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VŨ THỤY AN

AN INVESTIGATION INTO SYNTACTIC AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF PARALLELISM IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE POLITICAL SPEECHES

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Supervisor: **NGUYỄN CHÍ TRUNG, M. ED**

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Supervisor: NGUYỄN CHÍ TRUNG, M.ED

Examiner 1: Asoc. Prof. Trần Hữu Mạnh

Examiner 2: Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Hoa, Phd.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

At the Inauguration ceremony as the 35th president on the Snow-covered Capitol Hill in Washington, Kennedy's ten-minute address appealed to Americans to unite in the fight against the common enemy of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself. His speech is described as a motivational, persuasive and inspirational speech with the celebrated closing words "***Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country***". This statement is famous for its powers of verbal and oral communication, it makes an excellent use of words and language and it is highlighted forever in history. It is one of the most commonly-used stylistic devices called ***Parallelism***.

Parallelism is widely used in most of verbal communication forms. Parallelism is "*a device common in rhetoric which depends on the principle of equivalence in Jacobson's (1960) terms, or on the repetition of the same structural pattern: commonly between phrases or clauses*" [21, p.335]. It uses successive words, phrases, clauses with the same or very similar grammatical structure. It is a rhetoric device that often appears in political speeches.

Since the old days, political speeches have always played a very important part in our daily life and in our society. A political speech is likely to become more vivid, more forceful, and more convincing if its writer knows how to employ stylistic devices. One of the most popular stylistic devices that the politicians used in their speeches is parallelism.

Parallelism in English has been studied a lot by native speakers. It is very important in professional writing. A report is likely to have several lists of items. The items in the table of contents should be of

the same pattern. Heading in the chapter should be parallel. Instructions should be parallel. If you start your instructions with an imperative, follow that pattern till the end. If you start with a passive voice, use it for all the instruction. Parallel structure is an excellent tool for aspiring writers. They can select words, phrases, clauses or even sentences for parallel placement. They can craft the sentences deliberately, choosing the right diction and patterns to make the best impression on the readers. Let us consider the following examples.

"*When you are right, you cannot be too radical, when you are wrong, you cannot be too conservative*"   [63]

" *Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.*"   [64]

Parallelism translated as "điệp ngữ", "điệp cú pháp", "sóng đôi cú pháp"or "cú pháp sóng đôi" etc. in Vietnamese. According to Nguyễn Thái Hòa, people use parallelism in order to emphasize the meaning of a statement or to develop the content towards two directions: supplement or opposite. Let us examine the example below:

"*Đế quốc Mỹ nhất định phải cút khỏi nước ta. Tổ quốc ta nhất định sẽ thống nhất. Đồng bào Nam Bắc nhất định sẽ sum họp một nhà*"   [118, p.580]

Parallelism has a number of varieties: complete parallelism, partial parallelism, parallelism with or without repeated words.

By using parallelism, Hồ Chí Minh wrote a lot of slogans, maxims…that are very memorable. For examples:

"*Thi đua là yêu nước, yêu nước phải thi đua*"   [46, p.237]

"*Đâu cần thanh niên có*

Đâu khó có thanh niên"   [11, p.237&238]

Obviously, parallelism is one of the most common but vivid styles which politicians preferentially exert in their speeches. It is the popularity and effectiveness of the use of parallelism that leads me to this research: "***An investigation into Syntactic and pragmatic***

Features of Parallelism in English and Vietnamese Political Speeches".

I hope my study will be of practical use to the teaching and learning of English as a foreign language, especially, to the translating of English into Vietnamese and vice versa.

1.2. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY

Although parallelism, both English and Vietnamese, has so far been discussed in a number of stylistics course books, it is briefly mentioned as one of the stylistic devices among the others. In reality, there are some research papers related to parallelism, yet they are done monolingually. As a result, the study of parallelism in political speeches in terms of syntax and pragmatics is necessary and justifiable. This study is expected to provide a systematic and comprehensive view on parallelism in both English and Vietnamese political speeches. I hope it can be a contribution to improving language competence that benefits not only teachers and learners, but also translators of both languages.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1. Aims of the Study

This research aims at analyzing some syntactic features and exploring some pragmatic features of parallelism in English and Vietnamese in order to have a good insight into parallelism.

Syntactically, the study tries to focus on the forms of parallelism in political speeches in both languages.

Pragmatically, the study attempts to point out the illocutionary force of parallelism in political speeches in English and Vietnamese.

