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**AN INVESTIGATION IN THE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF
MATERIAL PROCESS IN “HOBBY HYDROPONICS” BY
HOWARD M. RESH AND “KỸ THUẬT THỦY CANH VÀ
SẢN XUẤT RAU SẠCH” BY NGUYỄN XUÂN NGUYỄN
FROM HALLIDAY'S FUNCTIONAL VIEWPOINT**

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(A SUMMARY)**

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 RATIONALE

Functional grammar developed by Halliday in 1985. Functional grammar is explained to be relating to meanings by Halliday (1994). John Rupert Firth is an English linguist and a leading figure of systemic functional grammar which is then developed by M. A. K Halliday (1985). Many other famous grammarians in the world have also studied Functional grammar such as: C.M.I.M. Matthiessen, Henry Martin, Clare Painter (1997), Bloor (1995), Suzanne Eggins (1994), Geoff Thompson (1996) ... I am an English teacher and I obviously got used to traditional grammar for long. Beside language, I also take burning interest in agriculture, especially hydroponics. Finally, I decided to study on the topic: **“An investigation in the linguistic features of material process in “Hobby hydroponics” by Howard M. Resh and “Kĩ thuật thủy canh và sản xuất rau sạch” by Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên from Halliday’s functional viewpoint”** for my M.A thesis.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

The study is carried out to: get a better understanding of material process in English agricultural materials and Vietnamese ones, find out the most common and efficient particular functional features in the materials of both languages, find out the differences in the way applying efficient particular functional features in agricultural materials of both languages, find out implications for readers.

1.2.2. Objectives

The study is hoped to analyze the functional features of

material processes in 2 books in terms of transitive and intransitive configuration, identify the similarities and differences in the material processes between functional features of material processes English and Vietnamese

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Firstly, it helps students to master what functional grammar is and how important it is. Secondly, it also helps learners to get deeper understanding about syntactic features of material process and have basic knowledge of other processes, then continue to do researches on them in different fields. Thirdly, it substantially benefits those who have real passion for agriculture in general and hydroponics in particular to have complete understanding when they read books or materials in this field. Besides, it tremendously supports translators and interpreters when they deal with this field. Finally, it contributes to enrich the store of researches on functional grammar in Vietnam.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Functional grammar is a broad concept including a bunch of issues. However, material process, one of six types of processes in clause as representation is chosen to focus on.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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

* What are the functional features of material process in “*Hobby hydroponics*” by Howard M. Resh and “*Kỹ thuật thủy canh và sản xuất rau sạch*” by Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên”?

* What are the similarities and differences in the functional features in the term of material process between “*Hobbyhydroponics*” by Howard M. Resh and “*Kỹ thuật thủy canh và sản xuất rau sạch*” by Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên”?

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This thesis includes five chapters, as follow:

Chapter 1: “Introduction”

Chapter 2: “Literature Review and Theoretical Background”

Chapter 3: “Research Design and Methodology”

Chapter 4: “Finding and Discussions”

Chapter 5: “Conclusion and Implications”

Chapter Two

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, known as Halliday, one of Firth’s students had responsibility in constructing and developing his idea. Halliday successfully developed it into what is currently called Systemic Functional Grammar and now it is widely pursued in the world. Since 1990s, Vietnamese linguists have studied functional grammar. Cao Xuân Hạo with “Tiếng Việt - Sơ Thảo Ngữ Pháp Chức Năng”, firstly appeared in 1991, marks a significant approaching footstep in the history of studying Vietnamese. Another well-known Vietnamese author on functional grammar is Hoang Van Van. So far, there have been some researchs on material process. The study “Material process in “The old man and the sea” by Hemingway and its vietnamese translated version: a systematic functional comparison”, carried out by Đặng Thị Phương Mai [2011]. Besides, there are two other interesting studies which are really helpful for the writer to consult. They are “*An Investigation Into Linguistic Features Of Material And Behavioural Processes In English And Novels And*

