

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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**A STUDY OF THE VIETNAMESE
TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NON –
FINITE CLAUSES AND ITS APPLICATION
IN VIETNAMESE ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

FIELD: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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**M.A. THESIS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 RATIONALE

Non – finite clauses are subordinate clauses. The appearance and the meaning of non – finite clauses are very abundant and diverse. Obviously, it is really difficult for the learners to use exactly. Besides, many noticeable problems appear in translating non – finite clauses. Many students use non – finite clauses but they do not pay attention to meanings of non – finite clauses in translating. For instance, to translate the English sentence “*It was useless for me to travel alone*” into Vietnamese, many students translated it as follow: “*Không có ích lợi gì cho tôi để đi một mình*”. Actually, we only need to say: “*Tôi đi một mình thì có ích gì*”. Because of the practical issues of non – finite clauses in translation, we would like to choose this topic for our study: “*A Study of the Vietnamese Translation of English Non – finite Clauses and Its Application in Vietnamese English Translation*”

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 Aims

The study aims at presenting the usage of non – finite clauses and helping Vietnamese learners of English identify as well as understand English non – finite clauses. In addition, we hope to provide students with knowledge of the translation of English non – finite clauses.

1.2.2 Objectives

- Describe the translation of English non – finite clauses into Vietnamese.

- Improve translating skills.
- Suggest some implications in Vietnamese English translation of English non – finite clauses.

1.3 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Because of the limitation of time and the ability of our own, in the thesis we would like to focus on translating English non – finite clauses. We will investigate English non – finite clauses and their Vietnamese translational equivalents with the hope of finding the ways of translating English non – finite clauses. Then we provide some implications in Vietnamese English translation.

In this thesis, 227 samples sentences with non – finite clauses are taken from bilingual non – literary and literary works for analysis.

1.4 THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1) What are the ways of translating non – finite clauses?
- 2) What are the implications on teaching, learning and translating non – finite clauses?

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 is Introduction. Chapter 2 is Literature Review and Theoretical Background. Chapter 3 is Research Methods and Procedures. Chapter 4 is Findings and Discussions. Chapter 5 is Conclusions, Teaching Implications and Suggestions for further research beyond the limits of the study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. A REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS STUDIES RELATED TO THE PROBLEM

Many linguists have dealt with and paid specific attention to translation in their works such as: “Approaches to Translation” by Peter Newmark, “Discourse and the Translators” by B. Hatim and I. Mason.

In Vietnam, a number of linguists are interested in this field such as: “Hướng dẫn kỹ thuật biên dịch Anh – Việt Việt – Anh” by Nguyễn Quốc Hùng, “Nghiên cứu dịch thuật” by Hoàng Văn Vân.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Definition of Translation

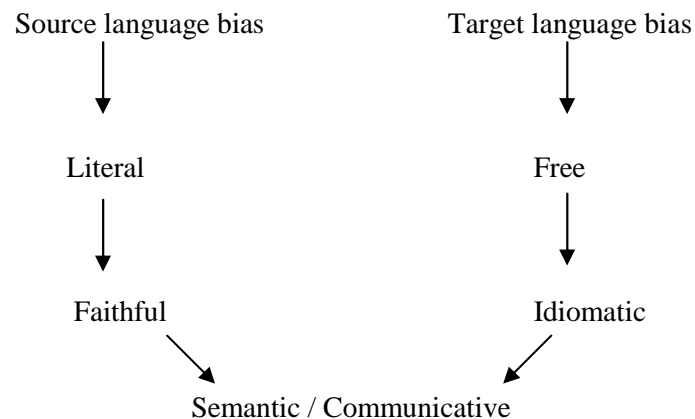
Peter Newmark (1982, p. 7) defined “ translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and / or statement in another language”. J.C. Catford (1965, p. 20) in “ A Linguistic Theory of Translation” considers translation “ is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source language) by equivalent material in another language (Target Language)”. According to B. Hatim and I. Mason in “ Discourse and the Translator” (1990, p. 3), translating as a communicative process which takes place within a social context.

2.2.2 Translation methods

There are many different methods of translation: literal, word – for – word, faithful, free, idiomatic, semantic, communicative... . Depending on the context, the translator can choose the best one.

However, the two common methods are semantic and communicative translation. Both of them are preferred because they meet the requirements of accuracy as well as naturalness in translation.

