

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG**

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**AN APPRAISAL ANALYSIS OF JUDGEMENTS
USED IN SHANGRI-LA DIALOGUES**

Field study: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Code: 60.22.02.01

**M.A THESIS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
(A SUMMARY)**

Da Nang – 2015

The thesis has been completed at the College of Foreign Languages,
The University of Danang.

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The thesis will be orally defended at the Examining Board at the
University of Da Nang

Field: The English Language

Time: 19th July, 2015

Venue: The University of Danang

The original of the thesis is accessible for purpose of reference at:

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

In language communication, judgement encompasses meanings which serve to evaluate human behaviour positively and negatively by reference to a set of institutionalised norms. Thus Judgement is involved when the speaker provides an assessment of some human participant with reference to that participant's acts or dispositions. Today, in the process of globalization, international dialogues, including politics, society and regional security are held for countries' politicians to discuss and evaluate acts or behaviours of each other. One of outstanding dialogue of regional security that attracts many nations to participate every year is the Shangri-La Dialogue. Judgement plays an important role in evaluative language. Through speeches of politicians in Shangri-La Dialogues, I found that they express their evaluation, especially judgement language in both explicitly and implicitly.

For example:

(1.1) *As one of **the most prosperous and stable nations** in the world, Singapore has emerged as **a key contributor** to security in the region. It is **a strategic partner** of the United States and **a valued friend** to most of the nations represented here today.* [52]

The knowledge of judgements of appraisal theory is still new to many Vietnamese learners of English. Moreover, until now, no thesis related to judgement analysis of security and defense issues. Therefore, I choose the analysis of judgement factors in the Shangri-

la Dialogue in the view of linguistic features. So, it is hoped that the findings of the study entitled “*An Appraisal analysis of Judgements used in Shangri-La Dialogues*” would reveal some useful information as well as providing Vietnamese learners of English with appraisal knowledge to comprehend and use judgement effectively.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

The thesis is aimed to examine the judgements used in Shangri-la Dialogues in the year of 2004 to 2014. The findings of the study will provide knowledge and effective way in identifying and using the judgement to Vietnamese learners of English with the language of evaluation.

1.2.2. Objectives

The study is planned to:

1. Identify sub-categories of judgement used in Shangri-la Dialogue;
2. Find out the syntactic realization, semantic and pragmatic features emerged in Judgement in Shangri-la Dialogues in view of Appraisal theory, Functional grammar and speech act theory.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The thesis attempts to answer the following questions:

- 1) What are the semantic features of judgement in Shangri-La Dialogues in view of appraisal theory?
- 2) What are the syntactic realizations of judgement in Shangri-La Dialogues in view of Functional grammar?
- 3) What are the pragmatic features of judgement in Shangri-La Dialogues in view of speech act theory?

1.4. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study focused on analysis of Judgement of Appraisal theory, which is used in Shangri-La Dialogues from the year 2004 to 2014. In the scope of this study, I focused on issues of syntax, including syntactic functions of lexical items of clause as Message and nominal group. Also, I looked into issues of semantics in the view of appraisal theory. Finally, issues of pragmatics features such as the illocutionary acts used in this kind of speech act will be examined. The study surveyed both explicit and implicit judgement.

Tone and stress are also important aspects to analyze the language of evaluation. However, such phonetic phenomena were not dealt with and are put beyond the scope of this study due to the time limitation.

Only speeches delivered by native speakers including England, American, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand were chosen for collecting data for the study.

1.6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study figured out findings of appraisal analysis of judgement to apply in learning, teaching, translating and analysis of journal and political discourse/text. Through the study, learners and language users will realize the significance of using language as an evaluative tool to gain purpose of successful communication. In the international politics, wisdom of using language to express political intentions and strategic purposes will help politicians win in diplomatic front. This study result will help learners and language user understand the important role of judgement language in the view of appraisal theory.

1.7. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This thesis is consists of five main chapters as follows:

This study covered the following 5 chapters:

Chapter 1, Introduction

Chapter 2, Literature Review and Theoretical background

Chapter 3, Research Design and Methodology

Chapter 4, Findings and Discussions

Chapter 5, Conclusions and Implications

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. PRIOR RESEARCH

The Appraisal framework is an extension of the linguistic theories of Halliday and his colleagues. Appraisal theory works within the framework of Halliday's system functional linguistic (SFL), and is the result of research over a period of about 15 years undertaken by a group of researchers led by Martin. By now there is a large body of SFL research using the appraisal system.

