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**A STUDY OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF
BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND
VIETNAMESE**

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Clause analysis has been at the center of attention throughout most of the history of linguistics and tremendous efforts have been made to grasp and analyze the human languages. To achieve this goal, linguists have to be able to segment languages into small units to interpret them and clauses are the best choice since clause is the biggest segment to make meaning in terms of rank. In addition, human beings construct a large number of clauses creatively based on the patterns of their language use to communicate in their daily life. Despite a lot of longstanding interest and efforts to shed light on clause interpretation, there is no consensus among linguists on clause interpretation because researchers work on clause analysis in a variety of approaches with different frameworks and outcomes. In recent years there has been a dramatic revival of interest in Vietnamese clause analyses based on functional grammar raised by Halliday (1994) and Halliday & Matthiessen (2000, 2014), particularly in terms of *Transitivity system* (clause as representation). Considerable numbers of things and phenomena occur all the time around us and human beings witness and construe a quantum of change as one process configuration, realized in one clause; for example: *He was smiling cheerfully*. That is, our experience is turned into meaning, and into wording. With the account of ideational metafunction, “*He was smiling cheerfully*” consists of three elements: a Participant (Behaver: he), a Process (Behavioral process: was smiling) and a Circumstance (Manner: cheerfully).

He	was smiling	cheerfully.
<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Process: Behavioral</i>	<i>Cir: Manner</i>

It may seem that there is not only a single wording for the meaning. English might give us the options of construing this as “*A cheerful smile came on his face*” or “*He was putting on a cheerful smile*”. It can be seen that there is always a choice in how to construe language as well as the alternative wordings of construing semantic domains of behavior and others. In particular, it is possible and pertinent to get sense of the choice of wording of behavioral domains in English and Vietnamese. Last but not least, human behaviors are probably the most common experience of human life in the real world so it is essential to study how human behaviors are realized in language. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) behaviors are manifested by (typically human) physiological and psychological behavior processes. Very few researchers have attempted to interpret behavioral processes and to investigate their subtypes in English and Vietnamese from the perspective of Functional Grammar. The above reasons drove me to conduct a functional study of behavioral clauses in English and Vietnamese.

1.2. AIMS AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.2.1. Aims of the study

The aim of this study is to compare the functional realization of behavioral domains in English and Vietnamese as well as analyze English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses based on the account of functional grammar elaborated by Halliday (1994) and Halliday & Matthiessen (2000, 2014). The theoretical framework which the study adopts is functional analysis. Therefore, the collected English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses are interpreted (i) semantically, according to ideational meaning, (ii) structurally that is, according to rank.

This study is primarily concerned with the analysis of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses in terms of ideational metafunction and lexicogrammar and then makes a contrastive analysis of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses. That is to say this study demonstrates what core and peripheral regions of behavioral domains are and how the rank scales (from clause to group) could be mapped onto the functional units and the realizations of behavioral domains.

To achieve the aim, first attempts have been made to explore the prototypical and peripheral semantic domains of behavioral processes and configuration patterns to realize each domain in English and Vietnamese. These patterns enable us to talk about linguistic choices in making meanings. In addition, it is worth talking about social and functional communication in given contexts. Furthermore, the similarities and differences in the nature of semantic domains of behavioral processes as well as their associated configuration patterns are discussed. Secondly, English behavioral clauses are interpreted in terms of ideational metafunction and lexicogrammar. It is suggestive that this enables us to shed the light on the semantic configuration and lexico-grammar resources in English. Then attention has been paid to ideational metafunction and lexicogrammar of Vietnamese behavioral clauses. Furthermore, a contrastive analysis of the features and status between participants and circumstances in the configuration of behavioral clauses in English and Vietnamese is made. Finally, the study examines ideational metaphor with congruent and incongruent wording of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses.

