MINOR THESIS ON:

NOUN PHRASES IN SOME SELECTED CHAPTERS FROM "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" BY JANE AUSTEN AND THE EQUIVALENTS IN THE TRANSLATED VERSION IN VIETNAMESE

(CỤM DANH TỪ TRONG MỘT SỐ CHƯƠNG TỰ TÁC PHẨM "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" CỦA TÁC GIẢ JANE AUSTEN VÀ CÁC CỤM DANH TỪ TUỔNG ĐƯƠNG TRONG BẢN DỊCH TIẾNG VIỆT)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at pointing out the differences and the similarities between noun phrases in Vietnamese and English and then analyzing noun phrases from the two selected chapters of “Pride and Prejudice” by Jane Austen and their equivalents in the translated version.

The results of the study suggest some common rules in translating noun phrases from English to Vietnamese and some implications on the work of translating. They also recommend a number of things for readers to consider in their choice of a good translation.
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PART I: INTRODUCTION

1. RATIONALE

During the past two or three decades, developments in the fields of transformational grammar, general and contrastive linguistics, semantics, information theory, anthropology, semiotics, psychology, and discourse analysis etc. have exerted great influence on general translation theory, enabling the discipline to broaden the areas of investigation and to offer fresh insights into the concept of correspondence on transference between linguistics and cultural systems. The traditionally much debated separation between literal and free translation has been replaced by various linguistically informed modern distinctions, like “formal” versus “dynamic” correspondence, or “semantic” versus “communicative” translation. In general, more attention has been paid to the translation process and greater emphasis placed on “equal response” of the target language reader. Such new perspectives on the theoretical front as well as the fairly extensive developments in specific interlingual contrastive studies have promoted considerably the understanding and mastery of the nature and skill of translation. However, these are seen to be insufficient when it comes to translation of fiction. The literary translation process is quite complex as it requires translators to put a lot of thoughts on a variety of aspects beyond the materials to be translated. The materials are not only written in different languages, but they also represent different cultures, differ greatly in terms of linguistic, literary and cultural-social conventions. For this reason, the author concerns a good deal with the translation of literary works.

Among those linguistic conventions, noun phrases, in the author’s mind, seem to cause great deal of trouble when translating noun phrases in general from the source language text into the mother tongue and vice versa. This is also the case when the author read the favourite novel “Pride and Prejudice” by Jane Austen. Then in the author’s mind raised a question whether there exist any differences between noun phrases in English and Vietnamese and whether those differences, if there are any, decide on the meaning of noun phrases or the meaning is determined by other factors. All these account for the author’s decision to have a
closer look at noun phrases in English and in Vietnamese and assigned the paper the title “Noun phrases in some selected chapters from *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen and the equivalents in the translated version in Vietnamese”.

2. AIMS OF THE STUDY

The first question the study tries to settle is “What are the basic differences and similarities between noun phrases in English and Vietnamese and their effects (positive and negative) on the translation of noun phrases in “Pride and Prejudice”?"

The study is also aimed at answering the question: “What are the methods of translating noun phrases?”. The answer to these questions will help students of English as a foreign language, especially those who wish to specialize in translation realize those differences and decide on the most appropriate method.

The study is also expected to be a good reference of criteria to any Vietnamese readers who love “Pride and Prejudice” by Jane Austen in particular and literary works in English in general for a good translation.

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The research questions in the preceding part have already implied that the research is focused solely on noun phrases in some selected chapters rather than in the whole novel of the source language text and the translated version. To be more specific, the study will examine the difference between noun phrases in English and Vietnamese and their equivalents. The sources of data are typical written examples from the collected materials or extracts from “Pride and Prejudice” in the source language text and its translated version.

4. METHODS OF THE STUDY

The study uses descriptive and constrastive methods of language research. The particularization of English and Vietnamese noun phrases will be done by descriptive and contrastive method. Equivalent noun phrases in the two languages will be compared in terms of structure and meaning relation.
This translation of “Pride and Prejudice” cannot be a perfect one, so it is assumed that there are mistranslated phrases in the translation. By employing the two methods above, the author of this paper intends to point out the weakness of translated text where it exists.

**5. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

The study consists of three parts.

Part I is the Introduction to the study

Part II is Development. In this part, there are two chapters. One concerns with theoretical background of translation and noun phrases in English and Vietnamese while the other deals with analytical background.

Part III is the Conclusions with summary of the research and implications for further research.
PART II: DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. TRANSLATION THEORY

1.1: DEFINITION OF TRANSLATION

The study of translation has been dominated, and to a degree still is, by the debate about its status as an art or a science. As a matter of fact, translation has been variously defined and, not infrequently, in dictionaries of linguistics, omitted entirely and the following definitions have been selected partly because they are, in some sense, typical and partly because they raise issues which the author will be discussing in detail later.

“Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”

(Dubois:1973)

“Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language”

(Meetham and Hudson: 1972, 713)

It can be said that there are common features shared by the two definitions the author has given so far; the notion of movement of some sort between languages, content of some kind and the obligation to find equivalents which preserve features of the original.

According to Magdy M.Zaky,

“Translation is an activity that aims at conveying meaning or meanings of a given-linguistic discourse from one language to another, rather than the words or grammatical structures of the original”

In Magdy M.Zaky’s definition, the emphasis is laid on the notion of “meaning”, but translation still requires movement of some sort between languages.
Above are some typical definitions of translation and translation of fiction, by all means, bears those features. However, there must be differences of some kind. It is this notion of translation of fiction that the author is about to take up.

1.2: TRANSLATION OF FICTION

Translation from one tongue to another is altogether too complicated and mysterious a process to provide a clear-cut conclusions about the novelists’ art, but it is possible to distinguish the nature of fiction translation from the translation of other genres.

Translation of fiction is much more complicated than that of other genres, as it deals not only with bilingual, but also bi-cultural and bi-social transference, including the entire complex of emotions, associations, and ideas, which intricately relate different nations’ languages to their lifestyles and traditions.

Translation of fiction involves the exchange of the social experience of individuals in the fictional world with readers in another culture or society. Both the social factor and the authorial factor (authorial individualism) are emphasized in the process of fiction translation. The two kinds of style mentioned above, i.e. authorial style and text style concern both social and authorial factors of fiction and distinguish one novel/short story from another. Therefore, the reproduction of style (both authorial style and text style) is considered the core in translation of fiction. It is also a difficult task for the translator of fiction to explore the style of a novel/short story and the message the author conveys about social life, human relationships, etc.

To sum up, translation of fiction depends largely on various factors, including aesthetic conventions, historical and cultural-social circumstances, authorial individualism and the author's worldview, among which reproduction of the fictional style is regarded as its core. It's impossible for either the linguistic, communicative, or philological approach to cover all the features of fiction translation. The best approach to studying translation of fiction and solving the potential problems in translation of fiction is the sociosemiotic approach. This approach helps one understand better not only the meanings of words, sentences and discourse structures, but also the symbolic nature of distinguishing between designative and associative
meanings. It also emphasizes the fact that everything about a message carries meaning. And when the meaning is decided, it means that an equivalent is picked up. And in any kind of translation, finding equivalents is an obligation. The next part will be looking at equivalence.

1.3. EQUIVALENCE

Equivalence can be said to be the central issue in translation although its definitions, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused heated controversy.

Jakobson regards translation equivalence as being essentially a transfer of the message from the source language to the target language and a pragmatic/semantic approach to translation.

1.3.1. The nature of equivalence

In Jakobson’s point of view, “there is ordinarily no full equivalence between code-units” (1959/2000:114). In his description, interlingual translation involves ‘substituting messages in one language not for separate code-units but for entire messages in some other language’:

*The translator recodes and transmits a message received from another source. Thus translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes.*

(Jakobson 1959/2000:114)

For the message to be equivalent in source language and target language, the code-units will be different since they belong to two different sign systems (languages). In Jakobson’s discussion, equivalence focuses on differences in the structure and terminology of languages rather than on any inability of one language to render a message that has been written in another verbal language.

1.3.2: Types of equivalence

The concept of equivalence has been one of the key words in translation studies. In earlier work on translation equivalence, Catford (1965: 20) defines translation as "the
replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another
language (TL)”. He distinguishes textual equivalence from formal correspondence. The former
is "any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the
equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text" and the latter is "any TL category (unit, class,
structure, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the
same place in the economy of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL" (ibid.: 27).

Wilss (1982a: 134) states that "the concept of TE (translation equivalence) has been an
essential issue not only in translation theory over the last 2000 years, but also in modern
translation studies" and that "there is hardly any other concept in translation theory which has
produced as many contradictory statements and has set off as many attempts at an adequate,
comprehensive definition as the concept of TE between SLT (source language text) and TLT
(target language text)". In his definition, "translation is a transfer process which aims at the
transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires
the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the
SL text" (1982b: 3). I think his phrase 'optimally equivalent' is reasonably appropriate, but in
my view the problem is that he fails to present what makes the optimality.

Using a linguistic approach to translation, Nida argued that there are two different
types of equivalence, namely formal and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence ‘focuses
attention on the message itself, in both form and content’, unlike dynamic equivalence which
is based upon ‘the principle of equivalent effect (that is, a translator seeks to translate the
meaning of the original in such a way that the target language wording will trigger the same
impact on the target language audience as the original wording did upon the source language
audience)’ (1964:159).