1.3.2. Objectives of the Study

With the above-mentioned purposes, this study is intended to

- describe, classify, and analyze parallelism in terms of syntax and pragmatics in both English and Vietnamese political speeches

- point out the syntactic and pragmatic similarities and differences between the uses of parallelism in both languages

- find out the problems facing English-Vietnamese translators in translating parallelism within political speeches and some strategies to overcome the problems

- put forward some suggestions relating to the area of translation parallelism in English political speeches into Vietnamese

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Parallelism is diversified and closely interrelated with other stylistic devices. It backs up repetition, chiasmus, antithesis, alliteration, epistrope, anaphora, syndeton, climax, rhetorical address, and rhetorical questions… However, in this thesis, I intend to focus only on English and Vietnamese parallelism in terms of syntax and pragmatics with the hope to supply and systematize some grammatical structures, functions, and applications of parallelism in the both languages.

Parallelism is used very widely in everyday speech and in various genres of writing. We can see them in prose, in verse, in drama, etc. Besides, it is easier for us to find out sources of parallelism examples in political speeches. Therefore, this research will focus only on the analysis of the syntactic and pragmatic features of parallelism in political speeches in both English and Vietnamese.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to achieve the above-mentioned aims and objectives the research will seek the answers to the following questions:

1. What are syntactic and pragmatic features of parallelism in English and Vietnamese?

2. What are the similarities and differences in syntactic and pragmatic features of parallelism in English and Vietnamese political speeches?

3. What are some possible implications for the translation of parallelism in English and in Vietnamese?

1.6. DEFINITION OF TERMS
1.7. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This thesis is designed in five chapters.

Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Literature Review
Chapter 3: Methods and Procedures
Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion
Chapter 5: Conclusion and Implications

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS STUDY

Parallelism, has so far been studied by many researchers all over the world. In fact, parallelism has been dealt with by many famous linguists in both English and Vietnamese such as: Katie Wales [17], I.R. Galperin [10], Angela Downing [8], Paul Simpson [28], Randolph Quirk [26], Diep Quang Ban [35] and [36], Huu Đạt [40], Dinh Trong Lạc [44], [45] and [46], Hoang Tat Thang [49], Cu Đinh Tu [51], Nguyen Thai Hoa [43] etc.These authors have made great contributions to the background theory of this research.

Likewise, parallelism has drawn the attention of some Vietnamese researchers. Đang Ngoc Cu [6] only studied the features of parallelism in proverbs not the pragmatic feature and not in political speeches in his thesis., Pham Thi Bich Thu [30], Le Thi Hoang Van [32], Mai Thi Bich Hoa [14] mentioned to parallelism as a case of rhetorical devices. In short, they have touched just the tip of the iceberg and failed to explain in detail the structures, functions and, more importantly, the illocutionary force implied in the use of parallelism.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Parallelism as Part of stylistics
2.2.1.1. Definition of Parallelism

According to the Encyclopedia [61] "*Parallelism in Rhetoric is a device in which a formula or structural pattern is repeated*".

Cu Đinh Tu [51, p.168-170], stated that "*Parallelism is a semantic procedure in which people consciously put two or more similar or same words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs together.*"

2.2.1.2. Classification of Parallelism

In this thesis, I decide to study parallelism in English and political speeches at three grades: *phrasal level, sentential level* and *paragraph level.*

2.2.1.3. Functions of Parallelism

Cu Đinh Tu [51, p.307-311] said that parallelism is not a useless repetition but is a worthy progress in certain content. Parallelism is very effective in highlighting and expanding the ideas, the sentiments, the objects… we want to mention to. Therefore, it has been used widely in various linguistic styles.

2.2.1. Speech Acts

The illocutionary act is the function of utterance that the speaker has in mind, i.e., the communicative purpose that is intended or achieved by the utterance.

2.2.2. Political Speeches
2.2.2.1. The Importance of Political Speeches

George Orwell [21, p.36] claimed that "*In our ages there is no keeping out of politics. All issues are political issues*"

2.2.2.2. Parallelism and Political Speeches

When politicians want to draw attention to a particular part of their message and make it stand out from the rest of the speech, they often use parallelism, a device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures. This can serve to emphasize that the ideas are equal in importance and can add a sense of symmetry and rhythm, which makes a speech more memorable.