Their Vietnamese Versions”, M.A Thesis, University of Danang by Vo Ngoc Hai (2003) and “*An Investigation Into Distinguishing Features Between Material And Mental Processes in English And Vietnamese*”, M.A Thesis, University of Danang by Nguyen Thi Xuan Thuy (2005). Thanks to the enormous contribution of great authors on functional grammar and some previous researches, we have a basic background on it.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Traditional grammar (TG) and functional grammar (FG)

Functional grammar focuses on the way language is put together so that meaning is communicated for particular purposes, and looks at a language as a system of meaning, while traditional grammar is concerned with the ways words are organized within sentences and looks at a language as a set of rules. In other words, 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 (Schleppegrell, 2004).

2.2.2. Metafunctions

2.2.2.1. Ideational metafunction

a. Logical metafunction

The logical metafunction refers to the grammatical resources for constructing grammatical units into complexes, for instance, for combining two or more clauses into a clause complex.

b. Experiential metafunction

The experiential metafunction organizes our experience and understanding of the world.

2.2.2.2. Interpersonal metafunction

The Interpersonal metafunction relates the way of using language language to express all social relations and personal ones.

People not only talk about something, but also talk to or with somebody. Additionally, the Interpersonal metafunction also show the relation with several factors like speaker/writer, social distance and relative social status.

2.2.2.3. Textual metafunction

The textual metafunction, called by Halliday, helps to allow meaning from these two modes to freely combine. It includes all grammatical systems ensuring the flow of discourse.

2.2.3. Clause

2.2.3.1. Clause as message

In all languages, clause is supposed to have the character as a message. In English, like other languages, one part of a clause is assigned to take the responsibility for conveying the message. This part of clause is recognised as the theme. It combines with the rest of clause to create the message together. The rest of clause, in which the theme is developed, is called Rheme.

2.2.3.2. Clause as exchange

In this part, another meaning aspect of clause will be discussed – clause as exchange and the grammatical system of Mood is its major one. Two basic roles which are easy to recognise here are giving and demanding. The speaker gives the listener something like a piece of information or ask listener for something. Giving means “inviting to receive” and demanding means “inviting to give”.

2.2.3.3. Clause as representation

a. Transitivity system

There are three components of what is called “transitivity process” by Halliday: process, participants and circumstances.

b. Process, participants and ircumstances

Participants

Participants are elements which point out to who, which or what is involved in the process. They are always recognised by noun phrases (e.g. the man, Margaret, my left foot, an interesting book...).

Processes

Halliday identifies 6 types of process: Material, Relational, Mental, Verbal, Behavioural, Existential.

Circumstances

Circumstances are elements which add more information to the clause. It is relating to when, where, how, for how long, and so on, of the process.

c. Process types

Material process

“Material clauses are clauses of doing and happening: a ‘material’ clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through some input of energy”. There are some different types of material clauses and additional participants.

Mental process

Mental processes encode the meanings of feeling or thinking. Verbs of feeling, perceiving and thinking such as like, hate, love, know, think and understand are used to expressed mental processes.

Relational process

As we have seen, ‘material’ clauses are concerned with our experience of the material world and ‘mental’ clauses are concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness.

Verbal process

A verbal process is the process of saying, and it exists on the borderline between mental and relational processes.

Behavioural process

Behavioral processes are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, and they are on the borderline between material and mental processes.

Existential process

Existential processes are processes of existing and happening.

Chapter Three

PROPOSED RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. METHODOLOGY

This research is conducted by combining descriptive, quantitative and qualitative methods.

3.2. DATA COLLECTION

There are 300 examples chosen randomly, in which 150 examples are from the English book and the rest is from the Vietnamese book. These examples must be of material process.

3.3. DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected is analysed to find out:

- + Linguistic features of material process in samples.
- + Functional patterns of material process in samples.

3.4. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

In order to reach the aims and objectives of the study, these following steps are taken: collecting samples denoting material processes in 2 books, presenting, describing and analyzing their syntactic features, classifying them into subtypes, showing the statistics of frequency of each sub-type in two languages; make charts to highlight the differences and the similarities, analyzing the data and discussing the findings, presenting limitation of the study and suggesting further research.