Baker, on the other hand, distinguishes three main types of equivalence, using both
linguistic and communicative approach. They are grammatical, textual and pragmatic
equivalence. Grammatical equivalence refers to the diversity of grammatical categories across
languages, whereas textual equivalence deals with the equivalence between a source language
text and a target language text in terms of information and cohesion. Pramatic equivalence refers to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

Besides, equivalence can be classified into equivalence at word level and above word level. For example, at word level, the word “sing” in English means “hát” in Vietnamese and “deliver a speech” in English has “độc diễn văn” as the equivalent above word level. The latter English expression literally means something like “duta ra mòt bål diễn văn” but in Vietnamese it would be unacceptable. So we cannot base ourselves on the meaning of the words individually.

In conclusion, the notion of equivalence is undoubtedly one of the most problematic and controversial areas in the field of translation. The term has caused, and it seems quite probable that it will continue to cause heated debates within the field of translation studies.

2. NOUN PHRASES IN ENGLISH

2.1. Traditional grammar and the concept of a noun phrase

The noun phrase can be defined in many ways; however, most scholars of traditional grammar agree on the following definition which is quoted from A Comprehensive grammar of the English language (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1972):

“The noun phrase typically functions as subject, object, complement of the sentence and complement of the prepositional phrase”

It can be inferred from the definition that the functions of noun phrases bring about the recognition of noun phrases.

For example, in the following sentence

Sarah has written fifty books for children.

Subject (S)  Object (O)  Complement of prepositional phrase (PC)

noun phrases can be identified from their functions.

A noun phrase is thus composed of three potential parts: the head, premodifier and postmodifier. The head is generally obligatory, whereas the presence of the other two parts is optional.
Example:

The handsome man sitting next to me is ........

In the above example, the head is “man”, the premodifier is “the handsome” and the postmodifier is “sitting next to me”.

According to traditional grammarians, the three parts of a noun phrase can be distinguished as follows:
+ The head: around which the other components cluster and which dictates concord and other kinds of congruence with the rest of the sentence outside the noun phrase.
+ The premodifier: which comprises all the items placed before the head – typically adjectives and nouns.
+ The postmodifier: consisting of all the items after the head – dominantly prepositional phrases, non-finite clauses and relative clauses.

And it should be noted that modification can be restrictive and non-restrictive. This means that the head can be viewed as a member of a class which can be linguistically identified only through the modification that has been supplied (restrictive). Or the head can be viewed as unique or as a member of a class that has been independently identified (that is, in a preceding sentence) any modification given to such a head is additional information which has no role in pointing out the head, and we call it non-restrictive.

In the example,

Mr. Brown’s daughter who is married is a teacher.

Premodifier Head Postmodifier (restrictive)

it can be concluded that Mr. Brown has more than one daughter and the daughter in this sentence is only identifiable as a teacher by means of the postmodifier in the form of a relative clause “who is married” – this modification is restrictive.

In contrast, in the following sentence

Mr. Brown’s daughter, who is married, is a teacher.

Premodifier Head Postmodifier
Mr Brown has only one daughter. Therefore, the postmodifier “who is married” does not function as a signal to identify this daughter. It just gives additional information on the subject mentioned and this postmodifier is non-restrictive.

Modification at “its most restrictive” tends to come after the head and it tends to be given more prosodic emphasis than the head, while non-restrictive modification tends to be unstressed in prehead position, while in post head position, its parenthetical relation is endorsed by being given a separate tone unit, or in writing, by being enclosed by commas.

Nowadays linguists have more sufficient definitions of the noun phrase which reveal its basic syntactic, structural and transformational features: “A noun phrase is any word group that has the following features:

1. Typically having a noun as head
2. Able to be moved in sentence transformation (in making questions, passives, relative clauses, ……)
3. Able to be replaced by a pronoun
4. Typically functioning as subject, object and complement in the sentence”.

Among those linguists is Halliday. In the next part, his concept of a noun phrase will be described.

2.2. Halliday’s concept of a noun phrase

According to Halliday, a nominal group structure, as he puts it, contains the head noun, preceded and followed by various other items, all of them in some way characterising the head noun. It can be described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premodifier</th>
<th>Head (thing)</th>
<th>postmodifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example:

*The recent arrival of a militia regiment in the neighbourhood*

Halliday names all the elements which follow the thing “qualifier”, thus we have the structure:
In Halliday’s structure analysis of a nominal group, the head is often assumed “the thing”. This is the semantic core of the nominal group. It may be common noun, proper noun, or personal pronoun.

The premodifier, as its name suggests, precedes the thing and has the functions of specifying (i) a class of thing, and (ii) some categories of membership within the class. The membership within the class is expressed by one or more of the functional elements: Deitic, numerative, Epithet and classifier.

Qualifier follows the thing, either a phrase or a clause. With some exceptions, all qualifiers are embedded. This means that position following the thing is reversed for those items which, in their own structure, are of a rank higher than or at least equivalent to that of the nominal group. On these grounds, therefore, they would not be expected to be constituents of a nominal group. Such constituents are said to be embedded or in earlier systemic terms “rank shifted”.

The qualifier also has the functions of characterizing the thing, however, the characterization here is in terms of some process within which the thing is, directly or indirectly a participant. It may be a major process (a relative clause) or a minor one (a prepositional phrase).

3. THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN MODIFICATION OF NOUN PHRASES IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

3.1. Numerals and quantifiers

As numerals and quantifiers are observed, it can be said that in both languages, they can both premodify and postmodify the head.

Cardinal numbers and quantifiers, both in Vietnamese and in English, mostly have the function of premodification of the head. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premodifier</th>
<th>Head (thing)</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hai hoc sinh</td>
<td>Two students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. Adjectives and nouns

Adjectives and nouns in English and Vietnamese, as modifiers of noun phrases are quite different from each other. In English, adjectives and nouns often have the role of premodifying the head while in Vietnamese, they always stand immediately after the head. For example,

Một cô gái đẹp \( \equiv \) A beautiful girl
Hoạt động thể thao \( \equiv \) Sports activity

3.3. Relative clauses

In the two languages, relative clauses or dependent clauses are used as postmodification of noun phrases and they are also similar in structure. The only difference lies in the use of relative pronouns. There are many cases where relative words must be used in English, whereas in Vietnamese they are optional. This is true to restrictive relative clauses with relative words as subjects. Let us have a look at the following example:

(i) This is the girl who is teaching my son English.
\[ \equiv \] Đây là cô gái (mà) đang dạy con tôi tiếng Anh.

(ii) The man who killed two young girls has now been detained.
\[ \equiv \] Người đàn ông (mà) đã giết hai cô gái trẻ hiện giờ đã bị bắt giữ.

However, when restrictive clauses with relative words as objects or adverbials are used as postmodification of noun phrases, the relative words can be omitted in both languages. For example,

The man (whom/that) we talked about on the phone . . . .
In non-restrictive clauses, on the contrary, relative words are compulsory in both English and Vietnamese. For instance,

Mr. Lam, *who is a professor*, passed away yesterday.

Yet, in Vietnamese, this dependent clause is often replaced by an apposition. Then the dependent clause would be like this:

Ông Lâm, *giáo sư* đã qua đời hôm qua.

### 3.4. Non-finite clauses

Non-finite clauses in both languages serve as postmodification of noun phrases, however, they are used in different ways. And as a matter of fact, non-finite clauses are much more common in English than in Vietnamese. In Vietnamese, passive voice can be found and to indicate where it is used, “bị” or “được” is called for. “Bị” shows that the action implies bad will and it is affected by the objective reason while “được” means good will. However, Vietnamese people have a preference for active voice. Therefore, even when they have to use the passive voice, they often include active voice. Let us take the following phrase as an example.

The book *published by First News* . . . .

*Cuốn sách được First News xuất bản* . . . .

For many linguists, they would not call this type of clause “non-finite” as there is no such term in Vietnamese. In fact, this is one example of adjective dependent clause or relative clause in which the relative pronoun is ellipsed.

### 3.5. Prepositional phrases as postmodification

Prepositional phrases, as postmodifiers of noun phrases, in both languages are quite similar in meaning and structure.

The news *about her son’s death*

*Tin về cái chết của con trai cô ấy*
Customers *from* Poland

≡ Khách hàng từ Ba Lan đến

Yet, there is still a difference as prepositions in English have the purely syntactic function of relating verbs, adjectives, and nouns to their objects or complements. Prepositions in Vietnamese, on the other hand, are different. In some cases, no prepositions are used and the choice of prepositions is also different, especially to the “of-genetive”. In Vietnamese, the word “cửa” has the tendency to be omitted. For example,

A boy of talent  ≡  Một cậu bé tài năng

(cửa)

To sum up, in English the syntactic functions are clear but in Vietnamese adding or omitting prepositions or relational words is a problem which requires further investigation in order to make the relationship of meaning clear.
CHAPTER II: ANALYTICAL BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION TO “PRIDE AND PREJUDICE” BY JANE AUSTEN AND THE TRANSLATED VERSION

1.1. THE SOURCE LANGUAGE VERSION

1.1.1. About the author

Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775 at Steventon, England. She was the seventh child of the rector of the parish at Steventon, and lived with her family until they moved to Bath when her father retired in 1801.

Her father, Reverend George Austen, was from Kent and attended the Tunbridge school before studying at Oxford and receiving a living as a rector at Steventon. Her mother, Cassandra Leigh Austen, was the daughter of a patrician family. Among her siblings she had but one sister, Cassandra, with whom she kept in close contact her entire life. Her brothers entered a variety of professions: several joined the clergy, one was a banker, while several more spent time in the military. Although her family was neither noble nor wealthy, Rev. Austen had a particular interest in education, even for his daughters. Although her novels focus on courtship and marriage, Jane Austen remained single her entire life. She died in Winchester on July 8, 1817.

