

# THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF THE DESCRIPTIVE DISCOURSE CONCRETIZE THE IDEOLOGICAL FUNCTION THROUGH THE ARGUMENT PROCESS

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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## ABSTRACT

The literary text is the communication between the author and the reader. When the author uses the discourse to actualize the experiences of what is happening around or inside them. Descriptive discourse is the flexible discourse genre, the multifunctional social entity. In discourse research, the “dynamic” not only are personal thoughts and attitudes realized, but the moral standards and social ideologies of the community are also clearly realized. The approach, that examines the discourse in the performing process of communication functions concretized through the text. Especially, the role of descriptive discourse in realizing the experiential function related to the context Field through the argument process. Using the Systemic Functional Grammar theory, discourse analysis, and semantic analysis methods helps us explain and extract the functional characteristics in the sociocultural and situational contexts to recognize the discourse in all functional aspects. Suppose descriptive discourse is used flexibly in communication. In that case, it not only helps the user understand the beauty of a language but also has interesting insights into the linguistic culture of a nation.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The discourse creates the text, so the text is considered the communication event of the social interactions, associated with the social ideology to establish the links between the structure of experience and the chain of the hierarchical structures in the discourse system. Therefore, modern and postmodern linguists always emphasize the importance of

descriptive discourse in the realizing process of each individual's experience.

The research model of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) theory becomes the key to discovering the structural characteristics that express the ideational function of each person through the argument process. That means, researching the descriptive discourse is not pure research based on individual factors but must be

surveyed on a much larger scale and broader. Place the descriptive discourse in the sociocultural context and in the ideology (both conscious and unconscious) to ensure that the discourse is used for the right purpose, and can express many different meanings. The user wants to convey a message to persuade the recipient to agree with them through the argument process. Especially the argument in literary communication based on survey data such as Cao Huy Thuan (2015), Hoang Phu Ngoc Tuong (1997), Do Phan (2013 & 2015), Do Chu (2006), Nguyen Ngoc Tu (2018) and Nguyen Trung Quy (2013 & 2016).

Approaching the discourse from the functional category means emphasizing the multi-function of the text. The text simultaneously represents aspects of the objectively real world and the subjective inner world. Based on the application and analysis of modern trends in studying the system of principles governing the use of discourse such as phonetics, vocabulary, and syntax, linguists realize that discourse analysis is not separate from the text because the text realizes the discourse. The text is a product of the discourse. The text without links, the recipient cannot properly decode the message.

(i) Researching the rules of discourse through the text structure can include Zeling Harris; Noam Chomsky; Galperin; Moscalkaia; Turaeva;...

(ii) Researching the nature of discourse in the society can include Hymes, Trudgill, Lakoff;...

(iii) Researching the function of discourse in social communication can include Dik; Halliday; Lyons; Austin; Brown & Yule; Jakobson; Seark; Levinson;...

## 2. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH METHODS

In the age of information and communication with the development of science and technology, teaching according to the orientation of capacity development is not only the central goal of the Vietnamese

education program but also forms a teaching mechanism associated with real life. Therefore, the learner is forced to practice the skills of creating texts with the correct genre characteristics as well as the correct organizational structure and using the correct language techniques specific to each type of text. Thereby, the learner can create truly communicative text derived from diverse real-life situations rather than just paying attention to the semantics of the textual.

Descriptive discourse is the type of discourse with flexible characteristics of the society, so we simultaneously apply two methods of description and discourse analysis combined with the method of comparing and contrasting the elements inside and outside the discourse. These scientific methods help us identify, classify, describe, and explain the outstanding features in the structural system that represent ideational function through the argument process. This is the interdisciplinary research direction that does not contradict or refute previous studies because the research focus is on the outstanding structural and functional features of descriptive discourse both opening up new directions of research and the creating new needs for people in communication.