According to Peter Newmark (Approaches to Translation, p. 39), these two methods are shown in the following chart:



2.2.3 Definition of Non – finite clauses

According to Peter Collins and Carmella Hollo in “English Grammar – an Introduction” (18), A non – finite clause is a subordinate clause with a non – finite verb as the first or only verb: an infinitive, a present participle or a past participle and gerund.

2.2.4 Forms of Non – finite clauses

2.2.4.1 The Infinitive

a- The Present Infinitive clauses

Ex: **To get money** is their ambition.

She is very anxious **to see you**.

b- The Present Continuous Infinitive clauses

Ex: They seem **to be following us**.

c- The Perfect Infinitive clauses

Ex: She was sorry not **to have come on Sunday**

He seems **to have left his key in the room**

d- The Perfect Continuous Infinitive clauses

Ex: I'd like to **have been sitting there** when she walked in.

e- The Present Infinitive Passive clauses

Ex: **The next thing to be done** is to carry away the earth.

f- The Perfect Infinitive Passive clauses

Ex: No harm seems **to have been done**.

2.2.4.2 The Gerund

a- The Present Gerund clauses

Ex: Children enjoy **watching colour TV**

Would you mind **opening the window and letting a little air in?**

b- The Perfect Gerund clauses

Ex: We were overjoyed at the news of China **having launched another man – made satellite.**

c- The Present Gerund Passive Clauses

Ex: I remembered **being taken to Paris as a small child.**

d- The Perfect Gerund Passive clauses

Ex: The safe showed no signs of **having been touched.**

2.2.4.3 The Participle Clauses

a- The Present Participle Clauses

Ex: The traveller, **being weary**, sat down on the grass.

b- The Past Participle Clauses

Ex: **Covered with confusion**, I left the room.

c- The Perfect Participle clauses (Active)

Ex: **Having tied one end of the rope to his bed**, he threw the other end out of the window.

d- The Perfect Participle Clauses (Passive)

Ex: **Having been bitten twice**, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.

2.2.5 Syntactic Features of Non – finite Clauses

The participle and full infinitive clauses can be use to combine two clauses.

2.2.5.1 The Present Participle Clause

- A present participle clause replacing a relative clause:

(25) The man **who writes the obituary** is my friend.

= The man **writing the obituary** is my friend.

- A present participle clause can replace an independent clause:

Ex: **He holds the rope with one hand** and stretches out the other to the boy in the water.

= **Holding the rope with one hand**, he stretch out the other to the boy in the water.

- A present participle clause can replace a subordinate clause:

Ex: **As he feared that the police would recognize him**, he never went out at in daylight.

= **Fearing that the police would recognize him**, he never went out at in daylight.

2.2.5.2 The Past Participle Clause

The past participle clause is used when the verb in the main clause or relative clause is passive:

Ex: The bridge **had been weakened** by successive storms and was no longer safe.

= **Weakened by successive storms**, the bridge was no longer safe.

Ex: As he **was convinced** that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.

= **Convinced that they were trying to poison him**, he refused to eat.

2.2.5.3 The Full Infinitive Clause

The full infinitive used to replace a relative clause:

Ex: He loves parties; He is always the first who comes and the last who leaves.

= He loves parties; He is always **the first to come and the last to leave**.

2.2.6 Functions of Non – finite Clauses

- A non – finite clause may function as an integral sentence element, as in the examples:

Ex: **To take such a risk** was rather foolish.

- A non – finite clause may function as a separate subordinate clause, as in the examples:

Ex: **Looking out of the window**, I saw groups of children passing by the house.

2.2.7 Position of Non – finite Clauses

English non – finite clauses can be at initial, medial and final positions in the sentence.

- *Initial*

All non – finite clauses can be at the beginning of the sentence.

Ex: **Studying until midnight** leaves him too tired.

Ex: **Looking around**, I saw on the north side of the coming party two other men riding at breakneck speed.

- *Medial*

All non – finite clauses are in the middle of the sentence. The following examples can prove this.

Ex: He, **having finished his work** went home.

Ex: You are, **to put it in English**, very much in error.

- *Final*

Ex: In fact, I should distinctly warn ingenious youth to avoid **imitating my example**.

Ex: There is a crowd **mostly composed of students**.