Chapter Four

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. ROLES INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS OF MATERIAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

According to Halliday, the process is the most central element in the configuration. Participants are close to the centre; they are directly involved in the process, bringing about its occurrence or being affected by it in some way. In a material clause, there is always one participant. This participant brings about the unfolding of the process through time, leading to an outcome that is different from the initial phase of the unfolding. This outcome may be confined to the Actor itself. In this case, there is only one participant. It is called intransitive. Apart from Actor, there are additional participants in “happening” material clauses. They are scope and place. Circumstance is also a common element in the kind of clause. Compared with intransitive material clauses, transitive material clauses involve more participants such as: Client, Attribute (Resultative), Role (Product), Recipient, Accompaniment and Place. According to Halliday, patterns of material clauses, therefore, may be listed as follow:

+)(- Circumstance + Actor + Process (+)(-)Circumstance

(+)(- Circumstance + Actor + Process + Goal

(+)(- Circumstance

(+)(- Circumstance + Actor + Process + Goal + Attribute

(+)(- Circumstance

(+)(- Circumstance + Actor + Process + Goal + Role (product)

(+)(-)Circumstance

(+)(- Circumstance + Actor + Process + Scope

(+)(-) Circumstance

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

(+)(-) Circumstance

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

(+)(-)Circumstance

(+)(-) Circumstance + Actor + Process + Goal + Accompaniment

(+)(-) Circumstance

(+)(-) Circumstance + Actor + Process + Accompaniment + Goal

(+)(-)Circumstance

4.2. COMPARISON OF FREQUENCY OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

From these two charts below, proportions of each pattern used in each language are obviously shown.

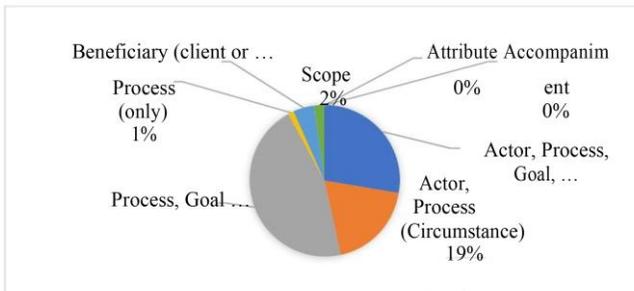


Chart 4.1. Proportions of different patterns used in the English book

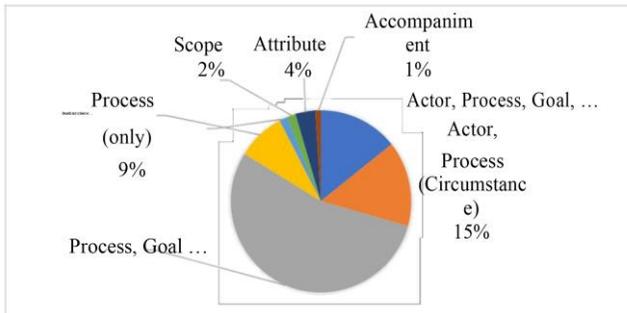


Chart 4.2. Proportions of different patterns used in the Vietnamese book

The charts see the highest percentages of the pattern with two main roles: Process and Goal in both Vietnamese and English, respectively 54,31% and 45,40%. However, Vietnamese hydroponics book uses this basic pattern approximately 10% more than English one.

In English, the pattern with the presence of three components: Actor, Process, Goal (Circumstance) takes the second position with 28%. Following it is the one with Actor and Process (Circumstance), making for 19%. Patterns including some additional roles such as: Beneficiary, Scope and the one consisting Process only are not preferable to be used, accounting for 5%, 2% and 1% respectively. There aren't any selected samples containing Attribute or Accompaniment.

