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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATERIAL  
PROCESS IN “ME BEFORE YOU” BY JOJO  
MOYES AND ITS VIETNAMESE TRANSLATIONAL  
VERSION BY LE TRUNG**

**Major : ENGLISH LINGUISTICS**

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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Rational

Since its development in the 1960s, functional grammar by M. A. K. Halliday (1994) has drawn more and more attention from scholars in the world of linguistics. In his books, Halliday proposes that functional grammar also called systematic functional linguistics, views language as a tool to convey meaning emphasizes the way spoken and written language operates in different social situations. Particularly, functional grammar is a general theory concerning the grammatical organization of natural languages because it is of great use in showing how texts work on the level of the sentence, how different texts are structured and the way English learners use language to meet their purposes.

In addition, functional grammar has been studied by many famous linguists in the world like Halliday (1985, 1994, 2014), Bloor (1995), Eggins (1994) and Thompson (1996); among all of whom, Halliday is considered to be a vanguard grammarian because of his great contributions. Halliday (1994) claims that in his theory of Functional Grammar, the system of transitivity divides the experiential world into three main different processes types and each process has its features which can be analyzed in depth.

Based on the basic of FG and its process types, an English literary work “Me Before You” by Jojo Moyes is chosen to analyse the realization of one of the main processes - the material process- in comparison with its translational equivalent “Trước Ngày Em Đến” by Le Trung. The ways expressions of material processes translated from the source language to the target language are also identified as

well to compare and contrast the material process used in the works of the two languages. Let us take some clauses in this work for examples.

[1.a]<sup>1</sup> **He** catches sight of a taxi with an orange light approaching on the other side of the road, and begins to stride towards it, hoping nobody else has seen? (13, p.4)<sup>2</sup>

[1.b]<sup>3</sup> Thoáng thấy bóng chiếc taxi có đèn tín hiệu màu cam lướt tới, anh rảo bước về phía nó, thầm hi vọng không ai khác nhìn thấy. (10, p.9)<sup>4</sup>

[2.a] I talked to him about green oak and he **showed me** some of the work done by the previous man. (24, p.295)

[2.b] Bố nói với ông ấy về gỗ sồi xanh và ông ấy **đã chỉ cho bố** một phần công việc mà người trước bố đã làm.(25, p.371)

[3a] My parents, I could see, **were completely charmed** by Will. (22, p.232)

[3b] Tôi có thể nhận thấy bố mẹ tôi đã hoàn toàn **bị Will chinh phục**. (25, p.295)

From the example [1.a] and [1.b] the Actor “*he*” of the clause which is necessary in that sentence can be optional when translated to the Vietnamese equivalent. In this case, the writer wants to focus on the action rather than the doer of the action.

In the example [2.a], the Ditransitive verb “*show*” comes right before the Beneficiary “*me*” without any preposition “*to*” or

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<sup>1</sup> The order of the English example picked out from the English work “Me Before You”.

<sup>2</sup> The line and page number of the English work.

<sup>3</sup> The order of the Vietnamese example picked out from the translated work “Trước Ngày Em Đến”.

<sup>4</sup> Line and page number of the Vietnamese translational equivalent.

“for”, whereas in the Vietnamese equivalent translation, there is a presence of the preposition “*cho*” after the verb “*chi*”. It is obvious that the preposition “to” or “for” is unacceptable in this case when translated into Vietnam but it is very common in English.

In the third example, it is obvious that in English clauses the Actors such as “*by Will*” appears almost right after the participated verb “*charmed*”. However, when translating into Vietnamese, the writer accompanied the Actor with the words “*bị*”, and removed the main verbs after the Actor.

These conditions make me interested in investigating the processes of FG. However, under the scope of an MA thesis, I narrowed my research on “*An Investigation into the Material Process in “Me Before You” by Jojo Moyes and Its Vietnamese Translated Version by Le Trung*”.

## **1.2. Aims and objectives**

### ***1.2.1. Aims of the Study***

The overarching aim governing the current research is to explore the patterns of material process in the English source and their translated versions in Vietnamese through the investigation into “*Me Before You*” by Jojo Moyes and its Vietnamese translational version by Le Trung.

### ***1.2.2. Objectives of the Study***

The following specific objectives are derived from the overall aim of the study:

- (i) To describe the linguistics realization of material processes in the English work and in its Vietnamese translational equivalent.

