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GIA THI TUYET NHUNG

GRAMMATICAL METAPHORS IN ENGLISH FROM FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR (RELATING TO VIETNAMESE)

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale

In 1950s, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) appeared as a new linguistics trend initiated by Halliday (1985). SFL is based on semantics with three lines of meanings: Ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning as three metafunctions working in three corresponding clauses: clause as representation, clause as exchange and clause as messasge. SFL also considers contexts as a resource for making meaning in communication. One of the most important aspects of SFL is Grammatical Metaphor (GM) which has been drawing much attention to study and application. In this sense, there should be more scientific researches to clarify much more this aspect in theory and in practice. However, until now, such types of study has been few because of some difficulties: The first difficulty is that GM is a new area in which the information of GM is spread by English; in this situation, the access to GM is limited. The second one is that when studying GM in English, relating Vietnamese, it is recognized that English and Vietnamese are two very different languages, especially in typology; the typological difference leads to many problems in study. The third difficulty is that, as we know, there is a big gap in theoretical and practical resources of GM studies in Vietnamese. These difficulties lead to the situation in which now there aren't any studies of GM in English relating to Vietnamese in the three types of GM. Many linguists show that, in any language, the potential of expressing meanings through GM is so rich. If studying the three aspects of GM in English systematically, and then the relating to Vietnamese at certain levels can create some promising results that show some significant potentials for this thesis: Making some contributions to introduction of GM to those who have concerns to GM and adding some evidences that in Vietnamese GM still happens in the way it does. More importantly, the thesis hopes that this research

will be a true call for continuing the studies of GM in English and Vietnamese.

2. Aims and objectives of the study

2.1. Aims of the thesis

The thesis of GM aims at modelizing expressing modes of GM and clarifying their functions in Ideational GM, Interpersonal GM and Textual GM in English and in Vietnamese; and through such a study, the thesis will find out some similarities and differences between the two different languages when deploying the expressing modes in communication.

2.2. Objectives

- Studying the overview and the keys of GM, establishing the framework for the theoretical and methodological foundations for the study;
- Collecting the data;
- Doing statictics, classifying the data;
- On the collected data and the framework, analyzing the features of expressing modes and well as the functions of each types GM in English;
- Relating to Vietnamese, showing the basic similarities and differences of GM between English and Vietnamese;
- Suggesting some implications in deploying theoretical and practical aspects of GM in study, language education and translation.

3. Research questions

Question 1: By what expressing modes are ideational grammatical metaphors realized and what are its functions in English, relating to Vietnamese?

Question 2: By what expressing modes are Interpersonal grammatical metaphors realized and what are its functions in English, relating to Vietnamese?

Question 3: By what expressing modes are textual grammatical metaphors realized and what are its functions in English, relating to Vietnamese?

4. Methodology of the study

On the framework of SFL, the thesis used the descriptive method, the quantitative method and the qualitative method and a combination of these methods in the process of analysis. In addition, the thesis deployed some techniques in the comparative method, transformation, especially when transforming the patterns of expressing modes of GM (from GM patterns to conguent ones in semantics)

5. Scope of the study

From the viewpoint of SFL the thesis investigated the mechanisms in the expressing modes of GM in English, and from that, the thesis related to Vietnamese to discover the similarities and the differences in GR. The thesis focused on describing, analyzing and establishing the expressing modes of GM- ideational GM, interpersonal GM and textual GM which basically appear in clauses, clause complexes or paragraphs. In some cases, nominal groups were also considered. To avoid engaging into arbitrary and subjective trends to Vietnamese, the thesis only related to Vietnamese in each GM phenomenon from English and didn't compare or contrast the expressing modes of GM

between English and Vietnamese. When doing so, the thesis made some suggestions and explanations of the equivalent phenomena.

6. Significance of the study

- The final contributions of the thesis are the expressing modes of GMs that the thesis has systematically established and this effects the study and the application of GM.

- In theory, the thesis is the first study on the expressing modes and their functions from SFL in the three types of GM: Ideational GM, Interpersonal GM and Textual GM, relating to Vietnamese systematically in the same aspect.

- In practice, the thesis investigates and clarifies the expressing modes of GM in use and considers their effects in the types of different texts; at the same time, the thesis explains the principles of the expressing modes of GM in English, relating to Vietnamese and from this foundation, the thesis helps readers master the working ways of GM and make use of these ways to further understand texts and create texts precisely through the working mechanisms. The thesis makes practical contrutions to language education such as improving the skills of using language in writing, comprehending and analyzing discourses – especially the thesis shows three systems of expressing modes of GM in English and Vietnamese.