In English, APPRAISAL is studied and presented by Bloor T and Bloor M (2004) [2], Martin and White (2005) [12], Martin and Rose (2007) [13] .

In Vietnam, there have been many scholars inspired and interested in this. They did successfully study the various aspects of stylistic devices in use in either foreign or Vietnamese works of literature such as In Vietnam, there have been many scholars inspired and interested in this. They did successfully study the various aspects of stylistic devices in use in either foreign or Vietnamese works of literature such as Ho Long Ngoc (2006) [7], Nguyen Van Khoi (2006) [15], Nguyen Thanh Tam (2013) [16]

From the review of previous studies, it can be seen that the issues related to judgement in the theory of appraisal have been studied a lot in both English and Vietnamese. To the best of my knowledge, there has not been a study focusing the linguistic features of judgement in a security dialogue as Shangri-la Dialogue. It is hoped that this study will help the readers have better knowledge in

the usage of judgement in evaluation.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Appraisal Theory

The Appraisal framework is a particular approach to exploring, describing and explaining the way language is used to evaluate, to adopt stances, to construct textual personas and to manage interpersonal positionings and relationships. It explores how attitudes, judgements and emotive responses are explicitly presented in texts and how they may be more indirectly implied, presupposed or assumed. As well, it explores how the expression of such attitudes and judgements is, in many instances, carefully managed so as to take into account the ever-present possibility of challenge or contradiction from those who hold differing views. Appraisal itself is regionalised as three interacting domains – “attitude”, “engagement” and “graduation”. Attitude is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behaviour and evaluation of things. Attitude is itself divided into three regions of feeling, “affect”, “judgement” and “appreciation” (Martin and White 2005). This system involves three semantic regions covering what is traditionally referred to as emotion, ethics and aesthetics.

This thesis is concerned with **Judgement** in Attitude’s system.

2.2.2. Metafunction

- The interpersonal metafunction is involved with clauses as *exchanges*.
- The Ideational metafunction is involved with clauses as *representations*.
- The textual metafunction deals with clauses as *messages*.

This thesis is concerned with the last metafunction: clauses *as* messages and the logical component: nominal group. Judgement in Shangri-la Dialogue is seen as a message.

2.2.3. Judgement and Related Concepts

Judgement deals with assessing people and their behaviour, or in other words, their character. Martin and Rose (2003) indicate that judgement is concerned with the character of people, either moral or personal. Within the realm of *personal judgement or social esteem*, there is both *admiration* and *criticism*, including (1) how ab/normal a person is, (2) how in/capable a person is and (3) how un/reliable a person is. Likewise, within the realm of *moral judgement or social of sanction*, there is both *praise* and *condemnation*, often codified as rules and regulation, telling how a person should behave, like honesty or morality. An example of condemnation would be, “*it was wrong for her to ignore that man*”, where “*wrong*” functions as a condemning moral judgement.

2.2.4. Speech Acts

a. Definition of speech acts

b. Illocutionary act

2.2.5. Implicature

- Maxim of Quantity

- Maxim of Quality

- Maxim of Relation

- Maxim of Manner

2.2.6. Hedging

A hedge is a mitigating word or sound used to lessen the impact of an utterance. Typically, they are adjectives or adverbs, but

can also consist of clauses. It could be regarded as a form of euphemism.

- **Quality Hedges**

- **Quantity Hedges**

- **Relevance Hedges**

- **Manner Hedges**

2.3. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH METHOD

The study is carried out with the combination of descriptive method and qualitative method. These methods are used to describe and analyze the syntactic realization, semantic, pragmatic features of Judgement discourse in Shangri-La Dialogues.

3.2. DATA COLLECTION

The study collected 150 English samples. This source of data was facilitated the analysis of judgement in Shangri-la dialogue in English and the result of this source of data helps to use judgement more effectively in English writing and speaking.