Jane Austen published four novels anonymously during her lifetime: Sense and Sensibility (1811), Pride and Prejudice (1813), Mansfield Park (1814), Emma (1815). Two novels, Northanger Abbey and Persuasion were published posthumously in 1817. These novels are prominent for her satiric depiction of English society and manners.

1.1.2. About the work

Pride and Prejudice, published in 1813, is Jane's Austen's earliest work, and in some senses also one of her most mature works. Austen began writing the novel in 1796 at the age of twenty-one, under the title First Impressions. The original version of the novel was
probably in the form of an exchange of letters. Austen's father had offered the manuscript for publication in 1797, but the publishing company refused to even consider it. Shortly after completing First Impressions, Austen began writing Sense and Sensibility, which was not published until 1811. She also wrote some minor works during that time, which were later expanded into full novels. Between 1810 and 1812 Pride and Prejudice was rewritten for publication. While the original ideas of the novel come from a girl of 21, the final version has the literary and thematic maturity of a thirty-five year old woman who has spent years painstakingly drafting and revising, as is the pattern with all of Austen's works. Pride and Prejudice is usually considered to be the most popular of Austen's novels and Elizabeth one of the most attractive characters in the British literature.

1.2. THE TRANSLATED VERSION

“Pride and Prejudice” was translated into the target language by Duong Minh Tam, a member of Vietnamese writer associations and introduced to Vietnamese readers by Vuong Tri Nhan. The translated version, which is about 600 pages thick was published in 2003 by the publishing house of Vietnamese writer associations.

2. THE SELECTION OF CERTAIN CHAPTERS

Although the work is pretty long, only two chapters (VII and XI) each from the first two volumes are chosen for further analysis out of their dominance of noun phrases. This choice of chapters also comes from the fact that the author of this paper, when comparing and contrasting the source language text to the translated version, realizes great differences both in structure and translation. Therefore, it is strongly believed that further research is vital.

3. RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

The data will be looked at and results drawn out chapter by chapter.

3.1. CHAPTER VII (VOLUME 1)

3.1.1. Features of noun phrases in the source language text
In chapter VII, most of the noun phrases are postmodified by prepositional phrases, relative clauses and non-finite clauses. They are also preceded by such word classes as articles, descriptive adjectives, demonstrative words, quantifiers, numerals and possessive adjectives.

Given premodification, most of the noun phrases in this chapter are premodified by articles (mainly “the”) as in 1., possessive as in 2. and descriptive adjectives as in 3. Examples of this are as follows:

1. . . . the deficiency of his.
2. Their visits to Mrs. Phillips . . .
3. . . . a most convenient distance . . . . .

In terms of postmodification, when relative clauses or non-finite ones are used to identify the noun, it is often to find within those clauses another relative clause, which causes the noun phrases to appear quite long. Let us take the following noun phrases as examples.

Example:

4) (She had) a sister married to a Mr. Phillips, who had been a clerk to their father and a brother settled in London in a respectable kind of trade.

Furthermore, prepositional phrases are employed quite frequently to mention the content or possessive relationship with the head noun. This is mostly achieved with the use of the genetive “of”. For instance,

5. . . . their knowledge of the officers’ names and connections. . .
6. . . . the credit of making it rain. . .
7. . . . the entrance of the footman with a note for Miss Bennet. . .

Prepositional phrases are also used to show the relationship of place with the head noun. Let us have a look at the following example.

8. . . . an attorney in Meryton. . .
9. . . . silliest girls in the country. . .

3.1.1.2. Premodifications
As mentioned in the preceding part, premodifiers fall into three main types: articles, possessive and descriptive adjectives.

The author of “Pride and Prejudice” exploits almost all the main functions of articles in this chapter. The indefinite article “a”, for instance, is used to refer to something indefinite or generic. For example,

10. . . a Mr. Phillips . . .
11. . . a distant relation . . .

Premodification by the definite article “the” is also predominant. This article, with the head noun followed by “of – phrase”, is employed to limit generic reference. Or sometimes this article, as used in this chapter, implies that the head becomes definite as a result of being mentioned earlier. For example,

12. . . the two youngest of the family . . .
13. . . the officers’ names and connections . . .
14. . . the servant . . . (at Mrs. Bennet’s house)

It is also easy to find possessive adjectives in the role of premodification in this chapter. This kind of premodification appears with an immense quantity with the main function of avoiding repetition. For example,

15. . . her father . . . (Mrs. Bennet’s father)
16. . . their father . . . (Mrs. Bennet and her sister’s father)
17. . . his nieces . . . (Mr. Phillips’s nieces)
18. . . your manner . . . (Catherine and Lydia’s manner)

The last common type of premodification found in this chapter are descriptive and evaluative adjectives. Most of them are single words and in only one case in the form of two words as in 21. . For example,

19. . . distant relation . . .
20. . . young ladies . . .
21. . . smart young colonel . . .
Apart from these word classes, the noun phrases in this chapter are also postmodified by numerals, quantifiers and demonstrative words. For example,

22. . . this subject . . . . .
23. . . this dirt . . . .
24. . . a great deal of surprise.

3.1.1.3. Postmodification

3.1.1.3.1. Relative clauses

In this chapter, the presence of relative clauses is quite sparse with the predominance of non-restrictive relative ones. As far as grammar is concerned, relative pronouns “who” and “which”, which are dependent of the personal or non-personal character of the antecedent, the function of the pronoun and also their position in the relative clause are frequently used and enclosed by a comma. These clauses only give additional information of the head. And in this chapter, other relative pronouns such as “where” or “when” can also be found. This can be illustrated by the following examples.

25. . . the young ladies, who were usually tempted thither three or four times a week. . . .
26. . . Mr. Bingley’s large fortune, the mention of which gave animation to their mother. . . .
27. . . the breakfast-parlour, where all but Jane were assembled, and where her appearance created a great deal of surprise.
28. . . admiration of the brilliancy which exercise had given to her complexion. . .
29. . . . the time when I liked a red coat . . .
30. . . . an acknowledgment that the horses were engaged.

In 28., 29. and 30., relative pronouns “which”, “when” and “that” are compulsory and these relative clauses are essential for identifying the heads.

There is only one case where the relative pronoun “that/which” is omitted and this omission does not affect the meaning of the sentence.
31. . . . the extraordinary kindness (which/that) she was treated with.

3.1.1.3.2. Non-finite clauses

The number of non-finite clauses in chapter VII is very small. In fact, only five examples are found. Three are –ed clauses (as in 32., 33. and 34.) and the other two -ing clauses (in 35. and 36.).

32. . . . a sister married to a Mr. Phillips . . .
33. . . . a brother settled in London . . .
34. . . . a source of felicity unknown before.
35. . . . the gentlemen being out, . . .
36. . . . a face glowing with the warmth of exercise.

3.1.1.3.3. Prepositional phrases

It is said that prepositional phrases, when used as postmodification help to make the noun explicit or restricted. This probably explains why there is a wide range of prepositional phrases, as postmodification in this chapter. The prepositions found are mostly in the form of a single word, like “of”, “in”, “with” or “from”. Such examples are as follows.

37. . . . an estate of two thousand a year . . .
38. . . . a clerk to their father . . .
39. . . . her hope of seeing him in the course of the day . . .
40. . . . a servant from Netherfield . . .
41. . . . concern in parting with her . . .
42. . . . her inquiries after her sister . . .
43. . . . a smart young colonel, with five or six thousand a year . . .

It can be inferred from the above examples that these prepositions are used to show their relationship with the head – the relationship of content, place or object.

3.1.2. Treatment of noun phrases in the translated version

3.1.2.1. General remarks
The most striking feature when the author of this paper read chapter VII and the whole translated version is that a lot of changes have been made, compared to the source language text and many of these changes fall into noun phrases. In most cases these changes make no difference to the meaning of the original version other than transmitting a smooth version, which is acceptable in the target language, to the readers. The author of the translated version has employed the method of paraphrasing for socio-cultural acceptance and easier understanding. He also leaves out words or phrases which appear to be unnecessary in the target language. However, when it comes to translating a more complicated noun phrase, the translator often resorts to word-for-word translation, which means that the rendering does not sound ear-pleasing in Vietnamese even though sometimes he cut long clauses into shorter ones without changing the meaning conveyed and in some cases, this method gives wrong translations.