CHAPTER ONE

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEOREICAL FOUNDATIONS

1.1. Review of previous studies

1.1.1. The study of GM in the world

From the pointview of the relations between contexts and language communication initiated by Malinowsky and Firth, Halliday, a great linguist in England, developed systemic functional linguistics with contexts composing field, tenor and mode as the corresponding relations to ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and textual metafunction. In "*Grammar, society and the noun*", Halliday (1966) shows that through experiences human beings generally name things and in order to recognize things human beings choose the ways to name things as many as possible. Halliday shows nominality has something to do with nouns. The nominality is free to transform on many different ways; the variety and reflexibility of nominalization make nominalization exist and become powerful resources of GM. In "*On Language and Linguitics*", Halliday (2003) emphasizes that language is a resource of meaning because language has a system of diverse choice and transformation as well. The meaning is what the speaker intends to transfer to the listener; it is a strategy that takes part in language system to express. This is something theoretical that is close to GM. GM is officially introduced in "*An Introduction to Functional Grammar*" by Halliday (1985). In detail, GM appears in Chapter 10 "*Beyond clause*" of the book. Halliday briefly discusses GM and its basic modes in English. Since Halliday (1985) officially introduced Grammatical Metaphors, many linguists in the world has paid a lots of attention to this aspect. Although this summary can not enlist the studies on GM and discuss their contents in detail, it generally shows some related directly to GM: Halliday and

Matthiessen (1999) in "Construing Experience through Meaning," discusses ideational GM systematically in English; the book Grammatical Metaphor – Views from systemic functional linguistics edited by Anne- Marie-Simon- Vandenbergen, Miriam Taverniers, Louise J. Ravelli, is a great collection of GM; Martin (1992) in English text: System and structure, added a very important type of GM; it is textual GM. In addition, there are many linguists that show their studies on GM. Halliday's ideology in SFL is that the purpose of language usage decides the ways of language expression chosen for the purpose. This is an inspiration for Devrim in "*Teaching Grammatical Metaphor*". He explains in detail about the application of ideational GM to language teaching and learning; he also emphasizes the role of ideational GM as a central one of writing, especially in scientific and academic writing. Although there have been many researches of GM in the world, no any studies relate to Vietnamese.

1.1.2. *GM research in Viet Nam*

It can be said that Hoang Van Van (2012) is the first linguist in Viet Nam who accessesed GM from SFL. He translated "*An Introduction to Functional Grammar*" by Halliday (1998) (*Dẫn luận ngữ pháp chức năng*); this Vietnamese version has a big significance in helping make SFL in general and GM in particular known to academic communities in Viet Nam. Hoang Van Van's paper "*Tìm hiểu bước đầu về bản chất ẩn dụ ngữ pháp*", classifies GM into ideational GM and interpersonal GM, and it also shows some central concepts about GM. The book "*Ngữ pháp tiếng Việt*", Diệp Quang Ban (2005) says that in many cases when nominalization happens (from verbs to nouns, from adjectives to nouns…) GM also occurs. This linguist in Vietnamese grammar emphasizes that the transformation of the syntactic functions in the elements for reorganizing clauses, especially the change of the categorical features of the elements in clauses would

be activities of GM. Phan Van Hoa (2007a), in "*Ẩn dụ, ẩn dụ dụng học và ẩn dụ ngữ pháp*" (*Metaphors, Pragmatic metaphors and Grammatical metaphors*) and many of his following studies on GM, introduces and distinguishes types of GM; he also emphasizes the important role of GM in language usage. Le Thi Giao Chi (2020), in her research 'An investigation into GM phenomenon in English and Vietnamese newspapers', points out the cases of ideational GM, relating Vietnamese.

Until now, although there have been many researches of GM in the world and some in Vietnam, no any studies relate to Vietnamese systematically in the three types of GM: ideational GM, interpersonal GM and textual GM.

1.2. Theoretical background
1.2.1. Overview of SFL

SFL contains the following key features:
(1) language as resource for making meanings;

(2) language meaning is selected in context;

(3) after selection, semantic features are realized by corresponding metafunctions;

(4) grammar is realization of meaning;

(5) clause is main grammatical unit; it is the foundation for expressing meaning;

1.2.2. Generalization of GM
GM is a new concept that was introduced in SFL by Halliday around 80s in the 20th century. From then on, GM has been developed by some SFL linguists. For ideational GM, Halliday (2014) explains that grammatical metaphor within the ideational metafunction involves a 're-mapping' between sequences, figures and elements in the

semantics and clause nexuses, clauses and groups in the grammar. For interpersonal GM, Halliday explains that interpersonal metaphor is part of a principle of interpersonal iconicity: metaphorical variants create a greater semiotic distance between meaning and wording, and this enacts a greater social distance between speaker and addressee. The semiotic distance is often manifested directly in the lexicogrammar as a syntagmatic extension of the wording. He also says that interpersonal metaphor is a strategy for expanding the potential for negotiation. For textual GM, Martin (1992) explains that all of the textual metaphors are logically oriented- they provide resources for metaphorical realisations of conjunctive relations; However, he warns that textual metaphors are not tied to logical meaning. They are commonly interpersonally oriented as well, deployed particularly for expressing an interlocutor's attitude to meanings being made.

The trend of ideational GM is " downgrading" but that of interpersonal GM is "upgrading" in terms of expressing modes.

1.2.3. Types of GM

1.2.3.1. Ideational GM

In fact, Halliday doesn't provide any definitions of GM. He only points out some main characteristics of GM. Halliday (1999) explains GM by using the two different ways of expressing the same meaning: congruent (non-metaphorical) and incongruent (metaphorical), he explains that when a sequence is realized as a clause complex, or a process as a verb, this is *congruent*: it is the clause complex, and the verb, in the function in which it evolved. When a sequence is realized as something other than a clause complex, or a process as something other than a verb, this is *metaphorical*. Some other grammatical unit is supplanting them in these functions. He also points out that ideationally, grammatical metaphor is a resource for reconstruing

experience so that, alongside congruent configurations, we also have alternative metaphorical ones. At the same time, these different configurations map onto different textual patterns. For example, a figure maps onto a message; but a participant maps onto part of a message only, so that a figure construed as if it was a participant can be given a textual status within that message.