3.2.1. Sampling of Study

Samples of the study were defined as instances of judgement linguistically realized in form of single-words, phrases, clauses and complex sentences of utterances from English speeches in plenaries of Shangri-La Dialogues 2004 - 2014. The sampling was done with random manner so that every sample had the equal opportunity to occur in the data source.

3.2.2. Population of Study

The data used in the study were collected from the website of the International Institute for Strategic Studies: <http://www.iiss.org/en/events/shangri-s-la-s-dialogue>. 150 samples of judgement are gathered and selected in Shangri-la Dialogue from 2004 to 2014 to serve the analysis of the linguistic features.

3.2.3. Instruments of Data Collection

The instrument used for seeking data is the search engine of Google. After collecting and investigating judgements in Shangri-la Dialogue, we analyzed and classified them qualitatively in terms of syntactic, semantic features. Statistical tables were also made to show quantitatively the distribution of judgement in Shangri-la Dialogue.

3.3. DATA ANALYSIS

The judgements in Shangri-la Dialogue were analyzed to reveal the information about these following aspects:

- Syntactic features of judgement such as clause as message, nominal group in view of functional grammar.
- Semantic features of judgement in view of appraisal theory.
- Pragmatic features of judgement in view of speech acts' theory.
- The results of the analysis are then presented in mainly qualitative manner.
- From the results of the analysis, some recommendation for teaching, learning and translating English are put forward.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT JUDGEMENT

- Inscribed (an explicitly JUDGEMENTAL wording)
- Provoked (no explicit JUDGEMENT wordings but other evaluating elements direct the reader to a JUDGEMENT) or
- Evoked (a purely 'factual' description which, nonetheless, is likely to lead to some inference of good/bad, praiseworthy/blameworthy, appropriate/inappropriate behaviour).

4.1.1. Explicit judgement

4.1.2. Implicit judgement

a. Provoked judgement

b. Evoked judgement

4.1.3. Summary

4.2. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF JUDGEMENT IN SHANGRI-LA DIALOGUE IN VIEW OF APPRAISAL THEORY

Judgements of esteem have to do with 'normality' (how unusual someone is), 'capacity' (how capable they are) and 'tenacity' (how resolute they are). Judgements of sanction have to do with 'veracity' (how truthful someone is) and 'propriety' (how ethical someone is).

4.2.1. Social esteem

a. Normality

Table 4.1. Example of Normality value of judgement

Social esteem		
Value	Examples	Polarity
Normality (How special?)	(4.15) The growth in domestic counter-terrorism capabilities in South East Asia over recent years <u>has been truly impressive</u> , as have the effects their operations have had in weakening the networks that threaten societies. [9]	Positive (+) (admiration)
Normality	(4.16) Although the Cold War is over, this region, <u>unfortunately, is still burdened</u> by some old rivalries; and military budgets are escalating in some quarters. [35]	Negative (-) (criticism)

b. Capacity

Table 4.2. Example of Capacity value of judgement

Social esteem		
Value	Examples	Polarity
Capacity (How capable?)	(4.17) ASEAN has made <u>a powerful contribution</u> to establishing stable relations between Southeast Asian countries and should remain at the core of any future regional structure. [74]	Positive (+) (admiration)
Capacity	(4.18) But in other ways Russia has been <u>less helpful</u> , as when they seek to constrain the independence and freedom of action of some of their neighboring countries. [48]	Negative (-) (criticism)

c. Tenacity

Table 4.3. Example of Tenacity value of judgement

Social esteem		
Value	Examples	Polarity
Tenacity (How dependable?)	(4.19) <u>Canada is a reliable partner</u> in this endeavour. [11]	Positive (+) (admiration)
Tenacity	(4.20) We see ongoing territorial and maritime disputes in the South and East China Seas; <u>North Korea's provocative behavior</u> and its nuclear weapons and missile programs; the long-term challenge of climate change and natural disasters; and the destructive and destabilizing power of cyber attacks. [104]	Negative (-) (criticism)

4.2.2. Social sanction

a. Veracity

Table 4.4. Example of Veracity value of judgement

Social sanction		
Value	Examples	Polarity
Veracity (truth)	(4.21) I should say that US Secretary of Defense Gates has been a very <u>faithful and committed supporter</u> of the Shangri-La Dialogue. [76]	Positive (+) (praise)