2.3. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3
METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.2. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.3. DESCRIPTION OF POPULATION AND SAMPLES

3.4. DATA COLLECTION

3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

3.6. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

CHAPTER 4
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF PARALLELISM IN ENGLISH AND IN VIETNAMESE POLITICAL SPEECHES

4.1.1. Phrasal Level

4.1.1.1. Nouns/ Pronouns and Noun Phrases

a. English Nouns and Noun Phrases

[1]   Noun phrase = Noun/ pronoun + 0

[2]   Noun phrase = Determiner + Noun

[3]   Noun phrase = Adjective + Noun

[4]   Noun phrase = Determiner + Adjective + Noun

[5]   Noun phrase = Adverb + Adjective + Noun

[6]   Noun phrase = V-ing (gerund) phrase

[7]   Noun phrase = Noun/ Noun Phrase + V-ing

[8]   Noun phrase = To Infinitive Phrase

[9]   Noun phrase = Noun + To Infinitive

[10]   Noun phrase = Noun's + Noun

[11]   Noun phrase = Noun + Noun

[12]   Noun phrase = Noun /Noun phrase + Preposition + Noun/ Noun Phrase

[13]   Noun phrase = Pronoun + Preposition + Pronoun

[14]   Noun phrase = Determiner + Adjective + Pronoun + Preposition + Pronoun

[15]   Noun phrase = Noun + Modifying Clause

b. Vietnamese Nouns and Noun Phrases

[1]   Noun phrase = Noun/ pronoun + 0

[2]   Noun phrase = Premodifier + Head Noun

[3]   Noun phrase = Head Noun + Postmodifier

[4]   Noun phrase = Premodifier + Head Noun + Post modifier

4.1.1.2. Adjectives and Adjective Phrases

a. *English Adjectives and Adjective Phrases*

[16]   Adjective phrase = Adjective + 0

[17]   Adjective phrase = Negative Prefix (dis-, ill-, non-, un-…) + Adjective

[18]   Adjective phrase = Present Participle/ Present Participle phrase   (V-ing / V-ing Phrase)

[19]   Adjective phrase = Past Participle/ Past Participle phrase

[20]   Adjective phrase = Past Participle + Preposition + Pronoun

[21]   Adjective phrase = Adverb + Adjective

[22]   Adjective phrase = Adjective + Adverb

[23]   Adjective phrase = Adjective + Adverb + To Infinitive

[24]   Adjective phrase = Adjective + Noun

[25]   Adjective phrase = Well + Preposition/ Past participle

[26]   Adjective phrase = Self + V-ing

[27]   Adjective phrase = Preposition + V-ing phrase

[28]   Adjective phrase = Noun + Noun

[29]   Adjective phrase = To Infinitive

[30]   Adjective phrase = Prep + Noun Phrase

[31]   Adjective phrase = Adjective + Preposition + Noun

[32]   Adjective phrase = Adjective- er / More Adjective

b. Vietnamese Adjectives and Adjective Phrases

[5]   Adjective phrase = Adjective + 0

[6]   Adjective phrase = Premodifier + Head Adjective

[7]   Adjective phrase = Head Adjective + Postmodifier

[8]   Adjective phrase = Premodifier + Head Adjective + Postmodifier

4.1.1.3. Verbs and Verb Phrases

a. English Verbs and Verb Phrases

    [33]   Verb phrase = Verb + 0

    [34]   Verb phrase = Auxiliary +Verb

    [35]   Verb phrase = Verb + Object

    [36]   Verb phrase = Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

    [37]   Verb phrase = Verb + Adjective

    [38]   Verb phrase = Verb + Particle

    [39]   Verb phrase = Verb + Object + Bare Infinitive Phrase

    [40]   Verb phrase = Verb + To Infinitive

b. Vietnamese Verb and Verb Phrase

    [9]   Verb phrase = Verb + 0

    [10]   Verb phrase = Premodifier + Head Verb

    [11]   Verb phrase = Head Verb + Postmodifier

    [12]   Verb phrase = Premodifier + Head Verb + Postmodifier

4.1.1.4. Prepositional Phrases

a. English Prepositional Phrases

    [41]   Prepositional Phrase = Preposition + Noun (Phrase)/ Pronoun

    [42]   Prepositional phrase = Gerund Phrase

    [43]   Prepositional phrase = Preposition + Pronoun + Clause

    [44]   Prepositional phrase = Prepositional Phrase + Prepositional Phrase

b. Vietnamese Prepositional Phrases

4.1.1.5. Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases

a. English Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases

    [45]   Adverb phrase = Adverb + 0

    [46]   Adverb phrase = Adverb + Adverb

    [47]   Adverb phrase = Noun Phrase + Adverb

    [48]   Adverb phrase = Preposition + Noun Phrase

    [49]   Adverb phrase = Conjunction + Clause

b. Vietnamese Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases

4.1.2. Sentential Level

4.1.2.1. Simple Sentences

a. English Simple Sentences

❖ **Declarative Sentences**

    [50]   S + Verb (Phrase)

❖ **Interrogative Sentences**

    [51]   Wh-question word + Auxiliary + S + Verb (Phrase)?

