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**UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES**



LÊ THỊ QUYỀN

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO LINGUISTIC FEATURES  
OF MENTAL PROCESS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS IN  
THE NOVEL “SENSE AND SENSIBILITY” BY JANE  
AUSTEN AND ITS VIETNAMESE VERSION**

**Major : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. RATIONALE**

Functional grammar has recorded great achievements since its emergence in the world of linguistics in the middle of 1980s and has received more and more attention from domestic scholars in the world of linguistics. Functional grammar is first stated by Halliday, especially in his book of *An Introduction of Functional Grammar* (2004). In this book, he proposes that functional grammar, also called systemic functional linguistic, views language as a tool to convey meaning. Based on systemic linguistics, functional grammar emphasizes the way various oral and written texts operate in different social situations. In order to keep with the idea, functional grammar is interested to analyze language at the text level rather than sentences. Furthermore, Egginns (2000) stated that functional grammar not merely sees grammar as the construction of language, how language is structured, but also sees how language is used to deliver meaning. The term *functional grammar* is used to refer to the kind of grammar that has been developed by systemic functional linguists, the scholars who devoted themselves in the field of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Functional grammar is also known as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). According to Halliday (2004), language is a system of meaning. It means that, when people use language, their language acts are the expression of meaning. From this point of view the grammar becomes a study of how meanings are built up through the use of words and other linguistic forms. We need a grammar that can also account for conversations or other types of spoken English and written English. In particular, it is very useful in showing the way texts work beyond the level of the sentence, how different texts are structured, and how language varies to suit the purpose of the users. It takes on a descriptive approach and focuses on

groups of words that function to make meanings. Studies of functional grammar on issues of Subject, Theme, Mood, and Actor have changed the practice of analyzing and translating of many languages by their discoveries very closely related to human experience and idea change. Many generations of researchers have continued to be interested in grammar, especially functional grammar. The Vietnamese grammarians such as Cao Xuân Hạo with *Tiếng Việt- Sơ Thảo Ngữ Pháp Chức Năng*, Hoàng Văn Vân with *Ngữ pháp kinh nghiệm của cú Tiếng Việt -mô tả theo quan điểm chức năng hệ thống* have had great contributions to make functional grammar become familiar with Vietnamese teachers as well as learners.

It is generally agreed today that language is an effective tool for human to express meanings and perform various functions in different contexts and situations of our daily lives. Through different using purposes, language is used as an instrument of thought or to conceptualize or represent the experiential or real world to ourselves, including the inner world of our consciousness. It is clear from observations that traditional grammatical rules are not suitable for analyzing these kinds of sentences. The clause as a grammatical means of encoding patterns of experience, conceptualized as a situation type is then the most significant grammatical unit.

Jane Austen (1775 - 1817) was an English novelist, whose works of romantic fiction the author of well – known stories such as: Sense and Sensibility (published in 1811), Pride and Prejudice (1813), Mansfield Park (1914), Emma (1816), and Persuasion. Her realism, biting irony and social commentary have gained her historical importance among scholars and critics. Her romantic novels set among the landed gentry, earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English literature. Sense and Sensibility was published in 1811, Austen's first novels, under the pseudonym "A Lady". One major

theme of Sense and Sensibility is the contrast between the rational minds and emotions. Jane Austen wrote this novel as a protest against the passionate ideas found in popular works of the Romantic period. Jane Austen succeeded in expressing the progressive view of the love and happiness of women in her times through the novel Sense and Sensibility: dare to love, dare to accept, dare to devote for love. The story has a great significance not only on her times but also in our modern times. It is undeniable that the transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. Every type of process exists in many kinds of texts. In Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austen, it is noticed that all kinds of processes are used in the work, among of which the metal process is in great number with a variety of verbs.

[1] *She knew her sister's temper.* (p.16)

<i>She</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>Her sister's temper</i>
Senser	process	phenomenon
Nom.gp.	Verbal gp.	Nom.gp.