In Vietnamese book, the second position belongs to Actor, Process (Circumstance) with 15%. Actor, Process, Goal (Circumstance) takes up the third position with the percentage basically similar to the second, 14% - half as much as its percentage in English. The pattern made up from Process only occupies 9% - nine as much as that in English. Attribute, Beneficiary, Scope and Accompaniment are not found frequent in Vietnamese book. They respectively make up 4%, 1%, 2% and 1%.

4.3. COMPARISON OF THE OMISSION OF SOME ROLES IN MATERIAL PROCESS CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

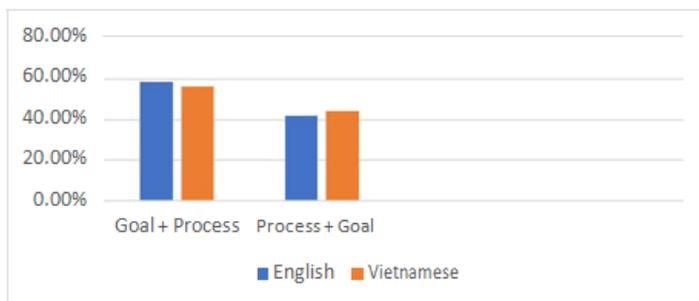
4.3.1. Omission of Actor in material process clauses in English and Vietnamese

Firstly, the pattern used the most in English and Vietnamese is considered. That is the one with the presence of two main roles: Goal

and Process. So, the specific pattern, lacking of Actor, might be “Goal + Process” or “Process + Goal”. That is one of the similarities between two languages.

“Goal + Process” are mostly passive clauses in which Actor isn’t mentioned and “Process + Goal” are imperative clauses. It can’t be denied that there is a similarity in frequency of two patterns mentioned above in English and Vietnamese. In both languages, “Goal + Process” appears dominantly compared with the other one.

Chart 4.4. Proportions of using 2 patterns “Goal + Process” and “Process + Goal” in English and Vietnamese



As is clearly illustrated by the bar graph, frequency of the patterns “Process + Goal” and “Goal + Process” in English is nearly the same as that in Vietnamese.

Obviously, Actor is doer. It may be realised by a noun, a nominal group or a pronoun. The lack of Actor in Vietnamese material clauses is found in passive and imperative ones like in English.

4.3.2. Omission of Goal in material process clauses in English and Vietnamese

A number of transitive material clauses are found to lack of Goal in Vietnamese book.

Table 4.3. The results of survey on Material Process with the absence

of Goal in Vietnamese

Total Vietnamese samples	Total Vietnamese analysed clauses	Total Vietnamese transitive material clauses lacking of Goal	Percentage
150	197	15	7,6%

A question mark in brackets is put right after transitive material process to mark the place of a missing Goal.

[23] Cây trồng có thể bị đổ khi gió thổi mạnh nên thường **trồng (?)** tập trung thành từng khóm cây. [1, p13]

[50] **Khuấy (?)** liên tục và để lắng qua đêm.

[59] Người ta **nung** đất sét trong lò đến 1200°C và **xử lí (?)** theo một quy trình đặc biệt. [4, p30]

[66] Sau đó **đưa (?)** dần ra ánh sáng và **giảm** dần lượng nước tưới trong 1 đến 3 tháng. [25, p33]

The word “chúng” should be added after the verbs in clauses: [23], [66]. In [59, they might need the word “nó” after the process and “hỗn hợp” can be added to clause [50].

On the contrary, the case seldom arises in English. Just 2 out of 174 clauses are recognised not to include Goal in transitive material clauses.

Table 4.4. The results of survey on Material Process with the absence of Goal in English

Total English samples	Total English analysed clauses	Total English transitive material clauses lacking of Goal	Percentage
150	174	2	1,15%

[59] Under indoor growing, **irrigate** during the mature stage of these vine crops at least once every 2 hours. [11, p22]

[83] **Pollinate** by hand. [18, p43]

The chart below expresses the big difference in cases lacking of goals after the transitive verbs in both languages. As can be seen from the chart, the number of material clauses lacking goals after transitive verbs in Vietnamese book is much bigger than that in English one by over 6 times.