❖ **Imperative Sentences**

    [52]   Bare Infinitive Phrase / Don't + Bare Infinitive Phrase

b. Vietnamese Simple Sentences

❖ **Declarative Sentences**

    [13]   Subject + Predicate

❖ **Interrogative Sentences**

    [14]   (S) + Predicate + thế nào, gì….?

❖ **Imperative Sentences**

    [15]   (Subject +) Predicate

4.1.2.2. Compound Sentences

a. English Compound Sentences

    [53]   Simple sentence + Coordinator + Simple sentence.

    or   Coordinator + Simple sentence, + Simple sentence.

b. Vietnamese Compound Sentences

    [16]   Subject + Predicate, Subject + Predicate.

4.1.2.3. Complex Sentences

a. English Complex Sentences

    [54]   Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

b. Vietnamese Complex Sentences

    [17]   Subject (Subject + Predicate) + Predicate (Subject + Predicate)

4.1.2.4. English Compound-complex Sentences

    [55]   Complex sentence + Simple sentence.

4.1.3. Paragraph Level

4.1.3.1. Entire Paragraphs

a. English Entire Paragraphs

   [56]   Paragraph = Parallel sentence + Parallel sentence + Parallel sentence …

b. Vietnamese Entire Paragraphs

   [18]   Paragraph = Parallel sentence + Parallel sentence + Parallel sentence …

4.1.3.2. Initial Paragraphs

a. English Initial Paragraphs

   [57]   Parallelism + Paragraph

          Parallelism + Paragraph

b. Vietnamese Initial Paragraphs

   [19]   Parallelism + Paragraph

          Parallelism + Paragraph

4.1.3.3 English Mid Paragraphs

   [58]   Paragraph (Sentence + parallel sentence + sentence)

          Paragraph (Sentence + parallel sentence + sentence)

4.1.3.4. English Post Paragraphs

   [59]   Paragraph + Parallelism

          Paragraph + Parallelism

4.1.4. Summary

4.2. PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF PARALLELISM IN ENGLISH AND IN VIETNAMESE POLITICAL SPEECHES

This section deals with the pragmatic features of parallelism in English and Vietnamese political speeches. It is obvious that parallel expressions used as utterances carry various expressive nuances of meaning of the illocutionary force of speech acts. As a rhetorical device, parallelism proves to be a powerful means of expressing a personal attitude to the intensified matter, and of exercising the necessary emotional effect on the listeners. The pragmatic features embedded by virtue of parallelism may include.

4.2.1. Making a Bridge Between the Speaker and the Audience

4.2.1.1. In English

A greeting as "a special obligatory form opens up an oration" [13, p.290] serves as a bridge between the speaker and the audience.

4.2.1.2. In Vietnamese

(129) ***Cùng toàn thể đồng bào trong nước và ngoài nước,***

Cùng toàn thể bộ đội, cán bộ và nhân viên,   [51, p.16]

4.2.2. Catching Listeners' Attention

4.2.2.1. In English

According to Galperin "Questions are most frequent because they promote closer contact with the audience" [13, p. 290].

(133) *There is something special about tonight.* ***What is different? What is special?***   [82]

4.2.2.2. In Vietnamese

(136) *Trước lúc mình vào Đoàn thể nào phải hiểu rõ Đoàn thể đó là gì? Vào làm gì?*   [118, p.105]

4.2.3. Making Appeals

4.2.3.1. In English

In his book "Stylistics" [13, p.288], Galperin stated that "The sphere of application of oratory is confined to an appeal to an audience"

(138) ***Let us never negotiate out of fear***, *but* ***let us never fear to negotiate***.   [84]

4.2.3.2. In Vietnamese

Parallelism is also used in Vietnamese political speeches to give added weight to the speaker's opinion.

(139) ***Dễ trăm lần không dân cũng chịu, khó vạn lần dân liệu cũng xong***.   [118, p.392]

4.2.4. Making Things Memorable

4.2.4.1. In English

(143) ***Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.***   [84]

4.2.4.2. In Vietnamese

Vietnamese politicians also make use of the balance, rhythm and harmony of parallel structures to make their speeches memorable.