However, with a complex research object like the descriptive discourse, we realize that we cannot only use one theoretical system but must combine many different theoretical systems such as the Speech Act theory (Austin et al., 1962), Evaluation theory (Martin White et al., 2005) will help research the object more comprehensively to clarify two issues:

(i) Based on survey data, what are the outstanding characteristics of argumentative expression when expressing the ideational function?

(ii) How valuable is the argumentative expression in expressing the ideational function of the descriptive discourse in real life?

The research results will provide an overview, that is complete, specific, and accurate when the author uses the descriptive discourse to demonstrate the ideational function through the argument, helping to create the interactive relationship that maintains communication between them and the reader. Besides, the research results also show the relationship between aesthetic artistry and realistic flexibility of descriptive discourse in both the literature and life.

### **3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1. The argument concept in the theory of Systemic Functional Grammar**

The SFG is the theoretical system that studies the unity of two inseparable components in the discourse semantics (the content) and the function (the form), so the change in syntax will directly change the semantics of discourse (Halliday, Matthiessen et al., 2004). When studying the functional characteristic of the discourse, the SFG scientists all acknowledge the important role of the argument process in expressing the ideational function of each individual. Because, the purpose of the argument is not only to persuade but also to request, seek information, or negotiate (Walton et al., 1996). Therefore, the argument in the descriptive discourse is seen in the two aspects the syntactic structure and the operational organization (Blair et al., 2001). The user try to establish the message with solid credibility based on a reasonable argument, if the premises are true then the conclusion will be accepted (Freeman et al., 1990). The problem of identifying plausible cause-and-effect relationships in the argument is the process of providing the evidence relevant to the ideas that need to be presented or proven (in the words or between the paragraphs) (Richards et al., 1999). The argument is the meaningful unit of the discourse used to prove that something is true. The purpose of argument is to convince others about the issue, or certain fact or

phenomenon (Bell et al., 1981). Or we can understand the argument as the series of statements drawn from the previous explanation including the evidence, or the inference rules to draw the general conclusion. (Hitcock et al., 2014).

The function of literature is not simply to reflect the life but also to create the discourse for the unknown, the unspeakable. The communication is the essentially communication about the social consciousness so that the new consciousness can be formed. The semantic structure of descriptive discourse is the purely social, the product of social relationships and the forms of the social consciousness, but at the same time it is also the type of the artistic discourse with high aesthetic value. The entire human ideology becomes conscious only when included in the categories contained in the discourse (Bakhtin et al., 1993). The factor that makes human ideology from the unconscious to conscious is the inference rules. From the scientists' research, we believe that the argument process plays an important role in expressing each individual's thoughts in the interpersonal communication. The syntactic structural units of descriptive discourse not only realize the ideational function but also provide the necessary option to help the user express their views/opinions about the event/object. That also ensures the argument process goes smoothly.

#### **3.2. The distinctive outstanding structural features demonstrate the ideational function through the argumentation of descriptive discourse**

Descriptive discourse is a unique discourse genre compared to the other discourse genres. They interact with each other, can replace each other, or transform each other in different relationships when expressing experiential functions through the argument process. That is the inter-discursive characteristic, also known as "openness" when expressing the experience that goes from the

unconscious to the conscious, from the abstract to the concrete, clarifying the human perception as well as the relationship in nature and society, especially in the relationship between the individuals. “Openness” plays an important role in creating standards of the structural organizations such as the semantics, syntax, function, connect, coherence, etc. to help the author both free debate and create interaction in the communication between the author (providing the information) and the reader (feedback), helping them find a common voice. Therefore, the nature of descriptive discourse is the discourse about life, taking on distinct functions in interpersonal communication. During its operation, descriptive discourse both shows the core and inevitable characteristics of the ideology and the mechanism/ rule (including implicit mechanism/ rule) of the values such as culture - society, ethics, customs, etc.

