

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE STYLISTIC DEVICES
COMMONLY USED IN “NHAT KY DANG THUY TRAM”
AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONAL
EQUIVALENTS IN “LAST NIGHT, I DREAMED OF
PEACE” (THE DIARY OF DANG THUY TRAM)**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

To be a Vietnamese, I'm sure that anyone of us has ever heard the name “Thuy Tram” with deep love for her. She is a doctor of great humanity for her people and her beloved country in the War against its invaders; she is the person who recorded a majestic period of Vietnamese History in the diaries.

After reading the diary of Dang Thuy Tram, I admire a beautiful, intelligent and warm-hearted doctor a lot, and considered her a folk heroine. I decided to choose “An investigation into the stylistic devices commonly used in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram” and their English translational equivalents in “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram) for the thesis topic. The study will also attempt to reveal how similarly and differently Stylistic Devices are used in the two languages, which must depend on cultural acceptability.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

My thesis topic is to investigate into some commonly used stylistic devices in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram” and their English translational equivalents in “Last Night I Dreamed Of Peace” (The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram). Importantly, I'd like to find out the similarities and differences in the stylistic devices between two

versions to help readers understand more about *The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram*.

1.2.2. Objectives

1. Identify stylistic devices commonly used in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram” and their English translational equivalents “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (*The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram*)
2. Make a comparison of the stylistic devices commonly used in Vietnamese and English versions
3. Find out frequency of occurrence of some commonly used stylistic devices in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram” and their English translational equivalents in “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (*The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram*)

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What stylistic devices are commonly used in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram”?
2. What are their English translational equivalents in “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (*The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram*)?
3. What are similarities and differences in terms of stylistic devices between two versions?

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the finding of stylistic features of some commonly used stylistic devices namely simile, metaphor, rhetorical questions, repetition and personification in the Diary of Dang Thuy Tram in Vietnamese and their English translational

equivalents in “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace”, the similarities and differences between them, and the frequency of occurrences of some commonly used stylistic devices.

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study of stylistic devices will be a comparative contribution to the present knowledge of the field, and the finding of a contrastive analysis will be of great benefits for Vietnamese learners of English. The researcher also hopes that this study will help Vietnamese learners understand more about the Vietnamese history as well as provide them with precious experience of how to use stylistic devices in writing and translating. As a result, their experience will certainly facilitate their English language learning so that they can learn more effectively and successfully.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE RESEARCH

The study is organized into five chapters as follow:

Chapter 1: The introduction of the study;

Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Background;

Chapter 3: Methodology and Procedures;

Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion;

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Implications

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theories about Stylistic Devices are mentioned in the two languages. In English, we have “Stylistics” by Gaperin (1977), “Linguistic Stylistics” by Gabriela (2003). In Vietnamese, we have “Phong cách Học và đặc điểm Tu Từ tiếng Việt” by Cù Đình Tú (1983) and “99 phương tiện và biện pháp tu từ tiếng Việt” by Đinh Trọng Lạc (2003), “Phong Cách Học – Thực Hành Tiếng Việt” by Vũ Bình – Lê Anh Hiền (1979). These theories give basic knowledge about all stylistic devices in English and Vietnamese.

There are many studies about stylistic devices in Vietnam; and here are what their major contents:

“An Investigation into Some Commonly Used Stylistic Devices in Advertising Language in English and Vietnamese Newspapers” by Phan Thi Uyen Uyen (2006). In Uyen’s study, she analyzed stylistic devices: simile, metaphor, rhetorical questions, hyperbole, repetition and personification in the language used to advertise on newspapers

“An Investigation Into Stylistic Devices In English And Vietnamese Proverbs” by Hoang Kim Anh (2008), in which she focused on the most common stylistic devices in phonetic, lexical and syntactic ones in proverbs to find out the similarities and differences.

“An Investigation into Stylistic Device Commonly Used In Riddles: English and Vietnamese” by Thai Thi Thu Trang. In her study, Trang identified stylistic devices used to create riddles in English and Vietnamese; she also analyzed and gave the comparison between English and Vietnamese riddles in term of stylistic devices used.

Although there are many investigations on stylistic devices both in English and Vietnamese, no one studies on the Diary of Dang Thuy Tram, which is an important diary not only for the young but also for all Vietnamese and foreigners who want to know about Vietnamese history.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Theories of Stylistic Devices

a. Definition of Stylistic Devices

Stylistic devices are also called **rhetorical devices** or **figures of speech**. Here are some definitions of stylistic devices.

“A stylistic device is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural and/or semantic property of a language unit (neutral or expressive) promoted to a generalized status and thus becoming a generative model” [62].

