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**DƯƠNG THỊ MINH HIỀN**

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR  
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE POLITICAL SPEECHES**

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**Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phan Văn Hòa**

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**The University of Danang**

**Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr PHAN VĂN HÒA**

Examiner 1: Nguyễn Quang Ngoạn, Ph.D.

Examiner 2: Hồ Sỹ Thắng Kiệt, Ph.D.

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. RATIONALE**

Communicating successfully means that people should know how to use language effectively. To achieve this purpose, lots of stylistic devices such as metaphor, metonymy, simile, personification, charactonym, symbol, imagery, etc. are employed. Among them, metaphor may be one of the most popular devices. It is easy to realize that metaphor is used widely not only in literature but also in many other fields such as speeches, newspapers, advertisements, etc.

More than two thousand years ago, Aristotle, the great ancient Greece thinker, began the study of metaphors. However, most of the studies at that time were concerned with metaphorical expressions at the lexical level of language, but seldom the grammatical level. Later, some researchers such as Richard (1965), Black (1979), Lakoff and Johnson (1980) studied metaphors from the cognitive perspective. Until the 1980s, the study of grammatical metaphor really began to arouse the great interest of researchers, and the real beginning of the conscious study of grammatical metaphors began with Halliday (1985).

Speech, especially political speech, plays an important role in our lives. In the present-day world political speeches are ubiquitous. They are present in television, radio, newspapers, political campaigns or party rallies, meetings lobbying for public support, etc. To some people, politics is their interest; to others, whether they like it or not, political issues still come to their awareness somehow. Political speech is a tool to create or avoid wars. Moreover, through

political speeches, speakers can win people's hearts, persuade and even change attitudes and opinions of others. Political speeches have attracted increasingly attention from many researchers. Yet, the combination of grammatical metaphor and political speeches have not been addressed. For the above reasons, I decide to carry out the research: "*An investigation into grammatical metaphor in English and Vietnamese political speeches.*"

## **1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **1.2.1. Aims**

This research aims at examining the use of metaphorical modes of expression in English and Vietnamese political speeches from a systemic functional perspective.

Features of grammatical metaphor used in this speech will be analyzed following the approach of systemic functional linguistics to understand the roles of grammatical metaphors in developing and structuring this discourse.

### **1.2.2. Objectives**

This paper is designed to aim at the following objectives:

- To present some grammatical metaphors used in English and Vietnamese political speeches.

- To compare the similarities and differences in terms of grammatical metaphors in English and Vietnamese political speeches.

## **1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

In order to achieve the above-mentioned aims and objectives the research will seek the answers to the following questions:

- How are grammatical metaphors used in English political speeches?

-How are grammatical metaphors used in Vietnamese political speeches?

-What are the similarities and differences in terms of grammatical metaphor in English and Vietnamese political speeches?

#### **1.4. THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study attempts to look at how grammatical metaphors are used in English-Vietnamese political speeches.

The analysis will follow Halliday's work "An Introduction to Functional Grammar" as the framework and English-Vietnamese political speeches will be taken as source of data for illustration.

#### **1.5. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This thesis makes an attempt to explore how grammatical metaphors are used in English and Vietnamese political speeches. It shows the importance of using grammatical metaphor in discourses in general and political speeches in particular.

#### **1.6. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

The study is organized into five chapters as follows:

**Chapter 1:** Introduction

**Chapter 2:** Literature Review and Theoretical Background

**Chapter 3:** Methods and Procedures

**Chapter 4:** Finding and Discussions

**Chapter 5:** Conclusion, Implications and Limitations

### **CHAPTER 2**

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

##### **2.1. A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES**

Grammatical metaphor is a new concept and there haven't been many researches related to grammatical metaphor so far. This