3.1.2.2. Treatment of premodification

Firstly, in terms of articles, it can be seen that most of the articles present in chapter VII of the source language text are omitted when rendered into the target language. Only in one or two cases are they referred to for the purpose of emphasis. As far as definite article “the” is taken into account, the translator transfers the notion of being definite brought about by this article by completely omitting it as the translated head itself remains definite and employing a number of classifiers or quantifiers as in 44. and 45., which are very common in the target language or as a result of the omission of the head. And in some other cases, the translator states exactly what “the” refers to as in 46.. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44a. . .the servant . .</td>
<td>44b. . .người hầu . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45a. . .the officers’ names . .</td>
<td>45b. . .tên những sĩ quan . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46a. . .the two youngest of the family .</td>
<td>46b. . .hai cô con gái nhỏ nhất của nhà Bennett</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indefinite article, on the other hand, is rendered into the target language in the same way as in the original text. In most cases, the Vietnamese equivalent to “a” is “một”. In this case, the type of equivalent employed is one at word level. For example,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47a. . . a Mr. Phillips . . .</td>
<td>47b. . . môt ông Phillips . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48a. . . a brother. . .</td>
<td>48b. . . môt người em trai . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49a. . . a militia regiment . . .</td>
<td>49b. . . môt trung đoàn lực lượng dân quân. .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50a. . . a source of felicity . . .</td>
<td>50b. . . môt nguồn vui . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only in one case or two in this chapter is the article “a” not translated into the target language. For instance,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51a. . . a clerk to . . .</td>
<td>51b. . . thư ký cho . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52a. . . a secret . .</td>
<td>52b. . . bí mật . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The translation of possessive adjectives from the source language text into the target one bears great resemblance to that of the indefinite article “a”. There are hardly any changes in the meaning. The only change lies in the position of possessive adjectives in noun phrases, which results from the difference between the two languages as discussed in the theory. And it is very common to find throughout the original text and in this chapter such possessive adjectives as “her, their, his, its” as the author wants to avoid repetition. However, to make the translation as natural and readily understandable to the target language readers as possible, besides maintaining the original text, the translator sometimes clearly states the possessor or ignores those adjectives. Another point should be made is that while “her”, “their”, or “his” are principally translated into “của cô/bà . . . ấy”, “của họ” or “của anh ấy/nó” respectively, the translator often omits “của” to make it sound more ear-pleasing in Vietnamese. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53a. . . her father . . .</td>
<td>53b. . . ông bố(của) bà . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54a. . . their minds . .</td>
<td>54b. . . tâm trí hai cô (two girls) . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55a. . . your manner . . .</td>
<td>55b. . . cách hai con (you two) . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56a. . . your own children . .</td>
<td>56b. . . con của mình</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57a. . . Clarke’s library . . .</td>
<td>57b. . . phòng đọc sách của Clarke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The next type of premodification should be looked into is adjectives. It can be said that in this chapter in the source language text, adjectives are mostly in the form of single words or two at most. Hence, the intended meaning seems to be easily conveyed in the target language as the translator does not have to resort to a different word class or grammatical structure. Let us consider the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58a. . . distant relation . . .</td>
<td>58b. . .hợ xa . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59a. . . young ladies . . .</td>
<td>59b. . .những cô gái trẻ . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60a. . . interesting intelligence . . .</td>
<td>60b. . .tin tục dang quan tâm . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61a. . . smart young colonel . . .</td>
<td>61b. . .anh dài tá trẻ, bánh trai . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62a. . . lucky idea . . .</td>
<td>62b. . .ý nghĩ may mắn . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63a. . .convenient distance . . .</td>
<td>63b. . .khoảng cách thuận tiện. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64a. . .respectable line of trade...</td>
<td>64b. . .ngành kinh doanh được vì nên</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, there are cases where the translator has to reconstruct the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structures which are appropriate in the receptor language. This process often involves a lot of drafting and modulating with the first draft being quite different from the final version. That is the reason why a literary work is often edited many times. For instance, in 64a, the adjective “respectable” is rendered into the target language in meliovative meaning such as “duốc vì nên”. The original meaning of “respectable” in Vietnamese is “dáng kinh”, however, this is only used to describe people. Therefore, “dáng kinh” is replaced by a more appropriate and neutral phrase “duốc vì nên” which can be used for both people and thing.

In conclusion, the treatment of premodification in the translation is acceptable and it manages to possess the properties of the origin. However, there are some cases where adjectives are entirely omitted due to the omission of the whole sentence or whole noun phrase like in the following examples:

65a. “After listening one morning to their effusions on this subject, Mr. Bennet . . .” (Jane Austen, 1990:24)
65b. “. . . Sau khi đã nghe các cò huyền truyền suốt một buổi sáng ????????, ông Bennet . . .” (Tam, 2003:60)

66a. “. . . and in their brother’s manners there was something better than politeness; there was good humour and kindness. – Mr Darcy . . .” (Jane Austen, 1990:28)

66b. “. . . và trong cách đối xử của các chàng trai có cá ít gì dữ hơn cả lịch sự. ?????????. – Anh Darcy . . .” (Tam, 2003:66)

Possibly, while trying to keep the translated sentences compact and easy to understand, the translator unintentionally neglected some minor details. Or it could be that the translator had the intention of omitting the phrase as in example “65b” as it does not affect the overall meaning of the sentence. Yet, in example “66b” this could not be the case.

3.1.2.3. Treatment of the head

One of the translating techniques very commonly used in translating texts from English to Vietnamese and vice versa is transposition, which means the replacing of one word class by another. It is observed that the translator resorted to this technique very often. This translation exemplifies the assumption that Vietnamese prefers verbs and adjectives rather than nouns. And in other words, the translator employed a large number of pragmatic equivalents.

This type of equivalence can be seen in the fourth paragraph in the rendering of this chapter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67a. Every day added something to their knowledge of the officers’ names and connections.</td>
<td>67b. Mỗi ngày họ đều biết thêm về tên những sĩ quan và mỗi quan hệ của họ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In such a noun phrase as “their knowledge”, the head can be easily rendered into Vietnamese in its original noun form but it would be very unnatural. In this case, the equivalent of “their knowledge” is “kiến thức của họ”, which sounds rather ridiculous. It can be better understood as “they had information”. Then the sentence can be rendered more easily into Vietnamese with the head noun being turned into a verb “biết” and the noun phrase into a clause “Họ đều biết”. The problematic phrase lies in “the officers’names and
connections”. In this phrase, “the officers’” premodifies “names and connections”, but in Vietnamese it would become an object (after the verb “biết”). So, to avoid repetition, this phrase should be translated as “danh tính cùng như các mối quan hệ của các chàng sĩ quan”.

Similarly, on dealing with the noun phrases “her admiration of Captain Carter” and “her hope of seeing him”, the translator also had to change head nouns into verbs: “cô mến mồ đại ủy Carter” and “cô hy vọng được gặp anh”, in order for them to conform to the rule of the Vietnamese language. However, in both cases, it is possible to maintain the structure and translate smoothly at the same time. According to Tinh, B.D., a verb can be changed into a noun by making it preceded by a classifier and therefore, “her admiration” would be translated as “sự ngưỡng mộ của cô”. “Ngưỡng mộ” should be used here as it has a stronger meaning than “mến mồ”. So the whole phrase would be “sự ngưỡng mộ của cô đối với Đại ủy Carter”. A verb can also be used as a noun without being changed or added any word to. “Hy vọng” is such an example. Therefore, “cô” seems to be misplaced here. It should be translated as “hy vọng được gặp anh của cô”.

Another plausible example is the case of “her inquiries after her sister” being translated into “cô hỏi về tình trạng của chị mình”, where the head noun was changed into a verb with the object being specified “her sister’s situation” to help readers understand this underlying word. This is really a case where a word-for-word translation is impossible. But the problem here is that “tình trạng” has a little negative shade of meaning when applied to describe a person’s life. In the researcher’s opinion, “tình trạng” is unnecessary here. Therefore, “cô hỏi han về chị mình” would be more reasonable.

Apart from turning to verbs, the translator also employs adjectives. This can be illustrated in the following example: “perfect indifference” being rendered into “hoàn toàn lạnh đạm”. Here, the head noun “indifference” was replaced by an adjective “lạnh đạm” in the target language.

So it can be seen that the translator paid a lot of attention to the form of Vietnamese, a language with a clear tendency to use more verb and adjective phrases than noun phrases.
when there are more than one alternative word form to express the same meaning. However, it is not always a good idea to resort to this.

### 3.1.2.4. Treatment of postmodification

#### 3.1.2.4.1. Treatment of relative clauses

First and foremost, one of the ways to treat relative clauses favoured by the translator is that he often divided the sentences into smaller ones with relative clauses standing as separate clauses. However, it is easy to see that the rendering sounds rather problematic. For example:

**Source language text**

68a. Mr. Bennet’s property consisted almost entirely in an estate of two thousand a year, **which,** unfortunate for his daughters, was entailed in default of heirs male, on a distant relation . . . .

69a. She was shewn into the **breakfast-parlour,** where all but Jane were assembled, and **where** her appearance created a great deal of surprise.

70a. . . and Jane, **who** had only been withheld by the fear of giving alarm or inconvenience, from expressing how much she longed for such a visit, was delighted at her entrance .

**Target language text**

68b. Sứ sản của ông Bennet hầu như chỉ bao gồm trọn vẹn trong 2000 bảng mỗi năm. Không may cho các con gái của ông, người thiếu kế mắc định là một người đàn ông có quan hệ xa . . . .


70b. . . Mọi người đã giải quyết Jane bằng sự gây hòi hoang hay phiền hà, nhưng Jane vui mừng khi thấy em mình bước vào.

It can be seen from these examples that the translated version is structurally different from the original and therefore, distorted in meaning somehow. In the source language text, the sentences appear quite long as a result of being postmodified by a relative clause in 68a.
and two in 69a.; whereas when translated into the target language these sentences are divided into two smaller ones (68b.) and three (69b).

In 68b., the translation of the relative clause is not very smooth with the phrase “người thưa kế mặc định là một người dân ông có quan hệ xa”. It can be said that “mặc định” is a term often used in technology and it means something that has already been set. So, to describe an heir, “nghiêm nhiên” would be a better choice. Likewise, to talk about family relationship, “somebody of a distant relation” is “người họ hàng xa” not “có quan hệ xa”. Another way to treat is that as “which” substitutes for “an estate”, it can be parallel to the phrase “this estate” which means “bất động sản này” and the phrase “in default of heirs male on a distant relation” would be perceived as “a male on a distant relation has been chosen as heir”. Furthermore, the translator misunderstood the adverb “almost entirely”. Therefore, the whole relative clause can be rendered as this “Tất sẵn của ông Bennet là một bất động sản cho thu nhập 2000 bằng một năm. Thê mà, không may cho cả con của ông, người thưa kế sau này là một người dân ông họ xa”.