2.2.8 Semantic Meanings of Non – finite Clauses

Semantically, English non – finite clauses have three main types: Elaboration, Extension and Enhancement.

2.2.8.1 Extension

Non – finite clauses add more information to the main clauses. Non – finite extending clauses cover both addition and variation. The non – finite clause is often introduced by a preposition or a preposition group functioning conjunctively. For instance:

a- *ADDITION*

- *Additive*

Ex: **Besides breaking her leg**, she caught a bad throat infection.

- *Adversative*

Ex: He has embarked on a huge project, **without realising what is involved**.

b- *VARIATION*

- *Replacive*

Ex: **Instead of turning down that side road**, you should have kept straight on.

- *Subtractive*

Ex: You won't get any information from him **other than by paying him**.

2.2.8.2 *Enhancement*

Non – finite clauses are also used to enhance the meaning of the previous clauses such as Time, Condition, Manner, Concession, Contrast, Reason, Purpose and Result.

Ex: Take extra care **when driving at night**. (Time)

If travelling abroad, watch out for pickpockets. (Condition)

Mary is working late **to make up for her absence yesterday**.

(Purpose)

2.2.8.3 *Elaborating*

Non – finite clauses elaborate on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it.

Ex: At that moment Charles appeared in the hall, **propelling himself in a wheelchair**.

CHAPTER 3

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

3.1. OVERVIEW

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Qualitative analysis and description are used as main research methods in the study. Description is intended to follow a qualitative approach. The data is collected, the description of the translation of non – finite clauses is given and then observation and analysis of the

samples from novels, newspapers or books are performed to draw out the conclusions.

3.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS, METHOD FOR COLLECTING DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.3.1 Decision on the Research Questions

By reviewing the previous researches carefully, we have chosen the topic to investigate. Furthermore, to have the finding on the ways of the translating non – finite clauses and to have some implications on teaching and learning English, we try to answer the following questions:

What are the ways of the translating non – finite clauses?

What are the implications on teaching, learning and translating non – finite clauses?

3.3.2 Decision on Method for Collecting Data

The relevant data are taken from English novels, short stories and books and their Vietnamese translational equivalents.

3.3.3 Method for Data Analysis

Firstly, analysis the samples is presented. Then, description of the translation of non – finite clauses is presented. Next, the discussion of finding is carried out in order to find out the ways of translating of non – finite clauses.

Finally, giving some implications on teaching, learning and translating non – finite clauses is done.

3.4. STUDY PROCEDURES

The research work is carried out with many phases as follows:

Phase 1: After identifying the research topic, the main points are outlined to be researched, data is collected, time is planned and

procedure is estimated to finish this paper according to the general scheme.

Phase 2: The second phase is to find as many documents relating to English non – finite clauses as possible.

Phase 3: Documents are planned to read thoroughly, or to be quoted.

Phase 4: This is the important phase in the research. Based on the theoretical basis, the ways of translation of non – finite clauses are described carefully with the help of many samples from the data collected.

Phase 5: In this phase, conclusion of the whole work and some implications for learning and teaching are also given.

Between each phase, the checking procedure is crucial. Without constant check and advice by the supervisor, the thesis could not be carried out successfully.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. WAYS OF TRANSLATING NON – FINITE CLAUSES

By studying English non – finite clauses and their Vietnamese equivalents in English novels, short stories, books and public information, the author of the thesis has concluded that non – finite clauses can be translated in many ways as follows:

4.1.1 Ways of Translating Infinitive Clauses

4.1.1.1 In the form of a verb when they are Subjects, Complements, Objects and Attributives

As subjects, complements, objects and attributives of the sentences, infinitive clauses with different structures can be translated in various ways to denote actions or purpose. In most cases, the semantic translation is used.

- In order to denote actions, the infinitive clauses function as subjects, complements, objects and attributives:

(1) **To work together for common good** is the best of all.

(Cùng chung lưng đấu cật làm việc vì lợi ích chung chính là điều tốt đẹp nhất)

(2) But as a matter of fact it is not easy to divide the races of men into these four divisions. Races have got mixed up and it is difficult **to say about many of them to which division they belong.**

(Nhưng thực ra chẳng dễ gì phân chia các chủng tộc thành bốn loại. Chúng bị pha trộn, và có nhiều người mà ta khó **có thể quy họ vào chủng tộc nào)**

(3) My job was to **collect information from British spies in Germany and send this information to London.**

(Công việc của tôi là **thu thập tin tức từ các điệp viên Anh đang hoạt động tại Đức và gửi tin tức này về London)**

(4) He is a very strong vampire. When he forces someone **to drink his blood**, they become his slave.

