of finding out the similarities and difference of MePs and VePs as projecting processes, the functional contrastive analysis is employed to carry out this research.

What is more, English is chosen as source language and Vietnamese as target language because the former is extensively explored in the systemic functional model.

3.3. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

In terms of sources, the corpus with 400 examples in English and the same number in Vietnamese are collected randomly and mainly from selected short stories and novels in the 20th century, both monolingual and bilingual. Other data serving the research mainly

comes from works by Functional grammarians such as Halliday, Thompson, Martin, Hoàng Văn Vân, etc.

After collected, the data will be analyzed with general methods (describing, classifying, generalizing, qualitative, quantitative method) and specialized linguistic method (functional contrastive analysis).

3.4. PROCEDURES

The steps involved are to

- Describe and analyze the process itself, the participants of VePs and MePs which make a very important role in viewing the two processes as projecting ones.
- Make a comparison to find out the similarities and differences of VePs in English and Vietnamese in aspect of projection.
- In a parallel way, make a comparison to find out the similarities and differences of MePs as projecting processes in the two languages.
- Discuss the findings.
- Provide some suggestions for the process of teaching and learning as well as further study of the issue.

CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, an attempt is made to look at VePs and MePs in English and Vietnamese. A description of all the components of the two process types including the process, the participants, and the circumstances will be given. In addition, the potential of projection, which is one of the most distinctive features of the VePs and MePs are also explored.

4.1. VEPS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.1.1. The Process

When the process of the two languages is taken into more careful consideration, some differences are found. From the analysis of 400 verbal clauses taken from novels and short stories, the study finds out that while in English the VeP, especially the verbal projecting complex, is preferably encoded by the neutral verb 'say', a very wide range of saying verbs can be used to realize the VeP in Vietnamese. 220 clauses out of 400 clauses of VeP in English of the research have the neutral verb 'say', accounting for nearly 55% of the total occurrence, whereas the use of the equivalent neutral verb 'nói' in Vietnamese is not the most chosen in expressing the process (only 40 clauses out of 400, accounting for 10%). This can be illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.1. Result of Survey on VePs Encoded by Various Kinds of Verbs in English and in Vietnamese

	VePs encoded by neutral verb 'say'	VePs realized by other kinds of verbs of saying	Total occurrence of VePs
In English	220 (55%)	180 (45%)	400
In Vietnamese	40 (10%)	360 (90%)	400

4.1.2. The Participants

4.1.2.1. The Sayer

The Sayer is the participant that has a very special relationship with the VeP. Being treated as a symbolic source, the Sayer does not have to be conscious participant, but anything putting out a signal.

That sign	says:	'No entry.'
Tấm biển đó	báo	'Vô phận sự miễn vào.'
Sayer (Phát ngôn thể)	Pro: verbal (QT: phát ngôn)	Projected (Được phóng chiếu)

[6, p.67]

4.1.2.2. The Receiver

In both English and Vietnamese, the Receiver in the VeP is the participant to whom the saying is addressed. In fact, a verbal action does not only contain the complex of Sayer - Process: verbal but also another participant which is a person and other entity which the saying or what is said is addressed.

He	asked	me	to give him a lift to the station.
Anh	hỏi	tôi	cho anh ấy đi quá gian đến sân ga.
Sayer (Phát ngôn thể)	Pro: verbal (QT: phát ngôn)	Receiver (Tiếp ngôn thể)	Verbiage (Ngôn thể)

[7, p.462]

4.1.2.3 The Verbiage

There are not many differences in identifying the roles of the Verbiage in both English and Vietnamese. Let us look at the following example.

Please tell	me	the truth.
Làm ơn nói	(cho) tôi	sự thật
Pro: verbal (QT: phát ngôn)	Receiver (Tiếp ngôn thể)	Verbiage (Ngôn thể)

[2, p.84]

It can be seen from the above examples that the Verbiage in both English and Vietnamese functions as *what is said* such as *the truth (sự thật)*. According to Nguyễn Tài Căn [21, p.293], the verbs of saying in Vietnamese can go with both the modifier indicating *the name of saying* and the modifier indicating *the content of saying*.

4.1.2.4. The Target

One more participant of the process studied in the research is the Target. As mentioned above, the Target is the entity that is targeted by the process of saying. In the clause, the target is usually identified by the verbs such as *praise (khen tặng)*, *insult (lãng mạ)*,

abuse (sỉ nhục), slande (gièm pha), flatter (nịnh nọt), blame (khiến trách), criticize (chỉ trích).