1.2.2. Scope of the study

This study works with clause level and focuses on functional analysis of behavioral clauses in English and Vietnamese short stories

and novels. Clauses, therefore, are the central concept in this study and are in need of exploration and discussion. Unfortunately, the definition and classification of clauses are fairly debatable and abstract. It is essential that we identify the notions of clause in which the term “clause” is employed in this study. As stated above, the study is based on functional analysis so the notions of clause is seen in the light of functional grammar. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 74) “The clause, as we said, is the mainspring of grammatical energy; it is the unit where meanings of different kinds, experiential, interpersonal and textual, are integrated into a single syntagm”. Clause, therefore, is examined at the intersection of three dimensions namely stratification, meta-function and rank. The issues relating to notions of clauses are discussed in section 2.2.4.

Finally, this study is mainly devoted to experiential metafunction of clauses and the interpersonal and textual metafunction are not explored in this study since our attention is directed toward the in-depth functional analysis of clauses from the structure of the clause as representation. A clause has meaning as a representation of some process in ongoing human experience.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions for this study were:

1. What are the semantic domains and their configuration patterns of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses?
2. What are functional realizations of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses?
3. What kinds of ideational metaphor are available in English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses?

4. What are the similarities and differences in semantic domains, functional realizations and types of ideational metaphor between English and Vietnamese?

1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

As mentioned above, there have been few attempts to describe Vietnamese clauses from functional perspective as well as to make a comparative analysis of them English and Vietnamese. This study makes an effective use of Halliday's functional grammar to analyze linguistic features of behavioral clauses in English and Vietnamese, focusing on Transitivity. Comparison is also made between functional grammar and traditional structural approaches while analyzing the data, which yields some crucial findings. The study demonstrates functional realization of behavioral clauses and reveals some similarities and differences in terms of these respects and makes some suggestions for applications of functional grammar to the interpretation of Vietnamese clauses. In addition, this study is expected to make a contribution to the Vietnamese grammar and linguistic theories relating to clause analysis as well as offer practical assistance to those who want to make similar attempts in applying Functional Grammar to language studies and teaching. This means the dissertation has both theoretical and practical significance in linguistics.

1.5. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER ONE. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the rationale of the study, defines the aims and scope and the organization of the study. CHAPTER TWO. LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter provides the literature review and theoretical background.

CHAPTER THREE. RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents research methodology and research design.

CHAPTER FOUR. BEHAVIORAL PROCESSES AND THEIR CONFIGURATION PATTERNS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

This chapter presents behavioral domains and their configuration patterns of behavioral clauses in English and Vietnamese.

CHAPTER FIVE. FUNCTIONAL REALIZATIONS OF BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

This chapter deals with various realizations of behavioral domains and behavioral clauses are examined along the rank scale or lexicogrammar and ideational in English and Vietnamese.

CHAPTER SIX. IDEATIONAL METAPHOR OF BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

This chapter primarily describes types of ideational metaphor, rank and semantic shifts in English and Vietnamese and then presents a contrastive analysis of these types and shifts between the two languages.

CHAPTER SEVEN. CONCLUSION

Finally, this chapter summarizes what has been studied and draws some conclusions on the study as well as gives implications for practical solutions and the limitations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Behavioral processes

Behavioral processes are processes of psychological and

physiological process, like *breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, chatting, watching, etc.* These construe human behavior including mental and verbal behavior as an active version of verbal and mental processes. Saying and sensing are construed as activity.

(2.34-2.35)

<i>I</i>	was dreaming.
<i>Behaver</i>	Process: behavioral

(Halliday and Matthiessen 2014: 301)

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) offered lists of behavioral processes in English such as: *breathe, cough, faint, shit, yawn, sing, sleep, dance, lie down, sit, chatter, grumble, talk, think, worry, dream, cry, laugh, frown, sigh, snarl, whine, look, watch, stare, listen and others.*

Matthiessen et al (2010) argued that behavioral clauses resemble mental ones in having a central participant, Behaver and Senser, respectively and they are also similar to mental clauses in that those represent sensing as an activity can be configured with a macro-phenomenon as Range. In addition, behavioral clauses bear some resemblance to material clauses with respect to the unmarked tense selection for construing the present. Matthiessen et al (2010:65) state that “the mixed properties of behavioral clauses are due to the fact that they construe prototypically human behavior in different realms of experience – our experience of semiotic, social and biological phenomenon.”