These conditions make me curious of and interested in investigating about each type of process, so that I have decided to choose “*An Investigation into Linguistic Features of Mental Process and Their Functions in the Novel “Sense and Sensibility” By Jane Austen and Its Vietnamese Version*” as the topic of my M.A thesis. It should be studied in extensive depth with the hope that the study, to some extent, makes a certain contribution in helping English learners to achieve the linguistic competence, especially mastering the nature of mental process in Clause as Representation.

## 1.2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

### 1.2.1. Aims

This study is aimed at:

- The linguistic features of the Process, Participants and the Circumstance in mental process.
- The functions of Mental process in the novel “*Sense and Sensibility*” by Jane Austen in comparison with its Vietnamese version.

### **1.2.2. Objectives**

The objectives of this study are:

- Identify the linguistic features of mental process.
- Analyzing the mental process in English and Vietnamese in *Sense and Sensibility* and its Vietnamese translational equivalent.
- Finding out the differences and similarities of criteria for the linguistic features of mental process in the comparison between English and Vietnamese in the novel “*Sense and Sensibility*” by Jane Austen in comparison with its Vietnamese version.

### **1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Functional grammar, based on cultural and social contexts, is very useful for describing and evaluating how language can be used to write and speak more appropriately and effectively. Therefore, the study on “*The Mental Process in Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austen and in Its Vietnamese Translational Equivalent Lý trí và Tình cảm translated by Diệp Minh Tâm*” finished brings a great deal of significance.

First, it helps learners to have a closer view and recognize the significance of functional grammar in the field of learning and teaching a language.

Second, this study are expected to facilitate better understanding of mental process in clause as representation, especially the use of the semantic and syntactic features of Senser, Phenomenon and Circumstance in Mental process.

Thirdly, it helps students to identify how to translate the sentences and words of the mental process from English into Vietnamese, which is of enormous importance to the translation teaching and learning.

#### **1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

As stated above, the study limits itself to a sub-area of functional grammar. Exactly, the study focuses on investigating into semantics and syntactic features of Senser, Phenomenon and Circumstance in Mental processes, based on the data extracted from the work “*Sense and Sensibility*” by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent “*Lý Trí và Tình Cảm*” translated by Diệp Minh Tâm.

The main focus of the study will examine the functional systemic theory and basically draws on the framework of Halliday, Bloor & Bloor, Eggins, etc. in English and Hoàng Văn Vân in Vietnamese.

#### **1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

From the aims and objectives above, the research will be designed to answer these following questions:

1. What are Senser, Process, Phenomenon and Circumstance in Mental Process?
2. What are the linguistic features of the Mental process in *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen and its Vietnamese translational equivalent *Lý Trí và Tình Cảm* translated by Diệp Minh Tâm ?

#### **1.6. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

This study consists of 5 main chapters as follows:

**Chapter 1:** The introduction of the study including the rationale, aims and objectives, the research questions, definition of terms, the scope of the study and organization of the study.e significance, the scope and the research questions .

**Chapter 2:** The literature review, presents the previous study related to the thesis and the theoretical background of the study which focuses on semantics and syntactic features of Senser, Phenomenon and Circumstance in Mental process and the concepts of systemic-functional theory, language and context, the metafunctions of the language, the experiential metafunction with the grammar of experience, of which transitivity system bearing the processes, and the mental process is the main process which will be studied in the research.

**Chapter 3:** Consists of the methods and procedure of the study that present the research methods, the procedure of implement the study.

**Chapter 4:** Is the main focus of the study with two principle tasks. Firstly, it describes linguistic features of mental process English and Vietnamese in the work *Sense and Sensibility* and its Vietnamese version. Secondly, it makes a comparison between English and Vietnamese mental process with the data extracted from the work and its Vietnamese version in order to find out the similarities and differences in the two languages.

**Chapter 5:** The conclusion of the study summarizes the main points discussed throughout the study and the major findings of the investigation, and so provides implications for learning and teaching English and some suggestions for further studies.