And the translator also decided to omit all the relative words as in 69b.. It is clear that if the relative pronouns “where” and “which” were remained in the target language as “nơi mà” and “mà”, the sentence would be very confusing, repetitive and not sound ear-pleasing in Vietnamese. However, in the researcher’s point of view, it would better if the translator added an adverbial referring to the “breakfast-parlour” like “there”, which means “ở đó” in Vietnamese after “mọi người” in the second sentence. Then, the sentences would seem to be better connected. However, to cut the long sentence into three shorter ones in 69b. means the intention of emphasis on the place of the meeting in 69a. is lost.

And in 70a., the relative clause is turned into an independent clause and its main clause is treated in the same way. These two clauses are linked together by “nhưng” which means “but” in English. However, the relative clause is completely mistranslated and it sounds really awkward. In the rendering 70b., the translator interpretes the relative clause as “Jane’s illness was kept a secret by the fear of giving alarm...” and he does not translate the prepositional phrase “from expressing how much she longed for such a visit”. Obviously, the intended
meaning has been misunderstood. Here, it should be interpreted as “Jane, who did not dare to say how much she longed for a visit from one of the members of her family because this might give alarm or inconvenience, was so delighted when her sister entered the room.” So the translation would be “và Jane dâ râ vui khi thấy em mình bước vào vỉ trước đó có dâ không dâm nói ra râng có mong chờ mọi người trong nhà đến thăm biết bao vỉ số gây phiên hà hay làm mọi người lo lắng”. In this case the writer treats this complex sentence by converting the adjective clause into an adverb clause introduced by the underlined “vỉ” equivalent to “because”.

The omitting of relative pronouns when rendering into the target language is also common in this chapter. Let us look at the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71a. . . for the young ladies, who were usually tempted thither three or four times a week.</td>
<td>71b.. . . cho những cô gái trẻ (mà muốn đi đến đây ba hay bốn lần mỗi tuần . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72a. I remember the time when I liked a red coat myself very well. . .</td>
<td>72b. Tôi còn nhớ có thời (mà tôi yêu thích bố quần phục với áo chỏng dó ..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73a. . . . and Mr. Bingley’s large fortune, the mention of which gave animation to their mother, . . . .</td>
<td>73b. .. sự sần lớn lao của anh Bingley, (mà) vốn gây phân khích cho bà mẹ khi nói đến . . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 71a., we can see that the relative clause in the source language text gives additional information about “the young ladies” and this relative clause is not much different from that in the target language text. In the target language text, this relative clause corresponds to the verb phrase “muôn đi đến đây ba hay bốn lần mỗi tuần” acting as a subordinated component of the noun “young ladies”, thus there is no need to add relational word “mà” in between. In 72a. , the relative clause gives essential information to define the head noun “time” and therefore, the relative pronoun “when” is needed between them. However, when translated into the target language, this relational word is omitted. This is done as a matter of the fact that the relative clause states the characteristic of the head noun. In
73a., the story is different. The postmodification of the noun has not been properly rendered, which means that the rendering does not sound ear-pleasing in Vietnamese. In this case, the adjective clause “the mention of which…” should be interpreted as “is the topic that” as the word “topic” is a near synonym of “mention”. Therefore, “Mr. Bingley’s large fortune” would be modified by a complement, and the whole noun phrase would be rendered as “gia tài kệch sù của anh Bingley luôn là tài làm cho bà mẹ của các cò rất hào hứng”.

In other cases, the translator translated relative pronouns as they act as postmodifications in the target language by rendering their exact equivalents or by using demonstrative words. These equivalents are resorted to mostly to clarify the meaning of the noun phrases. Below are such examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74a. She had a sister married to a Mr. Phillips, who had been a clerk to their father. 75a. the only point, on which we do not agree. 76a. admiration of the brilliancy which exercise had given to her complexion.</td>
<td>74b. Bà có một người em gả lạy một ông Phillips, ông này làm thư ký cho người cha. 75b. . . .một điểm mà chúng ta không đồng ý. 76b. . . .lòng mến mồ nét rộc rô mà cuộc đời bố đã mang đến cho vẻ mặt cô.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 74b., to clarify the relative pronoun “who” in 74a., the translator had to interpret it as “ông này” which means “this man” in English. In this way, the relative pronoun “who” in the source language text becomes readily comprehensible when translated into the target language. 76a. can be explained in the same light. However, “admiration” should be rendered into the target language as a verb which is equal to “like very much”. In addition, the postmodification should be converted into another type of independent clause, that is adverb clause “After she had been exercising”. Therefore, the translation of this example would be “anh rất thích nét rắng ngồi trên khuôn mặt cô sau khi cô đi bố về”. In 75b., the relative pronoun “which” in 75a. is also translated as “mà” but in the researcher’s mind, this
relational word is rendered for the purpose of emphasis, which would be better expressed if the noun phrase were translated as “đó"u duy nhá"it”.

To sum up, the decision whether to translate the relational words or to crack noun phrases into clauses largely depends on the translator himself. On the whole, when relative clauses respond to verb phrases acting as subordinated components of Vietnamese noun phrases, relative pronouns are not translated. Only when relative clauses are rendered equally to clauses and the head nouns are not doers of verbs in the relative clauses, are relative pronouns translated. Still, exceptions are expected. The translator of “Pride and Prejudice” has made a lot of changes to the rendering of relative clauses; yet, it could be said that his translation would not satisfy the target readers very much.

3.1.2.4.2. Treatment of non-finite clauses

In terms of -ing clause, as said earlier, there are only two in chapter VII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77a. . . . a face glowing with the warmth of exercise.</td>
<td>77b. . . . quàng mặt ướp họng hàm hấp vị vận động.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78a. . . . the gentlemen being out, . . .</td>
<td>78b. . . . riêng các ông đi ra ngoài . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When these non-finite clauses are rendered into the target language, they bear structural resemblance to those in the original text. However, their functions in the phrase have changed compared to the original text. In 77a., the -ing clause “glowing with the warmth of exercise” has been replaced by an adjective phrase “ướp họng hàm hấp vị vận động” in 77b. but the writer would suggest leaving “hâm hấp” out as its meaning is included in “ướp họng” and replacing “vi” with “do”. In 78a., the -ing clause “being out” when rendered into the target language does not serve as postmodification of the head noun “gentlemen” but main verb “đl ra ngoài” and “các ông” becomes the subject of the clause. This way of reconstruction would result in the fact that the translation sounds more ear-pleasing in Vietnamese.
To some extent, -ed clauses in this chapter of the translated version are treated similarly to -ing ones.

**Source language text**

79a. *She had a sister married to a Mr. Phillips,... and a brother settled in London...*  
80a. *this opened to his nieces a source of felicity unknown before...*

**Target language text**

79b. *Bà có một người em gả lấy một ông Phillips... Một người em trai của bà sống tại Londo...*  
80b. *việc này đã mở cho các cô cháu một nguồn vui chưa từng có...*

The structures are maintained in the three -ed clauses and only the functions of the verbs in the clauses are changed like in the last two. In the second clause in 79a., the verb in “settled in London” postmodifies the head noun “brother” but in the translated version the translator treated it as the main verb “sống”. Similarly, the non-finite verb “unknown” in the clause in 80a., if used in its original meaning in the target language, would be translated as “chưa được biết đến”. However, as discussed in the theory, Vietnamese has a tendency to use active voice rather than passive voice. That is the reason why the translator rendered “unknown before” into “chưa từng có”, which would conform to Vietnamese language.

### 3.1.2.4.3. Treatment of prepositional phrases

Through observation, prepositional phrases in both the source language text and the translated version are similar in meaning and structures. The only difference is that in the target language text, the preposition “of” is often not translated especially in a nominized verb phrase. Sometimes, the translator had to resort to another alternative in a range of possible meanings of the preposition to be translated.

Let us take 82a. below as an example. The preposition “after” is often rendered into Vietnamese as “sau”. However, it would sound awkward if the noun phrase “her inquiries after her sister” is translated as “cô hỏi sau tình trạng của chị mình”. Therefore, in this case “về” which is equivalent to “about” in English seems to be the best choice and as analyzed in 3.1.2.3. the rendering should be “cô hỏi han về chị mình”.
In conclusion, noun phrases in this chapter are treated, on the whole, quite satisfactorily in terms of grammar. This requires from the translator not only the understanding of the separate words and phrases but the text as a whole unit and it can be said that the translator has paid a great deal of attention to the concept of what sounds natural in the target language so as to make the rendering another original although this is not properly done.

3.2. CHAPTER XI (VOLUME 2)

3.2.1. Features of noun phrases in the source language text

Like chapter VII of volume 1, the noun phrases in this chapter are also preceded by articles and adjectives (both descriptive and possessive) and postmodified by relative clauses, non-finite and finite clauses and prepositional phrases. However, the noun phrases in chapter XI appear to be much more complex, which means that the noun phrases are much longer and often modified by multiple clauses.

With regards to premodification by articles, the number of the noun phrases preceded by the definite article “the” is more or less equal to that of the noun phrases preceded by the indefinite article “a/an”.

The premodification by adjectives is also commonly found in this chapter. Yet, descriptive adjectives, unlike those in chapter VII, are often in the form of more than one
word, sometimes even three or four. Throughout this chapter, there is hardly any premodification by numerals and quantifiers.

Turning to postmodification, the story is different. One thing easily recognized when reading this chapter is that the noun phrases are abundantly followed by relative clauses and once in a while by double relative ones, which may puzzle readers. The noun phrases are also followed by prepositional phrases with the predominance of the preposition “of”. And very often those prepositional phrases often include another relative clause.

Finally, non-finite and finite clauses are also found in relatively small quantity to postmodify the noun phrases in this chapter.