phenomenon in the language system has been studied by some linguists such as Anne-Marie Simon-Vadenbergen; Taverniers, M.; Ravelli, L. (1984), Halliday (1985), Thompson (1996), etc. In Vietnam, there have been a little books or articles concerned with this matter, for example, “*Danh hoa trong Tieng Viet hien dai*” by Nguyen Thi Thuan, VNU, Hanoi (2003), or “*An du so sanh, an du dung hoc va an du ngu phap*”, *Ngon ngu hoc va doi song*, 4 (150) by Phan Van Hoa (2008). Besides, some master theses of Vietnamese learners just related to some aspects of grammatical metaphor such as “*Nominalization in English in Pedagogical Perspective*” (2005) by Doan Thuy Khanh Tram, Da Nang University, “*An investigation into nominalization in English and Vietnamese newspapers as grammatical metaphor device in the functional grammar perspective*” (2011) by Nguyen Van Vui, Da Nang University. Nguyen Thi Thanh Huong (2009) studied “*An investigation into linguistic features of interpersonal metaphor in English and Vietnamese equivalents*”.

## **2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.2.1. Metaphor, Lexical Metaphor and Grammatical Metaphor**

#### **a. Metaphor**

We will mention to some of the definitions of metaphor as follows.

A simplified definition is that metaphor is a “mapping of the structure of a source model onto a target model” (Ungerer and Schmid, 1999). This definition has not yet been stated precisely what a domain is and how a source model is different from the target model. Although Simpson (2004) has a similar definition, his

concept overcomes this shortcoming. He states that “A metaphor is a process of mapping between two different conceptual domains. The different domains are known as the *target* domain and the *source* domain. The target domain is the topic or concept that you want to describe through the metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept that you draw upon in order to create the metaphorical construction”.

Without dealing with source domain and target domain, Halliday (1994) provides an understandable and simple concept of metaphor as “a word is used for something *resembling* that which it usually refers to”.

Consider the following examples:

- (1) “A *flood of protests poured in following the announcement*”
- (2) “The government still hopes to *stem the tide of inflation*”

In these two examples, metaphors are “*flood....poured in*”, “*stem the tide*”. They are transferred from concrete senses “*a large quantity...came in*”, “*resist the force of*” to abstract senses.

### **b. Lexical Metaphor**

The traditional approach to metaphor is to look at it “from below” as variation in the meaning of a given expression (Halliday, 1994). It means we look at metaphorical movement from a literal to a figurative meaning.

Taverniers (2004) introduces the definition of lexical metaphor as “a feature which belongs to the lexicon of a language: it refers to the possibility of lexemes to express new, metaphorical meanings”. If analyzing the first example above with traditional view “from below”, literally, “flood” is “*a moving mass of water*” and metaphorically, “*flood*” is “a moving mass of felling or rhetoric”.

### c. Grammatical Metaphor

Another aspect of metaphor is Grammatical Metaphor. This notion is described by Halliday (1985) in chapter 10 with the title of this chapter, “Beyond the Clause: Metaphorical Modes of Expression”. Halliday’s approach relies on the fact that there are different choices of grammatical structures, congruent and incongruent ones. Grammatical metaphor is conceived as an incongruent realization of a given semantic configuration in the lexicogrammar (Halliday, 1985).

Grammatical metaphor is the expression of a meaning through a lexicon-grammatical form which originally evolved to express a different kind of meaning. The expression of the meaning is metaphorical in relation to a different way of expressing the “same” meaning which would be more congruent (Thomson, 1996). Consider the following example:

(3) *John’s writing of a letter to his sister surprised me.*

In the example (3), *John’s writing of a letter to his sister* refers to a process taking place at a particular time in reality. According to Halliday, processes are normally expressed by means of a conjugated verb and a number of participants taking part in the activity, with the verb and its participants together constituting a full clause. In this view, the most straightforward encoding of the process referred to in *John’s writing of a letter to his sister* is a full clause, such as:

(4) *John wrote a letter to his sister (last week...).*

Thus, what is exactly metaphorical, in the example (3)? In Halliday view, it is the fact that a process (the verb “write” and its participants, John + a letter + to his sister) is not realized by means of a clause, but rather by means of another type of form, such as a

nominalized phrase, as in the example. In this sense, grammatical metaphor again involves a type of metaphorical movement: from a process as clause (the default encoding of a process) to a process as noun phrase. Grammatical metaphor is thus based on the variation between something common, standard, default (i.e. a process realized as a clause) and something which is extended from that (i.e. a process realized by some other form, e.g. a noun phrase). However, in the case of grammatical metaphor, the two aspects involved in the movement or metaphorical extension no longer refer to lexemes and lexical meanings (as with lexical metaphor). Rather, they refer to grammatical forms, or grammatical means of expression, such as a clause and a nominal group. These two aspects – (i) the metaphorical movement and (ii) the variation between grammatical forms – explain the two parts of the notion “grammatical metaphor”.