(148)*Vì nước quên thân, vì dân phục vụ.* [119, p.175]

4.2.5. Making Emotional Effects

4.2.5.1. In English

Galperin stated that "Oratorical speech", writes A. Potebnya, "seeks not only to secure the understanding and digesting of the idea, but also serve simultaneously as a spring setting off a mood (which is the aim) that may lead to action" [10, p.288].

4.2.5.2. In Vietnamese

(153) *Nhân dân miền Nam* **là máu của máu Việt Nam, là thịt của thịt Việt Nam**. [119, p.685]

4.2.6. Reinforcing Belief

4.2.6.1. In English

(155) **Free at last! Free at last!** *Thank* God *Almighty, we are free at last!* [87]

4.2.6.2. In Vietnamese

(157) **Vượt qua mùa đông giá rét**, *chúng ta sẽ* **có mùa xuân ấm áp**. [118,p.155]

4.2.7. Showing Emphasis

4.2.7.1. In English

Parallelism can help speakers highlight or emphasize information or make a powerful point. As a result, English politicians always use them to intensify the issue they intend to say.

4.2.7.2. In Vietnamese

(161) **Đoàn kết đoàn kết, đại đoàn kết**

Thành công, thành công, đại thành công. [119, p.431]

4.2.8. Showing Determination

4.2.8.1. In English

(165) *We aren't engaged in any negative protest and in any negative arguments with anybody. We are saying that* **we are** *determined to be men.* **We are determined to be people.** [89]

Under the power of parallelism technique, the speaker showed the black people's forceful determination, the determination to be

men enjoying the full extent of human rights and civil rights.

4.2.8.2. In Vietnamese

(167) **Nghĩ thế thù khôn đợi trời chung,**

Thề giặc nước khó cùng chung sống.

Đau lòng nhức óc kể đã mười năm;

Nếm mật nằm gai phải đâu một buổi. [121, p.322]

4.2.9. Showing Confirmation

4.2.9.1. In English

(169) **If anybody thinks that Americans are mostly mean and selfish, they ought to come to Oklahoma. If anybody thinks Americans have lost the capacity for love and caring and courage, they ought to come to Oklahoma**. [68]

Through the two parallel conditional sentences, the speaker affirmed that Americans are not only generous, unselfish but full of love, caring and courage.

4.2.9.2. In Vietnamese

(170) **Nước Việt Nam là một, dân tộc Việt Nam là một, sông có thể cạn, núi có thể mòn** *nhưng chân lý ấy không bao giờ thay đổi.* [118]

4.2.10. Showing Persuasion

4.2.10.1. In English

For Galperin "It has been pointed out that persuasion is the most obvious purpose of the oratory" [10, 288].

4.2.10.2. In Vietnamese

(175) *Ngày mai tất cả các bạn cử tri, đều phải nhớ đi bầu cử.*
Ngày mai, mỗi người đều nên vui vẻ hưởng quyền lợi của một
người dân độc lập, tự do. [118, p.43]

4.2.11. Showing Advice

4.2.11.1. In English

Among other things, parallelism is an effective device to give advice due to its persuasive characteristic.

4.2.11.2. In Vietnamese

(182) *Dạy cái gì, dạy thế nào để học trò **hiểu chóng, nhớ lâu,***
tiến bộ nhanh. [119, p.85]

4.2.12. Showing Pride

4.2.12.1. In English

Aristotle identified that pride seems to be a sort of crown of the virtues; for it makes them more powerful, and it is not found without them. Therefore, it is hard to be truly proud; for it is impossible without nobility and goodness of character [59].

4.2.12.2. In Vietnamese

(187) ***Đất nước ta biết bao là đẹp cũng như dân tộc ta biết bao***
là tốt! Tốt đẹp hơn chăng là tình yêu của người Việt Nam ta đối với
đất nước và dân tộc! [108, p.309]

4.2.13. Showing Compliments

4.2.13.1. In English

The application of compliments not only beautifies our lives but also is regarded as little gifts of love. Parallelism is one of the effective means to make the compliments stronger and more pleasing to the ear.

4.2.13.2. In Vietnamese

(191) *Đối với **gan vàng dạ sắt** của đồng bào,* toàn thể quốc dân không bao giờ quên, Tổ quốc không bao giờ quên, Chính phủ không bao giờ quên. [113, p.97]

4.2.14. Showing Promises

4.2.14.1. In English

Parallelism is one of effective instruments for politicians to show promise in their speech.