Because of these characteristics, ideational GM is also called metaphors of transitivity; the function of transitivity is:

(i) confirming types of process;

(ii) confirming equivalent structures relating to the present structure of the clause;

(iii) rechecking the roles of the elements in the clause.

1.2.3.2 Interpersonal GM
- Metaphors of modality
Halliday (2014) considers modality as a system that is called a system of modality; this type of system consists of modalization and modulation that lies in the relation of polarity between positive and negative. Each type is classified into two subtypes:

  (i) modalization consists of probality and usuality;
  (ii) modulation consists of obligation and inclination.

Halliday shows that with modality, it is very clear that certain grammatical environments constitute metaphorical realizations of modality; the evidence is that the example '*I don't believe that pudding ever will be cooked*', where it was pointed out that '*I don't believe*' is functioning as an expression of modality, as can be shown by the tag, which would be '*will it?',* not *'do I?'.*

- Metaphors of mood
Halliday (2014) says: "Metaphors of mood make it possible for the semantic system of speech function to be further elaborated in

delicacy"; this means that in the system of transitivity each type of mood has its own function. For example, interrogative mood in question form functions basically requiring an answer or information. However, metaphors of mood opens great potentials for many other functions of mood as Halliday explains: The basic principle is this: the expansion of the speech functional system has increased the meaning potential available to interactants for negotiation in dialogue. In many environments of communication, a question becomes a demand, for example, 'Can you help me?' is not a question in terms of interrogative function but it is a demand.

1.2.3.3. Textual GM

Basing on the principle: *Discourse systems can be used to construe text as "material" social reality,* Martin (1992) says that textual metaphor is the result of transforming thematic structures, information structures and cohesion structures but textual metaphors are not tied to logical meaning. They are commonly interpersonally oriented as well, deployed particularly for expressing an interlocutor's attitude to meanings being made.

Table 1. *Textual metaphors- internal and external organization (adapted from Martin, 1992)*

Textual GM	Examples
Meta- message relation	Reason, example, point, factor, pointing out,…
Text reference	This , ...
Negotiation structure	Let me begin by,...
Internal conjunction	A number of reasons, for example, let me begin by, another example, as a final point, as a result of these factors,....

CHAPTER TWO

IDEATIONAL GRAMMATICAL METAPHORS IN ENGLISH (RELATING TO VIETNAMESE)

2.1. Nominalizing modes in context
2.1.1. Process nominalization

Process nominalization is a process of downgrading a clause functioning a process to a thing; it is a mode that transforming a structure with participant + process (+ circumstance) into a nominal group. The main process of transformation here is transforming a process to a nominal structure.

- Expressing mode 1:

Process nominalization => A/an/ the+ nominal group from process

(1) *A transformation took place with him. [MN]*

- Expressing mode 2:

Process nominalization => Adjective/conjunction/possessive/... + nominal group from process

(2) *If we practice mindful breathing while walking, we may recognize the wonder of our existence and our steps on this beautiful planet. [TNH2: 37]*

Relating to Vietnamese:

- Expressing mode 1:

Process nominalization => functional words (việc/sự/ nỗi/ niềm/ cái/nếp/ cuộc/vẻ/...) + nominal group from process

(3) *Việc đánh giá cách sử dụng ngôn từ thể hiện lịch sự trong giao tiếp ngôn ngữ... [DD1:59]*

- Expressing mode 2:

Process nominalization => words of quantity + functional words (sự/ nỗi/ niềm/ cuộc/ nếp/ sự/...)+ nominal group from process

(4) *Những gì chúng tôi cho đi thật nhỏ bé so với những sự giúp đỡ đang được nhận. [DD1:36]*

2.1.2. Epithet nominalization

- Expressing mode 1:

> Epithet nominalization => Zero/ a/ an/ the + nominal group from adjective

(5) *Happiness is not made of money, fame, and power, but just by mindfulness of breathing. [TNH2:4]*

- Expressing mode 2:

> Epithet nominalization => No + nominal group from adjective

(6) *There were no rich or poor and there were no exploitation.[BO]*

Relating to Vietnamese:

- Expressing mode 1:

> Epithet nominalization => functional words (cái/ sự/ nỗi/ niềm/...) + nominal group from adjective

(7) *Đêm lạnh vì những hạt sương tê buốt, trăng sáng như gương, **cái lạnh** cũng như những lưỡi dao lùa khẽ vào da thịt. [ĐTT1:215]*

- Expressing mode 2:

> Epithet nominalization => numeral words + cái/ sự/ nỗi/ niềm/thời/ cuộc/....+ nominal group from adjective

(8) *Mặc dù cố tỏ ra tinh nghịch và thể hiện sự tích cực, nhưng trong tâm hồn tôi **một nỗi buồn xám xịt** đang len lỏi. [DD1:54]*

