

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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NGUYỄN THỊ LY THẢO

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO
LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS OF
INTERPERSONAL MEANING AND
THEIR TRANSLATIONAL EQUIVALENTS IN
THE TALE OF KIEU AND ITS ENGLISH VERSION**

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Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. PHAN VĂN HÒA

Examiner 1: Nguyễn Tất Thắng, Ph.D

Examiner 2: Lê Thị Thu Huyền, Ph.D

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

People communicate with each other because of some reasons. One of which is to create interpersonal relationships between speakers/ writers and hearers/readers. Therefore, interpersonal meaning, which is expressed in these relationships, is needed to be investigated. Interpersonal meaning is a very useful device to help people not only know the relationship between the hearer/ the reader and the speaker/writer, but also know about the interlocutor and his wants, help what a person talks and writes becomes more powerful and persuasive.

Interpersonal meaning can be found in speeches or written works. **The Tale of Kieu** is a masterpiece, which is hoped to be a potential source of interpersonal meaning. Let us look at the following examples extracted from **The Tale of Kieu**:

1a) Vân rằng : “ Chị cũng nức cười,
Khéo dư nước mắt khóc người đời xưa !” [50, p.33]

1b) Said Van : “ Oh, sister dear,
how strange to weep for one long dead !” [50, p.32]

2a) “Người đâu gặp gỡ làm chi
Trăm năm biết có duyên gì hay không ?” [50, p.43]

2b) “ That young man; who was he
Will Fate unite us, now we've met ? ” [50, p.42]

In the first example, we know that Thuy Van is saying to Kieu so the speaker here is Vuong Thuy Van and the hearer is Vuong Thuy Kieu. And we can know for sure that there definitely exists an

interpersonal relationship so there is interpersonal meaning in the example. In Vietnamese, the interpersonal meaning can be recognized thanks to the markers such as the personal pronoun “chị”, the comment adjunct “nực cười” expressing speaker’s comment, the imperative mood “Khéo dư” showing an order, a request and the personal pronoun “ người đời xưa” referring to Dam Tien. In English, by using the minor clause expressing a call “Oh”, the personal pronoun “sister” to call for Thuy Kieu’s attention and refer to Thuy Kieu whom Thuy Van wants to talk to, the exclamative expression “how strange” and the phrase “one long dead” referring to Dam Tien, the interpersonal meaning is expressed . Here Thuy Van tells Thuy Kieu that she should not be too sad and not to weep for a person who died a long time ago and she uses such words to advise her sister warmly.

In the second example, the readers know that Vuong Thuy Kieu is talking to herself, she is wondering whether fate will unite her and Kim Trong or not, and she does not have a direct contact or a face – to- face conversation with Kim Trong. In Vietnamese, interpersonal meaning is shown by the phrase “ Người đâu” formed by the noun “người” and the word “đâu” which does not mean a question but expresses a person’s feeling , the wh- interrogative “ làm chi” and the polar interrogative “ biết có ... hay không ? ”. In English, the markers of interpersonal meaning are the phrase “ that young man”, the personal pronoun “he”, “we”, the wh- interrogative “ who was he ”, the future tense shown by the marker “ will” and the present perfect shown by the marker “ have met ” express the usuality and certainty of an action.

When communicating with others, people may be or may not be aware of using some linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning. The linguistic expressions may be personal pronoun, exclamative expression, wh- interrogative and so on.

Obviously, thanks to the linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning, people can reach their aim in communication more easily and they can get closer to the person whom they communicate with, and others can know what their relationships are. In addition, linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning play an important role in contributing to make **The Tale of Kieu** become a great work of all time.

For the reasons above, I would like to choose the topic “*An investigation into linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning and their translational equivalents in The Tale of Kieu and its English version*” with the hope that it will help Vietnamese readers and learners recognize and understand the interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and help contribute something valuable to the English teaching and learning field.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

This study aims to investigate linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and their translational equivalents in its English version.

1.2.2. Objectives

In order to reach the aims, there are three objectives to guide the study:

- Finding out the linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and their translational equivalents in its

English version.

- Finding out the similarities and differences in the translation of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and in its English version translated by Michael Counsell.

- Suggesting some implications for teaching, learning English language as well as for translating.

1.3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This research is carried out on the work **The Tale of Kieu** written by Nguyen Du [50]. The English translational equivalents are chosen from the English version translated by Michael Counsell [50].

