

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

ĐẶNG THỊ CẨM NGỌC

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO LINGUISTIC FEATURES
OF MATERIAL PROCESSES IN “PERFECT SPY”
BY LARRY BERMAN VERSUS ITS VIETNAMESE
TRANSLATIONAL VERSION BY ĐỖ HÙNG**

Field: The English language

Code: 60.22.02.01

**MASTER THESIS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
(Summary)**

Da Nang, 2015

**The thesis has been completed at
THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG**

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. PHAN VĂN HÒA

Examiner 1: Assoc. Prof. Dr. TRẦN VĂN PHƯỚC

Examiner 2: NGUYỄN THỊ QUỲNH HOA, Ph.D

The thesis was orally defended at The Examining Committee.

Field: The English language

Time: November 29th 2015

Venue: The University of Danang

The thesis is accessible for the purpose of reference at:

- Information Resource Center, The University of Danang
- The Library of University of Foreign Language Studies,
The University of Danang

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

It cannot be denied that language is very important in human beings. It is used as an effective means of communicating. When people use English to express ideas, they do it in specific situations. The English language develops globally, so it gives opportunity for the emergence of new theories- Functional grammar which was developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. In his book, he proposes that functional grammar also called systematic functional linguistic, views language as a tool to convey meaning, emphasizes the way spoken and written language operates in different social situations. Particularly, functional grammar is a general theory concerning the grammatical organization of natural languages because it is of great use in showing how texts work on the level of the clause, how different texts are structured and the way they use language to meet their purposes.

Although many famous grammarians in the world have studied Functional Grammar such as M. A. K Halliday [18] with “*An Introduction to Functional Grammar*”, Bloor [13] with “*Functional Analysis of English*”, Martin [24] with “*Working with Functional grammar*”, Eggins [16] with “*An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*” and so on, it has not much known in Viet Nam. There have been still few researchers publishing books in this field. They are Hoàng Văn Vân [12] with *Ngữ pháp kinh nghiệm của cú Tiếng Việt- mô tả theo kinh nghiệm ngữ pháp chức năng hệ thống*, Cao

Xuân Hạo [3] with *Tiếng Việt- Sơ Thảo Ngữ Pháp Chức Năng*, and Nguyễn Thị Quy [5] with *Ngữ Pháp Chức Năng Tiếng Việt- Vị Từ Hành Động*. They draw a vivid picture of Vietnamese grammar in general.

When studying functional grammar , many grammarians have mentioned to process which is considered “to be a state, and action, an event, a change of state, a climatic phenomenon, a process of sensing, saying, behaving or simply existing which is realized by verbs and traditionally verbs have been defined as doing words, But, some verbs are not doing words at all but rather express states of being or having”.

Larry Berman is a political historian, an emeritus professor at the University of California and now Dean at the Honors College at Georgia State University. He is also the author of a lot of well-known work on Vietnam War. He is also the author of the book titled “Perfect Spy” which features the dangerous double life of Vietnamese intelligence general Pham Xuan An. General An himself recounted his eventful, thrilling spy life to Prof. Berman, who recorded it and first wrote it. In 2007, the book “Perfect Spy - The Incredible Double Life of PHAM XUAN AN Time Magazine Reporter & Vietnamese Communist Agent” written by Larry Berman was first published in the United States. Six years later, prof. Larry Berman made significant additions to his publication, including intriguing facts and details on An’s life, which he records but does not include in his first edition. The work not only has shocked public opinion in the US, overseas Vietnamese in the United States but also in Vietnam. Although he is a legend of the Vietnam War, very few

people understand clearly about intelligence General Pham Xuan An before the book is published. The book is about Pham Xuan An's life, like his name, and comprises of many mysteries about humans and the cause of a great, talent and bravery, but incredibly humble, ordinary and simple intelligence.

Halliday [19] mentioned that in his theory of Functional Grammar, the system of transitivity divides the experiential world into three main different processes types and each process has its features which can be analyzed in depth. In *Perfect Spy* by Larry Berman, it is noticed that all kinds of processes are used in the work, among of which the material process is in great number a variety of verbs of the material process.