4.2.14.2. In Vietnamese

Vietnamese politicians also exploit parallel structures to express their promises.

4.2.15. Showing Wishes

4.2.15.1. In English

It is obvious that, without desire or wish, there is no hope, no goal, no spirit and no flame. Our fire of desire needs to be lit because it is the driving force behind our own success. Parallelism is very helpful in expressing an expectation, a hope, a desire and a wish.

4.2.15.2. In Vietnamese

(199) ***Tôi chỉ có một ham muốn, ham muốn tột bật, là làm sao***
cho *đất nước ta được hoàn toàn độc lập, dân ta được hoàn toàn tự*
do, ***đồng bào ai cũng có cơm ăn áo mặc, ai cũng được học hành.***
[108, p.46]

4.2.16. Showing Duty

4.2.16.1. In English

Political speeches, more often than not, aim to help people realize and exercise their duty. Among rhetoric devices, parallelism is a wise choice.

4.2.16.2. In Vietnamese

Similarly, Vietnamese politicians usually employ parallelism as a great expressive means to make a strong impression on the listeners and lay emphasis on the duty they should accomplish.

4.2.17. Showing Urge

4.2.17.1. In English

Politicians often use two or more sentences, or fragments with the same sequence of words to urge the listeners to turn their standpoints to the speaker's viewpoints or to stress the urgency of a certain situation.

4.2.17.2. In Vietnamese

(206) Hỡi đồng bào yêu quí! *Giờ quyết định cho vận mệnh dân tộc ta đã đến. Toàn quốc đồng bào hãy đứng dậy đem sức ta mà tự giải phóng cho ta. Nhiều dân tộc tự giải phóng trên thế giới đang ganh nhau tiến bước giành quyền độc lập. Chúng ta không thể chậm trễ. Tiến lên! Tiến lên! Dưới lá cờ Việt minh, đồng bào hãy dũng cảm tiến lên!* [117, p.698]

4.2.18. Showing Clarification

4.2.18.1. In English

Parallelism is very effective in highlighting and elaborating on the ideas, the thoughts or the sentiments the speaker wants to mention.

4.2.18.2. In Vietnamese

(210) *Đạo đức cách mạng có thể nói tóm tắt là: Nhận rõ phải trái. Giữ vững lập trường. Tận trung với nước. Tận hiếu với dân.*

[119, p.31]

4.2.19. Showing Contrast

4.2.19.1. In English

Among other things, rhetorical devices are expressive means used to impress something on the audience's memory. Showing contrast is one of the things that the speaker wants to engrave in the audience's mind.

4.2.19.2. In Vietnamese

(214) *Theo con đường ác thì dễ dàng, nhưng lăn xuống hố.*
Theo con đường thiện thì khó nhọc, nhưng vẻ vang.[108, p.629]

4.2.20. Showing Denouncement

4.2.20.1. In English

(219)*A century has passed, more than a hundred years, since equality was promised. And yet the Negro is not equal. A century has passed since the day of promise. And the promise is un-kept.*

[89]

The parallel sentences above exposed the truth that emancipation is a proclamation, and not a fact, even though Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation a hundred years ago.

4.2.20.2. In Vietnamese

(66) *Thui dân đen trên lò bạo ngược,*
Hãm con đỏ dưới hố tai ương. [121, p.321]

4.2.21. Summary

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

So far, the syntactic and pragmatic features of English and Vietnamese political speeches have been examined. First, the main findings of the study will be summarized. Then this chapter will deal with some of the noted similarities and differences of parallelism in terms of syntax and pragmatics in English and Vietnamese political speeches. Next, some implications for translation will be put forward. At the end of this chapter, some limitations will be mentioned and some suggestions for further research will be presented.

5.1. CONCLUSION

5.1.1. Summary of the Development of the Study

In order to meet the aims and objectives that have been set in chapter 1, we have planed out the study in details. By using a descriptive, qualitative and contrastive analysis, we have collected, read and chose the relating data and then have classified, analyzed them in terms of syntax and pragmatics. The findings of this study have been stated and discussed in chapter 4 and the similarities and differences have been exposed.

5.1.2. Summary of the Findings

It is obvious that, parallelism dominates in both English and Vietnamese political speeches in order to meet the aims of politicians: to highlight an issue, to create strong impression on the listeners, to persuade the audience to accept the speaker's viewpoints or solutions and then take a particular action.