“In literature and writing, a stylistic device is the use of any of variety of techniques to give an auxiliary meaning, idea, or feeling to the literal or written” [80].

In one word, stylistic devices are used intentionally to create certain artistic effect on listeners or readers.

b. Function of Stylistic Devices

- to make remark and statement vivid and unforgettable
- to emphasize or highlight an attitude or opinion
- to create vivid and graphic mental images
- to arouse the audience's interest and catch the attention
- to make a train of thought more obvious to audience
- to amuse or entertain the reader
- to criticize or satirize

c. Classification of Stylistic Devices

There are three main levels of stylistic devices as following:

- Phonetic stylistic devices
- Lexical stylistic devices
- Syntactical stylistic devices

2.2.2. Common Stylistic Devices in English and Vietnamese

a. Simile

Simile is a specific semantic trope in stylistics, especially in stylistic devices. The existence of simile in stylistic devices has partly created the creativeness in the development of languages.

Since they are comparisons of objects belonging to entirely different classes, they have high value of expressiveness stimulating the conceptual ability from the hearers and readers.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor compares two different things in figurative sense. Unlike in a simile, “like” and “as” are not used in metaphor. It is one of the most beautiful and symbolic rhetoric devices in the field of stylistic.

c. Rhetorical Questions

M. H Abram suggested, a rhetorical question is a sentence in the grammatical form of a question which is not asked in order to request information or to invite a reply, but to achieve an expressive force. Rhetorical question is a forceful statement which has the form of a question but which does not expect an answer.

d. Repetition

“Repetition is also one of the devices having its origin in the emotive language. Repetition when applied to the logical language becomes simply an instrument of grammar. Its origin is to be seen in the excitement accompanying the expression of a feeling being brought to its highest tension.” [40, p.211]

e. Personification

Personification is one of the most outstanding rhetorical devices in the field of stylistics. Up to now, a lot of English and

Vietnamese linguist have given out a variety of definition on personification which are the closest to its nature.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

3.1. METHODOLOGY

3.1.1. Approach

This is a quantitative and qualitative study executed with a contrastive analysis. English and Vietnamese are source languages and as a mean for comparison respectively in order to highlight the similarities and differences of the stylistic devices in the two languages concerned.

On the other hand, the data are described and analyzed, and then the contrastive analysis is used to give out the finding of similarities and differences between stylistic devices commonly used in the diaries of Dang Thuy Tram in both languages.

3.1.2. Data collection

The samples for the study was collected from sentences using stylistic devices in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram” by Dang Kim Tram and Vuong Tri Nhan (2012) and their translational equivalence in the English versions “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace (The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram) by Andrew X. Pham and Frances FitzGerald (2007).

3.1.3. Data analysis

The method which is used in this thesis is mainly the qualitative and quantitative approach. The finding of the similarities and differences of some commonly used stylistic devices in the Diaries of Dang Thuy Tram in English and Vietnamese versions will be presented from the descriptive and contrastive analysis of stylistic devices.

3.2. PROCEDURES

The procedures for the study will be as follow:

- (1) collecting sentences using stylistic devices in the Diary of Dang Thuy Tram in English and Vietnamese version and classify them by title (Simile, Metaphor, Rhetorical questions, Repetition, and Personification)
- (2) comparing to draw out the similarities, differences and the frequency of occurrence of some common used stylistic devices in the Diary of Dang Thuy Tram in English and Vietnamese version.
- (3) analyzing data: point out the artistic, aesthetic, and persuasive value of each stylistic devices and their contribution to the success of the Diary.
- (4) contrastive analysis: analyze the data in quality and quantity as well as the similarities and differences of some common used stylistic devices in the Diary of Dang Thuy Tram in English and Vietnamese version.

(5) giving some suggestion for using stylistic devices, the limitations and some suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. STYLISTIC DEVICES IN “NHAT KY DANG THUY TRAM”

4.1.1. Simile

a. Equational

(i) A like B:

This is the most popular form of simile in the diary. It appears from the first pages of the diary:

Bỗng dung một nỗi nhớ thương kì lạ đối với miền Bắc trào lên trong lòng mình như mặt sông những ngày mưa lũ. [21]

“Nỗi nhớ thương” is an abstract concept. Yet, when simile is used, this concept becomes very closed and concrete. More specifically, “nỗi nhớ thương” is compared with “mặt sông những ngày mưa lũ”. Clearly, thanks to simile, it makes sentence lively and attract readers’ attention.

(ii) As ... as

Chiến tranh còn tiếp diễn, chét chóc vẫn diễn ra hàng ngày, từng giờ, từng phút dế như trớ bàn tay vậy. [36]

By using the equal comparison with “as ... as”, the comparative image gets closer to readers. For example, when Ms.