In his “Introduction to Functional Grammar”, Halliday pointed out that grammatical metaphor includes two types: Metaphor of Mood (including Modality) and Metaphor of Transitivity. Semantically, these are respectively Interpersonal Metaphor and Ideational Metaphor.

### **2.2.2. Ideational Grammatical Metaphor**

Ideational grammatical metaphors are called metaphors of transitivity. It is the grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms. In order to bring out the metaphorical nature of an incongruent expression, it is compared to an equivalent congruent realization. The functional analyses of the two expressions are combined into the single diagram below with a congruent and incongruent form.

**Table 2.1. Analysis of Transitivity Metaphors**

[9, p.6]

Congruent:

<i>Mary</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>something wonderful.</i>
Participant: senser	Process: mental: perceptive	Participant: phenomenon

Incongruent:

<i>Mary</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>upon a wonderful sight.</i>
Participant: actor	Process: material	Circumstance: location

Thanks to the analysis the grammatical variation of the two congruent and incongruent forms in the vertical dimension, we can realize clearly the differences between them. In the congruent form, the participant changes to actor; the process to material and the phenomenon to location.

### 2.2.3. Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor

Interpersonal metaphor is a fairly undeveloped area in Systemic Functional Language, but Halliday [2] has prepared the ground for further investigation on the topic. According to the two theorists, interpersonal metaphors arise from the Mood and Modality system of language.

Halliday defined interpersonal metaphor is one kind of grammatical metaphor, in the expression of mood and modality related to the speaker's opinions. The interpersonal type of metaphor in Halliday's theory is especially concerned with the example: *I don't believe that pudding ever will be cooked*", expressing the modality "*in my opinion....not likely*" in the form of a Head clause *I don't believe*, and the thesis "that pudding will be cooked" in the form of a dependent Modifying clause. That this is metaphorical construction can be seen from the fact that the "tagged" form would be "I don't believe that pudding ever will be cooked, will it?" (not I don't believe that pudding ever will be cooked, do I? as it would be if the example was to be interpreted congruently. The expression I don't believe is functioning as an interpersonal (modal) Theme. Other examples are: *I dare you say you'll see her soon, I think I'll go and meet her, Do you suppose that they could get it clear?*- where the similarly the tags would be *won't you?*, *Shall I?*, and *could they?* [2]

Halliday presents the structure of interpersonal metaphor in a way that brings out the metaphoric element in its modal structure.

#### a. Metaphor of Modality

This is a very common type of interpersonal metaphor, based on the semantic relationship of projection. In this type the speaker's

opinion regarding the probability that his observation is valid is code not as a modal element within the clause, which would be its congruent realization, but as a separate, projecting clause in a hypotactic clause complex. To the congruent form it probably is so corresponds the metaphorical variant 'I think it is so', with 'I think' as the primary or 'alpha' clause. The reason for regarding this as a metaphorical variant is that the proposition is not, in fact, 'I think'; the proposition is 'it is so'.

### **b. Metaphor of Mood**

The other main type of interpersonal metaphor is that associated with Mood. Mood expresses the speech function, the underlying pattern of organization here is the exchange system-giving or demanding information or good-&-services, which determine four basic speech functions of statement, question, offer and command.

## CHAPTER 3

### METHODS AND PROCEDURES

- 3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN
- 3.2. SAMPLING
- 3.3. DATA COLLECTION
- 3.4. DATA ANALYSIS
- 3.5. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

## CHAPTER 4

### FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1. IDEATIONAL METAPHOR IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE POLITICAL SPEECHES

##### 4.1.1. Types of Ideational Metaphor in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches

After analyzing samples of English and Vietnamese political speeches based on the table of types of grammatical metaphors (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999), we have found that the major types used in English political speeches are type 1 (quality → thing), 2 (process → thing), 3 (circumstance → noun), 5 (process → quality) and 13 (thing → modifier of thing). In terms of Vietnamese political speeches, the most common types are type 1 (quality → thing), type 2 (process → thing) and 13(thing → modifier of thing).