The study will mainly focus on the findings of the linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and their translational equivalents in its English version on the basic theory of Halliday M.A.K on interpersonal meanings.

I only compare and contrast the Vietnamese linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning and their English translational equivalents in the English version of **The Tale of Kieu** so that the similarities and differences in ways of using language to express interpersonal meaning between the two languages will be found out .

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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

1. What are linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and their English translational equivalents in its English version?

2. What are similarities and differences between the translation Of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and in its English version?

3. What are the implications for using interpersonal meaning in teaching, learning and translating **The Tale of Kieu**?

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The Tale of Kieu is expected to be an abundant source of interpersonal meaning. The study is carried out to investigate the interpersonal meaning in the work based on the view of Halliday's functional grammar. The findings of the study will be the contrastive analysis between the linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in English and Vietnamese.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis consists of five main chapters.

Chapter 1: is the introduction of the study, which consists of the rationale, the aims and objectives, the research questions, the scope of the study, the significance and organization of the study.

Chapter 2: is the literature review, provides the previous study related to the paper, and the theoretical background of the study in the area.

Chapter 3: is the methods and procedures of the study. It presents the methodology, the design of the research, data collection, data classification and analysis, and reliability and validity.

Chapter 4: is the findings and discussion, deals with analyzing, interpreting the linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in *The Tale of Kieu* and their English translational equivalents in its English version, then discusses the result of the data analysis.

Chapter 5: includes the conclusion and the review of the issues that have been presented, the limitations, and suggestions for further study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

A great deal of research has been done on interpersonal meaning. The results of the researches have brought about significant contribution on finding out the linguistic features of interpersonal meaning which is expressed in different kinds of texts. Although the researchers have different points of view on interpersonal meaning, most of them agree that interpersonal meaning can be expressed in different kinds of texts. Butt *et al* [4, p.86] propose : “One of the most basic interactive distinctions [in using language] concerns the kind of commodity being exchanged; that is, the difference between using language to exchange information and using it to exchange goods and services. A second distinction concerns the type of interaction taking place; that is, the difference between demanding and giving. In other words, we can demand information or we can give it, we can demand goods and services or give them. These interpersonal meanings from the semantic level of language are realized in the wordings of the lexicogrammatical level.” Thompson [38, p.86] suggests that we use language to interact with other people, to establish and maintain relations with them, to influence their behaviour, to express our own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs. Halliday [19, p.86] suggests that in the act of speaking, the speaker adopts for himself a particular speech role, and in so doing assigns to

the listener a complementary role, which he wishes him to adopt in his turn. The people who participate in communicative acts can also express and understand feelings, attitude and judgements of each other.

In Vietnamese, there are many linguists who mention interpersonal meanings in their works. In “*Tiếng Việt sơ khảo ngữ pháp chức năng*” Cao Xuân Hạo does not mention interpersonal meanings directly but in the first part of the book he described speech acts and modality as an important part of interpersonal meanings. [51]

In “*Đại cương ngôn ngữ học*”, volume 2, “*Ngữ dụng học*”, Đỗ Hữu Châu also considers speech acts, allocution and interaction, an important part of interpersonal meanings. [49]

There are some studies which relate to interpersonal meaning focus on the linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning. Most of the studies show that linguistic features play an important role in expressing interpersonal meaning. In “*The study of language*” Yule [44] represents an important feature of pragmatics on the study of invisible meaning or how we recognize what is meant even when what isn’t actually said or written. In addition, in 2009, the findings of LiEn Yun’s master thesis named *An Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Discourses of Situation Comedy* [61] showed that different tones are also deliberately controlled in the same mood structures to create comic effect. Another researcher, Eggins [9], found the link between language systems and the choice made by the speaker in the exchange: the extent of their intimacy, their level of familiarity with

each other and their attitudes and judgments. Yumin [45], *studying interpersonal meanings in textbooks for teaching English as a foreign language in China*, found that a range of multimodal resources are identified as enabling editor voice to negotiate meanings with reader voice character voice and images plays an essential role in realizing attitudinal meanings. Feng [11], in her analysis through *interpersonal meaning in public speeches, a case study of Obama's speech* showed that Obama makes full use of the language to achieve political purpose in his speech by using different devices to fulfill interpersonal meanings. In other words, this study investigates interpersonal meanings of the political speech, which can be used to help the speaker fulfill his purpose.