Table 2.7. Four subtypes of behavioral processes by Matthiessen et al (2010)

	Active	Inert
Semiotic	Behavioral: <i>he is watching the lizard.</i> watch, listen, smell, touch, mediate, ponder Behavioral: <i>they are chatting about the lizard ~ he is chatting with her about the lizard.</i> chat, chatter, gossip, argue, quarrel, bicker, babble, jab	Mental: <i>he sees the lizard</i> Verbal: <i>he says to her that the lizard has come back.</i>
Social	Behavioral: <i>they are dancing the tangue.</i> dance, boogie, hug, embrace, caress, kiss, neck, fight, wrestle, struggle	
Biological	Behavioral: <i>he's sneezing.</i> laugh, smile, grin, simper, smirk, frown, glower, sneer, grimace, whimper, cry, scream, whine, neigh, bray, whinny, moo, low, twitter, breath, pant, wheeze, sneeze, snivel...	
Physical	Material: <i>he/it's falling.</i> fall, drop, tumble, plummet, sink, dive, spin, whirl, turn...	

2.3. SUMMARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

The review of functional grammar in English and Vietnamese helps us trace back the root and developments of functional grammar in this chapter. Needless to say, there are numerous works of linguists that are not mentioned. Halliday has built up and developed functional grammar on the ground of Hjelmslev's and Firth's works. Then many

scholars have showed their interest in this perspective. Some of the keynote concepts of functional grammar are discussed to shed the light for the theoretical background for this study. Ideational meaning, one of the three lines of meanings, is mentioned since the data in this data are interpreted in terms of ideational metafunction with three main elements namely, *Participant*, *Process* and *Circumstance*. Especially, the four subtypes of behavioral processes are offered to identify and interpret behavioral clauses in the study since behavioral processes are in the borderline of other processes and cause some ambiguity to recognize.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. METHODOLOGY

Qualitative and contrastive methods were adopted in this study because the attention was paid to interpret English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

3.2.1. Data collection

3.2.2. Data analysis

The interpretation of the collected behavioral clauses is presented at both ideational metafunction and lexico-grammatical level. The study investigates the behavioral domains; their realization patterns; ideational metaphor and presents the similar and distinctive characteristics of these terms between the two languages.

3.3. SUMMARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

This chapter on the research methods presents the qualitative approach and contrastive analysis. These two methods were adopted for this study since the attention was paid to the description and interpretation of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses instead of

counting behavioral clauses. In addition, as the study presented the comparison of behavioral clauses in English and Vietnamese, the selection of data was central and crucial to this study. The processes of collecting samples, therefore, are mentioned. After considerable review of many previous studies, samples of behavioral clauses were selected in fourteen English and twenty three Vietnamese short stories and novels from the 19th century to present. With the assistance of Wordsmith 5.0 and Navigation and the researcher's double check in step 3 by reading, filtering and removing the repeated behavioral clauses, 657 English and 602 Vietnamese behavioral clauses were stored, labeled and saved. Finally, the data analysis was offered in aligned with four *what* research questions. Collected behavioral data were examined and interpreted in terms of lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction. A contrastive analysis of these patterns and characteristics of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses were made to answer the four research questions.

CHAPTER FOUR

BEHAVIORAL PROCESSES AND THEIR CONFIGURATION PATTERNS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

4.1. BEHAVIORAL DOMAINS IN ENGLISH

According to Matthiessen et al (2010), English behavioral processes cover four domains.

- (1) Semiotic behavioral processes
- (2) Social behavioral processes
- (3) Biological behavioral processes
- (4) Physical behavioral processes

4.1.1. Semiotic behavioral processes and their configuration patterns in English

Semiotic behavioral processes involve sensing and saying activity so they are near verbal and mental processes.