- (ii) To identify how the expression of material processes in English are translated into Vietnamese.
- (iii) To explore the similarities and differences between the material processes in the English work and in its Vietnamese translational equivalents.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

In order to respond to the research aim and objectives, the following research questions are formulated:

- (1) What are patterns of material processes presented in “Me Before You” by Jojo Moyes versus its Vietnamese translational version “Trước Ngày Em Đến” translated by Le Trung?
- (2) What are similarities and differences between the material processes in “Me Before You” versus its Vietnamese translational version?
- (3) What are probably problems related to material processes EFL learners in Vietnam may encounter when translating English texts to Vietnamese equivalents?

### **1.4. Scope of the Study**

On the scale of a minor M.A thesis, this research cannot cover all aspects of functional grammar. Therefore, I would like to focus on one of the three main processes, the material process, based on data collected from the work “Me Before You” by Jojo Moyes and in its Vietnamese version “Trước Ngày Em đến” translated by Le Trung.

Theoretically, the framework for the propositional analysis of source language text developed by Halliday (2014) Bloor & Bloor

(1991), Eggins (2004) etc. and the investigation of the translated text is based on Hoàng Văn Vân's theory (1977).

### **1.5. Design of the Study**

This thesis consists of five chapters, as follow:

Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the research, aims and objectives of the research, scope of the research, research questions, and significance of the research.

Chapter 2 reviews the previous studies related to the paper, the theoretical background on systemic functional grammar perspectives.

Chapter 3 focuses on the description of the methods and procedures of the study, refers to the methodology, research design, data collection and analysis of data from the objectives.

Chapter 4 focuses and deepens the findings and discussions. First, this chapter describes the language characteristics of the English and Vietnamese material process in "Me Before You" and its Vietnamese translational version. Second, it compares the process between English and Vietnamese with data extracted from the work and its Vietnamese translated version to point out the similarities and differences between the two languages. Moreover, some problems when translating the text of material process from English to Vietnamese are also pointed out in this chapter.

Chapter 5 includes the summary and conclusions of the entire study done. In this chapter, some suggestions will also be given for further study.

## **Chapter 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **2.1. Literature Review**

In his classic book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, Halliday (1994) points out that functional grammar is so-called because its conceptual framework is a functional one rather than a formal one. It is functional in three distinct senses: in its interpretation (1) of texts, (2) of the system, and (3) of the elements of linguistic structures. In the first sense, functional grammar is designed to account for how the language is used.

Similarly, dealing with clauses, Martin et al. (1997) with the book "*Working with Functional Grammar*" indicates cases of border among process types. For example, he offers some cases to distinguish the differences between Relational and Material process, Relational and Mental process, Mental and Verbal process.

Derewianka (2001: 256) stated that "Halliday's approach has been to develop a model of grammar which provides a clear relationship between functions and grammatical systems

Butt (2000: 29) emphasizes that that SFG redefines traditional grammar to recognize that, "words have functions as well as class, and that how a word functions can tell us more than any description of words in terms of class can about the piece of language, where it occurs, the person who chose to use it in that function, and the culture that surrounds the person and the message".

Lock (1996) states that action in the clause is a kind of process such as happening; people do and people get the kind of action participants. When describing the characteristics of the three

main types of processes, he also mentions the difficulties that students have when they study the process and find ways to help to overcome them. In his views, grammar is seen as a source to generate meaning in oral and written speech.

In Vietnamese, there are some studies related to FG conducted by some leading linguists. The first attempt to generalize Vietnamese FG is Cao Xuan Hao's study. He offered an overview about functional approaches and solved the issues of Vietnamese Grammar functionally. Hoang Van Van (2002) in "*Ngữ pháp kinh nghiệm của cú Tiếng Việt: mô tả theo quan điểm chức năng hệ thống*" particularly mentions the number of participants, the probing questions and the feature of Goal and Range. Phan Van Hoa (2008) in "*Cương vực- Một khái niệm cần được làm sáng tỏ từ góc nhìn của ngữ pháp chức năng*" presents the Ranges in the processes and distinguishes shortly between Range and Goal in Material process.

## **2.2. Theoretical Background**

### ***2.2.1. The Concepts Regarding FG***

On the basis of study Xu (1993), Feng (2013:13) jots down, "Functional Grammar has many concepts, so it is not easy to provide a clear and ordered explanation of them. Different books arrange various concepts in different orders.

Unlike FG, Traditional Grammar throws light over various elements of which a sentence is structured or formed systematically. Generally, these are known as parts of speech. Basically, there are nine parts of speech. These are; noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, article, conjunction and interjection etc.