There are also some Vietnamese master theses which concern interpersonal meaning. For instance, in “*An Investigation into Linguistic Features of Interpersonal Metaphor in English and Vietnamese Equivalents*” [22], Nguyễn Thị Thanh Hương presents the linguistic features of interpersonal metaphors in English and Vietnamese – describes and contrasts the problem expressions in the two languages. In “*An Investigation into Interpersonal Metaphor in English and Vietnamese stories*” [23] Bùi Thị Huy Huyền explores the interpersonal metaphor in English and Vietnamese stories in terms of syntax and semantics and find out the similarities and differences between the two languages. Moreover, in her master's thesis named “*An Investigation into Interpersonal Theme in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches*” [29], Ngô Thị Thanh Mai found the similarities

and differences of using interpersonal theme of political speeches of the two languages.

In terms of translation of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning, the research *The interpersonal meaning breath variation of Marryshelly's Frankenstein and Anton Adiwiyoto's Frankenstein* carried out by Muhamad Arizan Fatchurozi [30] showed that the translation between the source text and the target text are in the lowest degree of variation in terms of interpersonal meaning breadth variation, which shows the fact that the source text and the target text are not significantly different.

In this study, I will focus on finding, comparing and contrasting the Vietnamese linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning and their English translational equivalents in *The Tale of Kieu* on the basic theory of Halliday M.A.K on interpersonal meanings so that I will find out the similarities and differences in ways of using language to express interpersonal meaning between the two languages.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Halliday's metafunctions of grammar

The term *metafunction* originate in SFL and is considered to be a property of all languages. As a funtional linguistic theory, it claims that both the emergence of grammar and the particular forms that grammars take should be explained "in terms of the functions that language evolved to serve". While languages vary in how and what they do, and what humans do with them in the contexts of human cultural practice, all languages are considered to be shaped and

organized in relation to three functions, or metafunctions. Halliday, the founder of SFL, calls these three functions the *ideational*, *interpersonal*, and *textual*. The ideational function is further divided into the experiential and logical.

Each function of the clause belongs to one of these three metafunctions. Transitivity system belongs to ideational metafunction. Mood system belongs to interpersonal metafunction, and Theme system belongs to textual metafunction. Therefore, each function can be independently studied of the other.

a. The Ideational Metafunction and its Realization

The ideational metafunction is language as representation, as reflection of human experience.

Ideational meanings deal with the ways the language represents the interlocutor's experience: "how we talk about actions, happenings, feelings, beliefs, situations, states, and so on, the people and things involved in them, and the relevant circumstances of time, place, manner, and so on" [27, p.9].

b. The Textual Metafunction and its Realization

The the textual metafunction is defined by Halliday [16] as follows:

The textual component represents the speaker's text-forming potential; it is that which makes language relevant. This is the component which provides the texture; that which makes the difference between languages that is suspended in vacue and language that is operational in a context of situation. It expresses the relation of the language to its environment, including both the verbal environment – what has been said or written before – and the non-

verbal, situational environment. Hence the textual component has an enabling function with respect to the other two; it is only in combination with textual meanings that ideational and interpersonal meanings are actualized.

The textual meaning refers to the actual form of the text, the way it is organized; it deals with information management, resources and genres. Through the combination of resources at different textual levels, it allows ideas and attitudes about thematic, actions and events to be expressed: “textual [...] concerned with the creation of text; it expresses the structure of information and the relation of each part of the discourse to the whole and to the setting” [27].

c. The Interpersonal Metafunction and its Realization

As Halliday [18] proposes, the interpersonal metafunction begins with defining basic speech roles: giving information, giving goods-and-services and demanding goods-and-services, respectively called statements, questions and commands.

The definition Halliday [16] gives for interpersonal meaning is as follows:

The interpersonal component represents the speaker’s meaning potential as an intruder. It is the participating function of language, language as doing something. This is the component through which the speaker intrudes himself into the context of situation, both expressing his own attitudes and judgements and seeking to influence the attitudes and behaviour of others. It expresses the role relationships associated with the situation, including those that are defined by language itself, of questioner-respondent, informer-

doubter and the like. These constitute the interpersonal meaning of language.