Behaver + Process: Semiotic behavioral + (Circumstance)

Behaver + Process: Semiotic behavioral + Range + (Circumstance)

4.1.2. Social behavioral processes and their configuration patterns in English

Social behavioral processes also include more material-like subtypes and therefore, the clause can be probed with “what did the Behaver do?”.

The prototypical pattern of social behavioral clauses can be illustrated as: **Behaver + Process: Social behavioral + Range+ (Circumstance).**

4.1.3. Biological behavioral processes and their configuration patterns in English

According to Matthiessen et al (2010), behavioral processes are processes of physiological processes like *breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, chatting, watching, etc.*

- (i) **Behaver + Process: Biological behavioral + (Circumstance)**
- (ii) **Range - Behavior + Process: Biological behavioral + (Circumstance)**

One typical configuration pattern is considered is the combination of the verbs give with the nominalization of behavioral processes like “give a gasp, give a grimace, give a grin, give a shiver, give a shudder, give a smile, give a sneeze, give a sob, give a yawn, give a yell”. These cases can be viewed as ideationally metaphorical wording of behavioral clauses (see chapter 6).

4.1.4. Physical behavioral processes and their associated configuration patterns in English

Physical behavioral processes connecting with a person's body rather than their mind are encoded by such verbs *as dive, drop, fall, rotate, turn*. They have one participant which is typically human and is labeled "Behaver" and do not need a second essential participant. The prototypical configuration pattern of physical behavioral processes is portrayed as **Behaver + Process: Physical behavioral + (Circumstance)**

4.2. DOMAINS OF BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN VIETNAMESE

Vietnamese behavioral processes construe human behavior in four various realms of experience:

- (1) Semiotic behavioral processes
- (2) Social behavioral processes
- (3) Biological behavioral processes
- (4) Physical behavioral processes

4.2.1. Semiotic behavioral processes and their configuration patterns in Vietnamese

Semiotic behavioral processes cover the domains of experience of sensing and saying. They reflect semiotic activities involving "doing" contexts. That is to say in this "doing" context, people think and exchange meanings to facilitate the social tasks they are concerned with. Semiotic behavioral processes, therefore, are encoded by such verbs *as bàn luận, bàn ra tán vào, cãi, chửi, chê, khoe, nói, lăng mạ and others.*

Vietnamese configuration patterns of semiotic behavioral processes are shown as following:

- (i) **Behaver + Process: Semiotic behavioral + (Circumstance)**
- (ii) **Behaver + Process: Semiotic behavioral + Range + (Circumstance)**

4.2.2. Social behavioral processes and their configuration patterns in Vietnamese

Social behavioral processes share some of the features of material processes. In particular, they represent the acting out of processes involving parts of human body and are often encoded by such verbs as *hôn*, *ôm*, *ôm áp*, *mon trón*.

Behaver + Process: Social behavioral + Range + (Circumstance)

4.2.3. Biological behavioral processes and their configuration patterns in Vietnamese

In addition to social behavior, biological behavior associated with all living organisms is unique to human beings and living things. Biological behavioral processes refer to a person's physiological actions and are encoded by such verbs as *câ lăm*, *cắn răng*, *cau có*, *cau mày*, *chớp mắt*, *co rùm*, *cười*, *ngáp*, *ngủ* and others.

Behaver + Process: Biological behavioral + (Circumstance)

4.2.4. Physical behavioral processes and their associated configuration patterns in Vietnamese

Physiological behavioral processes are involved in all human movement and are encoded by such verbs as *bò*, *cắn*, *chạy*, *ngã*, *té*, *xoay*.

Behaver + Process: Physical behavioral + (Circumstance)

4.3. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN TERMS OF DOMAINS AND CONFIGURATION PATTERNS OF ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES

4.3.1. Similarities

Both English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses cover four sub-domains: *semiotic*, *social*, *biological* and *physical behavior*.