(Hắn là một con ma cà rồng có sức mạnh vô cùng. Khi hắn ép buộc được những ai **uống máu của hắn**, họ sẽ thành nô lệ của hắn)

(5) This is the best book on the subject **to appear this year.**

(Đây là cuốn sách hay nhất viết về đề tài này **đã xuất hiện năm nay**)

- In order to denote purpose, the infinitive clauses function as objects of verbs:

(6) We caught a Chinaman with Bronson's watch. He was trying **to sell the watch**.

(Chúng tôi tóm được một tay người Hoa có chiếc đồng hồ của Bronson. Anh ta đang xoay sở **để bán cái đồng hồ đó**)

4.1.1.2 In the form of a noun when they are Subjects, Objects and Adverbs

As subjects, objects and adverbs of sentences, the infinitive clauses are translated in the form of a noun. The communicative method is used in most cases. In translation, the words “việc, chuyện, cách, vào việc, một, cho cuộc...” are added to express the coherence and flexibility:

(7) They could not meet the other groups in other countries as it was exceedingly difficult **to travel about in those days**.

(Họ không có dịp tiếp xúc với những nhóm người khác vì **thời đó chuyện đi lại** cực kì khó khăn)

(8) As the lost boy began **to build the house**, Wendy woke up.

(Trong khi cậu bé bắt tay **vào việc xây dựng một ngôi nhà** thì Wendy tỉnh lại)

(9) What you mean is that you are ready **to seek your destiny**.

(Những gì cháu nói thể hiện rằng cháu đã sẵn sàng **cho cuộc tìm kiếm định mệnh của mình**)

4.1.1.3 In the form of an adverb when they are Subjects and Adverbs

- In the functions as subjects, the infinitive clauses are translated in the form of an adverb to denote time and condition.

- In the functions as adverbs, the infinitive clauses are translated to denote purpose, cause, result, time, condition and concession.

4.1.1.4 In the form of a finite clause when they are Subjects, Objects and Adverbs

Table 4.1 The summary of the ways of translating Infinitive clauses

Classification	Functions
1- In the form of a verb	
a- In the form of a verb to denote actions	- As subjects - As subjective complements - As objective complements - As objects - As attributives
b- In the form of a verb to denote purpose	- As objects
2- In the form of a noun	- As subjects - As objects - As adverbs
3- In the form of an adverb	
a- In the form of an adverb to denote purpose	- As adverbs
b- In the form of an adverb to denote cause	- As adverbs

c- In the form of an adverb to denote result	- As adverbs
d- In the form of an adverb to denote time	- As subjects - As adverbs
e- In the form of an adverb to denote condition	- As subjects - As adverbs
f- In the form of an adverb to denote concession	- As adverbs
4- In the form of a finite clause	- As subjects - As objects - As adverbs

4.1.2 Ways Of Translating Participle Clauses

4.1.2.1 In the form of a verb when they are complements, attributives and adverbs

As complements, attributives and adverbs, participle clauses are used to denote actions. The tendency of translation is semantic:

(1) He saw Adye **walking toward the house**.

(Ông nhìn thấy Adye **đi về phía ngôi nhà**)

(2) Suddenly, she looked up at Giovanni's window. She saw the young man **looking at her**.

(Bỗng nhiên cô nhìn lên khung cửa sổ của Giovanni. Cô thấy một chàng trai trẻ **đang nhìn mình**)

(3) For those **visiting the inn**, he willingly tells the story of the invisible man.

(Đối với những người khách **đến quán trọ**, anh ta rất nhiệt tình kể lại câu chuyện về người tàng hình)

(4) The two children went up the snow – covered street and, **leaving the village**, adventured along the open road.

(Hai đứa nhỏ đó cứ thế bước trên con đường ngập tuyết, **rời chúng ra khỏi làng**, bước liền trên con đường rộng mênh mông)

(5) They talked, **making plans**.

(Chúng nói chuyện **và vạch kế hoạch**)

(6) ...I sat, **trying to catch my breath**, not looking up or even out onto the ice, where Dartmouth outmanned us.