Based on the theory of Galperin [10], Katie [17], Diep Quang Ban [35], and [36], We have examined parallelism at phrasal, sentential and paragraph levels.

Based on Austin [1], Dinh Trong Lac [45] and Huu Dat [40], we recognized that parallel structures can be used to express twenty modal shades of meaning according to correct communication situation.

Some similarities and differences of parallelism in English and Vietnamese political speeches in term of syntax and pragmatics will be presented in the next part.

5.1.2.1. Similarities

a. Syntactic Similarities

As can be seen from table 4.1, both English and Vietnamese parallelisms have many syntactic features in common.

Firstly, most parallel structures in English and Vietnamese political speeches are lexical expressive means. At phrasal level, they can be used in noun phrases, verb phrases and adjective phrases. They can also be realized in similar patterns of sentences such as: simple sentences, compound sentences and complex sentences. However, the researcher has found no parallel exclamations in political speeches of both languages. At paragraph level, parallelism can be seen in the entire paragraph and initial paragraph.

Secondly, in terms of frequency of occurrence, parallel structures are most frequently used in noun phrases in both languages.

b. Pragmatic Similarities

Both English and Vietnamese political speeches frequently use parallelism with the same purposes of making a bridge between the speaker and the audience, catching listeners' attention, making appeals, making things memorable, making emotional effects, reinforcing belief, showing emphasis, showing determination, showing confirmation, showing persuasion, showing advice, showing

pride, showing compliments, showing promises, showing wishes, showing duty, showing urge, showing clarification, showing contrast, showing denouncement.

5.1.2.2. Differences

a. Syntactic Differences

Syntactically, there are also some differences between English parallelism and Vietnamese equivalent as follows:

Firstly, English parallel expressions in prepositional phrases are at high frequency while in Vietnamese political speeches, no parallelism in this kind of phrasal structures are found. There is also no parallelism in the form of adverbial phrases compared with their English equivalents.

Secondly, English politicians seem to prefer word parallelism and phrasal parallelism, whereas Vietnamese ones often employ phrasal and sentential parallelism.

Thirdly, at phrasal level, the modifiers of a head noun always precede the head noun in English noun phrases. As a result, English noun phrases formed by "premodifier and head noun" make up a higher percentage. On the contrary, noun phrases in the form of "head noun and postmodifier" are more common in Vietnamese since Vietnamese noun modifiers are more often than not, found in the final position. Moreover, it is evident from the data collected that the postmodifier of Vietnamese verb phrases are more complicated in terms of words, formation and meaning.

Fourthly, at sentential level, compound-complex sentences are more frequently used in English political speeches than in Vietnamese counterparts. Moreover, there is a difference in structure between English and Vietnamese complex sentences. English complex sentences consist of independent and dependent clause, while Vietnamese ones still comprise a subject and a predicate and in Vietnamese complex sentences, either the subject or predicate is

constituted by another subject and predicate. Let us have a look at the following example:

(116) ***We speak for the minorities who have not yet entered the mainstream. We speak for ethnics who want to add their culture to the magnificent mosaic that is America.*** *We speak -* ***We speak for women who are indignant that this nation refuses to etch into its governmental commandments the simple rule "thou shalt not sin against equality,"*** *a rule so simple.* [71]

The parallel complex sentences above are structured by "Independent Clause + Dependent Clause"

(117) *Trước đây,* ***phe đế quốc do Mỹ cầm đầu đeo cái mặt nạ giả nhân, giả nghĩa, tôn trọng hòa bình****.* *Ngày nay,* ***chúng lộ cái mặt thật của chúng là bọn cướp nước, lũ quỷ chiến tranh****.*

[118, p.472]

These two Vietnamese parallel complex sentences are formed by "Subject (Subject + Predicate) + Predicate".

Fifthly, at paragraph level, parallelism in mid and post paragraph appear in English political speeches but the researcher have found no appearance of Vietnamese ones in mid and post paragraph.

Finally, there are various patterns of phrasal structures in English and in Vietnamese. However, Vietnamese patterns are fewer than English ones. Furthermore, English syntactic structures seem to be more systematic, more ordered and more closely connected than Vietnamese syntactic structures.

b. Pragmatic Differences

Pragmatically, English politicians seem to be so interested in parallelism. They employ parallel structures in their political speeches more frequently than Vietnamese politicians do.