For example:

[1.1] An **gave** me the book inscribed with the wry comment, “This small book tells you about the lucky revolutionary of Vietnam because luck is better than skill” [32, p.8]

[1.2] Ông Ân **đưa cho** tôi cuốn sách kèm lời tặng hài hước “Cuốn sách nhỏ này cho ông biết về một người cách mạng đầy may mắn của Việt Nam bởi vận may luôn quan trọng hơn kỹ năng”[33, p.50]

[1.3] I **had been invited** to a dinner hosted by my friend Professor James Reckner, director of The Vietnam Center at Texas Tech University. [32, p.1]

[1.4] Tôi **được** người bạn là Giáo sư James Reckner, Giám đốc Trung tâm Việt Nam tại Đại học Công nghệ Texas, **mời** tôi dự bữa tối. [33, p.43]

When these sentences are translated into Vietnamese, we can get the differences between them. For the first example, the Vietnamese writer has a tendency of adding preposition “cho” behind the verb. For the second one, the position of the passive verb in Vietnamese is different from the English.

This condition makes me curious of and interested in investigating about each type of process. However, because of the limit of a M.A thesis I narrow my research on “*An Investigation into linguistic features of Material Processes in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman versus Its Vietnamese Translational version by Đỗ Hùng*”.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

- Get a better understanding of how to identify the material process in the English work and its Vietnamese version.
- Find out implications for teachers and students.

1.2.2. Objectives

- Analyze the material processes in English and Vietnamese in the work and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent.
- Identify how the sentences of material processes are translated into Vietnamese.
- Help to identify the similarities and differences between the material processes in English and Vietnamese in the work and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent.

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Functional grammar, based on cultural and social contexts, plays an important role in describing how language can be used to write and speak more appropriately and effectively. So, the research

“*An Investigation into linguistic features of Material Processes in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman versus its Vietnamese translational version by Đỗ Hùng*” finished has a great deal of significance.

Firstly, it helps students to realize the importance of functional grammar among the grammatical paradigms and attempts to make functional grammar close to Vietnamese learners.

Secondly, it also helps learners to get better understanding about linguistic features of material process and to distinguish it with other process types.

Thirdly, it helps learners to indentify how to translate the sentences and words of the material process from English into Vietnamese, which is of enomorous importance to the translation teaching ang learning.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Within the framework of a minor M.A thesis, the study cannot over all aspect of functional grammar but limits itself to a sub-area of functional grammar. Therefore, what I would like is to focus on a detailed description one of the three main processes, that is material process, based on the collected data extraxted from the work “*Perfect Spy*” by Larry Berman and in its Vietnamese version “*Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo*” translated by Đỗ Hùng.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to achieve the aims and the objectives of the study, the following research questions will be addressed:

- What are linguistic features of material processes used in “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman versus its Vietnamese translational version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng?

- What are Losses and Gains between the material processes in “Perfect Spy” versus its Vietnamese translational version “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo” by Đỗ Hùng?
- What are the implications of the study for Vietnamese teachers and learners of English?

1.6. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This thesis consists of five chapters, as follow:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature review and theoretical background

Chapter3: Method and procedure

Chapter 4: Findings and discussion

Chapter 5: Conclusion and implications

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The grammarians have done many researches on the idea of the role of clause in process. Functional grammar is first stated by Halliday [18], especially in his book of “*An Introduction of functional grammar*”. In his book, he proposed that functional grammar, also called systematic functional linguistic, views language as a tool to convey meaning. Functional grammar, with the focus on ‘language in use’, not on ‘sentences in books’, on the other hand, tend to refer to ‘clause’ as ‘a constituent unit in the grammar’ [18, p.16]. In this book, he introduced six types of processes in the part of clause as presentation. He explained, illustrated and analyzed for every process. He mentions the most powerful conception of reality consisting of ‘goings-on’: of doing, happening, feeling, being. These goings-on are sorted out in the semantic system of the language, and expressed through the grammar of the clause. In addition, the author also indicated that language has three main functions: the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual metalfunction.

Lock [21] with *Functional English Grammar: An introduction for second language teacher* explores the experiential resources of clause in English. The action in the clause is a kind of process such as doing; happening; the doer and the receiver of action are kind of participants. When describing characteristics of three main types of process, he also mentioned the difficulties that learners have when

they study about the process and find the way to help to overcome them. In Lock's opinion, grammar is viewed as a source for creating meaning in spoken and written discourse.

Butt et al [14] with the book "*Using Functional Grammar: an explorer's guide*" with the aims of defusing controversy and charting exploration. In addition, they reaffirm that grammar is a means of explaining the significant and functional patterning of words. They also denoted that grammar is about communication purposes, it is always contextualized to the particular social participants and indicated every clause in English can be analyzed in the experiential function to be made up of combination of Participants and Circumstances.