3.2.2. Treatment of noun phrases in the source language text

3.2.2.1. General remarks

Taking premodification into consideration, there are hardly any changes both lexically and grammatically. Premodification of the source language text is different from that of the target language text only in the sense that in some cases, it is repeated in order for clarification.

It is also easy to make out the changes that the translator has made to the translated version, especially to postmodification, which contributes to the intended meaning being clearly stated. The translator has employed a number of techniques. Firstly, in terms of word classes, most of the time he favours verbs and adjectives rather than nouns, which conforms to the practice of the target language. In many other cases relative pronouns are replaced by connectors or omitted and then subjects to which relative pronouns refer are repeated. The translator also treats relative pronouns in such a way as moving their positions in the sentences. And very often, these relative clauses are turned into non-finite verb clauses. The same can be said to prepositional phrases; however, on the whole they are structurally remained. Only prepositions are changed so as to make them sound more Vietnamese than English.
However, in this chapter, there are many noun phrases which would not satisfy target readers as they do not sound ear-pleasing in Vietnamese. Therefore, some suggestions will be given.

3.2.2.2. Treatment of premodification

Unlike the treatment of the indefinite article in chapter VII (volume I), “a” and “an” in this chapter are often omitted, especially when they precede nominalized verbs as head nouns. This happens because the translator has a tendency to use more verbs and adjectives than nouns. Therefore, “a/an” are not translated. Only when the head nouns are nouns in their real sense, can the indefinite article be rendered as “một”. Still, there are cases where the translator did not translate them. Examples of this are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87a. . . imputting his visit to a wish of hearing that . . .</td>
<td>87b. . . tô ý muốn đến thấm để mong được biết . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88a. You take an eager interest in that gentleman’s concerns . .</td>
<td>88b. Anh đã quá quan tâm đến những vấn đề của anh ấy . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89a. . . she could not be insensible to the compliment of such a man’s affection .</td>
<td>89b. . . có không thể dùng khi một người đàn ông thờ ló ý tỉnh như thế . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90a. . . he even looked at her with a smile of affected incredulity.</td>
<td>90b. . . anh lại còn nhìn có với một nụ cười biểu lô về hoài nghi trong xúc động.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91a. . . , the happiness of a most beloved sister . . .</td>
<td>91b. . . hạnh phúc của người chi mình thương yêu nhất . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 87 (a,b) to 89 (a,b), it can be seen that all the nominalized verbs as head nouns are switched to different word classes like “a wish”, which means “một mong muốn” to “mong”, which is equivalent to “wish” as a verb, “an interest” to “quan tâm”, which means “interest” as a verb. That is why “a/an” are not translated. In 90a, “a” precedes nouns in their real sense and therefore it is rendered as “một” in 90b. However, in 91b, “a” is not translated
even though it precedes nouns in their literary sense in 91a.. Though there are no prolems concerning the rendering of indefinite article, something should be said to the rendering in 89b., 90b. and 91b. in the above table. All these three examples sound really awkward. In 89b., the writer ignore the word “compliment” in 89a. ,which is very important in this sentence. So this sentence should be “cố không thể đúng đúng trước lời khen ngợi của một người đàn ông đã ngưỡng mộ cô đến như vậy”. Example 90a. presents another difficulty to the translator with the phrase “smile of affected incredulity”. The translator changes the premodification of “incredulity” into an adverb of manner which means “in her state of being moved” in English. It is sure that the target readers would hardly make sense of this phrase. Therefore, it should be understood as “a smile mixed with incredulity” which is equivalent to “một nụ cười xen lẫn vẻ hoài nghi”. Similarly, in 91a., the problem lies in the translation of the premodification “most beloved”. Here “most” does not indicate the superlative form of “beloved”. It just acts as an adverb of degree. Therefore, it should be translated as “hết đởi yêu thương”.

“The”, on the other hand, is not translated in any case. Instead, classifiers are added to the head nouns (in 94b. and 95b.) and sometimes no classifiers at all (92b. and 93b.). This is also because word class has been altered when rendered into the target language. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92a. . . .and the avowal of all that he felt and had long felt for her . .</td>
<td>92b. . . .anh tiếp tục bọc bách những gì đã khiến tình cảm của anh với cô này ngày nọ từ lâu . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93a. . . .the established mode to express a sense of . . .</td>
<td>93b. . . .cách thức thông thường là bày tỏ . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94a. . . .and the disturbance of his mind</td>
<td>94b. . . và sự xáo trộn trong tâm tư anh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95a. . . .and this is all the reply which I am to have the honour . .</td>
<td>95b. . . .và đây là câu trả lời mà tôi được hanh hận . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above examples, the classifiers used are “sự” and “câu”. Normally, in Vietnamese, for nominalized verbs, classifiers “sự” or “việc” are used and this is quite
common in the Vietnamese language. However, something must be said to the translation of the examples 92b., 93b. and 94b.. In example 92b., the translator does not use a nominalized verb, which seems unreasonable and he also mistranslates the postmodification. In this case, it would sound very ear-pleasing in Vietnamese if we introduced “việc”, which indicates that a verb is nominalised. The whole translation would be “việc anh bộc bạch tấc cả tinh cảm của mình lúc này cũng như những tinh cảm mà từ trước đến giờ anh đã dành cho cô”. The next example 93b. represents another drawback. The translator treats “to express a sense of..” as a complement of the subject “the established mode”, which means that some sort of the verb to be is employed. However, when a noun is followed by a non-finite verb, it is often treated in Vietnamese as a phrase of purpose which is introduced by “để”. Thus, this noun phrase should be translated into Vietnamese as follows: “Cách thức thông thường để bày tỏ…..”. In 94b., the translator replaces the prepositional phrase in the original text with another. Yet, it is possible to omit the preposition “trong” equivalent to “in” in English as “sự xảo trộn tâm tư anh” can be seen as a compound noun in which “sự xảo trộn” is the main noun and the other noun the complement.

It can be said that classifiers are limited in Vietnamese, but they are often taken into consideration in translation when the head nouns are premodified by possessive adjectives. In most cases, possessive adjectives are comparatively rendered into Vietnamese with the presence of “của”, which means “of”. But sometimes this word is omitted as in 97b., which also conform to the Vietnamese language. Let us look at the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95a. Elizabeth’s astonishment was beyond expression . .</td>
<td>95b. Không ngôn từ nào có thể diễn tả sự kinh ngạc của Elizabeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96a. . .your manners impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of ....</td>
<td>96b. . .thâl dò của anh đã gây ảnh hưởng cho tôi để tôi hiểu rõ cớ kiến cảm của anh, cớ ngoại mạn của anh, và cớ ích kỳ đăng khinh của anh đối với . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97a. . .her spirits were a little . .</td>
<td>97b. . .tinh thần cô có phần hồi . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the examples, it can be said that all possessive adjectives are preserved in the target language. And the employment of classifiers is also satisfactory except in 96b. In Vietnamese, each classifier goes together with a certain group of nouns and classifier “cát” is not well combined with all the other head nouns underlined in 96b. Therefore, “sĩ” would be a much better alternative for “kiểu cẳng”, “ngao man” and “ích kỵ Đăng kính”. And to avoid repetition this classifier and the possessive adjective “của anh” should be shared among those words. Then the suggested translation would be as such “thất đồ của anh đã gây án tượng cho tổ để tổ hiểu rõ sự kiểu cẳng, ngao man, và ichert kỵ Đăng kính của anh đối với cảm nghĩ . . “. However, it should be noted that the repetition of possessive adjectives in this example can be the translator’s intention for emphasis.

The last category to be examined, in terms of premodification are descriptive adjectives. The first impression of the translation of descriptive adjectives in this chapter is that these adjective are treated quite smoothly and come to be readily intelligible to the target readers. The translator keeps the original meanings of the adjectives in the source language text and among a number of alternatives for each one in the target language, he picks up the ones that have both expressive and aesthetic functions. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98a. In spite of her deeply-rooted dislike, she could not be . . .</td>
<td>98b. . . Tuy dã manh ác cảm thâm sâu, có không thể . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99a. . . he had no doubt of a favourable answer.</td>
<td>99b. . . anh dã tin chắc sẽ được trả lời thoả đáng . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100a. . . No motive can excuse the unjust and ungenerous part you acted . . .</td>
<td>100b. . . Không dòng lực nào có thể biến minh cho vài trò bất công và hêp hoi anh dã thể hiện . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101a. . . your manners impressing me with the fullest belief of . . .</td>
<td>101b. . . thêt đồ của anh đã gây án tưởng cho tổ để tổ hiểu rõ . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen from the examples that adjectives are often changed into adverbs when the nouns they premodify are changed into verbs. Examples of this are “favourable” and “fullest” which are translated as “thợa dàng” and “rô” which, with their functions in the
translation, are equivalent to “satisfactorily” and “fully” in English. However, in the example 100a., the head noun “part” should be understood as “action”; therefore, it would be better translated into Vietnamese as “hành động” than “vai trò”. As a result, there would be no need for the verb “acted” which means “thể hiện” in Vietnamese to be translated. So the rendering of this phrase would be “chẳng có gì cớ thể biến mình cho hành động bất còng và hẹn hội của anh cả”.

However, there are two cases in which the adjectives, in the researcher’s opinion, are rendered into the target language in a compressed and unnatural manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102a. . .my being impelled by unqualified, unalloyed inclination; . . .</td>
<td>102b. . .tốl dã bị thúc ép bởi tâm tự không vững bản, thuan khet . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103a. . .had you behaved in a more gentleman-like manner.</td>
<td>103b. . .nếu anh có cách cư xử như người lịch thiệp . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apparently, in 102b., it is word-for-word translation, which makes it sound rather problematic. The adjective “unqualified” can be translated as “không vững bản”; however, in this case it is combined with “inclination” equivalent to “một thục tình cảm” and not “tầm tự”, therefore it should be interpreted as “without any condition”, which means “vô dлеч kiến”. In the case of “unalloyed”, its equivalent as “thuần khet” is acceptable, but it would be much better if “trong sáng” is added to clarify its meaning.