Here are some instances of grammatical metaphor in English and Vietnamese political speeches:

(1) *It's an **honor** for me to be here.*

Congruent form: *I am **honorable** to be here.*

Grammatical/semantic shift: adjective/quality (*honorable*) → noun/thing (*honor*)

(2) Những điều đó chỉ tỏ rõ **cái yếu, cái dốt, cái vụng** của mình.

Congruent form: Những điều đó chỉ tỏ rõ (là) mình **yếu, dốt, vụng**.

Grammatical/semantic shift: adjective/quality (*yếu, dốt, vụng*)  
 → noun/thing (*cái yếu, cái dốt, cái vụng*)

After collecting and analysing samples, we find that in English and Vietnamese political speeches, nominalization makes up the largest part, 88% for English political speeches and 76% for Vietnamese ones. In fact, Halliday (1994) stated that “nominalization is the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor”. In addition, we find that nominalization in English and Vietnamese political speeches mainly includes de-verbal, de-adjectival and conversion.

#### 4.1.2. Nominalization of the Process

(3a) America’s **belief** in human dignity will guide our policies, yet rights must be more than the grudging concessions of dictators. [35]

The Thing *belief* can be nominalized from:

(3b) That America **believe** in human dignity will guide our policies, yet rights must be more than the grudging concessions of dictators.

(4a) *Tầm nhìn sau 2015 phải giúp đưa Cộng đồng ASEAN vì phúc lợi người dân, khơi gợi ý thức cộng đồng và khuyến khích **sự tham gia** tự nguyện, tích cực của người dân vào tiến trình này.* [45]

The Thing *sự tham gia* can be nominalized from the Event

(4b) *Tầm nhìn sau 2015 phải giúp đưa Cộng đồng ASEAN vì phúc lợi người dân, khơi gợi ý thức cộng đồng và khuyến khích người dân **tham gia** một cách tự nguyện, tích cực vào tiến trình này.*

### 4.1.3. Nominalization of the Quality

(5) *The truth is, on issue after issue that would **make a difference** in your lives - on health care, and education, and the economy -- Senator McCain has been anything but independent.* [39]

*The truth is...* can be rewritten as *It is **true** that* and ***make a difference** in your lives* can be rewritten as *make your lives **different**.*

(6) *Tôi tin chắc rằng, với **sự lịch thiệp** và đối xử thân tình của mình, đồng bào có thể tranh thủ được sự quý mến và cảm tình của nhân dân Pháp đối với nước Việt Nam ta.* [28, p.74]

The noun phrase *sự lịch thiệp của mình (của đồng bào)* can be nominalized from the clause *đồng bào lịch thiệp (you're polite)*

However, if we want to replace the clause *đồng bào lịch thiệp* for *sự lịch thiệp của đồng bào*, we have to add a nominalizer such as “việc” to the clause *đồng bào lịch thiệp* and the clause *đồng bào lịch thiệp* now becomes a noun or a relative clause *việc đồng bào lịch thiệp* functioning as the Subject in the following sentence: “*Tôi tin chắc rằng, **việc đồng bào lịch thiệp** và đối xử thân tình có thể tranh thủ được sự quý mến và cảm tình của nhân dân Pháp đối với nước Việt Nam ta.*”

### 4.1.4. Nominalized Verbs and Adjectives by Using Conversion

- Nominalized verbs by using conversion:

(7) *My **call** tonight is for every American to commit at least two years — 4,000 hours over the rest of your lifetime — to the service of your neighbors and your nation.* [35]

(8) *ASEAN chúng ta cũng cần đẩy mạnh các nỗ lực nhằm ứng phó hiệu quả đối với các thách thức an ninh phi truyền thống đang nổi lên, bao gồm các thách thức môi trường, nguồn nước, thiên tai, biến đổi khí hậu, dịch bệnh...* [46]

- Nominalized adjectives by using conversion: this phenomenon just happens in Vietnamese.