Social sanction		
Value	Examples	Polarity
Veracity	(4.22) Among other things, the report concludes that China's defense expenditures <u>are much higher than</u> Chinese officials have published [37]	Negative (-) (condemnation)

b. Propriety

Table 4.5. Example of Propriety value of judgement

Social sanction		
Value	Examples	Polarity
Propriety (ethics)	(4.23) I would also like to recognize <u>a good friend</u> , a former colleague in the United States Senate, Senator Ben Cardin, who is here with us today. Senator Cardin is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asia and Pacific Affairs. Ben, we're glad to have you here and <u>we appreciate your active participation</u> . [101]	Positive (+) (praise)
Propriety	(4.24) North Korea <u>must cease</u> its <u>belligerent behaviour</u> and demonstrate clearly and decisively that it wants to pursue a different path. [43]	Negative (-) (condemnation)

After analysis of 5 subtypes of the judgement's two categories, I picked out items similar to the list in Table 2.4. It is as followed:

Table 4.6. Evaluative words from Shangri-la Dialogue (adjectives)

Social esteem	Positive	Negative
Normality	Extraordinary, invaluable, essential, crucial, significant, important, vital commendable, Gracious, great, impressive, unprecedented, enormous, meaningful, tremendous, indispensable	disruptive
Capacity	highly capable, strong, powerful, educated, talented, affordable, stellar, advanced, largest, healthy, prosperous, successful, effective	less helpful
Tenacity	Reliable, courageous, willing, cooperative, hard, active, stable, longstanding, valued	Reckless, provocative
Social sanction	Positive	Negative
Veracity	Faithful	
Propriety	Good, excellent, well-cultivated, wonderful, steadfast, sustainable, leading, unprecedented	Belligerent, criminal

To compare with the **Table 2.4**, we can see some same words, including *powerful, successful, educated, faithful, good*. The rest

words bring similar meaning for each subtype. Especially, we can not find adjectives in the place of negative veracity. This thing dose not mean that there are not judgement in this kind of value. These items include only adjectives and most of them stand in nominal groups. Besides these adjectives expressing judgement, verb phrases, adverbial group and the whole sentence with implicit judgement still occur in discourses in Shangri-la Dialogue with the full five sub-categories.

4.2.3. Summary

Through the analysis and mainly from the Table 4.6, the study concludes that in the Shangri-la Dialogue, the performance of social esteem is more than the social sanction. In both social esteem and social sanction, the performance of positive way is more than the negative one.

4.3. JUDGEMENT IN CLAUSES AS MESSAGE

4.3.1. Group or phrase complexes as Theme

They are the Theme of a clause consists of just one structural element, and that element is represented by just one unit – one nominal group, adverbial group or prepositional phrase.

For examples:

(4.40) *The personnel of the New Zealand Defence Force have a strong international reputation forged over the better part of two centuries of military tradition.* [15]

(4.41) *Also, I want to acknowledge our United States Ambassador for Singapore, Ambassador Kirk Wagar, who is here, and for his efforts, and his team's good work in our embassy.* [102]

(4.42) *In recent years, the nations of Asia **have**, for the most part, **achieved unprecedented wealth and stature** as they have forged more mature political, economic, and military institutions.* [107]

4.3.2. Themes in clause complex

Judgement can appear in dependent clause or independent clause. In a clause complex, the dependent clause is followed by the independent clause. We may have two different Theme-Rheme structure patterns, one for the whole clause complex and another for each of the clause in the complex.

For example:

(4.46) *Each time I have spoken here, I have emphasised that the US is a Pacific nation and is, and will remain, **a power** in the Pacific.* [68]

Then, Judgement in compound sentences which have two independent clauses is also searched in this study. Theme and Rheme occur simultaneously in the two clauses.

(4.53) *Singapore continues as **a strong force for stability and effective diplomacy** in our region and, therefore, it is the most appropriate place for this regular dialogue to be held.* [147]

4.3.3. Summary

The judgement is located in one of these themes or rhemes depend on the type of clause. Judgement is analyzed under the functional grammar theory to help learner understand more clearly about how a judgement is constituted in term of structure to transfer speaker's purposes or implications to hearers.