### **2.2.1.1. Functions and Systems**

### **2.2.1.2. Hierarchy of Linguistic Units**

### **2.2.1.3. Clause and Sentence**

### **2.2.1.4. Themes and Rheme**

### **2.2.1.5. Mood**

## **2.2.2. Process, Participant, and Circumstance**

### **2.2.3. Transitivity**

#### **2.2.3.1. Material Process: Process of Doing**

Material process is a process of doing, happening and about action. The process usually consists of verb, actor (logical subject) and goal (noun or pronoun). Material process expresses the notion that some entity 'does' something which may be done 'to' some other entity (Halliday, 2004, p.181).

#### **2.2.3.2. Mental Process: Processes of sensing**

Halliday & Matthiessen (2004, 2014) claim that mental process is a process of cognition, perception and affection. It always involves one participant who is human who can senses, thinks, or perceives. Mental processes tend to be realized through the use of verbs like *think, know, feel, smell, hear, see, want, like, hate, please, repel, admire, enjoy, fear, frighten*.

#### **2.2.3.3. Relational Process: Processes of being and having**

Unlike material processes, which denote our doings and/or happenings, and mental processes, which mainly focus on our thoughts, emotions, perceptions and desires, relational processes construe the experience of being and becoming.

#### **2.2.3.4. Verbal Process**

Verbal process can be defined as a process of saying composed off our potential participants, labeled as *the Sayer, the*

*Receiver, the Target, and the Verbiage*(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 306; Martin et al., 1997, p. 108)

#### ***2.2.3.5. Behavioral Process***

Halliday & Matthiessen (1994, 2014) suggest that Behavioral Processes, that is, processes in which a conscious entity performs an action, are in-between Material and Mental Processes.

#### ***2.2.3.6. Existential process***

This process represents that something exists or happens ((Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Like behavioral process, it has only one participant, the EXISTENT.

#### ***2.2.4. Differences in Nature between Functional Grammar and Traditional Grammar***

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)

#### **2.2.5. Translation Methods**

##### ***2.2.5.1. What is Translation?***

##### ***2.2.5.2. Semantic And Communicative Translation***

##### ***2.2.5.3. Literary Translation***

## **Chapter 3**

### **METHOD AND PROCEDURES**

#### **3.1. Research Method**

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are recruited in this thesis. The researcher used the quantitative approach to collect and analyze numeric information and data about the frequency of material process in “Me Before You” and their translational Vietnamese version. The qualitative research is employed to identify similarities and differences in material process in “Me before you” and their Vietnamese translational version.

#### **3.2. Research Procedures**

The research was carried out with the following procedures:

- 1) Identify and collect samples of material processes in the work “Me Before You” by Jojo Moyes and its Vietnamese translational equivalent.
- 2) Present, describe and find out the features of each subtype.
- 3) Compare the features of Material processes in English and its Vietnamese version.
- 4) Point out the similarities and differences of processes, participant and circumstance in English and Vietnamese Material processes.
- 5) Calculate the frequency of each subtype and draw tables to show the occurrences of every subtype.
- 6) Discuss and analyze the findings.
- 7) Suggest some problems for Vietnamese learners of English

### **3.3. Data Collection**

To carry out the research, I have to go through the two literary works and pick out all the sentences that contain material process based on important participants such as Actor, Verb, Goal, Range, Beneficiary and Circumstance. Then, the data is grouped into categories depending on their semantic and lexicogrammar features.

### **3.4. Data Analysis**

- 1) Describing and analyzing linguistic features of an investigation into Material processes in English and its Vietnamese version.
- 2) Showing the similarities and differences of features of an investigation into material processes in English and its Vietnamese version.
- 3) Suggesting some implications for Vietnamese learners of English to help them to use material processes effectively.

## Chapter 4

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter aims at investigating the structural configuration of the material processes, comparing the use of opponents in the material processes based on the data collected from the English work “Me before you” and its Vietnamese equivalent. The content of this chapter will answer to the research questions of this thesis.