(9) *Ngoài ra, chúng ta còn cần phải cần kiệm bỏ hết mọi xa xỉ để lấy tiền cống hiến cho quỹ kháng chiến.* [28, p.31]

As we mentioned and analysed in the above section, the priority to using nominalization as in type 1 (quality→thing) and type 2 (process→thing) in English and Vietnamese political speeches is the important reason for making language powerful and persuasive. Firstly, by “nouning” a process, the speakers can reflect a fact, or express the meaning which can be treated as existing. Secondly, it helps them to develop their arguments step by step, using complex passages “packaged” in nominal form. Thirdly, it allows processes to be objectified, to be expressed without the human doer.

## **4.2. INTERPERSONAL METAPHOR IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE POLITICAL SPEECHES**

### **4.2.1. Syntactic Features of Interpersonal Metaphor in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches**

#### **4.2.1.1. Syntactic Features of Modality in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches**

The syntactic features of modality is the projection clause. In this type, the speaker’s opinion regarding the probability that his

observation is valid is coded not as a modal element within the clause, which would be its congruent realization, but as separate, projecting clause in hypotactic clause nexus. The following samples will illustrate the above idea:

(10) *I **believe**, as I always have, that we will rise to this moment, we will build something better for our children, and we will secure America's future in this new century.* [34]

(11) *I **don't believe** that government can or should run health care. But I also **don't think** insurance companies should have free reign to do as they please.* [34]

What is more, the projection clause in English political speeches includes a mental clause and an idea clause. It means that the clauses containing *I think, I don't think, I thought, I know, I believe, I imagine, I trust* are mental clauses (MC) and the after clauses are idea clauses (IC). For examples:

(12) *I **know** many Americans feel fear today.* [35]

In Vietnamese, syntactic feature of modality is similar to that in English in the term of projection clause. The metaphorical elements of probability in Vietnamese political speeches are expressed in verbal clauses such as: "*Tôi tin rằng, tôi thiết tưởng, ta tin chắc, họ tưởng rằng, nghe nói, các bạn đều biết rõ, như các vị đều biết, theo ý chúng tôi...*" Those are the similarities of projecting clauses in English and Vietnamese language. Modality in Vietnamese political speeches also include a mental clause and an idea clause.

(13) *Ta **tin chắc** ta thắng lợi.* [29, p.178]

#### 4.2.1.2. Syntactic Features of Mood in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches

Syntactic features of mood presented as declaratives (giving information), interrogatives (demanding information), and imperatives (expressing demands or offers). Below is the list of some examples to illustrate:

##### Declaratives

(14) *But to all of you who lost someone here, I want to say: You are not alone.* [35]

(15) *Dân tộc ta là một, nước Việt Nam là một.* [29, p.325]

##### Imperatives

(16) *Don't tell me that Democrats won't keep us safe.* [39]

(17) *Toàn thể đảng viên và cán bộ ta hãy quyết tâm theo đúng kỷ luật của Đảng.*

##### Interrogatives

(18) *Why else would he define middle-class as someone making under five million dollars a year?* [39]

(19) *Nếu quyền lợi của dân tộc không còn, quyền lợi và sự nghiệp gì của cá nhân liệu có giữ được an toàn không?* [28, p.29]

#### 4.2.2. Semantic Features of Interpersonal Metaphor in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches

##### 4.2.2.1. Semantic Features of Modality in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches

###### a. Probability

(20) *And sometimes our differences run so deep, it seems we share a continent, but not a country.* [35]

The probability in interpersonal metaphor includes words such as: *certainly, probably, possibly, perhaps, seem, might (not), may (not),...* The reason for regarding those as metaphorical variant is that the proposition is not, in fact, ‘I think’; the proposition is ‘it is so’.