## 1.7. THE DEFINITION OF TERMS

It is no doubt that Functional Grammar has great deal of terminology which is strange and difficult for learners. In addition, learners may have difficulties in understanding the terminology owing to the seemingly abstruse explanation. The definition of terms is expected to be treated as a means of approaching to F.G.

- Functional Grammar: Functional grammar, based on systemic linguistics, emphasizes the way spoken and written language operates in different social situation. Halliday points out that

functional grammar is so-called because its conceptual framework is a functional one rather than a formal one.

- Process is the expression of being, doing, sensing. That is:
- Mental process is the process of thinking, feeling and seeing. It serves to characterize and identify.
  - Senser is doer of the process that is realized by a human or at least conscious participant.
  - Phenomenon is something which is felt, thought, wanted or perceived.
  - Circumstances are the elements of time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment, role, matter or angle.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

This chapter deals with the review of the previous studies and language features which are related to the topic of the study. It also helps to give the revision of some studies associated with the processes in the view of functional grammar, grammar, meaning and metafunctions. Especially, it also focuses on the characteristics to identify the mental processes, which is of immense importance to the study.

#### **2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The theories are obtained from the linguists of functional grammar. There are numerous theories used, as the grand theories are from Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), and the supporting theories are from Bloor and Bloor (1995), Gerot and Wignell (1994), Lock (1996), Thompson (1996), Eggins (2000).

**Halliday** (1985) presents a good introduction to Functional grammar in which a language is interpreted as a system of meanings, accompanied by the forms through which the meanings can be realized. This work accounts for how the language is used. Every text- that is,

everything that is said or written- unfolds in some context of use. He also presented that whenever we use language there is always something else going on. While construing, language is always enacting: enacting our personal and social relationships with other people around us. The clause of grammar is a figure, representing some processes-some doing and happening, saying or sensing, being or having- with its various participants and circumstances. This is clearly shown in six types of processes including material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, and existential process. He explained every type of process in the book by providing many examples related to illustrate and analyze every type of processes.

**Eggins** (2000) introduces the principles and techniques of the systemic functional approach to language. She also offers a detailed discussion of the main themes of Systemics together with illustrative texts. This may be useful for those who have already had a basic knowledge of SFL and would like to gain another perspective on its main areas of focus.

**Butt and others** (2000), in their book, defuse controversy and chart an exploration. He introduces the idea of grammar as language patterning and by that implied some system that allows principled choices to be made. Grammar is about communicative purposes, it is always contextualized to the particular social participants. It is about turning words into messages. The book by Butt was originally developed in Australia with teachers of ESL in mind, and so each chapter includes exercises and advice for language teachers, which is extremely useful.

**Bloor T &M** (1995) offers a reasonable introductory textbook to the analysis of English for those starting out with functional grammar, although others may work better as a tableside reference. The book provides the reader with the grammatical tools needed to take samples

of English apart and find out how the language works. Most chapters include a section called ‘Further study’ that suggests additional readings and presents controversial or more complex issues. He states that mental processes involve “not material action but phenomena best described as states of mind or psychological events.” Furthermore, he states that these processes “tend to be realized through the use of verbs like *think, know, feel, smell, hear, see, want, like, miss, please, admire, enjoy, frighten.*”

Based on Halliday’s model, **Thompson** (1996) explains the three metafunctions of functional grammar in an informal way as follows: 1) we use language to talk about our experience of the world, including the world in our minds, to describe events and states and the entities involved in them. 2) We also use language to interact with other people, to establish and maintain relation with them, to influence their behavior, to express our own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs. 3) Finally, in using language, we organize our messages in ways which indicate how they fit in with the other messages around them and with the wider context in which we are talking or writing, describes the theoretical and practical aspects of the Functional Grammar model in an accessible way. He also makes clear the reason why the model is as it is. His book tempts readers to go on to explore in greater depth the writings of Halliday.

**Cao Xuan Hao** (1991) is the first attempt to generalize Vietnamese functional grammar. He offers an overview about functional approaches and solves the issues of Vietnamese Grammar functionally.