#### **4.1. A Comparison of Material Process in English and Vietnamese**

The investigation into the literatures and English & Vietnamese versions of “Me Before You” which are explored in this current study indicates that a material process is characterized by particular structural configurations:

- 1) (+)(-) circumstance + Actor + Process (+)(-)circumstance
- 2) (+)(-) circumstance + Actor + Process + Goal (+)(-)circumstance
- 3) (+)(-) circumstance + Actor + Process + Range (+)(-)circumstance
- 4) (+)(-)circumstance + Actor + Process + Recipient + Goal (+)(-)circumstance
- 5) (+)(-) circumstance + Actor + Process + Goal + Recipient (+)(-)circumstance
- 6) (+)(-) circumstance + Actor + Process + Beneficiary + Goal (+)(-)circumstance
- 7) (+)(-) circumstance + Actor + Process + Goal + Beneficiary (+)(-)circumstance

## 4.2. Comparison of Actor, Goal, Verb in Material Process in English and Vietnamese

### 4.2.1. Omission of Actor in Material Process in English and Vietnamese

Most English clauses have a constituent structure that can be described functionally in terms of Participant, Process and Circumstance. In the English material process, the participants play an important role especially Actor and Goal. However, the Actor in English clauses can be omitted when being translated into Vietnamese

[5a] **He** catches sight of a taxi with an orange light approaching on the other side of the road, and begin to stride towards it, hoping nobody else has seen (13,p.4)

[5b] Thoáng thấy bóng chiếc taxi có đèn tín hiệu màu cam lướt tới, anh rảo bước về phía nó, thầm hi vọng không ai khác nhìn thấy. (10, p.9)

Actor is considered as the obligatory participant in the English material process which stands for the doer of action in the clause. However, it can be optional when translated into Vietnamese and it is common in Vietnamese sentences especially when the writer wants to focus on the content of the clause than the doer of the action.

Table 4.1. The Results of Survey of the Presence and Absence of Actor

	Clauses with the presence of participant: Actor	Clauses with the absence of participant: Actor	Total clauses for the study
In English	150	8	158
In Vietnamese	120	30	150

#### 4.2.2. *Omission of Goal in Material Process*

The presence Goal is obligatory in the English clauses which are normally known as transitive clause. However, it can be omitted when translated into Vietnamese

[9a] She makes some tea and take **it** to them (15, p.60)

[9b] Cô ấy pha ít trà và mang ra cho họ (16, p.80)

Table 4.2. The Results of Survey of Material Process with the Presence and Absence of Goal

	Clauses with the presence of participant: Goal	Clauses with the absence of participant: Goal	Total clauses for the study
In English	120	0	120
In Vietnamese	180	170	350

#### 4.2.3. *A Comparison of Verb in Material Process*

In English material process, the Verb is the core and obligatory constituent because it is used to differentiate material process with such other process as mental process, relational process, etc. The Verb also describes the process action. However, the Verb in English material process can be translated into another process in Vietnamese version for better understanding of the readers.

[12a] “You and your family is insane”. “ But it **worked**”. (19, p.108)

[12b] “Cả nhà cô đều điên.” “ Nhưng nó **có tác dụng**.” (9, p.156)

[14a] That awkward machine **works** not bad. (12, p.42)

[14b] Cái máy kỳ lạ đó **cổ vẻ** không tồi. (23, p.86)

From the above examples, it is obvious the action verbs in the Material process in the English version such as *worked* in

[12a],[14a]] are being translated into “*có tác dụng, có v,*” in Vietnamese, which are Relational process.

Table 4.3. The Verbs of Other Processes in Translating the Material Process

English (material process)	Vietnamese( Relational process)
Work	Có vẻ Có tác dụng Là
Serve	Là
Reach	Trở nên

### 4.3. Comparison of Range in Material Process in English and Vietnamese

The major configuration of material clauses in English is **Actor + Process: Material +Range**. Although range can take the role of direct object like the Goal, it is not impacted by the performance of the Actors process.

[17a] I liked arriving early at The Buttered Bun, firing up **the huge tea urn** in the corner, bringing in **the crates of milk and bread** from the backyard and chatting to **Frank** as we prepared to open. (23, p.145)

[17b] Tôi luôn thích đến quán Bánh Bơ thật sớm, đổ lửa đun **bình trà to đùng** trong góc, bung **mấy thùng đựng sữa và bánh mì** từ sân sau vào trong, và trò chuyện với **Frank** trong lúc chúng tôi chuẩn bị mở cửa. (16, p.186)

It is obvious that the nominal **the huge tea urn** exist independently of the process of *firing up*

When Range elaborates the process by specification of the lexical content, verbs are semantically almost empty in this content, usually

*take, have, do, give or make* and they are sometimes said to be *delexicalized* because they have lost their full lexical content and become “empty”

[21a] Patrick bunched both his fists and **made a revving noise** with his mouth.(29, p.298)