4.4. OCCURRENCE AND FREQUENCY OF PASSIVE AND ACTIVE MATERIAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.4.1. Comparison of frequency of passive and active material clauses in English and Vietnamese

Table 4.5. The results of survey on the frequency of Active and Passive clauses in English and Vietnamese

	Total samples	Analysed clauses	Active		Passive	
English	150	174	126	72, 41%	48	27,59%
Vietnamese	150	197	146	74,11%	51	15,89%

From the table above, it can come to conclusion that the number of active clauses in English and Vietnamese are much more than that of passive one. The figure of English active clauses more than doubles that of passive ones, while the quantity of Vietnamese active clauses are approximately five times as many as that of passive ones.

A slight difference is found in the frequency of Active material clauses and Passive one in each book. Passive voice is used more frequently in English book than Vietnamese one. After analyzing all the samples, a reason for that case is also found out. The number of passive clauses is used more in English than Vietnamese because if the actors are indefinite, passive voice is used in the clauses in English. However, in Vietnamese indefinite actors are still used as subjects in active clauses. This issue is discussed more in 4.2.3 Comparison of using indefinite pronouns in active clauses of Chapter 4.

4.4.2. Comparison of the appearance of factors signaling passive material clauses in English and Vietnamese

The passive voice in English is composed of two elements: the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' + past participle.

In Vietnamese, according to Hoang Van Van (2005) the recognition of active and passive clauses is based on two facts:

- + the difference in structure of active and passive clauses

Active clause: NP1 + V(active) + NP2

Passive clause: NP2 + V1(passive) + NP1 + V2

- + the occurrence of the so-called passive verb in traditional grammar: “bị, được”

Based on the statistics of passive and active clauses, it shows that there is no exception to the structure of English passive clauses. All of them are realized by two elements: the appropriate form of the verb “to be” + past participle. While the structure of Vietnamese passive clauses is not the same in every case like in English. A number of clauses without “bị, được” are passive.

[25] Cây có thể (**được**) **trồng** trong chậu và thay đất bằng các vật liệu trợ ổn định gọi là môi trường trồng cây. [8, p13]

[40] Các túi nhỏ có thể **(được) mua** ở các vườn ươm, nhưng không kinh tế khi trồng cây bằng phương pháp thủy canh quy mô lớn. [16, p22]

[72] Hỗn hợp **được sấy khô** trong không khí và **(được) cho qua sàng 0,5 mm**, sau đó **(được) bổ sung** dietan M 45 rồi lại **(được) sàng**. [11, p36]

(được) should have been added right before **trồng** in [25], **Mua** in [40], **sấy khô**, in [72].

Table 4.6. The results of survey on the presence of passive clauses lacking of words denoting passive voice in Vietnamese

Total Vietnamese samples	Total Vietnamese analysed clauses	Total passive clauses lacking of words denoting passive voice	Percentage
150	197	6	3,05%

As being presented in the table as well as the chart above, 3,05% is the figure of passive clauses lacking of words denoting passive voice.

The other exception is also found in Vietnamese hydroponics material. It's the fact that some clauses including “bị, được” are the active ones, not the passive.

[23] Cây trồng có thể **bị đổ** khi gió thổi mạnh nên thường trồng tập trung thành từng khóm cây. [1, p13]

[31] Các hóa chất dùng trong hỗn hợp dinh dưỡng không được sản xuất đơn lẻ từng nguyên tố mà chúng được sản xuất ở dạng

hợp chất hóa học, do vậy chúng thường **bị phân hủy** theo thời gian.
[8, p18]

[126] Dung dịch từ thùng thu đặt thấp hơn mặt nền, được
bơm

lên thùng cao hơn và từ đây dịch **được chảy** vào nền nhờ trọng lực.
[27, p97]

The verbs in bold in [23], [31] and [126] are three intransitive verbs in active voice, however they are preceded by the word “bị” and “được”.