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, especially Vietnamese and English mental processes. However, no research conducted on the Mental process in the work “*Sense and Sensibility*” By Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational

equivalent “*Lý Trí và Tình cảm*” translated by Diệp Minh Tâm. All of the theories make a substantial contribution to my study.

## **2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

This section deals with the theoretical background of the study. It aims to explore the concepts relevant to the purposes of the study.

### **2.1.1. Theory of Functional Grammar**

A functional grammar is essentially a ‘natural’ grammar, in the sense that everything in it can be explained, ultimately, by reference to how language is used (Halliday, 1994, p. xiii). The fundamental components of meaning in language are functional components. According to Halliday’s analysis, all languages are organized around two kinds of meanings, the ‘ideational’ (to understand the environment), and the ‘interpersonal’ (to act on the others in it). The ‘textual’, has relevance and combined with these two, is a third component. These three components are called metafunctions in the terminology of FG theory. Each element in a language is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistic system. Accordingly, “a functional grammar is one that construes all the units of a language – its clauses, phrases and so on. In *An Introduction of Functional Grammar* (2004), Halliday proposes that functional grammar, also called systemic functional linguistic, views language as a tool to convey meaning and express their thought and feelings to the hearers.

### **2.1.2. Metafunctions in FG.**

A metafunction is one which is capable of describing one or more other functions. Metafunction of language is expressed in three categories which are classified by Halliday as followed:

- Ideational metafunction (*clause as representation*)
- Interpersonal metafunction (*clause as exchange*)
- Textual metafuncton (*clause as a message*)

In Ideational metafunction, also called Clause as Representation, the clause represents the ‘content’ of our experiences. This metafunction uses the grammatical system of transitivity that construes our experience terms of configuration of a process, participants and circumstances.

### **2.1.3. Notion of mental processes in Clause as Representation.**

In this study, we focus on mental process and the grammatical features in this. Mental clauses are concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness. They are clauses of sensing: a “mental” clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events take place in our consciousness. This process of sensing may be construed either as flowing from a person’s consciousness or as impinging on it; but it is not construed as a material act (Halliday, p. 197). According to Bloor et al. (1995, p. 116), mental processes involve “not material action but phenomena best described as states of mind or psychological events.” He states that these processes “tend to be realized through the use of verbs like think, know, feel, smell, hear, see, want, like, miss, please, admire, enjoy, frighten.” Regarding to mental processes, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 208), verbs serving as Process are divided into four: cognition, perception, desiderative, and emotion. Verbs of cognition include the verbs of thinking, knowing, and understanding

### **2.1.4. Notion of Process, Participants and Circumstance.**

In this section, we look briefly at the semantic structure of the clause and analyze the mental process in terms of Process, participants (Senser, phenomenon) and circumstances of the mental process. There are three components what Halliday calls a transitivity process in mental process:

- A process unfolding through time
- The participants involved in the process
- Circumstances associated with the process

The Participants in a process are realised in NOMINAL GROUPS  
 The Processes themselves are realized by VERBAL GROUPS  
 and the Circumstances by ADVERBIAL GROUPS or  
 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

**a. Participant**

*Senser:* is human, a human collective, or a product of human consciousness.

*Phenomenon:* maybe things, acts or facts.

**b. Circumstances**

**c. Process:** four subtypes of processes: perceptive, cognitive, desiderative and emotive

In general, the aim of this work is to find out the linguistic features of mental process in the Clause as Representation in the novel “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and its Vietnamese version “Lý trí và Tình cảm” translated by Diep Minh Tam, so this thesis is based on the theory of Functional Grammar, in particular the Functional Grammar of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). According to this basic theory, there are six major process types in Clause as Representation: material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational, and existential.

From the figure 2-2 above, we can see that the mental process is process of seeing, feeling and thinking. There are three main elements in mental process: Senser, Phenomenon, and Process. Circumstance is also one more optional element in mental process. Senser is the Subject of the conscious verbs and the subject is a nominal group denoting a conscious being; however, there sometimes occurs metaphorical subjects as Sengers. These metaphorical subjects are maybe human collective, product of human consciousness or part of a person. The Senser in mental process is absent in some typical casual conversations.