[21b] Patrick **đấm** hai tay vào không trung và **hú lên**. (16, p.375)

Table 4.4. The Difference of Range in Material process with “delexicalized” verbs in English and Vietnamese

Range in English		Range in Vietnamese	
Verb	Range	Verb	Range
Make	a decision (Range)	“empty”	quyết định
Gave	a little nod (Range)	“empty”	gật đầu
Make	a revving noise(Range)	“empty”	hú lên
give	permission (Range)	“empty”	quyết định

#### 4.4. Comparison of Beneficiary in Material Process

Beneficiary may be subdivided into Recipient, the one who receives the outcome of the process, or Client, the one for whom the process is done.

[24a] As she passed, she **gave me a polite smile** (28,p.25)

[24b] Khi bước qua tôi, cô ấy mỉm cười lịch sự

It is obvious from the presence of the preposition “to” or “for” after the verb in English is unacceptable while it is very common in Vietnamese.

[33a] I sent Patrick a text message, telling him that I had been asked to stay at work. (19, p.103)

\* I sent (**to/ for**) Patrick a text message, telling him that I had been asked to stay at work. (19, p.103)

[33b] Tôi gửi tin nhắn cho Patrick, bảo rằng người ta yêu cầu tôi ở lại chỗ làm và tôi sẽ gọi cho anh sau. (24, p.132)

Table 4.5. Summary of English and Vietnamese Verbs to the process of transfer clauses

	English	Vietnamese
Verbs relating to the process of transfer clauses	Give	Đưa, mang
	Send	Gửi
	Offer	Mời, đề nghị
	Show	Chỉ, đưa cho
	Buy	Mua

#### 4.5. Comparison of Material Process with Passive Voice

Actor conflates with subject, or passive, where Goal, Range, or Beneficiary conflates with Subject. It means that material clauses have a structure

##### **Actor+ Pro:Material+Goal/Range/Beneficiary**

In Vietnamese it is very common to express the passive meaning by using the word “bị”, “được” and the passive voice is often presented **NP2+ Bị/được+ Vmain**.

[36a] You **were't allowed to say** anything like that in our house. (14, p.194) [36b] Không ai **được nói** những lời đó trong ngôi nhà chúng tôi. (1, p.230)

[37a] I could found myself gazing down his wrists, which **were always covered** by long sleeves (30, p.147)

[37b] Tôi nhìn xuống hai cổ tay anh, **luôn bị che lấp** dưới ống tay áo dài.(1, p.189)

Table 4.6. Summary of translation of material processes in English to Vietnamese in “Me Before you” referring passive voice

	English	Vietnamese
The total of Passive voice in Material process	201	180
The passive voice with Bị/Được +Verb		92
The passive voice with Bị/Được/Do + Actor + verb		57
The active voice in Material process		31

#### 4.6. Phase in English and Vietnamese

In English clauses there is the presence of the two verbs (two verbs group) forming a structure verb and the second verb is dependent on the first verb. In terms of experiential meaning, there is only one action involved. The first verb adds some information about the action represented by the second verb, but does not in itself represent a complete process. This is kind of structure is known as Phase.

[46a] He **began to stutter**.(23, p.255)

[46b] Anh ấy **bắt đầu nói lắp bắp**.(13, p.286)

[47a] If I tell her, he'll **start polishing and dusting** this evening (9, p.244)

[47b] Nếu tôi nói ra mẹ tôi sẽ **bắt đầu đánh chùi lau dọn** từ đêm nay cho coi. (16,p.284)

#### 4.7. A Nominal Clause as Actor in Material Process

There are some major types of clauses functioning as Actor such as finite clauses which include nominal relative clauses and non-finite clauses which include V-ing clause.

- **V-ing clause as Actor in the Material process.**

[58a] **Doing the flowers** is doing my head in. (21, p.53)

[58b] **Làm hoa** đang khiến đầu em phát rò. (21, p.71)

- **Relative pronoun as Actor in Material process**

[63a] No matter what Lissa thinks, he is not **a man who believes in taking** unnecessary risks. (12,p.145)

[63b] Lisa nghĩ gì thì nghĩ, anh không **phải kiểu người thích làm** những trò liều lĩnh vô bổ. (21, p.186)

#### 4.8. A Comparison of Circumstance in the Material Process

Circumstances are adverbial groups or prepositional phrases, for example:

[70] **Weekends** I'll just have to put up with designer stubble.(5,p.147)