English and Vietnamese are not only involved in physiological – the core region of behavior but also in semiotic, social and physical one – the three peripheral regions. These four sub-domains constitute human behavior. Semiotic and social behavior enables us to externalize our inner world and share our experience of own the world of consciousness with others.

Alongside our consideration of unfolding sub-regions of behavior processes, attention has been paid to analyze associated configuration patterns of each sub-domain. Both English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses have 7 similar patterns. Table 4.9 demonstrates and compares the typical patterns of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses.

4.3.2. Differences

The differences in English and Vietnamese behavioral domains and their configuration patterns are less marked but can be identified when analyzing the realization of the behavioral domains represented via the core elements.

There are some differences in ideational label of core elements in English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses. It is rather tough to analyse some cases and determine whether the linguistic expressions are compounds or free expressions to form a Behavioral process+Circumstance-Manner construction while this is not a case in English.

4.4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

This chapter presents domains of behavioral processes and their configuration patterns in English and Vietnamese. Adopting Matthiessen et al (2010)'s classification of English behavioral processes, the chapter sets out to present and analyse the configuration patterns of four fundamental subtypes of behavioral processes: *semiotic*,

social, biological and *physical* behavior and then using the same method, this chapter presents and analyse the configuration patterns of four similar behavioral processes in Vietnamese. Seven associated configuration patterns in English and Vietnamese are offered. Then based on the presentation and the analysis, this chapter makes a comparison between behavioral clauses in the two languages to establish the similarities and differences between them.

CHAPTER FIVE

FUNCTIONAL REALIZATIONS OF BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

5.1. FUNCTIONAL REALIZATIONS OF BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) suggested four core elements of behavioral clauses in terms of ideational analysis, namely:

- (i) Behaver
- (ii) Behavioral processes
- (iii) Range
- (iv) Circumstance

5.1.1. Participant-Behaver in English

The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Behaver are briefly illustrated in Figure 5.2.

5.1.2. Range in English

The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunctions of Range are briefly illustrated in Figure 5.3.

5.1.3. Circumstance in English

5.1.3.1. Lexicogrammar of Circumstance in English

Structurally according to rank, adverbial groups and prepositional phrases are found in my collected data.

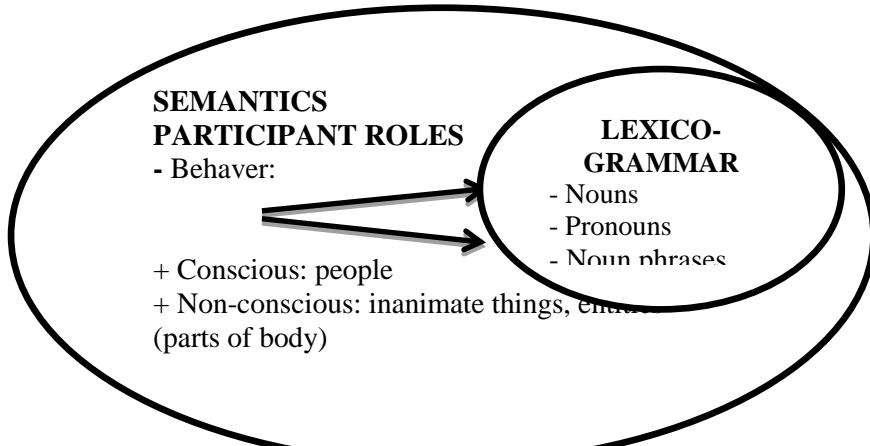


Figure 5.1. The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunctions of Behaver in English behavioral clauses. (N.T.T. Trinh et al 2017a: 22)