The Phenomenon in mental process is also a nominal group and entirely entertained or created by consciousness. Phenomenon may be

not only a thing (phenomenal), but also an act (macrophenomenal) or a fact (metaphenomenal).

There are four different sub-types of processes in mental process: cognitive, desiderative, perceptive and emotive. The tense of the verbal group serving as process is the simple present rather than the present in present.

Circumstance is typically realized by an adverbial group or prepositional phrase and an optional element in mental process.

### **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHOD AND PROCEDURE**

#### **3.1. OVERVIEW**

This chapter presents the methods and procedures of the study. It consists of the research design and methodology, the description of the sample as well as the collection method of data and analysis of data.

#### **3.2. METHODOLOGY**

The study is based on descriptive, comparative, qualitative and quantitative methods in contrastive analysis between English and Vietnamese mental process in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent “*Lý Trí và Tình Cảm*” translated by Diệp Minh Tâm.

#### **3.3. RESEARCH PROCEDURES**

In order to reach the aims and objectives of the study, There are following steps involved in the study:

- Collecting samples of mental process in “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent.
- Classifying them into kinds of semantic and syntactic structures: participants, process and phenomenon of mental process.
- Describing to find out the features of each subtype.
- Doing the same with Vietnamese mental process samples.

- Showing the similarities and differences of process, participant and circumstance in English and Vietnamese mental process.
- Calculating the frequency of each subtype and draw tables to show the occurrences of every subtype
- Analyzing the findings

### **3.4. DATA COLLECTION**

The study is conducted with the total number of 1971 samples related to mental process from the work *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen and from its Vietnamese version *Lý Trí và Tình Cảm* translated by Diệp Minh Tâm. Theoretically, the study basically draws on the framework of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). All the data are limited to the work *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1. THE FRAMEWORK OF MENTAL PROCESS IN ENGLISH**

##### **4.1.1. An Overview on Mental Process**

- **Senser:** The one inherent participant is the Senser – the participant sensing, i.e. involved in conscious processing. This participant has consciousness. Nominal groups serving as Senser which denote non-conscious entities have to be construed metaphorically as ‘personified’. In the following examples the Senser is underlined
- **Process:** types of sensing: perceptive, cognitive, desiderative and emotive. These are treated by the grammar as distinct types. They differ with the respect to phenomenality, directionality, gradability and ability to serve as metaphors of modality”
- **Phenomenon:** In addition to the Senser, mental clauses may involve one further type of participant, namely the Phenomenon – that which is sensed, felt, thought, wanted or perceived, the position is in

a sense reveresd. This can be any kind of entity maintained or created by consciousness – a conscious being, an object, a substance, an institution or an abstraction, but not only such '***thing***' (*phenomenon*) but also an ***act*** (*macrophenomenal*):

- ***Projection:*** The Phenomenon may represent the ‘content’ of sensing. However, this content is not always represented by a separate clause

#### **4.1.2. The Components of Mental Process**

There are three main elements in mental process: Sensor, Process and Phenomenon.

### **4.2. A COMPARISON OF MENTAL PROCESS IN ENGLISH AND IN VIETNAMESE.**

#### **4.2.1. A Comparison of Senser**

***4.2.1.1. The nature of the Senser:*** Senser is one of the two participants in mental process.

Table 4.1 The results of survey of the Senser as human and human-like (metaphorical constructions)

	<b>Human</b>	<b>Human -like</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>In English</b>	986	3	989
<b>In Vietnamese</b>	981	1	982

From the table 4.1, it is inferred that the Senser of mental process is always human being who “likes, thinks, feels, wants or perceives”. There sometimes are human -like, expressed in grammatical terms, is endowed with consciousness.