Thuy wrote about death in the war, she compares it as easy as a very simple action: a flip of a hand.

b. Differentiating

(i) Comparatives

Mất một đứa con như Hường còn đau hơn mất cả khúc ruột.

[28]

Surely, anyone understands how hurt when losing a part of a body, this pain(*mất cả khúc ruột*) can not be compared with the pain in mind (*mất một đứa con như Hường*)

(ii) Double comparison

- **Càng ... càng ...**

This structure is used with the aim of increasing expressive possibility in a sentence.

Họ càng nói mình chỉ càng thấy khổ đau.

[32]

4.1.2. Metaphor

(i) Metaphor embodied in nouns

Nouns used as metaphor are dominant compared with other forms of metaphor.

Thực ra giống tôi đến với mình vẫn là những con giống của ngày cuối hè, nhẹ nhàng, âm i mà thôi.

[33]

(The difficulties in Thuy's work and life)

(ii) Metaphor embodied in verbs

Ôi nếu mình ngã xuống, mà mình cũng sẽ giống như bà mẹ ấy thôi.

[29]

To refer to the death and sacrifice of herself, of her comrades, of native people in Duc Pho, Ms. Thuy uses verbs as metaphor: “ngã xuông”.

(iii) Metaphor embodied in sentences

Hồi tát cả mọi người, không cần tưới lên mảnh đất ấy những giọt lệ xót thương đâu.

[24]

(Ms. Thuy does not need her friends to feel sorry for her love)

4.1.3. Rhetorical questions

a. Affirmative Form

All the rhetorical questions here are affirmative statements, but they are in question forms. Their purpose is to assert and emphasize the facts occurring in her life.

Hường ơi! Hướng đã chết rồi sao?

[27]

b. Negative Form

The feature of the negative form is the usage of negative words. They are plentiful with different forms: “chẳng phải, chẳng, chưa, đâu phải, không lẽ, không thể”.

Không lẽ cuộc chiến đấu này đã rèn giữa em có trái tim rắn rồi như trái tim M. của chị đó ư?

The sentence is used in negative forms; however, it is a very good way to affirm the facts happening .

c. Yes – No Questions

There are some yes – no questions showing Thuy’s wonders and worries as in the following sentences:

Anh có thấy điều đó trong cái nhìn lo âu của tôi không?

Cuộc sống lẽ nào lại để mắt dàn những suy tư của một con người biết suy nghĩ hay sao?

d. Wh – Questions

Thuy's questions without answers get extremely painful:

Khiêm ơi, có cách nào nghe được lời Thùy nói một lần nữa hay không? [65]

It can't be denied that Khiem died, and it is unlikely that he talk to her. However Ms. Thuy doesn't want to believe that. She wishes He were alive.

4.1.4. Repetition

a. Repetition of Words

In repetition of words, there are four kinds of repetition: anaphora, epiphora, epanalesis and anadiplosis [40, p.211]

(i) Anaphora

When the repeated word (or phrase) comes at the beginning of two or more consecutive sentences, clauses or phrases, we can call *anaphora*. Let's see some following examples:

Một nỗi nhớ mênh mang bao trùm quanh mình. Nhớ ai? Nhớ ba, nhớ má, nhớ những người vừa ra đi... và nhớ cả một bệnh nhân đang chờ mình đến với anh nữa. [21]

(ii) Epiphora

If the repeated unit is placed at the end of consecutive sentences, clauses or phrases we have the type of repetition called **epiphora**. It is shown in the examples:

Tốt hơn hết là hãy nói với em về những điều cần thiết trước mắt: công tác tốt, cảnh giác tốt. [30]

(iii) Epanalepsis

When repetition of a word is toward the beginning and the end of a phrase, we call *epanalepsis*. For instance:

Bão ngoài đó mà lòng mình cũng bão.

(iv) Anadiplosis

If repetition of a word is toward the end of one phrase and the beginning of the next, we have *anadiplosis*. For examples:

Muốn ngồi nói chuyện với San về cả một năm qua, một năm chiến đấu gian lao vất vả nhưng rất đáng tự hào trên mảnh đất quê San.

b. Repetition of Phrase Structures

The repetition applied to phrase structure yields the figure of comparison, as in:

Nay một người ngã xuống, mai một người ngã xuống.

4.1.4. Personification

In “Nhật Ký Đặng Thùy Trâm”, personification is used regularly, which makes sentences to be more interesting and livelier.