In Vietnamese, there are some studies conducted by some leading linguists.

Another author who should be mentioned when talking about Function Grammar in Vietnamese is Hoang Văn Vân [12] with *Ngữ Pháp Kinh Nghiệm của Cú Tiếng Việt, mô tả theo quan điểm ngữ pháp chức năng hệ thống*. He provides an obvious description and explanation of Vietnamese clauses in systemic functional approach for readers. Besides, he found the definition and recognition criteria for material process and other process types. Especially, he discusses the system of transitivity, makes an analysis on the choice of various processes in the 'nuclear transitivity and circumstantial one'.

In fact, there have been some studies related to Material processes until now such as the research on An investigation into distinguishing features between Material and Mental Processes in English and Vietnamese carried out by Nguyễn Thị Xuân Thủy [31]

She has offered a comprehensive description of the similarities and differences between Material and Mental processes in English and Vietnamese.

All the authors investigated successfully about aspects related to FG in English and Vietnamese. Thanks to the researcher's results, we can partly understand about every type of Vietnamese and English process. However, no research conducted on the linguistic features of Material processes in the work "Perfect Spy" by Larry Berman versus its Vietnamese version "Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo" by Đỗ Hùng. All of the theories make a substantial contribution to my study.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. The Definition of Terms

The *Actor* is the performer of the action.

The *Goal* is what undergoes the action.

The *Recipient* is the one who receives the Goal.

The *Beneficiary* is someone for whose benefit the action is carried out.

The *Range* is the element that specifies the range or scope of the process

2.2.2. The Definition of FG

➤ Formal and functional grammar

Martin et al [23] claims FG concentrates on the development of grammatical systems as a mean for people to interact with other people, rather than with their meanings or their uses in different contexts. Meanwhile, functional grammarians focus on discovering

how it is organized to allow speakers and writers to make and exchange meanings.

2.2.3. Field, Tenor and Mode

The context of situation focuses on using language in specific situations, including the things going on in the world outside the text. According to Halliday (1985), there are three aspects in any situations: Field, Tenor and Mode of discourse.

Field : What the language is being used to talk about

Mode: The role language is playing in the interaction

Tenor: The role relationships between the interactants

2.2.4. Metafunctions of Language

➤ The Ideational Function

Language deals presenting human experience. The ideational component on the semantic plane consists of experiential meanings and logical meanings. Experiential functions focus on process, participants, and circumstances. They are accounted for in clauses by the transitivity system that referred to the relationship between a verb and a direct object.

➤ The Interpersonal Metafunction

The second function of the clause is Interpersonal Function, the Interpersonal metafunction is concerned with the interaction between the addressee and speaker. In Halliday's analysis of English [18], the interpersonal component is associated with mood, modality and person.

➤ The Textual Metafunction

This function performs our abilities to construct texts out of our utterances and writings. It is called the textual function. The

textual metafunction gives the clause its character as a message, analyzing it as two part structure with the elements Theme and Rheme.

2.2.5. The Grammar of Experiential Meaning: Transitivity

“Transitivity is the presentation in language of PROCESSES, the PARTICIPANTS there in, and the CIRCUMSTANTIAL features associated with them” [17,p.27]. The transitivity system construes the world of experience around us and inside us.

a. Process, participant and circumstance: realization

People use language to talk about the world, the external world-things, events, qualities, or the internal world- thoughts, beliefs, feeling and so on.

Table 2.1. Typical experiential functions of group and phrase classes[12, p177]

Type of element	Typically realized by
(i) process	Verbal process
(ii) participant	Nominal group
(iii) circumstance	Adverbial group or preposition phrase

b. Process Types

➤ Material process

Material processes are the clause of doing and happening; they answer the question 'What did X do?' or 'What happened?' Potential participant roles are: ACTOR (or Doer of the process), a GOAL (or Thing affected by the process), a RANGE (or Thing unaffected by the process), a BENEFICIARY of the process.

➤ Mental process

This is a process of ‘experiencing’ and ‘sensing’ which include

processes of perception (hear, see, smell...), of cognition (think, know...) and of affection (like, want, hate...). **Relational Process**

➤ **Behavioral process**

On the borderline between “Material” and “Mental” are the Behavioral processes. These are processes of physiological and psychological behavior such as breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and starting.