2.1.3. Relator

(9a) *The cause of my staying behind is to see you.*

(9b) *I stayed behind so I could see you*

(10) *Khổ đau trong lòng những người trẻ càng nhiều thì công tác giáo dục càng trở nên khó khăn. [TNH2:53]*

2.2. None-nominalization in context

2.2.1. Process none- nominalization

 - Expressing mode 1:

Process none- nominalization=> Circumstance/relator

In ideational GM, the data showed that in some cases circumstance (prepositional group or minor process) could be changed into process. In reality, texts reflect this as Halliday explored. The circumstance "**about** the country's development in the 21st century" can be changed into the process "concern..." in:

(11) *His strong ambitions for his nation's advance realized in all his books <u>concern</u> <u>the country's development in the 21st century</u>. [MN]*

2.2.2. Epithet none- nominalization

- Expressing mode:

Epithet none- nominalization => Process/ prepositional group /relator

(12a) *There is <u>growing evidence</u> that not all approaches to the preservation of language will be particularly helpful. [RTH]*

(12b) *Evidence that not all approaches to the preservation of language will be particularly helpful <u>grows.</u>*

2.2.3. Circumstance none- nominalization

- Expressing mode:

Circumstance none- nominalization => Relator

The conjunctive element like "*When*" can be changed into a circumstantial group "*In times of*" ; relator "*because*" into "*because of*";"*so*"into "*as a result*"/ "*in consequence*"; and "*if (it snows)*" into "*under*"/ "*in (snow(y)) conditions*",......

(13) *I have done whatever I did, both as an individual and as a leader of my people, <u>because of my experience</u> in South Africa and my own*

proudly felt African background, and <u>not because of what any outsider might have said</u>. [MN]

2.3. Downgrading modes in English, relating to Vietnamese

Expressing mode 1: Sequence => Figure

(14a) *They shredded the documents <u>before their departure for the airport.</u> [MN]*

(14b) *They shredded the documents <u>before</u> they departed for the airport.*

Expressing mode 2: Figure   => Element

(15a) *<u>Before the change of operations</u>, my mysterious reports had begun to come in [RC]*

(15b) *Before the operations changed, my mysterious reports had begun to come in.*

Expressing mode 3: Process => Process + thing

(16a) *They did <u>a survey of the property</u>.*

(16b) *They <u>surveyed</u> the property.*

Table 1. *Types of Ideationnal Grammatical Metaphor*

Ideationnal GM	Total	English		Vietnamese	
		Occurrence	Rate	Occurrence	Rate
Nominalization	**602**	360	77,9	242	80,9
None-nominalization	**159**	102	22,1	57	19,1
Tổng	**761**	462	100%	299	100%

CHAPTER THREE

INTERPERSONAL GRAMMATICAL METAPHORS IN ENGLISH (RELATING TO VIETNAMESE)

Interpersonal GM consists of two types: Modality metaphor and mood metaphor. In this chapter, the thesis reflects all the expressing modes of the two types of interpersonal GM.

3.1. Expressing modes of modality metaphors in English relating to Vietnamese

3.1.1. Expressing modes of subjective modality

- Expressing mode 1:

> *I/We think that…, I/ We believe that…, I/ We doubt that… / I/We have no doubt that…, I/We want to add that…, I/We want to say that…, I/We admit immediately that…, I/We have already mentioned that…*

(17) *I think we all have to try to work on and improve. [BO]*

- Expressing mode 2:

> *I/ We can't believe/ think…., I/ We had no doubt that*

(18) *We had no doubt that we had to continue the fight. [MN]*

Relating to Vietnamese:

- Expressing mode:

> *Tôi/ chúng tôi nghĩ...; Tôi/ chúng tôi học được rằng...; Tôi/ chúng tôi biết rằng...*

(19) *Trước kia tôi luôn rụt rè, và ít khi nào tôi nghĩ mình là người giỏi nhất ở bất cứ việc gì, nhưng tôi đang nhận ra rằng kiêu căng không chỉ liên quan đến việc nghĩ rằng mình giỏi hơn người khác. Đó là lối tư duy căn bản là với sự có mặt của mình thì mọi người đều là thừa. [DD1:141]*

3.1.2. Expressing modes of the same-opinion modality
- Expressing mode:

> *Everyone admits that…, Most people would agree that…, No sane person would pretend that ... not ..., The conclusion can hardly be avoided that… ,Common sense determines that… you can't seriously doubt that….*

(20) *Everyone agrees that* it was your quick- witted response in that emergency that has lead to this satisfactory outcome. [MS:46]

(21) *Ai cũng biết* giống người da đen là giống người bị áp bức và bóc lột nặng nề nhất trong loài người. [HCM3:72]

3.1.3. Expressing modes of objective modality.
Expressing mode:

> *It is clear that…, This makes it clear that..., It can be concluded that..., It was obvious that..., It can be said that..., It would be simplistic to assert that..., It must be remembered that…*

(22) *It can be concluded that* both a paced academic schedule and class transparency would more effectively improve high school education than the proposed online criticism of teachers. [RTH:73]

(23) *Ngay sau khi biết rằng* đây là một cuốn nhật ký viết trong chiến tranh, có thể có bạn đọc- nhất là bạn đọc trẻ-sẽ hỏi: Lại cho chúng tôi một tấm gương để bảo chúng tôi học theo chứ gì? [ĐTT1:14]