2.2.2. Linguistic expressions of Interpersonal meaning

2.2.3. A brief Introduction to the author Nguyen Du, The Tale of Kieu, the translator Michael Counsell

CHAPTER 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

On the purpose of making an investigation into linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in *The Tale of Kieu* and their translational equivalents in its English version, the qualitative approach was employed in this study. The qualitative method was used to identify and analyse the lexical and semantic features of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in the work.

3.2. RESEARCH METHODS

The descriptive method was used to describe, give more details, explanations and clarify characteristics of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in the work. In addition, the inductive method was applied to draw necessary conclusions.

3.3. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

The following steps were taken to carry out the research:

- Identifying the research topic to study by reviewing the previous thoroughly.
- Selecting the most suitable documents for the basis theoretical background and choosing the appropriate viewpoints in interpersonal meaning.
- Collecting one hundred and fifty examples which contain linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in Vietnamese and their translational equivalents in English in *The Tale of Kieu*.

- Grouping, comparing and contrasting the data basing on the theory of interpersonal meaning in English to find out similarities and differences of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning between the two versions.

- Suggesting some implications for identifying, teaching and translating interpersonal meaning in The Tale of Kieu into English.

3.4. DATA CLASSIFICATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

Firstly, the data collected were grouped into categories depending on linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in The Tale of Kieu and its English version.

Secondly, basing on this classification, the data were then analyzed qualitatively to find out how linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning performed in The Tale of Kieu and its English version.

Qualitative information consists of kinds of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning found in The Tale of Kieu and its English version.

3.5. SAMPLING

Basing on the definition of interpersonal meaning of Halliday, linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning including words, phrases and sentences are chosen as the samples of the study.

One hundred and fifty Vietnamese examples containing linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in The Tale of Kieu and their English examples are collected as samples of the research.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. MOOD EXPRESSIONS

4.1.1. Declarative mood

As mentioned in chapter 2, declarative sentences are used to convey information or to make statement. In declarative sentences, the Subject always precedes the Finite.

a. Modal Declarative

Modal declarative clauses are declarative clauses that have the modals come after subjects.

For examples:

<p>(1a) “ Trăm năm tính cuộc vông tròn, Phải dò cho đến ngọn nguồn lạch sông”. (p.260)</p>	<p>(1b) Thuc said; “and so, before the confluence, I must enquire of whence your river flows, and sound its deeps.” (p.261)</p>
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b. Non – modal Declarative

Non-modal declarative clauses are declarative clauses without the modals.

Examples:

<p>(13a) “Lấy lòng gọi chút ra đây tạ lòng!” (p.73)</p>	<p>(13b) “Here is my heart ; take it, my dear, for I have come out here to thank you for your generous pledge.” (p.72)</p>
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4.1.2. Imperative mood

An imperative sentence, according to Cao Xuan Hao [51], is the sentence that has illocutionary value, affects second person, and requires this person to make a unilateral or a co-operating action.

<p>(35a) “Cười rằng: đã thế thì nên! Mộc già hãy thử một thiên trình nghệ.” (p.285)</p>	<p>(35b) “Well, so that we may know, Let her compose a poem, then,” (p.284)</p>
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<p>(40a) “Cũng đừng tính quẩn lo quanh,” (p.131)</p>	<p>(40b) “don’t fret for me at all;” (p.130)</p>
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4.1.3. Interrogative mood

a. Polar Interrogative

In linguistics, polar question, normally known as Yes/ no question, is a question, whose expected answer is either yes or no. Formally, they present an exclusive disjunction, a pair of alternatives of which only one is acceptable.

<p>(46a) Rằng: Hồng nhan tự nghìn xưa, Cái điều bạc mệnh có chừa ai đâu? (p. 33)</p>	<p>(46b) “ In any age,” Kieu said, “does cruel Fortune ever spare young rosy cheeks and fair ? ” (p. 32)</p>
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b. Wh-interrogative

The English Wh-questions are those that expect a reply supplying an item of information and that are formed with the aid of

one of the following interrogative words *who, whom, whose, what, which, when, where, how, why*. In Vietnamese the equivalents of those words are *ai, của ai, cái gì, khi nào, ở đâu, như thế nào, tại sao* which place at the final position of the questions.