Không biết người ta nghĩ gì khi nhìn những chiếc phi cơ ăn cướp của giặc Mỹ. [161]

Ms. Thuy is skillful when she inserts human actions into the common things, which makes them having characteristics like humans: “chiếc phi cơ ăn cướp”. Thanks to personifications, Ms.

Thuy's diary is not a dry diary to takes note the historical events, but becomes a vivid world.

4.2. STYLISTIC DEVICES IN “LAST NIGHT I DREAMED OF PEACE” (THE DIARY OF DANG THUY TRAM)

4.2.1. Simile

a. Equational

(i) A like B:

It is likely to see that in the comparative form “A like B” after “like” is a noun/ nouns.

Suddenly a strange longing for the North surged through me like a stormy river. [4]

Thuy compared her longing for the North with a stormy river.

(ii) As ... as

The equal comparison in English is classified very clearly. After “like” is a noun, but when making a comparison with “as..as”, we must use adjectives or adverbs.

For example:

Holding the little baby in her arms, his wife sits unmoving like a cadaver. [130]

Lien cries, her tears permeating my heart as thoroughly as your tears had the day you wept for your father.

The classification helps comparative forms more plentiful, which makes the diary vivid, and attracts readers' attention

b. Differentiating

(i) Comparatives

The war grows fiercer each day.

[61]

If in “Nhật ký Đặng Thùy Trâm”, the comparatives are only expressed with the word: “hơn”, in English version “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” the comparatives are showed with the word “than”.

(ii) Double comparison

They care for me, but the more they say, the deeper I sink into my misery. [16]

When considering the example above, it is not difficult to realize that each sentence has two clauses; both of them are used in comparatives form.

4.2.2. Metaphor

In fact, these trials of mine are merely end- of- summer storm, light and consequential. [18]

By metaphor, Thuy’s internal life appears extremely lively. She compares her relationship with other people surrounding her like “end- of- summer storm”.

4.2.3. Rhetorical questions

The questions for herself, the questions for the purpose of affirming, or the questions for her concerns without answers, all appears variously in different forms of rhetorical questions: **affirmative form, negative form, yes-no questions, wh- questions, even tag questions**

a. Affirmative Form

It is unlikely for Thuy to believe in her friends' death. And she uses affirmative questions to show her surprise and regrets:

Oh, Huong! Huong died? [11]

b. Negative Form

Negative questions can be misunderstood with affirmative questions in form; however, to be different from affirmative questions, negative questions are not to confirm matters or facts, but mention to Thuy's concerns and doubts.

d. Wh - Questions

The usage of Wh – questions is extremely plentiful, they can be: “when, where, how, what, who...”. For examples:

Why does life always bring her misfortunes?

Why do they fill the path of a bourgeois with spikes and thorns?

e. Tag questions

In English, tag questions can be easy to recognize. We often put question tags at the end of the sentence s. Normally, we use a negative question tags after positive sentence, and in turn. However, it is a bit more difficult in Vietnamese, and readers can be mistake between tag questions and affirmative questions.

4.2.4. Repetition

a. Repetition of Words

(i) Anaphora

When? When? And when comrades? When can we chase the entire bloodthirsty mod from our motherland?

The word “when” is repeated continuously to emphasize the author’s anxiety, it’s also a hasten to drive the aggressors from our country.

(ii) Epiphora

M. left, Khiem sacrificed his life, Van departed, Second Sister departed, Nghia and Thuong departed.

In the war, the farewell occurs usually and indispensably. But for Ms. Thuy it’s too difficult to say good-bye to the dear friends. The repetition of the word “departed” show her melancholy whe she has to be apart from her friend.

(iii) Epanalepsis

But wishes are merely wishes, reality is always reality.

(iv) Anadiplosis

How I love Van! Her life is full of sorrows – sorrows that a kind person like Van should never have to bear.

b. Repetition of Phrase Structures

In the English version “Last Night I Dreaned of Peace”, repetition of phrase structure is more clearly. The structures are repeated constantly in sentences and pharagraphs. For example:

This is life! There are flowers and sunshine, and there are dark cluods muddying up the sky.

The structure: “there + tobe (are) + plural nouns ...” is used two times to mention a truth: life has both good and bad things.

4.2.5. Personification

This gracious land has endured more than twenty fiery years of war and mystery. [19]

Verb “endured” is to describe humans’ actions, but Ms. Thuy uses them to refer to actions of things, which makes ordinary objects essential come alive and provide more of an emotional feel for readers.

4.3. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE STYLISTIC DEVICES USED IN “NHAT KY DANG THUY TRAM” AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONAL EQUIVALENTS IN “LAST NIGHT I DREAMED OF PEACE” (THE DIARY OF DANG THUY TRAM)

4.3.1. Similarities

Firstly, it’s a diary so simple and attractive are similar features in The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram and its English version “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace”

Secondly, thanks to the stylistic devices, the diary becomes more truthful, more closed and more attractive to readers. Therefore, the stylistic devices’ functions are analogous in both languages.