4.4. JUDGEMENT IN SHANGRI-LA DIALOGUE AS NOMINAL GROUP

4.4.1. Nominal groups as Premodifier + Head

The premodifier can be functionally divided into several parts in the order: Deictic – Numerative – Epithet – Classifier.

Table 4.19 Judgement in experiential structure of Nominal Group:

Deictic, Epithet, Thing

The	meaningful	Contributions
The	tremendous	Support
A	courageous	Man
A	longstanding	Ally
A	good	Friend
Deictic	Epithet	Thing
Determiner	Adjective	Noun

It can be 2 or more epithets in the judgement in Shangri-la Dialogue. Speakers use them to make their opinion more clearly when they give judgement about something. It can be more effective to express their feeling or their opinion about the thing. Here are some examples:

Table 4.20 Judgement in experiential structure of Nominal

Group: Deictic, Multiple Epithet, Thing

an	important	new	reality
a	strong	and dynamic	economy
a	prosperous	and successful	China
Deictic	Epithet 1	Epithet 2	Thing
determiner	adjective	adjective	noun

4.4.2. Nominal groups as Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier

The postmodification functions to qualify the thing in more detail. It is functionally named as Qualifier and it gives more details about thing by means of a clause or prepositional phrase.

In the data of Shangri-la Dialogue, I found two types of postmodification with judgement. They are:

- Preposition Phrase;
- Relative clause;

4.4.3. Summary

In summary, this section helps us understand structures of judgements as nominal group. Speakers also use other kind of group such as verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverbial phrases but nominal groups have the highest performance. Hence, the study has chosen nominal groups for analysis. These nominal groups must be put into the context speakers are talking about to classify them as a judgement not confusing them with affect or appreciation (the other two types of appraisal system). Through this section, learners will realize importance of using nominal group to create effects in communication and evaluation. Moreover, the learners will learn how to form an effective judgement in assessment and recognize where a judgement is in an utterance or sentence of a real context. Last but not least, the border of judgement and appreciation is quite slim. In some examples, if we base on the nominal group only to identify judgement, we may confuse between judgement and appreciation. Therefore, we should grasp deeply the sub-categories of judgement and more importantly, the group must be put into the context. If it implies to a human subject such as a man, a nation or a force, the result will be judgement.

4.5. PRAGMATICS FEATURE OF JUDGEMENT IN SHANGRI-LA

Pragmatics is the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. This study only focuses on analysis of illocutionary act. Judgement relates to evaluation of human behaviour based on social norms. In Shangri-la, politicians evaluate other countries in two attitudes “praise”, “admiration” or “condemnation”, “criticism”. It equals to two types of illocutionary acts that are Expressive and Representative. Therefore, the study identifies the high performance of Expressive and Representative in Shangri-la Dialogue.

4.5.1. Expressive

4.5.2. Representative

4.5.3. Hedges

4.6. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

5.1. CONCLUSION

The number of implicit judgements is more than the number of explicit ones. This is the best way to assess other nations negatively without harming diplomatic relation. To identify the evoked judgement, there have to be shared knowledge of the issues spoken at between the speaker/writers and listeners/readers.

Linguistically, Judgement appears in Clause as message. Theme can be one or more group complex or phrase complex and a clause can also play the role as Theme. In clause complexes, there are

two different Theme-Rheme structure patterns, one for the whole clause complex and another for each of the clause in the complex. The clause as Theme is independent, main or head of the clause complex. Judgements can be put in the Theme or Rheme of the independent clause. Judgement also can stay in the Theme and Rheme of the dependent clause but mostly they are in the Rheme. Mostly, theme is a appraised subject and rheme contain appraising items. The speaker can be flexible to put judgement in theme or rheme depend what they want to emphasize.

In Shangri-la, Judgements are expressed in many types of groups, including nominal, verb, adjective and adverbial groups. The appearance of nominal group is highest, so it is analyzed according to the experiential structure. Judgement in nominal group is presented with enough realization of the experiential structure. The formulation of nominal group is represented in two main types: Premodifier + Head and Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier, in which Premodifiers are deitic, epithet, classifier and postmodifiers are Qualifiers. The epithet can be one or more adjectives and classifier can be adjective, noun or verb in participle and gerund. The more epithet, classifier and qualifier are used, the clearer speakers' assessments are. This formation of judgement creates good effect in communication that help the speakers express their attitude based on their political purposes.