(60a) “Lòng này ai tỏ cho ta, hỏi lòng?” (p.206)	(60b) “ Who can explain for me the inmost feelings of my heart?” (p.207)
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(67a) Nhà huyên chợt tỉnh, hỏi: “ Còn có gì ? Cớ sao trằn trọc canh khuya, Màu hoa lê hã dầm dề giọt mưa ?” (p. 49)	Her sobbing reached the ears of poor Kieu’s mother in her bed, who came to her and said, “Dear, what’s the matter , little flower still wet with rain? This hour is late to be so restless, Kieu!” (p. 48)
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4.1.4. Minor clause

Minor speech functions are exclamations, calls, greetings and alarms.

4.1.5. Exclamative mood

In The Tale of Kieu, exclamatory sentences in English can be found out thanks to two words “What” and “How” put initially in the sentences, on the contrary, “ xiết bao”, “thay”, “cũng đâu”, “đâu”,

“làm sao xiết”, “ nào”, “có”, in Vietnamese, and an exclamation mark at the end of sentences in both language.

A declarative sentence written with an exclamation mark at the end are used to: show a compliment, a doubt, acceptance, disappointment, an oath and so on.

4.2. VOCATIVES PRONOUNS AND NOUN PHRASES

4.2.1. VOCATIVES

In SFL, another element that figures in the structure of the clause as exchange, but outside the scope of the Mood and Residue, is the Vocative. This also is fairly mobile, occurring (a) thematically; (b) at the boundary between Theme and Rheme (not usually between Mood and Residue) or (c) clause- finally; and with the same intonation patterns as the comment Adjuncts.

<p>(120a) Rằng: “ Hoa nô đủ mọi tài, Bản đàn thử dạo một bài chàng nghe.” (p.365)</p>	<p>(120b) “ She’s very talented this Slave – Flower; now girl, execute a tune upon your lute for Master to enjoy your skill !” (p.364)</p>
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In (120), in Vietnamese, the proper name “Hoa Nô” is translated into Slave – Flower in English. These vocatives are used not only to call for Kieu’s attention but also to claim superior status or power of the speaker – Hoan Thu.

a. Personal pronouns

b. Proper names

4.2.2. Noun phrases

<p>(141a) “Gọi là gặp gỡ giữa đường, Họ là người dưới suối vàng biết cho.”(p. 31)</p>	<p>(141b) “and from another world, maybe poor Dam – Tien, you will see” (p. 30)</p>
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In (141), the proper name “Dam Tien” is employed in translating the noun phrase “người dưới suối vàng”. It is obvious to see that the translator has flexible and effective ways to translate the phrases denoting the same character.

4.3. MODALITY EXPRESSION

Modality refers to the degree of certainty and truth of statements about the world. It is the general term for all signs of speakers’ opinion. This means that modality can demonstrate to the audience how certain or uncertain a writer is in regards to the message it is presenting. It is also one of the most obvious ways of introducing subjectivity into a text, allowing writers to comment and express opinions. It is the general term for all signs of speakers’ opinion and attitude [3].

Modality consists of modalisation realised by modal verb operators such as may, will, must, *should*, *can*, *etc.* Modality can also be expressed through Modal Adjuncts. Unlike other types of Adjuncts, Modal Adjuncts occur with the Subject and Finite in the MOOD. They express modality elements of probability, degree, intensity, and more.

In between the polar opposites of ‘yes’ and ‘no’, there are varying degrees of probability, usuality, obligation and inclination [9].

The probability and usuality have to do with the exchange of

information: how likely the information is to be true and how frequently it is true, which can be expressed through modalization.

Usuality (Frequency) can be compared to likelihood where likelihood expresses judgments about how probable a state of affair is, frequency expresses judgments about how usual a state of affair is.

In the following example, the certainty of the action is showed by the modal adjunct “never”.

<p>(148 a) “Had it been but one day that we had lived as man and wife, then never in my life could I be such a cruel brute as to destroy the lute which once I held within my hands.” (p.274)</p>	<p>(148 b) “ Cùng nhau và tiếng một ngày, Ôm cầm ai nữ dứt dây cho đành.” (p.275)</p>
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In English version, the modal adjunct “never” is used and this helps to show the determination of the speaker – Thuc Sinh. Moreover, “never” used here expresses that the certainty is at high level. He said that once he and Thuy Kieu had lived as man and wife, he would never betray her. In Vietnamese version, the modal adjunct is not founded but Thus Sinh’s determination is realized through the meaning of the sentences.