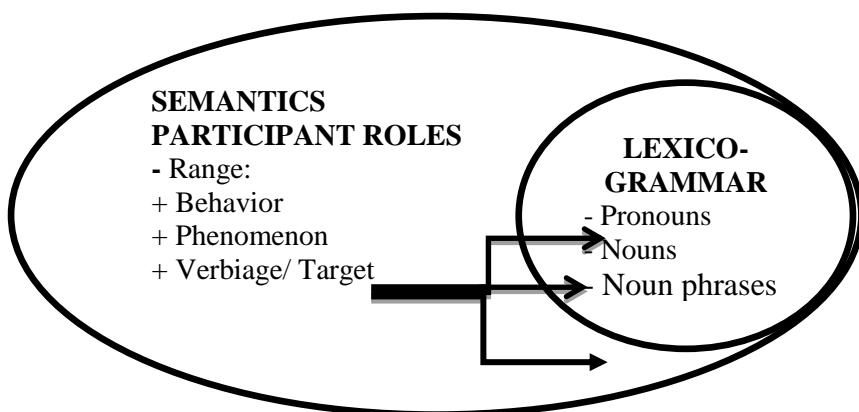


Figure 5.2. The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Range in English behavioral clauses. (Nguyễn Thị Tú Trinh et al 2017a: 29)

5.1.3.2. Ideational metafunction of Circumstance in English

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) classified circumstances into nine types: *Extent*, *Location*, *Manner*, *Cause*, *Contingency*, *Accompaniment*, *Role*, *Matter*, and *Angle*. The lexico-grammar and

ideational metafunction of Circumstance are in English behavioral clauses briefly illustrated in Figure 5.4.

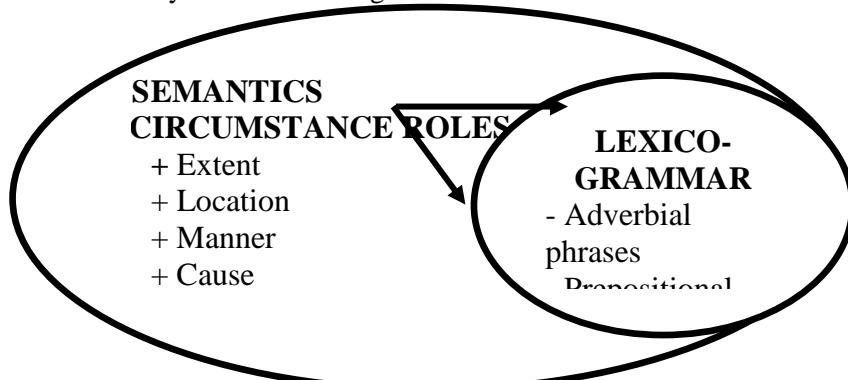


Figure 5.3. The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Circumstance in English Behavioral clauses.

5.2. FUNCTIONAL REALIZATIONS OF BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN VIETNAMESE

5.2.1. Behaver in Vietnamese

The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Behaver in Vietnamese behavioral clauses are briefly illustrated in Figure 5.5.

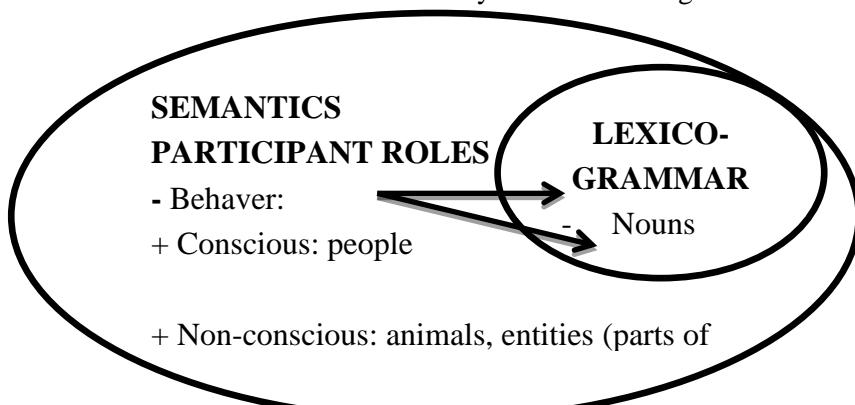


Figure 5.4. The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Behaver in Vietnamese behavioral clauses. (N.T.T Trinh et al 2017a:22)

5.2.2. Range in Vietnamese

Range – subtype of participant including three categories namely: Behavior, Phenomenon and Verbiage/ Target.