Table 4.7. The results of survey on the presence of active clauses including words denoting passive voice in Vietnamese

Total samples	Total analysed clauses	Total active clauses containing words denoting passive	Percentage
150	197	3	1,52%

Active material clauses consisting of “bị, được” account for 1,52% of the total clauses which are collected randomly then analysed. While there aren’t any active clauses including two elements contributing to form passive voice found in English.

4.4.3. Comparison of using indefinite pronouns in active clauses

After analysing all collected samples, the results show that indefinite pronouns are used to function subjects in Vietnamese active material clauses, while there are not any cases using

indefinite pronouns in English. “Người ta” is one of Vietnamese indefinite pronouns used in following samples.

[112] **Người ta** thổi cưỡng bức không khí vào để nâng nhiệt độ lên 1600°C. [4, p84]

[136] Vì nhiều lẽ, **người ta** quét sơn bitum mặt trong của bồn. [18, p104]

Table 4.8. The results of survey on the presence of Vietnamese active material clauses including indefinite pronouns

Total Vietnamese samples	Total Vietnamese analyzed clauses	Total active clauses including indefinite pronouns functioning as subjects.	Percentage
150	197	8	4,06%

In English, when the person performing the action is unknown, passive voice might be used in the clause instead of using indefinite pronouns in active clause. In contrast, unknown Actors are still used as subjects in Vietnamese clauses.

4.5. OCCURRENCE AND FREQUENCY OF TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE MATERIAL PROCESS CLAUSES

Table 4.9. The results of survey on the presence of transitive and intransitive verbs in English and Vietnamese

	Total samples	Total clauses	Transitive Verb		Intransitive Verb	
English samples	150	174	138	79,31%	36	20,69%
Vietnamese samples	150	197	168	85,28%	29	14,72%

It can be seen from the table that transitive clauses make up the majority of the total clauses in both English and Vietnamese. In English, the number of transitive clauses is nearly four times as large as that of intransitive ones, while in Vietnamese, the gap is wider, about 5.6 times. To sum up, there are more transitive clauses in Vietnamese book than in English book. Additionally, one more finding is shown after the process of analyzing data. It is that some material process function as transitive verb in this case but intransitive one in other case.

6 verbs as cited above are found in English book. “Grow”, “Expand”, “Dissolve”, “Do”, “Run”, “Form” are found transitive in some samples and intransitive in some other samples as well.

3 Vietnamese verbs found in 7 clauses are both transitive and intransitive verb. They are “hòa tan”, “tăng”, “giảm”,

To sum up, the number of Vietnamese material processes which are both transitive and intransitive are less than half that of English ones.

Chapter Five

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

The findings relate four main issues. The first findings focus on role characteristics involved in the process of material clauses in English and Vietnamese. Nine patterns of material process are listed. A number of samples are analysed and listed to illustrate the characteristics of roles and functional patterns involving material process clause. In the process of studying, a number of findings on similarities and differences in material process in English and Vietnamese agricultural books have been discovered.

After doing the statistics on the frequency, both English and Vietnamese shows the highest percentages of the pattern with two main roles: Process and Goal in both Vietnamese and English. In English, the pattern with the presence of three components: Actor, Process, Goal (Circumstance) takes the second position. Following it is the one with Actor and Process (Circumstance). Patterns including some additional roles such as: Beneficiary, Scope and the one consisting Process only are not preferable to be used. There aren't any selected samples containing Attribute or Accompaniment. In Vietnamese book, the second position belongs to Actor, Process (Circumstance). Actor, Process, Goal (Circumstance) takes up the third position - half as much as its percentage in English. The rest of functional patterns do not make up a considerable percentage. Therefore, the difference between two languages in frequency of various functional are show clearly as cited above. Besides, some similarities are also found as follow:

+ In both languages, "Goal + Process" appears dominantly

compared with the other one

+ The lack of Actor in Vietnamese material clauses is found in passive and imperative ones like in English.

+ Clauses lacking of Goal are usually intransitive clauses.

+ Clauses omitting Actor are either passive clauses or imperative ones.