#### ***4.2.1.2. The Absence of Senser in Mental Processes***

Table 4.2 The results of survey of the presence and absence of the Senser

	Clauses with the presence of the Senser	Clauses with the absence of the Senser	Total clauses for the study
<b>In English</b>	955 (96, 6%)	34 (3, 4%)	989
<b>In Vietnamese</b>	961 (97, 9%)	21 (2, 1%)	982

It is quite obvious from the table that the absence of Sensor in both English and Vietnamese clauses is small. In four types of sensing in English mental process: perceptive, cognitive, desiderative and emotive, it is possible to accept the sentences if the sensors are omitted but they are referred to pronominally as “He, She or You”.

#### **4.2.2. A Comparison of Processes in Mental Process**

From the observation of 989 data from the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and 982 data in its Vietnamese version translated by Diệp Minh Tâm, it can be seen that, in both of the work, the cognitive process takes up the highest number with 659 data in English and 685 in Vietnamese, the desiderative accounts for 119 data in English and 101 in Vietnamese, English perceptive process occupies 135 data and Vietnamese is 121 data. The number of emotive is 73 in English and 75 in Vietnamese.

#### **4.2.3. A Comparison of Phenomenon in Mental Process**

##### ***4.2.3.1. Mental Process with nominal groups as Phenominal***

Table 4.4 The occurrence of phenomenal in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and its Vietnamese Version.

	Phenomenal	Total
<b>In English</b>	419 (42%)	989
<b>In Vietnamese</b>	401 (41%)	982

#### ***4.2.3.2. Mental process of perception and emotion with Macrophenomenal.***

From observing the examples taken from the data in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen, it is clear that the macrophenomenal clauses are typically stricted to one subtype of mental clause – clause of perception: the act is seen, heard, tasted or perceived in some other way. They also occur in emotive process; however, in this data, they are mostly followed by the verb “feel”. The non-finite clause realizing an act is either a present participle one.

In the Vietnamese version “Lý trí và Tình cảm” translated by Diep Minh Tam, there is also phenomenal as an act after mental process. Macrophenomenal only occurs after mental process of perception and emotion in English; however, it occurs in both four subtypes of mental process in Vietnamese version.

#### ***4.2.3.3. Mental process with Metaphenomenal.***

“A fact is on the higher level of abstraction than an ordinary thing or an act. Ordinary things and act are both material phenomena; they can be seen, heard and perceived in other ways. Thus while an act is more complex than an ordinary thing, it still exists in the same material realm. In contrast, a fact is not a material phenomenon but rather a semiotic one: it is proposition (or sometimes a proposal) construed as existing in its own right in the semiotic realm, without being brought into the existence by somebody saying it. The most common environment for a metaphenomenal phenomenon is construed as impinging on the Senser’s consciousness”.

In the examples, it is clear that metaphenomenal occurs after all types of processes. However, the metaphenomenal after mental process of perceptive and emotive is typically fact, for example: [216] *Elinor saw that it was his hand*, “It was his hand” in this example is fact, it occurs after “saw” and after cognitive and desiderative is typically idea,

for example: [221] *I understand she is a woman of every good fortune*, “*she is a woman of every good fortune*” is the idea after the verb “*understand*”.

#### **4.2.4. A Comparison of Projection in Mental Process**

The mental clause projects another clause or combination of clause as a representation of the content of thinking, believing, presuming and so on; the projected clause is called an idea clause. The idea clauses are not part of mental clause but are rather combined with the mental clause on a clause nexus of projection.

All of the sentences in project are casual conversation, the mental verbs are used in present tense, and the clause after Projection is the idea. The position of projection clause may be at the beginning, or in the middle or at the end of a sentence as

**Table 4.6** The occurrence of Projection in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and its Vietnamese Version.

	<b>Projection</b>	<b>Total Mental Clause</b>
<b>In Vietnamese</b>	30 (3%)	982
<b>In English</b>	73 (7%)	989

In these examples, it is clear that the projection in Vietnamese is the same as in English in mental verbs, position and tense. However, the projection clause is translated and adds “*đây*”, “*mà*”, “*chứ*”, “*không*”, “*thé*”, “*xem*” to combine the idea clause and make the sentence smoother.