In Vietnamese, the metaphorical elements of probability are expressed in words such as: *có lẽ, có thể, chắc, chắc chắn, không nghi ngờ,...*

(21) *Đường xa nhưng lòng không xa, tôi **chắc rằng** nhân dân hai nước chúng ta đều đồng một lòng yêu chuộng hòa bình, do đó mà chúng ta càng ngày càng hiểu biết nhau và gần gũi nhau.* [29, p.2]

**b. Usuality:**

The degree of usuality presented in English political speeches by the adverbs of frequency such as *always, usually, sometimes, never...*

(22) *America has **never** been united by blood or birth or soil.* [35]

(23) *Đảng ta **luôn luôn** gương cao ngọn cờ của chủ nghĩa yêu nước và chủ nghĩa xã hội.* [29, p.305]

**c. Obligation:**

(24) *We **must** comfort the sick. We **must** care for the aged.*

(25) *Do đó, nhiệm vụ các bạn **phải** tuyệt đối trung thành với chính quyền dân chủ.* [28, p.275]

**d. Inclination:**

(26) *You're **determined** to build a better future.*

(27) Chúng ta **nhất định** thành công trong sự nghiệp xây dựng một nước Việt Nam hòa bình, thống nhất, độc lập, dân chủ và giàu mạnh.  
[29, p.94]

#### 4.2.2.2. Semantic Features of Mood in English and Vietnamese political speeches

##### a. Affirming

(28) *I **pledged** to honor our Constitution and laws.* [35]

(29) Và tôi **cam đoan** rằng Tổ quốc, đồng bào và Chính phủ bao giờ cũng khoan hồng.  
[28, p.169]

##### b. Requesting

(30) *We **ask** every nation to join us.* [35]

(31) Vì vậy tôi **đề nghị** mở một chiến dịch để chống nạn mù chữ.  
[28, p.2]

##### c. Declaring

(32) *And I **want** you and your families to know: America is proud of you.* [35]

(33) Chúng tôi **muốn** độc lập và thống nhất.  
[28, p.117]

##### d. Promising

(34) *I **can promise**, too, that America **will** join the world in helping the people of Afghanistan rebuild their country.* [35]

(35) Tôi **hứa** rằng Chính phủ sẽ khen thưởng xứng đáng những đồng bào thi đua có kết quả trội nhất.  
[28, p.434]

##### e. Undertaking

(36) *For these commitments, we are **determined** to fight.* [35]

(37) Nhân dân ta từ Bắc đến Nam đều **kiên quyết** đấu tranh.  
[29, p.36]

### f. Warning

In the English political speeches, “if” is often used to express warnings.

(38) *If Iraq’s regime defies us again, the world **must** move deliberately, decisively to hold Iraq to account.* [35]

In Vietnamese, the words: “nếu...thì”, “chớ”, “còn phải”, etc. are used to express warnings.

(39) *Cho nên, **nếu** phe đế quốc Mỹ điên cuồng mà phát động chiến tranh, **thì** chúng nhất định sẽ thất bại.* [29, p.36]

#### 4.2.2.3. Subjective and Objective Features of Interpersonal Metaphor in English and Vietnamese political speeches

It is certain that both English and Vietnamese political speeches have their own objective feature in interpersonal metaphor which enables them to be more colorful and meaningful.

(40) *I **hope** Americans will continue to pray that everyone in my administration finds wisdom, and always remembers the common good.* [35]

(41) *Các em cũng **nên** tham gia vào các Hội cứu quốc để tập luyện thêm cho quen với đời sống chiến sĩ.* [28, p.18]

The following part is to show the subjective feature of interpersonal metaphor in English and Vietnamese political speeches.

(42) *We know they have this mad intent, and we’re **determined** to stop them.* [35]

(43) *Chúng ta **quyết** không chịu làm nô lệ.* [28, p.291]

#### 4.2.2.4. Explicit and Implicit Features in Interpersonal Metaphor in English and Vietnamese political speeches

##### a. The Explicit Feature

As we mention in the theoretical background, the explicit feature in interpersonal metaphor presented in subjective and objective. Based on the examples by Halliday (2, p. 616), we would like to raise some other illustrations.