3.2. Expressing modes of mood metaphors in English relating to Vietnamese

3.2.1. Expressing modes of interrogative moods
Interrogative moods in form but with the functions of affirming

(24) *If you die, when will my pain subside? [ĐTT2: 65]*

(25) *Đâu phải chỉ có một nỗi buồn của vết thương rỉ máu của con tim đó đâu? [ĐTT1:45]*

Interrogative moods in form but with the functions of suggesting, requesting

(26) *Why don't you stop by my office this afternoon? [DD2:18]*

Why don't you	stop by my office this afternoon?
Mood	Residue
Function: Proposal	

(27) *Chúng ta cần nói chuyện? [DD1:27]*

Chúng ta cần	nói chuyện?
Mood: Proposal	
Residue	

(28) *If that's true, what will make our lives better? [ĐTT2: 23]*

(29) *Nên như thế nào chứ? [DD1:7]*

3.2.2. Expressing modes of declarative mood

- Declarative mood with the functions of advising, requesting,…

(30) *You should try something for anxiety, too. [DD2:57]*

(31) *Người học cần hiểu sâu sắc hơn về văn hóa của đất nước. [NN&ĐS,325:121]*

- Declarative mood with the functions of promising,…

(32) *We will stay in California for a total of 2 weeks. [RTH: 23]*

(33) *Năm mới, đồng bào ta sẽ phấn đấu cho một đời sống tươi mới, ai cũng góp sức vào cuộc kháng chiến lâu dài, để làm cho đất nước ta được hoàn toàn tự do độc lập. [HCM1:169]*

- Declarative mood with the functions of suggesting, requesting

(34) *I also require a vegetarian choice as I am vegetarian. [MS: 49]*

(35) *Đất nước và lương tâm đòi hỏi mình phải hi sinh nhiều hơn.* *[ĐTT2: 305]*

3.2.3. Expressing modes of imperative moods
- Imperative mood in form but with the functions of warning, advising, reminding,...
(36) *Don't let people whisper., " Why is Thuy sad?"* [ĐTT2: 25]
(37) *Đừng làm theo cái thói thông thường, cái thói vô đạo, đem việc thờ cúng cha mẹ ra làm cớ để mời mọc xu phụ nhau.* [TTM 1: 8]

3.2.4. Expressing modes of exclamative mood
- Expressing modes of exclamative mood with the functions of affirming, negating, warning, reminding,….
(38) *I must think carefully!* [ĐTT2: 43]
(39) *Ta chỉ muốn chờ xem lòng trung thành của khanh đối với ta!* *[TTM2:317]*

Table 2. *Types of Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor*

Interpersonal GM	English		Vietnamese		Total
	Occurrence	Rate	Occurrence	Rate	
Modality metaphors	124	35,5	97	48,2	**221**
Mood metaphors	225	64,5	104	51,8	**329**
Total	349	100%	201	100%	**550**

Along with ideational GM, interpersonal GM is one of the most effective tools used to express the speaker's ideas to achieve the highest communication purpose.

CHAPTER FOUR

TEXTUAL GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR IN ENGLISH (RELATING TO VIETNAMESE)

Martin (1992) explored a new aspect of GM; this type of GM has been developed through times. Based on Martin's point of view and some new advances in textual GM, the thesis modelized 5 expressing modes of textual GM in English (relating to Vietnamese) as follows:

4.1. Expressing modes of internal and external text organizations

4.1.1. Expressing mode of meta-message relation

- Expressing mode:

English	Vietnamese
for example, for this reason, for instance,....	*Như trong ví dụ sau đây, ví dụ, cho nên lại có bản thông cáo sau đây, ...*

(40) *Sometimes they can only see their children through the eyes of a protector, for example, they may limit a child's freedom in the name of safety. [RTH, sample 28]*

(41) *Tôi biết có rất nhiều cách để chiếc chuông ngân lên, có những điều kiện nào đó làm cho tiếng chuông hay nhất. Chẳng hạn như ở những điểm khác nhau trên vành chuông cho ra những âm thanh khác nhau. [TNH1:105]*

4.1.2. Expressing mode of text reference

- Expressing mode:

English	Vietnamese
This, that, it,....	*Đây, đó, thế này, điều này, điều đó*

(42) *Police said that five more Africans had been arrested in the vicinity of King William's Town after last week's attack on the town's police station. This brings the total number of arrests to forty-one.*

Africans arrested after the two incidents are alleged members of the Poqo organisation. [MN]

(43) *Trong một văn bản, tất cả ẩn dụ ngữ pháp văn bản đều có khuynh hướng logic và <u>điều này</u> tạo tính mạch lạc, chặt chẽ cho văn bản đồng thời cung cấp các nguồn lực để cấu tạo văn bản. [NN&ĐS,325:28]*

4.1.3. **Expressing mode of negotiation structure**

- Expressing mode:

English	Vietnamese
Let me begin by pointing out that, Let me finish here, Let us take, Let me first introduce,....	*Hãy để tôi bắt đầu bằng cách chỉ ra rằng, Hãy để tôi kết thúc ở đây, Chúng ta hãy bắt đầu, Hãy để tôi giới thiệu , Còn gì nữa,*