Thirdly, it’s not difficult to realize that although in “Nhật Ký Đặng Thùy Trâm” and its English version “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace”(The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram) there is just one rhetorical device used in a sentence, many others can contain two or many stylistic devices.

Lastly, there are some differences in terms of structure of some stylistic devices, but in general, they are the same.

4.3.2. Differences

Due to the differences in language and culture, there are some differences in terms of structure in some stylistic devices. The biggest structures are in rhetorical questions, repetition and personification.

4.4. FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF SOME COMMONLY USED STYLISTIC DEVICES IN “NHAT KY DANG THUY TRAM” AND THEIR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONAL EQUIVALENTS IN “LAST NIGHT I DREAMED OF PEACE”

Table 4.1: Frequency of Occurrence of Stylistic Devices in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram”

Types of stylistic devices	Raw numbers	Percentage (%)
Rhetorical questions	46	32.85
Simile	37	26.42
Repetition	24	17.14
Metaphor	22	15.71
Personification	11	7.88
Total	140	100.00

The table 4.4.1 presents the frequency of occurrence of stylistic devices in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram”. After analyzing 140 samples of Vietnamese stylistic devices, it is noticeable that

rhetorical question has the highest percentage (32.85%) while the other have lower values, simile (26.42%), repetition (17.14%), metaphor (15.71%), and personification (7.88%)

Table 4.2: Frequency of Occurrence of Stylistic Devices in “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram)

Types of stylistic devices	Raw numbers	Percentage (%)
Rhetorical questions	48	34.28%
Simile	41	29.28%
Repetition	22	15.71%
Metaphor	19	13.57%
Personification	10	7.16%
Total	140	100.00

The table 4.4.2 presents the frequency of occurrence of stylistic devices in The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram. After analyzing 140 samples of English stylistic devices, it is noticeable that rhetorical question takes predominant use with 48 samples (34.28%); simile holds 41 (29.28%); repetition takes 22(15.71%); metaphor has a smaller number of 19 (13.57%); personification is the smallest proportion with 10 (7.16%)

From the figures in the table 4.4.1 and 4.4.2, there are a little changes about the number of samples in Vietnamese and English versions. However, in the basic, they are the same.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

After doing the research on the diary of Dang Thuy Tram in two languages, I am really impressed with the effectiveness of stylistic devices being used in the diary.

Thanks to stylistic devices, the Diary of Dang Thuy Tram is not a simple diary, but also a majestic historical period of our country. The life of Doctor Thuy, nurses, wounded soldiers and harshness of the war appear extremely vividly and truthfully. Readers can feel clearly serious losses, severe hardship and sacrifices of people in that period. By the stylistic devices being used effectively and flexibly, readers sympathize deeply with worries, sadness and difficulties of a young doctor.

The common stylistic devices in the diary are simile, metaphor, rhetorical questions, repetition, and personification. The discussion has found out the similarities and differences in stylistic features and the frequencies of occurrence of some commonly used stylistic devices in “Nhat Ky Dang Thuy Tram” and in its English version “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace”(The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram).

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

(i) For the Part of English Learners

(ii) For the Part of English Teachers

5.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

To be honest, I found a lot of difficulties in doing this thesis. Because “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” is an English translation of “Nhật Ký Đặng Thùy Trâm”; therefore, I was confused in finding the good way to analyze the commonly stylistic devices in both languages.

Stylistic devices are complicated and abstract. There are plenty of stylistic devices used in the diary, but this thesis only focus on some commonly stylistic devices: simile, metaphor, rhetorical questios, repetition, and personification. With the limited data for the analysis, I can not be able do the research on the other ones such as: hyperbole, alliteration, or ellipsis.

Due to the similarities in Vietnamese and English versions for the stylistic devices, it is difficult to analyze them clearly. Sometimes, they seem to be identical.

5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS

For the above limitations, I would like to suggest futher researches on the following problems:

Firstly, I find it interesting to investigate into the important role of stylistic devices for “Nhật Ký Đặng Thùy Trâm” and its

English version “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram).

Secondly, we can make an investigation into the cultural differences in translating stylistic devices in “Nhật Ký Đặng Thùy Trâm” and its English version “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram).

Thirdly, it had better to investigate into the effects of stylistic devices into “Nhật Ký Đặng Thùy Trâm” and its English version “Last Night I Dreamed of Peace” (The Diary of Dang Thuy Tram).