4.4. INTERPERSONAL GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR

Interpersonal metaphor is a fairly undeveloped area in Systemic Functional Language, but Halliday [14] 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. Modality, in English, is also considered as an aspect of interpersonal metaphor based on the semantic relation of projection. In this kind of metaphor, the speaker's opinion is relevant to *ability/possibility*.

<p>(149a) Giờ tay với lấy về nhà: “Này trong khuê các đâu mà đến đây ? Gắm âu người ấy bấu này, Chẳng duyên chưa dễ vào tay ai câm!” (p.59)</p>	<p>(149b) “This must” he mused “have come from her. If there were not some link of destiny, I think this would not fall into my hand surely it all was planned!” (p.58)</p>
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In (149), conditional sentence is used to express probability. The word “surely” along with the conditional sentence expresses Kim Trong's point of view, he supposes that the hairpin is left on the branch of the tree is on Kieu's purpose.

<p>(150a) “Chồng tao nào phải như ai, Điều này hắn miêng những người thị phi!” (p.305)</p>	<p>(150b) “My husband certainly is not like all those other men; each evil gossip then is really talking through her hat!” (p.304)</p>
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In (150), in English, the words “certainly, really” are the features of the interpersonal grammatical metaphor and they refer to probability and certainty. Here Hoan Thu says such a thing with such a certainty in order to deny all the evil gossips about her husband and to carry out her serious and cunning plan quietly.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The Tale of Kieu, which is one of the greatest literary achievements in Vietnamese classical literature, was successfully translated into English by a native speaker - translator. What is more, basing on Halliday's theory, interpersonal meaning in this work is realised thanks to a variety of distinguished interpersonal markers. This chapter is aimed at summarising the thesis research and giving some suggestions for further analysis.

5.1. CONCLUSION

From what has been analyzed and presented in the foregoing chapters, the following findings are figured out:

Firstly, linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in **The Tale of Kieu** and their English translational equivalents in its English version are found out and they are realized by the use of different types of mood, personal pronouns and noun phrases, a wide range of proper names and interpersonal grammatical metaphors.

By using different types of mood, the author takes the role of information processor and deliverer.

In declarative mood, a few of declaratives are not only demanding and giving information but also demanding and giving goods and services.

The imperative mood is used to give command, make requests or give suggestions. The imperative mood is realized by verbs in the the base form.

The interrogative mood is employed to ask for information, make formal request and show emotional state of the speaker.

By using exclamative mood, emotion of the speaker in different situations and exclamations are shown.

By using different tenses, the current situation, what happened in the past and what is predicted to be in the future are mentioned.

By using different personal pronouns and noun phrases, the speaker addresses the hearer or the person whom she / he talks about, creates and maintains relationship with people, shows his/ her feelings and help him/ her persuade the listeners.

By using proper names, the speaker can help the hearer know whom she / he is talking to or about.

Interpersonal grammatical metaphors have a great effect in showing the speaker's opinion.

Secondly, how linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in Vietnamese are translated into English are shown. However, in some cases, the reasons why there have such translations cannot be given out.

5.2. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Firstly, owing to a limited time, there are some unavoidable weaknesses in this study such as the shortage of examples for linguistic expression.

Secondly, being less personal experience of knowledge of functional grammar, the study was not focused deeply and thoroughly into semantic, syntactic and pragmatic features although I have spent a lot of time trying to find out their linguistic features.

5.3. IMPLICATIONS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

As mentioned in the introduction, the thesis not only aims at theoretical findings, but also more importantly, draws some suggestions to apply in reality. The following are some implications:

For teachers and learners:

First, English teachers and learners can be provided with an overview of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning in English and Vietnamese. They can know and understand some features of a writing text, hence, they can understand writing texts better.

Second, students can develop their language skills, they can have better understanding of logical and semantic relation between elements in a clause complex, and broader.

Finally, English teachers will be more aware of the importance of functional grammar (especially interpersonal meaning) in understanding a language. As a result, they can teach English more actively and they make their learners know how to use English more effectively to express their feelings and opinions.

For translators

Being aware of similarities and differences in grammatical structure, pronouns used undoubtedly help translators avoid making mistakes in English – Vietnamese and Vietnamese- English translation.

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This study has just touched the problem of linguistic expressions of interpersonal meaning and their English translational equivalents in *The Tale of Kieu* – a narrative of verses. Future researches might focus on ideational meaning and textual meaning. In addition, the text chosen for another analysis might be another genre that is not a narrative one.