(44) <u>*Let me begin by pointing out that*</u> *the Federal Government fixes up problems that occur in the community. [MN]*

(45) *Vậy là biết bao nhiêu mồ hôi công sức, bao nhiêu của cải tài sản của nhân dân đã dành dụm nuôi thương binh từ đó đến nay đã cháy hết thành tro bụi! <u>Biết nói gì đây hở các đồng chí?</u> [ĐTT2: 79]*

4.2. **Expressing mode of the structural and non structural organizations in English relating to Vietnamese**

(46) <u>*Considering the distance*</u>*, he arrived very quickly. [RC]*

(47) <u>*Trong lúc chuyện trò thân mật*</u>*, có mấy thanh niên đề nghị cùng Chủ tịch: thanh niên và nhi đồng Việt Nam gọi Hồ Chủ tịch là Cha, vậy xin Hồ Chủ tịch nhận làm Bác cho thanh niên thế giới. [HCM4: 349]*

4.3. **Expressing mode of double transitivity in English relating to Vietnamese**

Expressing mode 1	Thematic equatives
Expressing mode 2	Predicated themes

Thematic equatives

What you need to do	is to write	me this.	
Identified/ Value	Process:Relational	Identifier/ Token	
You	need to write	me	a letter
actor	process:Material	recipient	affected

Predicated themes

It	is not	the technology which is wrong	
Identified/ Value	Process:Relational	Identifier/ Token	
The technology		isn't	wrong.
Carrier		Process:Relation	Attribute

4.4. Expressing mode of relator in English relating to Vietnamese

Transcategorization from conjunctive adverbial groups to conjunction groups, or the conjunctive elements disappear due to the context.

- Expressing mode 1: ***The conjunctive elements disappear due to the context.***

(48) *King Sabata Dalindyebo would have been pleased. He died three years ago.*

(49) *"Đời phải trải qua giông tố nhưng chớ cúi đầu trước giông tố", thì hãy đứng dậy Th.ơi, dù gió mưa giông bão đang nổi lên, dù nước mắt chảy tràn thành suối nguồn đau khổ thì cũng hãy giữ vững tinh thần. Th. hãy bằng nghị lực, bằng niềm tin ở chính nghĩa, bằng lí tưởng cuộc đời mình mà đi tiếp những bước đường gai góc gian lao. [ĐTT1: 57]*

- Expressing mode 2*: **Prepositionalization of conjunction groups***

(50) *On arrival at Honey Cottage, Yanto introduced the two girls.*

(51) *Trước khi lên xe, đại biểu hãng thông tấn Pháp đem máy truyền thanh lại xin Cụ nói mấy câu. [HCM4: 342]*

- Expressing mode 3*: **Nominalization of conjunctive verbal groups***

(52) *The cause of her death was her ignorance of the rules.*

(53) *Việc sử dụng ngôn ngữ chính thức quốc tế không có nghĩa là ngôn ngữ địa phương sẽ lụi tàn.*
- Expressing mode 4*: **Verbalization of conjunction groups***
(54) *Her ignorance of the rules caused her to die.*
(55) *Sự thiếu hiểu biết của cô về các quy tắc đã khiến cô chết.*

4.5. The relationship between ideational GM, interpersonal GM and iextual GM

Through the survey, thesis found out that there were 43 samples containing two or three types of GM at the same time.

- Ideational GM appears simultaneously with interpersonal GM

(56) *I think that a good and wise decision can be born only in discussion because people can share their knowledge and experiences a look at the problem from different sides and aspects. [RTH: 64]*

Ideational GM	Interpersonal GM
I believe that every option has its advantages.	*I believe that every option has its advantages.*

(57) *Cô bé của tôi hai sáu hai bảy tuổi rồi mà tâm hồn vẫn chưa có được cái dày dạn cần thiết của một kẻ đã sống gần một nửa cuộc đời. [ĐTT1:144]*

- Ideational GM appears simultaneously with textual GM

(58) *Without the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for example, plants would starve for want of nitrogen, though surrounded by a sea of nitrogen-containing air. [RC:21]*

Ideational GM	Textual GM
Nominalization *Ngôn ngữ không chỉ là phương tiện giao tiếp mà còn là <u>sự phản chiếu trí tuệ con người</u>*	***Text reference*** *Nhờ <u>**đó,**</u> sau này trên nền tảng của sự phân biệt ngôn ngữ và lời nói của Saussure, Chomsky đã làm sáng tỏ khái niệm ngữ năng và ngữ thi với ngữ pháp tạo sinh.*

- Interpersonal GM appears simultaneously with textual GM

(59) <u>*It is widely believed that*</u> *since so many people came into extremely intimate contact with DDT and suffered no immediate ill effects the chemical must certainly be innocent of harm.* <u>*This understandable misconception arises from the fact that unlike other chlorinated hydrocarbons- DDT in powder form is not readily absorbed through the skin. [RC:75]*</u>

 - Ideational GM appears simultaneously with interpersonal GM and textual GM

In some cases, three types of GM appear simultaneously in clause complexes or paragraphs, for example:

(60) *We found that a lot of their negative and bored feeling came from things that we did out of habit, like Facebook and TV, and **this** led to very interesting discussions about what really nourishes us. [TNH2:237]*