In 103b., however, the word “gentleman” is translated as “người lịch thiệp”. This way of translation is not satisfactory as it does not fully express the intended meaning of the original. During the time depicted in the novel, the notion of “being a gentleman” is deeply rooted in people’s mind, especially for those who have power and fortune and how to act like “a gentleman” is considered a norm. Therefore, the best equivalent for it would be “quý ông”.

To conclude, the translator handles the premodification of noun phrases in this chapter by not only reproducing the message, but also the way in which the message is conveyed. However, to make the target language version a better one, it is believed that more changes should be made.
3.2.2.3. Treatment of postmodification

3.2.2.3.1. Relative clauses

One of the methods the translator employs primarily in this chapter of the rendering is the omission of relative pronouns, which is according to Tinh, B.D very common in Vietnamese whether they are present or not in the source language text. This is done probably to avoid redundancy and to conform to the Vietnamese language. And it should be made clear that in English, a word is considered “a relative pronoun” but when translated into Vietnamese, maybe it is not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104a. . . all the letters which Jane had written to her since her being in Kent.</td>
<td>104b. . . mọi lá thư (mã) Jane đã gửi cho cô từ khi đến chôl ở Kent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105a. . . he was listening with an air which proved him wholly unmoved by any feeling of remorse.</td>
<td>105b. . . anh đang lắng nghe với dáng vẻ (mã) chứng tỏ anh không hề có ý ăn hận . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106a. . . in spite of all the objections which had made him prevent his friend’s marrying her sister. . .</td>
<td>106b. . . bất chấp mọi chóng đổi (mã) đã khiến anh phải ngăn cản ban anh cười chi có . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107a. . . the unjust and ungenerous part (that/which) you acted here.</td>
<td>107b. . . vai trò bầu công và hep hội (mã) anh đã thể hiện ở đây.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108a. . . the scruples that had long prevented my forming any serious design.</td>
<td>108b. . . những dấn do (mã) từ lâu đã ngăn cản tôi có ý định nghiệm túc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109a. . . the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry.</td>
<td>109b. . . người cuối cùng trên thế giới này (người mã) tôi muốn lấy làm chông.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the examples, it can be seen that all the relative pronouns omitted belong to restrictive relative clauses. However, the translations of some of selected noun phrases above sound rather awkward as almost all the words have been translated word for word and little is
done to the reconstruction of structure in the target language. Let us take 105b. as an example. The word “air” is translated as “đáy ve” which means “posture” in English. This seems unacceptable as “air” expresses “distinctive impression or manner”. So, the more appropriate equivalent in Vietnamese would be “ve”. Another problematic phrase is “anh không hề có ý ăn hận” which means “he has no intention of being regretful”. In this case, the phrase means that “he has no intention of showing that he had deep regret for a wrong committed”, which would be translated as “anh ta không hề có ý tỏ ra ăn năn hối lỗi”

In other cases, instead of translating relative pronouns into Vietnamese the translator resorts to connectors to make the rendering sound more ear-pleasing in Vietnamese and repeated the very words that those relative pronouns refer to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110a. . . that cheerfulness which had been used to characterize her style, and which</td>
<td>110b. . .đêu kềm vui trong khi vẫn phong chi thường vui vẻ và . . . khó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . had been scarcely clouded.</td>
<td>che giữ được vần phong này</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111a. . . Colonel Fitzwilliam himself, who had once before called late in the evening.</td>
<td>111b. . . đại tá Fitzwilliam, vì đã có lần anh đến vào buổi tối . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112a. . . were dwelt on with a warmth which seemed due to the consequence he was</td>
<td>112b. . . được anh nóng nàn trình bày, sự nóng nàn đương như là do anh bị tổ thương . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wounding . . .</td>
<td>113b. . . ông Wickham, hành động tàn nhẫn của anh đối với ông này mà anh không màng phụ nhận . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113a. . . Mr. Wickham, his cruelty towards whom he had not attempted to deny . . .</td>
<td>114b. . . bạt chấp mọi chống đối (mà)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114a. . . in spite of all the objections which had made him prevent his friend’s</td>
<td>dã khiến anh phải ngăn cản ban anh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marrying her sister, and which must appear at least with equal force in his own</td>
<td>cưới chỉ có và mọi chống đối cũng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case, . . .</td>
<td>mạnh mẽ trong trường hợp của anh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It appears that the relative pronouns turn out to be very clear in terms of the nouns they refer to owing to this way of translation as the translator has taken the question who his target readers are into consideration. In 110b. and 111b., two connectors “trong khi” and “vì”, which means “while” and “because” correspondingly are added to make the rendering smoother. Yet, in 110b., the translation is so confusing. It should be interpreted as “she tried to be cheeful as this had been her style and almost everyone recognized that cheerfulness proceeding from the serenity of a mind at ease with itself and kindly disposed towards every one ”, so the whole noun phrase would be “chỉ đã cõ tổ ra vui về đầy là nét tính cách của chỉ từ lâu và cùng với chỉ luôn cảm thấy thoải mái và đối xử tốt với mọi người nên như như ai cũng nhận thấy sự vui về đầy”. Similarly, the example 112b. needs editing. The translator has explained what which refers to by repeating the head noun, but it is this repetition that does not make the rendering sound right. Furthermore, the word “warmth” is translated into Vietnamese as “nồng nàn” in the form of an adverb, which is almost never used to describe the manner of speaking in Vietnamese, and in this case, it would be better if we treated the relative clause as a sentence on its own and linked it to the other clause by “and”. So, the whole translation would be “đức anh giål bày hết lòng mình và có lẽ điều đó xuất phát từ những tôn thường mà anh đang phụ chịu”.

And in the 113b. and 114b., repetition of the referents of the relative pronouns is applied. However, in 114b., the translation of the second relative clause is not very reasonable and it does not sound Vietnamese. It should be paraphrased as follows “in his case the objections must be at least similar to his friend’s case”. The suggested translation would be “.và trong trường hợp của anh thì mọi chớn đối khác sẽ xuất hiện chỉ ít cùng tương tự như vậy”.

It is also very common to find relative clauses in English changed into ellipsed relative clauses in Vietnamese equivalent to non-finite verb clauses in English, especially when the relative pronouns serve as subjects of the relative clauses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115a. Mr. Darcy, who was leaning</td>
<td>115b. Dang dùng tua lờ suốt với dớ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
against the mantle-piece with his eyes fixed on her face. . . .

116a. . .the avowal of all that he felt and had long felt for her . . . .

117a. . .of the family obstacles which judgment had always opposed to inclination. . . .

118a. . .accept the man, who has been the means of ruining, perhaps for ever, the happiness of a most beloved sister . . .

In 116a., “that” is not the subject of the relative clause in the source language text but when this relative clause is rendered into the target language, “những gì” is the subject of the relative clause in which the relative pronoun “mà” is implied because the translator interpreted the relative clause as follows: “all that caused his feelings for her to nurture for a long time”. Therefore, when rendered into the target language, the relative pronoun is omitted and this relative clause is accordingly turned into a non-finite verb clause. However, as discussed in 3.2.2.2 changes should be made to this example.

Last but not least, a number of relative pronouns in the target language text are preserved in the same way as in the original and these pronouns are equivalent to “mà” in Vietnamese.

Source language text | Target language text
---|---
119a. . .The feelings which, (you tell me), have long prevented the acknowledgment of your regard, can. . .
119b. . .Những cảm xúc mà, (như anh đã nói), từ lâu đã ngăn anh công nhận ý tình của anh, cùng có thể . . .
120a. . .You have withheld the advantages, which you must know to have been mà anh phảì biết đã được sắp xếp cho
designed for him.

121a. . . .of that independence which was no less his due than his desert. . .
121b. . . .của cuộc đời tự lập mà lẽ ra anh ấy.
121a. . . .of that independence which was no less his due than his desert. . .
121b. . . .của cuộc đời tự lập mà lẽ ra anh ấy.

122a. . . .And this is all the reply which I am to have the honour of expecting . .
122b. . . .Và đây là câu trả lời mà tôi được hân hạnh mong đợi . . .

It is observed that in 121b. and 122b., all the relative pronouns in the source language text when translated into the target language are not the doers of the verbs in the relative clauses. But in 119a. and 120a., the relative pronouns are the doers of the verbs in the relative clauses. As a rule, these relative pronouns are not translated. However, in both cases they are still maintained in the target language text. The possible explanation for this could be the translator’s intention to emphasize. However, it is easy to find that these relative clauses do not sound ear-pleasing in the target language. For example, in 119b., the translator has translated word for word and hardly any lexical changes have been made. In this case, the relative clause should be interpreted as follows: “the feelings which prevented people from recognizing you”, which is equivalent to “nghĩa cảm xúc mà làm cho mọi người không còn nhận ra anh ấy”. Similarly, in 120b., the problematic word is the translation of the verb “design” into the target language. Here, it is translated into Vietnamese as “sắp xếp” which means “organize” in English. However, the relative clause in this example modifies “advantages” equal to “lợi thế” not “quyền lợi” as translated here, so it would sound awkward if “sắp xếp” and “quyền lợi” go together as Vietnamese people never say so. Besides, “must” in this case rather than an obligation, means “a logical thought”. Therefore, it would be better if the relative clause is translated as “anh đã nắm giữ mọi lợi thế mà chắc anh biết thực ra là của anh ấy”. Lastly in 122b., what sounds problematic here lies in the translation of the relative clause of the target language text. Lexically, all the words are correctly translated, but as a whole, it does not conform to the target language. As this sentence is uttered out in an ironic way, “vinh hạnh” should be employed rather than “hận hận”. Thus, the whole phrase would be rendered into Vietnamese as “câu trả lời mà tôi có vinh hạnh được biết….”.