[71] **Now** I have to pay for it.(32, p.6)

Table 4.7. Circumstance in Material Process

<b>Now</b>	I	have to pay for	it	
<b>Weekends</b>	I	will just have to put up with	designer stubble	
	Treena	didn't talk to	m	<b>two days after</b>
Circumstance	Actor	Pro	Goal/Range	Circumstance

## Chapter 5

### CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

#### 5.1. Conclusion

The study focuses on role characteristics involved in the process of material clauses in English and Vietnamese. Different 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 clauses. In the process of studying, a number of findings on similarities and differences in material process in English and Vietnamese literature have been discovered. The exploration into the material process in “Me Before You” in English and Vietnamese versions has drawn the following conclusions:

- (i) In both English and Vietnamese version of “Me Before You”, among such processes as material, mental, relational process, etc. material process is ranked with the highest number of occurrences, which indicates that material process plays a preponderant role in both the original and the Vietnamese translation. The usage of this kind of process contributes to convey the characteristic of the texts — an action-oriented narrative.
- (ii) The number of occurrences of material process in English original version is less than that of the translated version. This is explained from the cultural aspect that in order to enhance the understanding of the Vietnamese readers, material process is translated into other processes such as mental or relational process.

- (iii) The Actor is important in English clauses but it is omitted in Vietnamese and it is similar to Goal. Sometimes Actor or Goal can be absent when being translated into Vietnamese.
- (iv) In English it is very common to see the material process with the Relative pronoun functioning as Actor. The use of Relative pronoun functioning as Actor is very popular in English and even become the stylistic device in English. However, the Vietnamese does not have tendency of using as English.
- (v) The material process with passive voice is based on the configuration of Goal+be/get+Ma.Ps passive+ (By Actor) in English. Meanwhile, in Vietnamese the three special lexical facilities “bị” or “được” are used the most frequently in passive clauses. In English the verb of passive form is placed in front of the Actor, the word order in Vietnamese can be Bị thể+bị/được +(tác thể)+động từ or Bị thể+bị/được+động từ+(bởi tác thể). In some case bị/được/do can be implicitly understood.
- (vi) Range exists in both languages. Range in Vietnamese is quite similar to Range in English. Range can be the nominal concept which is implied by the process as is scope or range. However, sometimes Range in English can be combined with a verb which is lexically empty. Semantically, such verbs are almost empty in content or they are sometimes said to be delexicalized or become “dummy”. Moreover, in the work “Me Before You” there are many verbs with range in the material process but these verbs become the verbs in the relational process or mental process when being translated into Vietnamese. For example: pay a visit – có một buổi ghé thăm; or make the last decision – có quyết định cuối cùng. Although

Range in English can exist in the passive voice, it is rare in Vietnamese because the writer has tendency of turning them into active voice.

- (vii) In English the V-ing can be the Actor of the material process, but in Vietnamese version there is no presence of “Ing-dang” when the writer translates it into Vietnamese. It becomes the noun group.
- (viii) As far as the circumstance in the material process concerned, in both languages, the circumstantial element is typically realized as preposition phrase or adverb group and it can stand at the initial or final position of the clause. Similarly, circumstance in Vietnamese is normally located at the beginning of the sentences with the purpose of emphasis especially the circumstance of time such as: hôm nay, trước đây, từ chỗ này...

## **5.2. Implications**

The findings of the investigation really work for translators, especially those who major in translating material of literature. They would understand more about the meaning under the structures. The study may them choose the way which can transfer author’s opinions the most efficiently. Apart from this, it also helps them 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 analysing written texts.

Thanks to the study, teachers and students studying Functional Grammar may have a broader view on syntactic features of material process in different kinds of books or materials. s. 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**

There are two major limitations in this current study, including:

- (i) The data is collected from “Me before You” by Jojo Moyes and the translational version in Vietnamese by Le Trung randomly which means that a number of material processes are not chosen to analyse.
- (ii) There are six major processes in functional grammar; however, under the constraints of time and scope, this current research only focuses on material process and the comparison between the presence and role of material process in English and Vietnamese.

### **5.4. Suggestions to Further Study**

In this current research, the researcher only focused on material process as one of the processes in functional grammar. Therefore, it is suggested that in further studies, there researchers on functional grammar can look into such other important processes as mental process or relational process to enhance the understanding of these processes in English and Vietnamese, contributing to the translation teaching and learning. Additionally, the material process analyzed in this study is from the literature aspect; the further study can explore material process in writing texts of other aspects.