(61) *Đất nước âm thầm lặng lẽ nhưng sôi sục trong sự chuẩn bị.* <u>***Đó phải chăng***</u> *là sự mang nặng đẻ đau của một người mẹ sinh một đứa con to khỏe mập mạp. [ĐTT1:125]*

Table 3. Types of Textual Grammatical Metaphor

Types of GM	Total	English		Vietnamese	
		Occurrence	Rate	Occurrence	Rate
Internal and external text organizations	**58**	41	42,7	17	44,7
Double transitivity	**15**	10	10,4	5	13,2
The structural and non structural organizations	**16**	10	10,4	6	15,8
Relator	**45**	35	36,5	10	26,3
Total	**134**	**96**	100	**38**	100

CONCLUSION

The thesis "*Grammatical Metaphors in English from Systemic Functional Linguistics (relating to Vietnamese)"* has been implemented systematically according to the structure of the thesis and addressed all the contents of the task that the thesis required. In terms of structure, the thesis includes an introduction, 4 chapters and a conclusion. In terms of content, the thesis covers the reasons for choosing the topic, purpose, scope and object of research, overview, theoretical background, methods and procedures to solve three research questions. The survey results showed that among 1337 samples containing GM appear all the three types of GM with different frequencies. The results in chapters 2, 3 and 4 and some accompanying comments are concluded.

The thesis overviewed and evaluated research works of GM by domestic and international authors over time and systematically classified them. Thereby, the thesis pointed out researched and unresearched issues to provide an overview of the picture of GM, and at the same time showed the issues that the thesis needs to focus on solving: The system of expressing modes and functions of the modes in the three types of GM, relating to Vietnamese. GM attracts SFL linguists around the world with new researches in English. However, the system of expressing modes of GM in English relating to Vietnamese has not yet been studied, especially in terms of different discourse styles. For the theoretical basis, the thesis summarized the theory of GM and also selected the most outstanding contents related to the thesis as the foundation for the survey, description, and analysis of the samples. English and Vietnamese are two different in typology; English is inflectional while Vietnamese is isolating; so identifying the GM phenomenon in English is much more convenient than in Vietnamese. Up to now the theoretical framework from systemic functional linguistics for Vietnamese studies is still controversial and

the study of GM in Vietnamese is a big gap. Therefore, a study on expressing modes of GM is necessary but still faces many difficulties. The thesis once again confirms that GM is a phenomenon belonging to functional structure of sentence combinations in texts; it is the phenomenon in which the semantic elements of a clause are expressed by a functional grammatical structure (incongruent), different from the typical (congruent) structure. Through the survey results, the thesis draws conclusions about the existence of ideational GM, interpersonal GM and textual GM in both English and Vietnamese languages. Based on the content of the introduction and chapter one, the thesis develops the following chapters. For ideational GM, the thesis surveyed 761 samples, built 03 nominalized expressing modes and 03 non-nominalized expressing modes in both English and Vietnamese. The thesis continues to study the "downgrading" phenomenon in ideational GM and builds the models "downgrading", including: (1) the phenomenon *sequence is downgraded to figure*, (2) the phenomenon *figure is downgraded to element* in semantics. In other words, (1) the phenomenon *clause complex is downgraded to clause,* (2) the phenomenon *clause is downgraded to group (nominal group)* in lexicogrammar. The basic similarities and differences of ideational GM in English and Vietnamese are pointed out. Survey results show that, in Vietnamese, ideational GM is also mainly realized by nominalization. But basically, nominalization in English and Vietnamese are different: in Vietnamese, nominalizing verb phrases into noun phrases and nominalizing clauses into noun phrases often rely on the function words and not on the of transformation of the form as in English. The main tendency of nominalization in both types of languages is "downgrading". Complex clauses are "downgraded" to a clause, or the clause is "downgraded" to a noun phrase (as a main or post-complement), of which this noun phrase is often a component like the subject and complement in the sentence structure according to traditional grammar, with the aim of "packing information" in the text

to the maximum extent, helping the text become more abstract, concise and academic. The thesis asserts that IGM appears most often in the styles of scientific texts, publicism texts and literary texts. For nominalization in particular and GM in general, the application issues are extremely diverse. Understanding and applying the rules of nominalization and non-nominalization will help learners enrich their vocabulary and the ways of expressing ideas as well. Moreover, understanding nominalization not only helps to deeply understand the meaning of the text but also helps to create text flexibly and proactively. For interpersonal GM, the thesis analyzes the expressing modes of modality metaphors and mood metaphors based on 399 samples. The thesis affirms that modality metaphors have the function of expressing different types of meanings such as expressing the attitude and evaluation of the speaking subject about the content of the stated situation, and mood metaphors speak of changes in expressing modes to perform speech functions, speaking intentions appropriate to the specific context. Interpersonal GM is the coordination of grammar and vocabulary within the structure of meaning combined with context. It is this coordination that turns interpersonal GM into an effective tool in expressing meaning in communication, thereby contributing to making each individual's communication have a very personal and unique style, adapting to the content of each individual from the speaker's ideas to the specific context so that the communication negotiation process is highly effective. This is the reason Halliday affirms that interpersonal GM has a great impact in the negotiation process. Through the survey results, the thesis found that unlike the "downgrading" trend in ideational GM, interpersonal GM tends to "upgrading" in both English and Vietnamese. If ideational GM condenses information as much as possible, interpersonal GM does not care much about "packed" information in clauses but focuses on how to arrange the functions of mood. These functions are also suitable for interactive actions in each specific