The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Range-Target/ Verbiage in Vietnamese behavioral clauses are briefly illustrated in Figure 5.6.

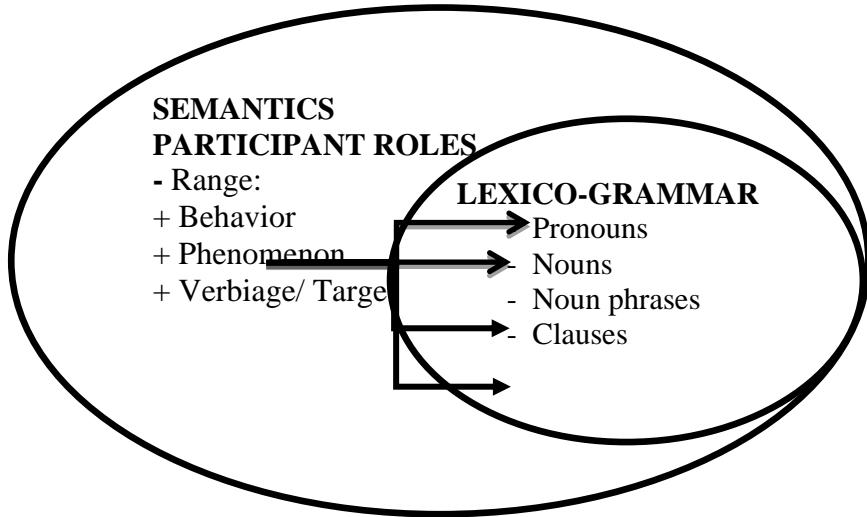


Figure 5.5. The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Range-Target/ Verbiage in Vietnamese behavioral clauses. (Nguyễn Thị Tú Trinh et al 2017a:29)

5.2.3. Circumstance in Vietnamese

The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Circumstance are in Vietnamese behavioral clauses briefly illustrated in Figure 5.7.

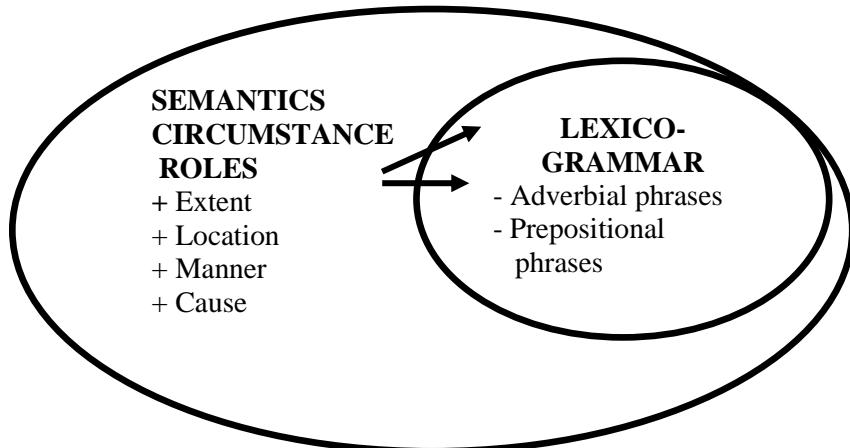


Figure 5.6. The lexico-grammar and ideational metafunction of Circumstance in Vietnamese Behavioral clauses.

5.3. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN TERMS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES

5.3.1. Behavers in English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses

5.3.2. Range in English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses

5.3.3. Circumstance in English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses

5.4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

This chapter explores functional realizations of behavioral clauses in English and Vietnamese. Based on Halliday and Matthiessens' framework, segmenting the behavioral clause into four functional components: *Behaver*, *Behavioral processes*, *Range* and *Circumstance*. It can be seen that both English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses share a lot of similar features in terms of rank and ideational metafunction. However, there are two distinctive features that functional analysts should bear in mind and take into consideration.