These examples once again confirm the general rule that when relative clauses correspond to verb phrases acting as subordinated components of Vietnamese noun phrases,
relative pronouns are not translated. Only when relative clauses are rendered equally to clauses and the head nouns are not doers of verbs in the relative clauses, are relative pronouns translated.

### 3.2.2.3.2. Prepositional phrases

Although prepositional phrases in the source language text appear to be quite intricate, they seem to be readily comprehensible to the readers when rendered into the target language.

Unlike the way prepositional phrases are treated in chapter VII of volume I, in this chapter, the translator repeatedly omitted prepositions, mainly when the nominalized verbs as head nouns are changed into verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123a. the examination of all the letters which Jane had written to her since her being in Kent.</td>
<td>123b. xem xét lại (cú) mọi lá thư Jane đã gửi cho cô từ khi đến chợ ở Kent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124a. the established mode to express a sense of obligation for the sentiments avowed. . .</td>
<td>124b. cách thông thường là bày tỏ cảm kích về những ý tình đã thôi lỡ . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125a. if not the only means of dividing them from each other, of exposing one to the censure of the world for caprice. . .</td>
<td>125b. nếu không phải là người duy nhất . (cú) chia rẽ hai người, (cú) phológ bày người này cho thế gian chế trách về tính thật thường. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126a. he looked at her with an expression of mingled incredulity and mortification.</td>
<td>126b. anh nhìn cô với vẻ mặt (cú) vừa không muốn tin vừa cảm thấy mặt thế diện.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that in 124b., the equivalent of “a sense of obligation for the sentiments avowed” in 124a. sounds rather ridiculous in the target language. The suggested translation would be “cảm giác về sự ràng buộc đối với những tình cảm được giải bày”. 
However, when the head nouns are not nominalized verbs, prepositions following them are often translated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127a. . . but there were feelings besides those of the heart to be detailed . . .</td>
<td>127b. . . nhưng có những xúc cảm ngoại cảm xúc của con tim cần được biểu lộ chỉ li . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128a. . . His sense of her inferiority – of its being a degradation – of the family obstacles which judgment had always opposed to . . .</td>
<td>128b. . . Nhận thức của anh về việc tháp kềm của có - về việc mất danh giá - về những ngang trở trong gia tộc luôn luôn chống đố . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129a. . . And this is your opinion of me . . .</td>
<td>129b. . . ý nghĩ của có về tôi là như thế này.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130a. . . Mr. Darcy’s shameful boast of what misery he had been able to conflict . . .</td>
<td>130b. . . Lời khoan khoảng đãng xấu hổ của anh Darcy về việc anh có thể gây thương tổn như thế nào . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the last three examples of the above table, only 127a. is not well rendered. This is because the translator applied the word-for-word translation method and did not edit the order of the rendering. In the case of such a sentence as “there were feelings besides those of the heart to be detailed”, the prepositional phrase should be translated first as adverb and in this case, “to be detailed” postmodifies “feelings”. For this reason, the sentence would be translated as follows “Những cảm xúc của con tim cần được biểu lộ chỉ li”. From all the examples extracted in this part, it can be said that when nominalized verbs act as head nouns, the prepositions in prepositional phrases as postmodification of those head nouns are not regularly translated. And when head nouns are not nominalized verbs, prepositions are preserved in the target language and it can be concluded that a safe way to treat prepositional phrases as postmodification of noun phrases in translation is to keep them as they are in the source language text. This does not affect the intended meaning of the original.

3.2.2.3.3. Non-finite clauses
On dealing with non-finite clauses, the translator made several changes compared to the source language text in terms of grammatical structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>131a. ... Elizabeth noticed every sentence conveying the idea of uneasiness.</td>
<td>131b. ... Elizabeth đế ý thấy mọi câu từ đều mang ý tĩnh thiếu thoải mái. ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132a. ... the established mode to express a sense of obligation for the sentiments avowed. ...</td>
<td>132b. ... Cách thức thông thường là bày tỏ cảm kích về những ý tình đã thô lô. ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133a. ... been used to characterize her style, and which, proceeding from the serenity of a mind at ease with itself, and kindly disposed towards every one. ...</td>
<td>133b. ... văn phong chỉ thường vui vẻ và với tâm sự thiệt bình thân. ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134a. ... with his eyes fixed on her face, ...</td>
<td>134b. ... với dở mặt dắm dắm nhìn quanh mặt cô. ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 131b., non-finite clauses in the source language text are preserved in the target language text both structurally and semantically. That is the reason why the language of the translated phrase does not sound ear-pleasing. Here, “conveying” should be understood as “showing”, so it is equal to “cho thấy” in Vietnamese. With the phrase “the idea of uneasiness”, it is believed that there is no need to translate “the idea”. So, the whole phrase should be rendered as “mọi câu từ đều cho thấy sự quảng cáo”. However, in the next example 132b., the non-finite clause “to express a sense of obligation for the sentiments avowed” in 132a. becomes the compliment of the subject “the established mode” in the target language. This was done by the introduction of “to be” which means “là” in Vietnamese. Another way in which the translator treated non-finite clauses is that he changed the non-finite clause into a prepositional phrase. Example 133b. best illustrates this. The first non-finite clause “proceeding from the serenity of a mind at ease with itself” is turned into the prepositional phrase “with the proceeding of the serenity of a mind at ease”, which means “với tâm sự thật...
"bình thân" in Vietnamese. However, the second non-finite clause “kindly disposed towards every one” is not translated for no reason at all.

To have a broad look, it can be denied that the translator succeeded in simplifying the source language text and made it conform to the Vietnamese language. In the two chapters selected to be analyzed, as well as the whole novel, there are large majorities of words which are of high frequency in use in the target language. Apart from that, a lot of lexical, grammatical and structural repetition patterns and changes have been made. However, it is strongly believed that the translation of noun phrases in these two chapters, as well as in the whole novel needs a lot of editing.
PART III: CONCLUSIONS

The previous part has identified the differences and similarities between noun phrases in English and Vietnamese and investigated the treatment of noun phrases in two chapters of the novel “Pride and Prejudice” into the target language. This part will review the major findings so as to give the overall answer to the research questions. Then, on the basis of these findings, implications as well as suggestions for further study will be mentioned.

With the two questions arisen “What are the basic differences and similarities between noun phrases in English and Vietnamese and their effects (positive and negative) on the translation of noun phrases in “Pride and Prejudice” ” and “What are the methods of translating noun phrases?”, the research has revealed interesting facts.

Firstly, concerning the first research question, there are a number of differences and similarities between noun phrases in English and Vietnamese. As far as similarities are concerned, English and Vietnamese quantity markers both serve as premodification of noun phrases and those which postmodify noun phrases in English are still preserved in Vietnamese, except for the fact that their functions in the translation have been changed to conform to the Vietnamese language. However, other types of English premodification often become Vietnamese postmodification, for example, adjectives, articles, demonstrative words and qualifiers. From these findings, it can be seen that the differences between noun phrases in the two language have a great effect on the translation of noun phrases in “Pride and prejudice”. These differences require a large number of changes to be made when rendering a noun phrase from English into Vietnamese.

To make those changes, there are some common methods favoured by not only the translator of this novel but also Vietnamese translators of fiction. This is the answer to the second research question. First of all, in terms of translating premodification, the definite article requires no Vietnamese corresponding word, whereas the indefinite article turns to be an optional use of quantity marker “một”. This quantity marker seem to be unaffected by connotative senses and cultural viewpoints. However, possessives and genetive “of” are
translated into a corresponding post-positioned prepositional phrase with elliptable “cúa”. Secondly, given postmodification, when relative clauses correspond to verb phrases acting as subordinating components of Vietnamese noun phrases, relative pronouns are not translated. Only when relative clauses are rendered equally to clauses and the head nouns are not doers of verbs in the relative clauses, are relative pronouns translated. In some cases, relative pronouns are not translated according to the rule stated here. This is dependent on the translator’s style and intention. It is also observed in the rendering that relative clauses where relative pronouns serve as the subjects are often turned into non-finite verb clauses.

Another thing that can be said to the translation of postmodification of noun phrases is in terms of prepositional phrases. In most cases, prepositions are maintained in the rendering. Yet, when the head nouns are nominalized verbs, prepositions are not translated as a result of the fact that those head nouns are changed into verbs. This is also a very important point to be taken into account when doing translation work. Vietnamese is a language with a clear tendency to use more verbs and adjectives than nouns.

The findings of the research indicate that a good translator, especially one of fiction does not translate word for word. He has to look out for other surrounding factors that may affect the meaning to be conveyed, reconstruct this same meaning and then determine the best translation which is appropriate in the target language and its cultural context. This means that in many cases he has to see something in a different light. It is justified when a literal translation results in a form which is grammatically correct but not quite natural, going against the feeling of the target language. Once again, this requires from every translator both a good understanding of separate words and phrases and the text as a whole. And the concept of what sounds natural in the target language is also essential for a good translator.

This study cannot for sure list all the differences and similarities between noun phrases in English and Vietnamese. And noun phrases is only a contributory factor to the English word class as a whole. Further research may be extended to other word classes of English or may narrow the scope of this research with a view to achieving more interesting facts, which might be missed due to the limitation of this thesis paper.
REFERENCES


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