(...Tôi ngồi xuống **và thở lấy hơi**, không thèm ngẩng đầu lên, dù chỉ để nhìn xuống sân nơi đội Dartmouth bây giờ đã mạnh hơn về số lượng)

4.1.2.2 In the form of a noun

+ In the functions of attributives, participle clauses in the following example is translated into Vietnamese in the form of a noun. The ways of translation is communicative. This type of translation is not popular.

Ex: He would go to bed after dinner but he could hear the orchestra **playing until three in the morning**.

(Ngài muốn đi ngủ sau bữa ăn, nhưng phải chịu đựng **tiếng ồn** của ban nhạc **đến mãi tận ba giờ sáng**)

4.1.2.3 In the form of an adverb

Participle clauses are translated in the form of an adverb to denote time, cause, condition, concession, result and purpose. The communicative method is used in most cases.

4.1.2.4 In the form of a finite clause.

In the case that participle clauses in the functions of adverbs are translated in the form of a finite clause.

Ex: Stepping onto the beach, I stood away from the trail to view the final moments of the sun’s descent.

(Tôi bước xuống bãi biển rồi đứng cách xa con đường mòn để quan sát khoảnh khắc cuối cùng khi mặt trời lặn)

Table 4.2 The summary of the ways of translating Participle clauses

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Functions</i>
1- In the form of a verb to denote actions	- As complements - As attributives - As adverbs
2- In the form of a noun	-As attributives / As complements
3- In the form of an adverb	
a- In the form of an adverb to denote time	- As adverbs
b- In the form of an adverb to denote cause	- As adverbs
c- In the form of an adverb to denote condition	- As adverbs
d- In the form of an adverb to denote concession	- As adverbs

e- In the form of an adverb to denote result	- As adverbs
f- In the form of an adverb to denote purpose	- As adverbs
4- In the form of a finite clause	- As adverbs

4.1.3 Ways of Translating of Gerund Clauses

4.1.3.1 In the form of a verb to denote actions when they are subjects, objects and complements.

In the functions of subjects, objects and complements, the gerund clauses are translated in the form of a verb. The most popular translation method is semantic.

4.1.3.2 In the form of a noun when they are subjects, complements and objects.

Functioning as subjects, complements and objects, the gerund clauses are translated in the form of a noun. In translation, the link words “việc”, “cuộc”, “cái”... are added. The method of translation is communicative.

4.1.3.3 In the form of an adverb to denote time when they are subjects and objects.

In order to express time, the gerund clauses in the functions of subjects and objects are used. The tendency for translation is communicative.

4.1.3.4 In the form of a finite clause when they are objects.

The gerund clauses are translated in the form of a finite in order to emphasize the agent of the action. In most cases, the communicative translating method is used.

Ex: You can fulfill your destiny by **helping others**.

(Cháu có thể hoàn thành sứ mệnh của mình khi **cháu giúp đỡ người khác**)

Table 4.3 below shows the summary of the ways of translating Gerund clauses

Table 4.3 The summary of the ways of translating Gerund clauses

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Functions</i>
1- In the form of a verb to denote actions	- As subjects - As complements - As objects of verbs - As objects of prepositions
2- In the form of a noun	- As subjects - As objects of verbs - As objects of prepositions - As complements
3- In the form of an adverb	- As subjects - As objects
4- In the form of a finite clause	- As objects of verbs - As objects of prepositions

4.2 THE APPLICATION OF THE VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NON – FINITE CLAUSES INTO VIETNAMESE ENGLISH TRANSLATION

4.2.1 As Subjects Of Verbs

As subjects of verbs, both the gerund and to – infinitive can be used. Very often, the gerund denotes general actions or leisure activities. The to – infinitive denotes a specific action or a duty / an obligation. Moreover, when the subject extraposed, in most cases, to infinitive clauses are used.

4.2.2 As Objects Of Verbs

As objects of verbs, whether the gerund or to – infinitive is used depends on the main verb. In English, some verbs are followed by gerund (begin, start, miss, deny, remember, prefer, keep, delay, can't bear, regret...) and other require to – infinitive (love, try, dare, promise, manage, want, plan, remember, hope, agree, attempt, prepare...) The learner must remember this to choose the correct form.