#### **4.2.5. A Comparison of Circumstance in Mental Process**

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.175), circumstantial elements are almost always optional augmentations of the clause rather than obligatory. Circumstance is element that can be found in six processes; however, it is optional participant in mental process. Circumstances are adverbial groups or prepositional phrases

that refer to the location, time, manner, matter, cause, role, and accompaniment. Here are some examples of circumstance taken from the data in the novel “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen.

[346] *I thought so at the time.* (p.9)

<i>I</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>So</i>	<i>At the time</i>
<i>Senser</i>	<i>process</i>	<i>Cir. manner</i>	<i>Cir. extent</i>
<i>Nom.gp</i>	<i>Verbal.gp.</i>	<i>Adv.gp.</i>	<i>Prep.phr.</i>

Here are some examples of circumstances in Vietnamese taken from data in “Lý trí và Tình Cảm” translated by Diệp Minh Tâm.

[361] Ông có lý do để hy vọng mình còn sống thêm nhiều năm. (p.18)

[362] Lúc ấy, anh thật sự nghĩ tình trạng của mình tương đương nhu thế. (p.20)

[363] Nay Marianne à, chị thấy chỉ trong một buổi sáng em kết thúc được nhiều việc. (p.78)

[364] Vì chúng em luôn biết khi nào mình làm quấy. (p.109)

[365] Tôi thấy được trên nét mặt ông áy. (p.111)

[366] Nhưng bây giờ cô hiểu tại sao. (p.292)

[367] Chị biết được bốn tháng. (p.360)

[368] Chị không muốn để cho em buồn vì chị. (p.361)

[369] Ở đây, tôi nghĩ tôi được an tâm. (p.366)

[370] Cô vui vì được thoát khỏi sự hành ha của quan hệ bằng hữu qua Lucy. (p.413)

Table 4.7 The occurrence of Circumstance in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and its Vietnamese Version.

	<b>Circumstances</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>In Vietnamese</b>	672 (68, 4%)	982
<b>In English</b>	581 (58, 7%)	989

From the examples taken from data in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and its Vietnamese Version “Lý trí và Tình cảm” translated by Diệp Minh Tâm and the data in table 4.7, it is clear that Circumstances occur in four subtypes of process in both English and Vietnamese. Circumstances may stand at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, for example: “already” in [347] in English and “trên nét mặt ông ấy” in [365] in Vietnamese, “After that” in [360] and “Ở đây” in [369]. Moreover, circumstance as manner may occur in middle of sentence, right before or after mental verbs as “really” in [349]. There are more than one circumstance in one sentence, for example: [349] *He really felt conscientiously vexed on the occasion* in English and [364] *Vì chúng em luôn biết khi nào mình làm quấy* in Vietnamese.

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The finding and discussion of the mental process in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent are presented in details in chapter 4. This chapter will make a summary of the similarities and differences of the mental process in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent “Lý trí và Tình cảm” translated by Diep Minh Tam and then make some suggestion for translation and further study of mental process in Functional Grammar.

#### **5.1. CONCLUSIONS**

- The fundamental framework of M.P in English and Vietnamese, which is illustrated in the following schematic structures, is structurally similar to each other.
- There always occur three main elements in a sentence in mental process: Sensor, Process and Phenomenon and other optional element is circumstance.

- The M.P in both languages can be encoded by numerous kinds of verbs such as perceptive, cognitive, desiderative and emotive verbs. In both English and Vietnamese, the use of cognitive verbs is the largest.
- The Circumstance is optional element in mental process; however, the data taken from the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent “Lý trí và Tình cảm” translated by Diep Minh Tam occur lots of circumstance and circumstances are typically realized by adverbial groups or prepositional phrase.
- The linguistic features of mental process are generally similar in both languages, English and Vietnamese according to the nature of Senser, Phenomenon, Process and Circumstance and the use of projection in a clause. However, there are some typical differences which are noted between the senser and phenomenon involves two nominal participants and the second participant is realized as a definite nominal or a proper or pronoun. Another difference is the use of process in mental clause.
  - Firstly, the senser in both languages is always the human –being that has consciousness. It is also the typical feature of senser in mental process. However, there sometimes occurs Senser as a human collective, a product of human or may be a part of a human that endow with consciousness. In this work, there are a few metaphorical sensers, such as “Hevean”, “the room” in English or “Trời” in Vietnamese.
  - Secondly, in English, it is very common to see many imperative sentences which use the process verb “cognitive”, whereas in Vietnamese clauses, it is less common and usually adds: “cần”, “phải”, and “nên”.