... Both books have a small number of transitive clauses without the appearance of Goal. However, this situation is more frequent in Vietnamese than in English. *Đặt, chuyển, tưới, dân, cắt*, are some Vietnamese transitive verbs which do not come with Goal in material clauses, *irrigate* and *pollinate* are two English transitive verbs found in the same case.

The next findings are about the frequency of passive and active material clauses. The results show a similarity as well as a difference. The similarity is that in both languages there are much more active clauses than passive ones. The difference is that the number of passive clauses in English approximately doubles that in Vietnamese.

All passive clauses are realized by the appropriate form of verb “to be” and the participle form of main verb in English. There is no exception to the structure of English passive clauses. Nevertheless, it’s not the same in Vietnamese. Specifically, the majority of Vietnamese passive clauses contain “*bị, được*”, but some clauses including “*bị, được*” are active and some without “*bị, được*” are passive.

Additionally, the results show that indefinite pronouns are used to function subjects in Vietnamese active material clauses, while there are not any cases using indefinite pronouns as subjects in English. “*Người ta*” is one of Vietnamese indefinite pronouns which is used the most. In English, when the person performing the action is unknown, passive voice might be used in the clause instead of using

indefinite pronouns in active clause.

The final result is about the frequency of transitive and intransitive material process in both languages. The transitive clauses make up the majority of the total clauses in both English and Vietnamese. Yet, there are more transitive clauses in Vietnamese book than in English book. There is usually a Goal after a transitive process. Yet, a number of transitive material clauses are found to lack of Goal in Vietnamese book. On the contrary, the case seldom arises in English. The number of material clauses lacking goals after transitive verbs in Vietnamese book is much bigger than that in English one by over 6 times.

To sum up, after analyzing data there are a number of findings arising as being listed above.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

According to Halliday (2004), functional grammar is concerned with meanings. Functional grammar looks at language as consisting of units of meanings rather than chunks of forms. These units of meanings are represented in various oral and written texts. Additionally, functional grammar is interested to analyze language at the text level rather than sentences. Further, Halliday (2004) writes that there are 3 lines of meaning in the clause. (1) clause as message (2) clause as an exchange (3) clause as representation. Giving more explanation about functional grammar, he adds that functional grammar makes extensive use of function labels like actor, process, goal, theme and rheme etc.

The research focuses on studying one of the six processes in clause as presentation – material process. Two books on hydroponics are chosen to do the research. They are “Hobby Hydroponics” by Howard M. Resh and “Kĩ thuật thủy canh và canh tác rau sạch” by

Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên. Syntactic features of material process are clarified in both English and Vietnamese chosen scientific materials. Since then, similarities and differences in material process between two languages are drawn based on their syntactic features. These findings really work for translators, especially those who major in translating material of agriculture in general and hydroponics in particular. They would understand more about the meaning under the structures. The study greatly helps them to choose the way which can transfer author's opinions the most efficiently. Apart from this, it also helps them to produce translations which sound the most natural in English or Vietnamese. Furthermore, the study is beneficial for students majoring in translation as well. To some extent, it's useful for interpreters even though all the findings are realized by analyzing written texts.

Thanks to the study, teachers in charge of Functional Grammar have a broader view on syntactic features of material process in different kinds of books or materials. The overview of six processes helps the students distinguish them well and know how to use them effectively. The results of the study help English learners have a comprehensive understanding about the syntactic features of material process in both languages. Both language teachers and learners would have a good comprehension of the similarities and differences of linguistic features of Actor, Goal, Range and beneficiary in English and Vietnamese which contribute to their success in teaching, learning and studying as well.

5.3. LIMITATIONS

The data is collected from two books "Hobby Hydroponics" by Howard M. Resh and "Kĩ thuật thủy canh và sản xuất rau sạch" by Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên randomly which means that a number of

material process aren't chosen to analyze.

5.4. SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

The research only focuses on the material process in two agricultural books, specifically hydroponics: books “Hobby Hydroponics” by Howard M. Resh and “Kĩ thuật thủy canh và sản xuất rau sạch” by Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên. Further studies could concentrate on studying other processes.