4.2.3 As Subjective And Objective Complements

4.2.3.1 As subjective complements

As subjective complements, both the gerund and the to – infinitive can be used. The gerund usually refers to leisure activities while the to – infinitive refers to work, duty or purpose.

4.2.3.2 As objective complements

As objective complements, it depends on the main verb of the sentence that an infinitive (bare or full infinitive) or a participle (present or past) is used.

4.2.4 As Attributives

As attributives, to infinitive clauses are used to denote function or purpose while participle clauses refer to actions or characteristics.

4.2.5 As Adverbs

As adverbs, a to – infinitive clause or a participle clause can be used. Very often, infinitive clauses express purpose, cause or result.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

With the task proposed in this thesis “A Study of the Vietnamese Translation of English Non – finite Clauses and Its Application in Vietnamese English Translation”, we have provided an overview of different ways regarding translation of English non – finite clauses in particular and their Vietnamese English translation. Through 234 sample sentences collected from short stories, novels and books, the Vietnamese translation of English non – finite clauses have been worked out in order to help students understand and translate non – finite clauses easily and correctly.

The study has five chapters. Chapter 1 presents the introduction with an overview of the objectives to be investigated. Chapter 2 presents the review of previous studies related to the objectives and some linguists’ theoretical viewpoints about the translation. Chapter 3 describes the Methods and Procedures. Chapter 4 deals with Findings and Discussions, including presentations of the ways of Vietnamese translation of English non – finite clauses. From the result, we have given some comments on the translation of English nouns – finite clauses. Infinitive clauses can be translated in the form of a verb, a noun, an adverb and a finite clause. They have different Vietnamese equivalents depending on different sentence

structures. For instance, Infinitive clauses can be translated in the form of a verb to denote actions, future... or in the form of an adverb to denote purpose, time, reason, cause...

Participle clauses can also be translated in the form of verb, a noun, an adverb or a finite clause. In contrast, gerund clauses can be translated in the form of a verb, a noun and a finite clause. It is because the grammatical function of gerund is considered as a noun and a verb. Therefore, the Vietnamese equivalents of non – finite clauses is very abundant. For example, in the translating process, according to the context, the link words such as “**khi, trong khi, lúc**” are added to denote time, “**để**” is to denote purpose... If the non – finite clauses are translated in the form of a noun, the words such as “việc, cuộc..., một..., chuyện...” are added.

In the last part of the thesis, the writer has presented some implications to help learners know how to perform a translating work effectively.

5.2 IMPLICATIONS

Throughout this study, it can be shown that the understanding, using and translating English non – finite clauses may be significant and important to learners of English. In reality, it is not easy for them to acquire. Students pay attention to combining words to make sentences but they take no notice to the sentence structures. In translation, most students only translate word by word, so their translation are very simple and sometimes not accurate.

Therefore, the results of the study of the ways of Vietnamese translation of English non – finite clauses and its implication in Vietnamese English translation provide the following suggestions:

Firstly, in order to help students improve their ability in the use of non – finite clauses, teacher should design appropriate exercises for the students to practise. The practice would help enforce their understanding of non – finite clauses.

Secondly, teachers should develop some effective techniques to correct problems involved in the use of non – finite clauses.

Thirdly, students should be provided with opportunities to practise using and translating non – finite clauses in context. Through doing exercises, teachers help students recognise the effects of the translation to achieve cohesion and accuracy in translating works.

Most importantly, teachers should encourage students not to think in Vietnamese to avoid negative transference from mother language and to avoid confusion as well as mistakes in translation exercises.

Therefore, understanding of the use of language structures makes the work of translating easier. Translation exercises from Vietnamese into English and vice versa should be given to learners to help them express different ways of translating English non – finite clauses.

5.3 LIMITATIONS

Being aware that the Vietnamese translation of English non – finite clauses is a topic of significance to Vietnamese learners, we have made a great effort in doing the research. Nonetheless, owing to the limitation of time and ability as well as the shortage of referent materials, the study still has inevitable restrictions.

5.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCHES

The study has focused on the ways of Vietnamese translation of English non – finite clauses and its application in Vietnamese English translation. The samples of non – finite clauses were taken from bilingual novels, short stories and public information.

Therefore, the following aspects dealing with English non – finite clauses need further studies:

- + The ways of translating English non – finite clauses in poems.
- + The ways of translating English non – finite clauses in newspaper headlines.