➤ **Verbal process**

Verbal process is the process of ‘Saying which is expressed by verbs tell, say, suggest, command, ask etc. Verbal process also includes modes of expressing and indicating even though they are not verbal.

b. Circumstances

Circumstance or circumstantial element is the third component of the transitivity system. In contrast to processes and participants, circumstance elements are always optional augmentations of the clause rather than obligatory components.

2.2.6. Translation Methods

Newmark [26] refers to the following methods of translation:

- Word-for-word translation
- Literal translation
- Faithful translation
- Semantic translation
- Adaptation
- Free translation
- Idiomatic translation
- Communicative translation

CHAPTER 3

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

3.1. OVERVIEW

This chapter describes both the method and procedure of the study. It consists of the presentation of the research design and methodology, the description of the sample as well as the collection method of data.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The study is based on descriptive, qualitative and quantitative methods between English Material processes and Vietnamese material processes in the work “*Perfect Spy*” by Larry Berman and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent “*Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo*” translated by Đỗ Hùng

3.3. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

➤ Collect samples of material processes in the work “*Perfect Spy*” by Larry Berman and its Vietnamese translational equivalent.

➤ Describe to find out the features of each subtype.

➤ Do the same with Vietnamese material processes.

➤ Show the similarities and differences of processes, participant and circumstance in English and Vietnamese Material processes.

➤ Calculate the frequency of each subtype and draw tables to show the occurrences of every subtype.

➤ Analyze the findings.

3.4. DATA COLLECTION

The study is conducted with the total number of 1640 samples

related to material processes from the work *Perfect Spy* by Larry Berman and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent *Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo* translated by Đỗ Hùng. The criterion for the choice of data is that every clause I choose must have the structures and verbs related to material process. Theoretically, the study basically draws on the framework of Halliday [18] and Hoang Van Van[12] in Vietnamese. To serve the research, all the data collection will be limited with sentences about material processes in the work *Perfect Spy* by Larry Berman and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent. The analysis of the source language text's clause is based on Halliday's theory [18]. The investigation of the translated text is based on both Halliday's and Hoàng Văn Vân's theory[12]. Nevertheless, as for theoretical description, in the chapter 2, some examples are also taken from the books of Halliday [18], Martin[23], Eggin[16].

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. A COMPARISON OF MATERIAL PROCESS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

A material process is characterized by particular structural configurations:

(+)(-)circumstance+Actor + Process(+)(-)circumstance

(+)(-)circumstance+Actor + Process + Goal(+)(-)circumstance

(+)(-)circumstance+Actor + Process + Range(+)(-)circumstance

(+)(-)circumstance+ Actor + Process + Recipient + Goal(+)(-)circumstance

(+)(-)circumstance+Actor + Process + Goal + Recipient(+)(-)circumstance

(+)(-)circumstance+Actor + Process + Beneficiary + Goal(+)(-)circumstance

(+)(-)circumstance+Actor + Process + Goal + Beneficiary(+)(-)circumstance

4.2. COMPARISON OF ACTOR, GOAL, VERB IN MATERIAL PROCESSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. Omission of Actor in Material processes in English and Vietnamese

Table 4.1. The Results of Survey of the Presence and Absence of Actor

	Clauses with the presence of participant: Actor	Clauses with the absence of participant: Actor	Total clauses for the study
In English	750 (100%)	8(1%)	750
In Vietnamese	250(24%)	350(50%)	700

4.2.2. Omission of Goal in Material processes

Table 4.2. The Results of Survey of Material Process with the Presence And Absence of Goal

	Clauses with the presence of participant: Goal	Clauses with the absence of participant: Goal	Total clauses for the study
In English	496	0	496
In Vietnamese	292	187	479

4.2.3. A comparison of Verb in Material process

Table 4.3. The Verbs of Other Processes in Translating the Material Process

English (material process)	Vietnamese(Relational process)
Work	Là Có vẻ Đều là
Serve	Là
Develop	Đã có
Raise	Có
Reach	Trở nên

4.3. COMPARISON OF RANGE IN MATERIAL PROCESS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

Table 4.4. The Difference of Range in Material process with “delexicalized” verbs in English and Vietnamese

Range in English		Range in Vietnamese	
Verb	Range	Verb	Range
Make	a decision (Range)	“empty”	quyết định
Pay	attention(Range)	“empty”	chú ý
Take	a shower(Range)	“empty”	tắm xong
make	arrangements	“empty”	sắp xếp