Semantically, regarding the subtypes of judgement, the actual performance of social esteem in Shangri-la Dialogue was found to be more frequent than the social sanction. In both social esteem and social sanction, the performance of positive way was recognized to outnumber the negative one. The reason may be that all the nations come to the forum to talk about their nation themselves not to

criticize or condemn each other. They want to show admiration and praise to their ally and their friends in the Asia region to attract their support, cooperation and contribution for global challenges and common threats. This is an effective way in their strategy of diplomacy.

The list of particular words in the table of social esteem and social sanction proposed by Iedema, Feez and White (1994) only means a rough guide to some of the core judgement meanings. The list does not mean to indicate that a specific word will always have the same judgement value. The actual meaning of a word, its specific judgement value, will often be determined by where it occurs in the text and by what other judgements have been made previously in the text. In the political speeches, other words are found as judgement such as *impressive, cooperative, powerful, successful, prosperous, highly capable, strong...*

The pragmatic features in judgements are presented concerning two types of illocutionary acts: Expressive and Representative. Expressive acts are identified by expressive words like *thank, welcome, appreciate, appreciation, grateful, gratitude, proud of, etc.* These words are only one of the ways to signal the expressive act along with the judgement. The other way is we should base on the full meanings of the whole text. Representative acts in judgements for asserting, telling the truth, suggesting something. Similar to Expressive, Representative is identified by considering the whole text. Moreover, hedges are also used by politicians to express their certainty or to mitigate their uncertainty. Moreover, hedges are used to help speaker avoid standing on the individual points of view when judging other countries. From the analysis of hedging in the

speeches, the study found that maxim of quality is most frequently hedged by speakers. This strategy helps them get communicative goals. Firstly, this strategy seems to express the speaker's wish to show defense and politeness toward the audience. Secondly, some are indications of the speaker's need to protect him/herself against the potential negative consequences of being wrong.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

Understanding this theory will help students to become not only more meticulous writers and editors, but also more strategic readers. To understand a sense of a judgement, learners should consider many linguistic features, including syntax, semantic, pragmatic. Firstly, in conversation, depend on the communication purpose, the learner can use explicit judgement or implicit judgement. To be clear about sub-categories of judgement – social esteem and social sanction, the learner will know how to use right words for each field they want to talk about and understand them when they are talked about as well. It also facilitates them in analyzing discourse in many different aspects in social life. Secondly, using nominal groups is one of the most effective ways to express judgement with many kinds of deitic, epithet, classifier and qualifier to make clear and emphasize on what we want to. Thirdly, hedges can be considered as a strategy in communication to protect our face from potentiality of being wrong. It will make our language become more polite and flexible.

For teachers, in addition to traditional grammar, teachers should pay attention to teaching functional grammar so that they can understand not only the surface structure of a clause but also the message in the deeper structure of that clause.

For translators, it is necessary for them to grasp this appraisal theory because it will help them much in translating. Before choosing the words to transfer into Vietnamese or English, translators should analyze the text in a real context to understand the message deepening in the text.

5.3. LIMITATIONS

Firstly, the data were collected from the speeches posted by the website <http://www.iiss.org/en/events/shangri-s-la-s-dialogue>. The speeches were posted in the form of Adobe Acrobat Document. We can not listen directly to evaluate stress, intonation of speakers. The study can not focus on analysis of phonetic features spoken to help readers have a comprehensive understanding. Secondly, due to the limited time, the study is impossible to mention about judgement expressed in parts of speech, including verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverbial phrase. Thirdly, because utterances are in single speeches, not in conversations, the study can not pay attention to culture aspects which affect understanding judgement values.

5.4. SUGGESTION FOR FUTHER RESEARCHES

For the limitations mentioned above, we find it necessary to make some suggestions for further studies on the following issues:

1. Phonetic feature of judgement
2. Judgement in structure of verb phrases, adjective phrases and adverbial phrases.
3. Culture elements in judgement.