communication situation. When relating to Vietnamese, the thesis finds that in addition to expressing modality, there are ways of expressing subjective modality, ways of expressing same- opinion modality and ways of expressing objective modality. For the metaphors of mood, the thesis has focused on building expressing modes of moods and at the same time clearly stating their functions including: (1) interrogative moods with the functions of affirming, requesting, suggesting, inviting...; (2) declarative mood with the functions of advising, promising, suggesting, requesting, recommending,...; (3) imperative mood with the functions of warning, advising, reminding,...; (4) and finally, exclamative mood with the functions of affirming, negating, warning, reminding,…. Along with ideational GM and textual GM, interpersonal GM contributes greatly to expanding expressing modes in meaning; thus, interpersonal GM has high applicability from theory to practice, especially in social communication, helping to use correct speech in appropriate contexts. For textual GM, the thesis has proven the existence of textual GM in English and Vietnamese through investigating 134 samples. The thesis has investigated, described and analyzed the expressing modes and functions of each mode in textual GM including the mode of organization inside and outside the text, the mode of double conversion, the mode of expressing structural, non-structural and modes of expressing connecting elements. All types of textual GM appear in three types of scientific, publicism and literary texts. In addition, the thesis discovered 43 samples containing GM types appearing overlapping in the text. The thesis summarizes some key contents as follows: GM includes a diverse system of expressing modes in language. The thesis has proven that all three types of GM are present in scientific, publicism and literary texts in English and Vietnamese.The choice between metaphorical and congruent modes of expression is not based on the subjective opinion that one mode is more effective than the other. The effectiveness of metaphorical

expressions and congruent expressions depends entirely on the context in which the language user considers and chooses the appropriate expressing modes. Contexts for choosing the appropriate expressing modes are often pragmatic factors such as the intention, purpose of speaking, the speaking subject, relationships and text style. Each type of GM has its own role, function and meaning, especially each type has its own operating mechanisms through expression systems: For ideational GM, the function of "packing" information, shortening the structure and limiting space of expression is the most prominent feature; the system of expressing modes that is the most suitable for this function is nominalization and non-nominalization in context. These two systems of expressing modes are established and modelized by the thesis in English and Vietnamese. Survey results show that the phenomenon of ideational GM is the most commonly used in scientific writing style, followed by publicism style and finally in literature. For interpersonal GM, the metaphorical modes of expressing modality meaning in English and Vietnamese are very similar because it is mainly by means of projection clauses with mental processes. The mood metaphors also have many similar expressions in the two languages. In literary texts, both modality and mood metaphors appear with high frequency, however, interpersonal GM appears rarely in scientific texts. Textual GM clearly shows a very vivid picture of connection inside and outside the text. Textual GM appears a lot in the scientific style in English and Vietnamese. Grammatical metaphor is central to written language, especially as GM has so far privileged discourses of scientific and academic reasoning. Conversely, it is also central to the transition from complex to simple discourses such as "plain" English or accessible texts. GM is a type of "magic language" used to absolutely solve difficulties in expression. Mastering GM is considered one of the most effective "armor" to progress in writing, speaking and language research skills. Therefore, the application of GM is a requirement that needs to be oriented to improve effectiveness

in language use. The thesis proposes the following application directions: The thesis has built a system of expression modes of three types of GM in scientific texts, publicism texts and literary texts. Based on description, analysis, and modification, application directions appear in language research, teaching and translation,... For example, in teaching, GM is an important part of content in the teaching content of English and Vietnamese subjects. This is the basis for improving the ability to analyze texts, understand texts, and create texts at different levels. In writing academic texts, practicing GM expressing modes plays an important role. In all types of text, GM applications help improve language use skills in reading comprehension, analysis, criticism, commenting, and text creation. In translation and interpretation, applying the expression modes of three types of GM in English and Vietnamese to help translators be more flexible in the process of choosing the most appropriate modes. In language research, the thesis related to Vietnamese has opened up the direction of comparison in each language. This is also the premise in language research; it is necessary to delve into each type of GMs. In Vietnamese, it is necessary to deeply study the types of GMs based on the characteristics of Vietnamese through each text style. Researching GM in written and spoken texts is necessary to build unique characteristics, mechanisms and models for Vietnamese.

Although the thesis has tried to survey the documents, the data appropriately and discussed, proved and achieved certain results, the thesis still has unpredicted limitations that need to be overcome and further revised. With initial experimental steps, the thesis hopes to contribute to the recognition of a new problem: Establishing expressing modes of all three types of GMs in English in relation to Vietnamese from SFL. GMs including ideational GM and interpersonal GM introduced by Halliday and textual GM proposed by Martin have so far been highly appreciated by the linguists in both theory and practice. But from the perspective of scientific research,

the thesis believes that this may not be all the theoretical content, classification and application direction of GM, but it is very likely that it is a much more open area for research, application and development directions. Everything that the thesis has done is expected to be recognized as a fundamental and urgent contribution to filling the gap in GM research and application, especially when related to Vietnamese.