➤ **Inversion of Range in Passive voice**

Range in English and Vietnamese is similar. However, in English Range can go with the verbs which will be “dummy” in the Vietnamese. Besides, Range can be reserved at the beginning of the passive clauses in English

4.4. COMPARISON OF BENEFICIARY IN MATERIAL PROCESSES

Table 4.5. Summary of English and Vietnamese verbs to the process of transfer clauses

Verbs relating to the process of transfer clauses	English	Vietnamese
	Give	Đưa, giao, cho, cung cấp
	Send	Gửi
	Offer	Mời, trao, cho
	Hand	Đưa cho
	Show	Chỉ, đưa cho,
	Handwrite	Viết tay
	Change	Chuyển

4.5. COMPARISON MATERIAL PROCESS WITH PASSIVE VOICE

Table 4.6. The occurrence of the other Vietnamese processes in translating the English material processes in the work “Perfect Spy” by Larry Berman

	English	Vietnamese
The Passive voice in Material process	250	170
The passive voice with Bị/Được +Verb		80
The passive voice with Bị/Được/Do+Actor+verb		40
The active voice in Material process		55
The Reational process		20

4.6. PHASE IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

In sum up, Phase in English and Vietnamese is quite similar when it has the phase structure with two verbs together and the Causative structure with the verbs separated by object. Besides, the first verb adds some information about the action represented by the second verb and the second verb is main verb of process which providing the experiential meaning of the process. However, the phase in English is different from Vietnamese when the second verb is always nonfinite with form to V, V (bare infinitive) and Ving. Meanwhile it is not presence in the Vietnamese whether phase in the two verbs together or the Causative with verbs separated by an object.

4.7. A NOMINAL CLAUSE AS ACTOR IN MATERIAL PROCESS

- **Relative pronoun as Actor in Material process**

To sum up, from the analysis of nominal clauses which function as Actor in material process it can be concluded that the Vietnamese grammar does not care much about nominal clauses, especially in writing style. Even, there is no concept of nominal clauses in Vietnamese..

4.8. A COMPARISON OF CIRCUMSTANCE IN MATERIAL PROCESS

Table 4.7. The difference of the positions of circumstances in English and Vietnamese

	Adverbs of time(circumstance)	Actor	Adverbs of time (circumstance)	Process verbs
English		An I He An Tran Van Tra	Previously Actually Later Soon (Would) eventually	Work Served Received Devised Settle
Vietnamese	Trước đây Trên thực tế Về sau Sau một thời gian Cuối cùng	Ân Tôi Ông ông Trần Văn Trà		Là Làm Được tặng Thận trọng lên kế hoạch Chọn

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

The material process in English and Vietnamese can be divided into main subtypes: intransitive Ma.Ps, Ma.Ps with Range, transitive Ma.ps (with an Actor and Goal), Ma.Ps with Beneficiary and Ma.Ps with Passive clauses. However, in the process of studying, we have found some findings and differences.

After investigating, we can see that in some case the Actor is obligatory in English clauses but it is omitted in Vietnamese and it is similar to Goal. Sometime Actor or Goal will be absent when being translated into Vietnamese.

The study also investigates on the verbs in Material process. Although in the work “Perfect Spy” the Verbs in the English material processes such as “work, serve, develop, raise, reach” denote the action of the Actor, the writer turns them into the Verbs of Relational processes such as “là, có lẽ, đã có, đều là, trở nên” in Vietnamese work “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo”.

Range exists in both languages. Range in Vietnamese is quite similar to Range in English. Range can be the nominal concept which is implied by the process as is scope or range. However, sometimes Range in English can combine with a verb which is lexically empty. Semantically, such verbs are almost empty in content or they are sometimes said to be delexicalized or become “dummy”. Moreover, in the work “Perfect Spy” there are many verbs with range in the material process but these verbs become the verbs in the relational process or mental process when being translated into Vietnamese. For example: *give a visiting lecture- có một buổi thỉnh giảng; take the attitude- cho rằng;*

made two decisions-có hai quyết định. Although Range in English can exist in the passive voice, it is rare in Vietnamese because the writer has tendency of turning them into active voice.