- Thirdly, in English the presence of the process verb “cognitive” is in a large number and it is the same in Vietnamese. Other verbs such as perceptive, desiderative and emotive are also used in both language but not as much as cognitive.
- Furthermore, the phenomenon is also a vital part in Mental Process. It may be not only a thing but also an act or a fact. It is the same in both English and Vietnamese. In English, macrophenomenal phenomenon only occurs after mental verbs of perceptive and emotive but in Vietnamese it occurs in four subtypes of mental process.
- The study also investigates on the projection in mental system. It projects another clause or set of clauses, giving them the status of idea or of the content of consciousness. The projection clause occurs in casual conversation and the process verbs are always in present time. It is the same in Vietnamese, but in translating it is usually added: “chứ”, “mà”, “đây”, “không” to make sentences’ meaning more smoothy.

## 5.2. IMPLICATIONS

According to Schleppegrell (p.29) functional grammar is different from traditional grammar in that it focuses on language as a meaning-making resource rather than as a set of rules. Consequently, it is undeniable that the processes in transitivity will help students to be more conscious of meaning and function rather than rules in learning a language. The purpose of leaning and teaching grammar is not to come to the standpoint of form –identifying subject, verb, verb form, direct and indirect object, main clause, relative clause, report clause, etc – but to come to the standpoint of meaning, the representation of experience. Consequently, it is very necessary for teachers to introduce their students about the types of processes in order that they make right

choice in making meanings about human experience in English clauses. In fact, Transitivity choices is associated with the choice of process types and participant roles seen as realizing interact ants' encoding of their experiential reality: the world of actions, relations, participants and circumstances that give content to their talk.

The research is an attempt to make analysis of mental processes in the work "Sense and Sensibility" and make comparison with Vietnamese translational equivalents in Vietnamese version will provide learners and teachers more vocabulary related to mental 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 both languages. It is undeniable that knowing more words and how to use them is vital for students in the skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing in leaning languages. In this thesis, the similarities and differences of structures and sentences related to the mental process in the work and its Vietnamese version are also expressed in order to help students to choose the most effective ones in expressing their ideas in characterizing and identifying the experience around them.

Furthermore, to some extent, the study is of considerable use for the interpreters and translators. With the insight of word meanings, structures, the similarities and differences in the mental process which are drawn from the work "Sense and Sensibility" and in its Vietnamese translational equivalents will help translators and interpreters very much in their jobs.

Furthermore, this study is especially very beneficial for the learners who are studying the translation. It is because that the learners of translation can apply the words, structures from the study in translating in an effective way.

As a result, in order to become effective language learners, they should have the insight of the mental process, especially, the verbs of

mental processes. In particular, learners should have the knowledge of the similarities and differences of the linguistic features of the Senser, Process and Phenomenon in Mental Process in English and Vietnamese to apply them in a right way.

### **5.3. LIMITATIONS**

Owing to the Scope of the thesis and the relevant materials, my thesis cannot cover all aspects related to the mental process. Furthermore, the data are processed by hands; therefore, mistakes and shortcomings are evitable in this thesis.

### **5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

This thesis has made a study of the mental process in the work “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent translated by Diệp Minh Tâm and has explored the similarities and differences between the mental process in English and Vietnamese through the data extracted from the work and its Vietnamese version. Consequently, future researches are supposed to concentrate on the comparisons of other process types in the work and in its Vietnamese version.