5.1.3. Summary

In summary, even though there are a lot of similarities and differences in term of syntax and pragmatics in English and in

Vietnamese political speeches, the functions of parallelism are almost analogous in the two languages. In political speeches, they have the same purposes: to emphasize a certain nature of the object involved, to persuade or appeal to others to come to certain decision or action etc. In addition, it is parallelism that makes political speeches more interesting, convincing, emotional, memorable, and pleasing to the ear.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS FOR PARALLELISM TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH AND IN VIETNAMESE

5.2.1. Problematic Situation in parallelism translation

The reality of translation shows that, a large number of Vietnamese translators, when translating parallelism, often resort to their mother tongue to interpret English parallelism without paying attention to the differences in syntactic features between the two languages. Moreover, most of the words or syntactic structures of the source language have no one-to-one correspondences in the target language. As a result, syntactic mistakes in translation are unavoidable. At the same time, besides the purport of meaning, there is some additional information involving pragmatic features and different contexts, all of which are great obstacles to effective and impressive translation of English parallel structures. Therefore, in order to understand and to use parallelism correctly and effectively, translators should first equip themselves with a rich and well-rounded knowledge in relation to parallelism.

5.2.2. Suggestions for parallelism translation

It seems that translators may encounter many difficulties in the process of translating parallelism from English into Vietnamese, and vice versa. In order to help Vietnamese translators study and use parallelism effectively, I would like to put forward some suggestions for parallelism translation.

Firstly, in translating the parallel structures, Vietnamese learners and translators should be aware of the similarities and

differences between the two languages. Without sufficient awareness of these similarities and differences, they are likely to use Vietnamese structures to express parallelism in English, and vice versa.

Secondly, simply being bilingual does not qualify someone to translate. Translation is not only a mechanical process of converting one sentence in language A into the same sentence in language B. Rather, it is a complex art in which parallel structures, thoughts and idioms that have no obvious counterparts from tongue to tongue, or words that have several meanings must be transformed in such a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressed to the readers. For examples: "dân đen" [121, p.321] in translating it into English, Vietnamese inexperienced translators intentionally translate it "people black" instead of "black people". Moreover, the English sentence "We **can not** create a race of equally intelligent men **anymore than** we **can** create a nation in which all citizens are athletes." contains one negative and one affirmative statement. It is rather hard to understand the Vietnamese translation of that sentence if the translator translates it into Vietnamese with one negative and one affirmative statement. That sentence should be translated by two negative statements like "Chúng ta **không thể** tạo ra một nòi giống gồm toàn những người thông minh bằng nhau **cũng như** chúng ta **không thể** tạo ra một quốc gia trong đó mọi công dân là lực sĩ." In some cases, the technical concepts may be expressed using common lay terms with slightly different meanings. In such cases, the translators may misunderstand the concepts and choose inappropriate terms to express them in the target language.

Finally, with an insight into parallelism as well as its similarities and differences in English and Vietnamese, translators will be provided with an effective tool to translate parallelism structures and get over the barrier of cross-cultural misunderstandings of the two languages.

5.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Although great efforts have been made, this research paper certainly cannot avoid shortcomings and still leaves much to be desired. Parallelism is not only a big topic concerning a wide range of linguistic areas but also a stylistic device that is both complicated and problematic. The topic under investigation may not have been thoroughly analyzed as it should have been due to the lack of time.

In addition, the materials supporting the thesis are rather limited, especially those written in Vietnamese, which makes a challenge for the researcher to reach a much more convincing conclusion.

Moreover, there are a lot of interesting and famous examples of parallelism in other genres such as verse, prose, drama but the researcher cannot study them all. This research paper concentrates only on parallelism in English and Vietnamese political speeches.

Finally, the limited personal ability of the researcher can also accounts for another constraint of the research. For these limitations, I would highly appreciate any comments from teachers, friends and all those who are interested in this thesis in order to make it more convincing and useful.

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES

This thesis has focused on *parallelism* of Vietnamese and English political speeches in terms of syntax and pragmatics to show the similarities and differences between the two languages. However, within the scope of an M.A. thesis, the author cannot cover all the aspects of *parallelism*. The following topics therefore should be taken into consideration for further research:

- ❖ Investigations into semantic features of *parallelism* in Vietnamese and English political speeches
- ❖ Investigations into syntactic, semantic and features of *parallelism* in Vietnamese and English literary works

❖ Investigations into linguistic features of *parallelism* used in newspapers, magazines or scientific writing

❖ Investigations into syntactic, semantic and features of *repetition* in Vietnamese and English literary works

❖ Investigations into linguistic features of *repetition* used in newspapers, magazines or scientific writing