4.1.3. Circumstances in VePs

Most of the circumstances of the VePs in English are similar to those in Vietnamese. Their meaning and the grammatical functions are almost the same.

4.1.3.1. Circumstances of Matter

Like the circumstances of Matter in English, Vietnamese circumstances of Matter are explored to specified the matter or the topic. It is typically realized by *về (on, of) liên quan đến (concerning of)...*in the clauses.

They Họ	are talking đang thảo luận	about many things. về nhiều điều.
Sayer (Phát ngôn thể)	Process: Verbal (Qt: phát ngôn)	Circumstance: Matter (chu cảnh: vấn đề)

[5, p.253]

4.1.3.2. Circumstance of Angle

Like the circumstance of Matter, the circumstance of Angle has also a close relationship with the VeP in both English and Vietnamese. The preposition *to (theo)* is the simplest use in this function. However, it is often expressed by a more complex form such as: *according to (theo), in the view/opinion of (theo quan điểm/ theo ý), from the stand point of (từ quan điểm của)....*

Theo quan điểm của tôi	tôi	nghĩ (rằng)...
In my opinion	I	think (that)...
Chu cảnh: quan điểm (Circumstance: angle)	Cảm thể (Sensor)	QT: Tinh thần (Pro: mental)

4.2. MEPS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. The Process

It might be said that the framework of a MeP in English is generally similar to that in Vietnamese. They both typically begin with a Senser which is followed by a MeP verb, which is in turn followed by a Phenomenon.

4.2.1.1. MePs of Cognition

Cognition processes are realized by verbs such as *know (biết), understand (hiểu), believe (tin tưởng), remember (nhớ), forget (quên), think (nghĩ)*, etc. For example:

I believe God was there with me that day.

[34, p.125]

4.2.1.2. MePs of Affection

MePs of Affection is defined as processes expressing human's emotions like *wishing, hoping, desiring, liking, fearing*, etc. It can be further divided into two sub-categories namely Reaction (with the verb like *liking, fearing, hating*, etc.) and Desideration (with verbs like *wanting, desiring, wishing*, etc.).

4.2.1.3. MePs of Perception

In the aspect of semantics, perceptive processes are defined as processes indicating perceptive activities of human beings like *seeing (nhìn thấy), hearing (nghe thấy), finding (tìm thấy), discovering (phát hiện ra), smelling (ngửi thấy)*, etc.

Mr. Mendon saw a letter crushed into the small ball on the floor.

(Ông Mendon nhìn thấy trên sàn nhà một lá thư được vò tròn.)

[43, p.240]

4.2.2. The participants

4.2.2.1. The Active Participant: Senser

a. Senser of Cognition

Senser of Cognition process is realized by a nominal group denoting a being endowed with consciousness.

His mare knew the way. [42, p.80]

Con dê tưởng buổi trưa Hốt phải về cho nó ăn. [63, p.249]

b. Senser of Affection

Senser is one of the constraint participants of Affection process that likes, hates, enjoys, misses...

Many people would miss you if you die. [43, p.132]

c. Senser of Perception

The Senser of Perception process is realized by a nominal group denoting a being endowed with consciousness.

4.2.2.2. The non-active Participant: Phenomenon

a. Phenomenon of Cognition

The Phenomenon of cognition is that which is *thought, known, believed...* by the conscious Senser.

...But they don't understand true love. [44, p.108]

...Nhưng họ không hiểu thế nào là tình yêu thật sự.

[44, p.59]

b. Phenomenon of Affection

Affection processes cannot be followed by macrophenomenon but only either simple phenomenon or metaphenomenon. For example:

He enjoyed making me look like a fool. [43, p.126]

c. Phenomenon of Perception

A perception process can be followed by either one of all three types of phenomenon: simple phenomenon, macrophenomenon or metaphenomenon.

4.2.2.3. Reversibility

a. Reversibility of Cognition

b. Reversibility of Affection

c. Reversibility of Perception

4.2.3. Circumstances in MePs

Hoàng Văn Vân [31, p.278] affirms this is one of the criterion distinguishing MePs from other processes. Actually, this kind of process has a strict co-existence with circumstances, especially those of the two sub-types: affection and cognition. If VePs often collocates with circumstances of Matter and Angle, MePs are found to be with Circumstantial manner of intensification.