(44) *I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.* [37]

For this example, we can understand that there are two possibilities in each of the explicit form. The subjective explicit are: “*I believe that none of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.*”/ “*I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.*” And the objective explicit are: “*It’s likely that none of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.*”/ “*It isn’t likely that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation.*”

In comparison to Vietnamese political speeches, the metaphorical features of explicit appear in the following examples:

(45) *Tôi mong đồng bào cố gắng.* [28, p.353]

(46) *Ta quyết không vì thắng mà chủ quan khinh địch.* [28, p.578]

**b. The Implicit Feature:**

	Subjective:	Subjective:	Objective:	Objective:
	explicit	implicit	implicit	explicit
Modalization: probability	I <i>believe</i> that in this generation those with the courage to enter the conflict will find themselves with companions in every corner of the world.[42]	In this generation those with the courage to enter the conflict will find themselves with companions in every corner of the world.	In this generation those with the courage to enter the conflict will <i>probably</i> find themselves with companions in every corner of the world. [in all probability]	It's <i>likely</i> that in this generation those with the courage to enter the conflict will probably find themselves with companions in every corner of the world. [it is likely to]
Modalization: usuality		Dollars alone <i>won't</i> make the difference.	Dollars alone <i>do not always</i> make the difference. [35]	It's <i>not always</i> for dollars to make the difference.

	Subjective:	Subjective:	Objective:	Objective:
	explicit	implicit	implicit	explicit
Modulation: obligation	I <i>want</i> you to remember these goals. [35]	You <i>should</i> remember these goals.	You're <i>supposed</i> to remember these goals.	It's <i>expected</i> that you remember these goals.
Modulation: inclination		I <i>will</i> rebuild our military to meet future conflicts. [39]	I'm <i>keen</i> to rebuild our military to meet future conflicts.	

#### 4.3. SUMMARY

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

#### 5.1. CONCLUSIONS

This thesis aims at examining the use of grammatical metaphor in English and Vietnamese political speeches. After studying, we recognized that both ideational and interpersonal metaphors appeared densely.

In ideational metaphor, based on the table of types of grammatical metaphors in English, we found that the major types of ideational metaphors that are used are type 1 (quality→thing), type 2 (process→thing), type 6 (circumstance→noun), type 5 (process→quality) and type 13 (thing→modifier of thing). Thus, nominalization plays an important role in the politician's metaphorical modes of expression. This phenomenon helps the speaker to reflect a fact, to develop the argument step by step, using complex passages "packaged" in nominal form as theme and makes the processes in the speeches objectified. Moreover, we recognized that metaphorical clauses with nominalization are always shorter than congruent clauses.

In interpersonal metaphor, we studied the speeches in two aspects: metaphor of mood and metaphor of modality. Firstly, in terms of syntax, interpersonal acts similarly in English and Vietnamese political speeches. The projection clause occurs as a high rate and includes two main parts: Mental clause and Ideational clause. Secondly, in terms of semantics, there are some differences due to the lexical of two languages and their position as well as the combination in two main types of interpersonal metaphor. Thirdly, for occurrence frequency, *Probability* and *Obligation* occur with

large rates in the two languages, 29% and 29% in Vietnamese political speeches; 26% and 39% in English ones. *Usuality* and *Inclination* make up lower rates 17% and 18% in English political speeches; 21% and 22% in Vietnamese ones. In the other hand, there are some differences between the two languages. Frequency of affirming in English political speeches makes up a large proportion 24 % in comparison to that in Vietnamese political speeches 21%. In the other hand, undertaking in English political speeches just rates 14%, while that in Vietnamese political speeches is 26%.

The study results show that the grammatical metaphor is very interesting and needs more attention from linguist, teachers and learners. We need to pay more attention into the structural and manifestation features of grammatical metaphor in various discourses so that we can clarify the similarities and differences between the two languages in this interesting field.

## **5.2. IMPLICATIONS**

The concept of grammatical metaphor should be treated with caution by the teachers as they help their students to comprehend and manipulate English texts.

In addition, we suggest that grammatical metaphor should be taken into account in developing writing material for students.

## **5.3. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY**

Further studies should develop this topic by paying more attention to examine how textual metaphor is used in this speech.

Besides, since the text we chose belongs to political field, further research may focus on other genres such as literature, culture, journalism, economy...etc.