In English the typical preposition phrases of Recipient is “to” and of Client is “for” but in Vietnam, the typical prepositional paraphrase “cho” “tới” “đến” “đối với”. These semantic roles of indirect object do not go with a preposition when coming right after verb, whereas it is an acceptable construction. In English work “Perfect Spy” the verbs “handwrite, give, hand, offer, show” come right before Beneficiary without any preposition “to/for”, but in Vietnamese work the preposition “cho” comes right after them such as “viết cho, đưa cho, chỉ cho, cung cấp cho”. It is considered as the source of difficulties for Vietnamese learners of English. As for the material process with Beneficiary, there are many verbs of process in the work “Perfect Spy” such as *give, send, offer, hand, show, handwrite, hand, and change*, and in its Vietnamese version such as *cho, gửi, tặng, chỉ, viết tay, chuyển, đưa cho*.

The material process with passive voice is based on the configuration of Goal+be/get+Ma.Ps passive+ (By Actor) in English. Whereas in Vietnamese the three special lexical facilities “bị”, “được” or “do” are used the most frequently in passive clauses. Meanwhile in English the verb of passive form is placed in front of the Actor, the word order in Vietnamese can be *Bị thể+bị/được/do+(tác thể)+động từ* or *Bị thể+bị/được/do+động từ+(bởi tác thể)*. In some case bị/được/do can be implicitly understood.

In Vietnamese the notion of time in Vietnamese material process is expressed by vocabulary but is expressed by tense in English. Besides, Phase in English and Vietnamese is quite similar when it has the phase structure with two verbs together and the Causative structure with the verbs separated by object. However the second verb in an English **phase** has a nonfinite form (to + V, Ving, Vinfinite) whereas that in Vietnamese does not have.

In English the V-ing can be the Actor of the material process, but the Vietnamese version is not presence of “Ing-đang” when the writer translates it into Vietnamese. It becomes the noun group.

In English it is very common to see the material process with the Relative pronoun functioning as Actor. The using of Relative pronoun functioning as Actor is very popular in English and even become the stylistic device in English. However, the Vietnamese does not have tendency of using as English.

As far as the circumstance in the material process concerned, in both languages, the circumstantial element is typically realized as preposition phrase or adverb group and it can stand at the initial or final position of the clause.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

According to Schleppegrell [28] functional grammar is not similar to traditional grammar in that it focuses on language as a meaning-making resource rather than as a set of rules. Consequently, it cannot be denied that the processes in transitivity will help learners to be more conscious of meaning and function rather than rules in learning a language. The purpose of learning and teaching grammar is to focus on meaning, the representation of experience not focus on

the distinguishing of subject, object, main clause, report clause, etc. Consequently, it is really essential for teacher to introduce students about the types of processes so that they can make right choice in making meanings about human experiences in English sentences. Indeed, transitivity choices is associated with the choice of process types and participant roles seen as realizing interactants' encoding of their experiential reality: the world of action, relations, participants and circumstances that give content to the talk.

The research is an attempt to make clear analysis of material processes in the work "Perfect Spy" and make comparison with Vietnamese translational equivalents in Vietnamese version provides students and teachers more vocabulary related to material process besides the one which are provided by Halliday in the book "An introduction to the Functional Grammar" and how they are used in various context in English and Vietnamese language. It is obvious that the understanding more words and how to use them is vital for student in the skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing in studying languages. Through my thesis, the similarities and differences of structures and clauses related to material processes in the work "Perfect Spy" and its Vietnamese translational equivalent "Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo" are also expressed so as to help learners choose the most effective ones in showing their ideas.

Furthermore, to some extent the study is of considerable use for the translators and interpreters. They can get a lot of benefits in their jobs with the insight word meanings, the structures, the similarities and differences in the material process which are drawn

from the work “the work “Perfect Spy” and its Vietnamese translational equivalent “Điệp Viên Hoàn Hảo”.

Furthermore, this is especially beneficial for students who are studying the translation. It is because that they can apply the words, the structure from the study in translating English material processes into Vietnamese in an effective way.

As a result, the student should have insight of the material process especially how to translate verbs, how to translate the material with passive voice or with Range if they want to become effective language learners. In particular, the students should have the good comprehension of the similarities and differences of the linguistic features of Actor, Goal, Range and Beneficiary in English and Vietnamese to apply them in a right way.

5.3. LIMITATIONS

Owing to the limited time, the limited length of the thesis and the relevant materials, my thesis can hardly cover all aspects related to the material processes.

5.4. SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Future researches are supposed to focus on the comparisons of other process types in the work and in its Vietnamese version