Accordingly, the meaning of intensification is illustrated with *so, very, extremely, rather, etc.*

"I feel very tired," he said. [44, p.106]

In an equivalent way, they are *rất, lắm, nhiều, nhiều lắm, nhiều lắm lắm* in Vietnamese.

Bu	rất	thương	thằng Hòa.
Cảm thể	Chu cảnh	QT: tinh thần	Hiện tượng

[31, p.279]

4.3. PROJECTION

4.3.1. The Concept of Projection

Projection is defined as a kind of the logical relationships that can hold between adjacent clauses of which one clause projects a

second clause. They are respectively called *projecting* and *projected clauses*. They are not in the relationship of constituency: the projected clause is not a constituent of the projecting clause.

4.3.2. Verbal Projection in English and Vietnamese

4.3.2.1. Projecting Propositions

Many verbs that assign interpersonal and/ or behavioral features to the speech events, and are used to quote especially in narrative contexts, are never used to report because they do not contain the feature *SAY*.

Table 4.7. Verbs Serving as Process in Verbal Clauses Reporting Propositions

		Proposition
(1) General	(a) giving	say, tell
	(b) demanding	ask
(2) Elaborating speech function	(a) giving	insinuate (ám chỉ), imply (hàm chỉ), hypothesize (giả thuyết), claim (khẳng định)
Minor	(b) demanding	enquire, assert

4.3.2.2. Projecting Proposal: Offers and Commands

Besides the projection of proposition, i.e statement and questions, another type of clause is also projected named proposals including offers and commands.

4.3.2.3. Similarities

- Both English and Vietnamese VePs can project a locution as a wording (the quoting) or as a meaning (the reporting).

-The taxis relationship between the projecting and the projected clauses in both languages are of parataxis and hypotaxis.

- The quoting and reporting in both languages can be of a proposition a proposal.

- Verbs of behaving in both languages can be used as a mean to attach to VePs and introduce the projection.

4.3.2.4. Differences

- When quoting a speech, the Vietnamese quoting verbs are more varied than those in English. While the general verb *say* in English is the main verb to introduce the quoting of all moods, verbs of various kinds in Vietnamese are exploited to project a speech of all moods.

- In reporting, the Vietnamese verbal projection does not undergo the shifts of tense because this is not a category of the language.

4.3.3. Mental Projection in English and Vietnamese

A MeP is able to have a clause attached which either quotes directly someone's thoughts (1quoting - 2quoted) or reports indirectly someone's ideas (α reporting - β reported).

Table 4.9. MeP: Parataxis - Quoting

He thought,	"We were good friends"
1 Quoting	2 Quoted

[51, p.128]

Table 4.10. MeP: Hypotaxis - Reporting

I thought	that it was going to be easy enough to overcome the difficulty but I think different now.
α Reporting	β Reported

[42, p.41]

Projection of MePs in Vietnamese can also be of two modes: Quoting and Reporting.

Table 4.11. MeP: Parataxis - Quoting

Phong nghĩ thầm:	“Lão này đều. Thế mà cứ giả nghèo giả khổ. Lúc nào cũng vay tiền mình”
1 Quoting	2 Quoted

[56, p.196]

Table 4.12. MeP: Hypotaxis - Reporting

...tao biết đâu	nó để năm tỵ, năm tì, tị gì ...
α Reporting	β Reported

[57, p.37]

4.3.3.1. Projection of Cognition Process

Cognition processes of MePs in both English and Vietnamese is of projection with a striking notice is that Vietnamese is more colourful than English in terms of projecting verbs of cognition.

4.3.3.2 Projection of Affection Process

The finding shows us that only one of the two subtypes of Affection processes (*MeP of Reaction and MeP of Desiration*) can project. MePs of desiration can project; however, MePs of Reaction are beyond this ability in both languages of English and Vietnamese.

I hope that someday you will understand. [34, p188]

Tôi chỉ mong bố mẹ khỏe mạnh. [66, p.27]

4.3.3.3. Projection of Perception Process

Perception processes in both English and Vietnamese cannot project an idea.

4.3.3.4. Summary

What has been found in short stories and novels shows that projection of MePs in English and Vietnamese is quite similar to each other.

4.4. VERBAL PROJECTION AND MENTAL PROJECTION:**A COMPARISON****4.4.1. Similarities**

It might be now said that projections of VePs and MePs in English and Vietnamese short stories and novels have many things in common.