CHAPTER SIX

IDEATIONAL METAPHOR OF BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

6.1. TYPES OF IDEATIONAL METAPHOR IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE BEHAVIORAL CLAUSES

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2000), there are thus four major groups of ideational metaphor: (1) shift to thing; (2) shift to Quality; (3) shift to Process and (4) shift to Circumstance.

6.1.1. A shift of behavior process to Thing - Range

Table 6.1. Rank of semantic shifts of ideational metaphor of type 1

Ideational semantic shift	Rank shift	Examples
Behavioral process → Range	Verb → Noun	Groan → a groan Grimace → a grimace Sob → a sob Sneeze → a sneeze Yell → a yell

6.1.2. A shift of behavior process to Thing - Behavior

Table 6.2. Rank of semantic shifts of ideational metaphor of type 2

Ideational semantic shift	Rank shift	Examples
Behavioral process → Behavior	Verb → Noun	Frown → a frown Shudder → shuddering

6.1.3. A shift of behavioral process to Circumstance – Manner

This pattern falls into the fourth subtypes of shift suggested by Halliday and Matthiessen (2000) – A shift to circumstance. The shift from behavioral process to circumstance is abundant in English

behavioral clauses.

Table 6.3. Rank of semantic shifts of ideational metaphor of type 3

Ideational semantic shift	Rank shift	Examples
Behavioral process → Circumstance – Manner	Verb → Prepositional phrases	Grin → with a sort of grin Smile → with a smile Stare → with a stare

6.3. SUMMARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

This chapter presents ideational metaphor of behavioral clause in English and Vietnamese. Of the four major groups of ideational metaphor as suggested by Halliday and Matthiessen (2000): shift to Thing, shift to Quality, shift to Process and shift to Circumstance, the chapters discusses two of these groups in relation to behavioral processes: (i) shift to Thing (including shift of behavioral processes to Participant – Range and shift of behavioral processes to Participant – Behavior) and (ii) shift to Circumstance (specially, shift of behavioral processes to Circumstance of Manner in English and Vietnamese).

7.1. CONCLUSIONS

The dissertation points out four subtypes of the behavioral processes: *semiotic, social, biological, physical* and their configuration patterns. In addition, the dissertation presents functional realizations of behavioral clauses and the interpretation of ideation metaphor in English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses together with three typical kinds of rank shifts, namely, from *Behavioral process* to *Thing - Range*, to *Thing - Behavior* and to *Circumstance - Manner*.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

7.2. FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

7.2.1. Teaching and translating behavioral clauses and ideational metaphor

7.2.2. Implications for interpreting Vietnamese clauses

7.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This study was limited by the tools, qualitative methodology, the inadequacy of the samples and sample analysis. There is a lack of consistent tools to collect English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses because Wordsmith 5.0 (Scott 1998) cannot recognize Vietnamese texts. Navigation pane (Word office 2010) was exploited to select Vietnamese behavioral clauses instead. In addition, while Wordsmith 5.0 (Scott 1998) and Navigation pane (Word office 2010) were fairly efficient and time-consuming, they showed numerous identical collected behavioral clauses. Section 3.2.1 (chapter 3) describes the procedures to select behavioral clauses in this research. 678 English and 602 Vietnamese behavioral clauses were selected from English and Vietnamese short stories and novels. The total number of selected behavioral clauses may not be representative of the populations in this study.

It is obvious from the chapter one to six that this study lays emphasis on interpretation of English and Vietnamese behavioral clauses at lexicogrammar and ideational metafunction level. Actually, there are six kinds of processes from ideational metafunction. Other five processes namely: Material, Mental, Relational, Verbal and Existential have been left accounted. These processes are matters for future study.

In functional analysis framework, the representation of the clause of a language is not merely seen as having a single strand of meaning but a number of strands of meaning which are fused together in the process of realization to produce a single wording (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, 1994). It is highly recommended that in order to have a comprehensive understanding of functional grammar of English and Vietnamese, an investigation into interpersonal and textual meaning is needed. These aspects of functional grammar of English and Vietnamese are also matters for future research.

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