- (i) When projecting, both VePs and VePs can quote and report, which leads to a conclusion that these two processes deal with parataxis and hypotaxis.
- (ii) The two processes in the transitivity can project a proposition and a proposal as well.
- (iii) In term of grammatical points, VePs and MePs also share the same thing. If the Vietnamese verbal projection in reporting does not undergo the shifts of tense because this is not a category of the language, Vietnamese mental projection cannot in the form of finite or non-finite since these concepts do not exist in Vietnamese.
- (iv) In projecting a speech, the Vietnamese quoting verbs are more varied than those in English. Likewise, the Vietnamese MePs are rich with different verbs of cognition.
- (v) The general verb *say* in English is the main verb to introduce the quoting of all moods, verbs of various kinds in Vietnamese are exploited to project a speech of all moods. In this language, not only *nói* but also *quát, gặng, thét, rên rì, năn nỉ, vậm vội, thì thào, ra rả, nỉ non, rủ rì, nhao nhao, cười mỉa mai, dờ khóc dờ mếu, cười khà khà, cười khanh khách và nói léo xéo, ect.*
- (vi) The verb *think* as a presentative of mental projection has unique Vietnamese equivalents *nghĩ, tưởng, ngỡ, ngờ, ngờ ngợ, etc.*

4.4.2. Differences

The only difference can be found between the two projecting processes is that VePs tend to project a locution while MePs have the tendency of projecting an idea or unspoken thought. Another little distinction may lie in the fact that not all subtypes of MePs can project.

VePs in Vietnamese are interested in quoting; MePs in this language is a bit keen on reporting.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

5.1. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We have so far argued for the nature of VePs and MePs as well as the similarities and differences between these two processes in aspect of projection in the light of Hallidayan SFG. The findings reveal that VePs and MePs can project in both English and Vietnamese. The interesting characteristics and distinctions of the projecting processes can be summarized as follows.

1. The framework of VePs in Vietnamese is similar to that of English. However, the verbs used to encode the process in Vietnamese are in a wider range.

2. It might be said that the typical nature of a MeP in English is not far different from that of MeP in Vietnamese. They both typically begin with a Senser which is followed by a MeP verb, which is in turn followed by a Phenomenon.

MePs in two languages can be of reversibility and called two-way processes. Senser and Phenomenon in a MeP can be reversed, still keeping the clause in active voice. However, in the case of perception processes, reversibility is almost impossible.

3. The VeP deals with projecting both propositions and proposals.

- Both English and Vietnamese VePs can project a locution as a wording (the quoting) or as a meaning (the reporting).
- The relationship between the projecting and the projected clauses in both languages are of parataxis and hypotaxis.
- The Vietnamese quoting verbs are more varied than those in English. While the general verb *say* in English is the

main verb to introduce the quoting of all moods, verbs of various kinds in Vietnamese are employed to project a speech of all moods.

4. Like VePs, both English and Vietnamese MePs can project. They are both in the two modes of projection: Quoting and Reporting; the projecting clauses may come after or before the projected clauses.

5. The projection of VePs and MePs in English and Vietnamese short stories and novels shared many common characteristics.

- Both VePs and VePs can quote and report, which leads to a conclusion that these two processes deal with parataxis and hypotaxis.
- The two processes in the transitivity can project a proposition and a proposal as well.
- The Vietnamese verbal projection in reporting does not undergo the shifts of tense because this is not a category of the language.
- The verb *say* in English is the main verb to introduce the quoting of all moods, verbs of various kinds in Vietnamese are exploited to project a speech of all moods.

The only difference can be found between the two projecting processes. VePs tend to project a locution while MePs have the tendency of projecting an idea or unspoken thought. Another little distinction may lie in the fact that not all subtypes of MePs can project. English prefers reporting while Vietnamese projecting types are changeable according to the process types.

5.2. PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research is actually of big significance in the study notes for next researchers. It may be said that the research begins a new line of studying without examining individual processes in the system of transitivity, a common deal that prior researches made.

In certain aspects and to some extent, this investigation is beneficial for the translators, suggesting various way of conveying meaning in employing the projection, an outstanding device in short stories and novels.

5.3. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Though ambitious, we are not able to cover all aspects of the two processes we are concerned with. VePs, for example, turns out to be a mixture of the grammatical characteristics of material and mental processes. RePs and Existential processes in relationship with the meaning ‘*có*’ in Vietnamese, etc. These are potentially interesting and challenging topics for next researches. In other words, more studies on the problem should be studied. They may be

- VePs as a mixture of the grammatical characteristics of material and mental processes
- RePs and Existential processes in relationship with the meaning ‘*có*’ in Vietnamese.