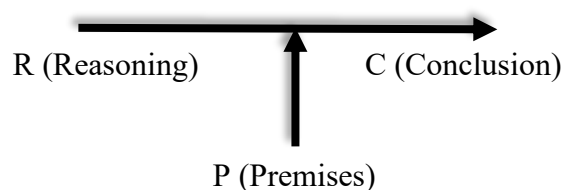
The modern Vietnamese essays can be considered the unit of communication between the author and the reader to realize a certain communication strategy (who to persuade? how to persuade? and in what form to persuade?). Thereby, creating a boundary in the conclusion: what is allowed to say? What is not allowed to be said? how do say it? within the certain discourse limits. Persuasion is the action related to the content of the message so the general conclusion of the argument can be presented implicitly or explicitly depending on the author's communicative purpose. If the argument requires the reader to use multiple supporting elements to understand the meaning, the argument will be more compelling. The supporting elements that the reader can recognize are based on the form of discourse structure or the specific situational context. These elements are not only the basis for forming the argument process but also the basis for the reader to accurately determine the conclusion and understand the author's implications in that general conclusion.

The argument is the expression of logical thinking, is the intratextual element, and is also the message in the text. Based on the purpose and nature of the user's communication, the ideational function of descriptive discourse will be expressed through the following types of arguments:

(i) The logical argument is the type of argument based on the scientifically proven chain of such reasoning concepts, definitions, laws, rules, etc., intending to affirm the right or wrong value of a certain event.

(ii) The ordinary argument is the type of argument that does not follow the pattern but is based on the chain of common sense reasonings such as the truth of life, ideas, cultural values, moral principles, concepts of customs and traditions, etc. to persuade or change the perception of others.

However, it should be noted that every argument is not necessarily a logical inference, but every logical inference is an argument. Typically, the basic elements of the argument include: (i) The premise is the brief statement on which the argument is based, (ii) The conclusion proven claims and (iii) The reasoning is the series of explanations and evidence leading to the general conclusion. It can be visualized through the following diagram:



Where R is the chain of reasoning, C is the conclusion, and P is the premise. The criterion for determining the argument is the conclusion. However, it should be noted that an argument can have many partial conclusions and these partial conclusions form a general conclusion. In terms of location in the argument, the general conclusion can be arranged in many different positions, not fixed. Usually, the reason stands before the

conclusion, but sometimes the conclusion stands before the reason or the conclusion stands between the reason.

In the same event, the user can come to different conclusion based on different arguments. Identifying the reasoning in the ordinary argument represents the cognitive ideational process, thereby creating judgment in the user's mind and perception directly related to the experiential problem to be conveyed. Therefore, when building a common argument, the most important thing is to find convincing reason and evidence to create a "listening" feeling for the recipient, because this type of argument cannot be proven true or false according to the standard. Scientific logic is considered reasonable and correct in thinking, lifestyle, psychology, habits, customs, and moral standards,...

Through survey data sources, we find that the author's use of the ideational function is based on the following types of reasoning in the ordinary argument that represent the cognitive ideational process. Thereby created in the user's mind directly related to the judgment and perception about the experience that want to convey through the message. Survey data sources, we find that the author's use of the ideational function is based on the following types of reasoning:

### ***3.3.1. The objective reality reasoning in the ordinary argument demonstrates the ideational function***

Objective realist reasoning is the type of reasoning based on the true value of life, of ideological viewpoints drawn from the community, agreed upon by everyone as the standard measure to evaluate moral standards ethics, attitudes, and behaviors of each individual. To make ordinary arguments convincing, the user must know how to choose appropriate arguments and evidence to build an accurate and transparent argument process. That is very important, because objective realist reasoning has a basis formed from life, truly exists in practice, and is also the basis for

evaluating right - wrong, yes - no. It can be the document, data, laws, rules, regulations, etc.; the series of events, signatures, etc.; or the direct, indirect evidence, etc. related to the event. The ordinary argument is highly convincing because they are based on specific recognized grounds or proven evidence that have a direct cause-and-effect relationship with the event in reality, not by judgment or emotional inference. Therefore, this type of objective realist reasoning makes ordinary arguments more rigorous because they have a solid basis and are difficult to refute.

For example, in Hanoi, there is no snow, Do Phan uses the series of objective reality reasonings to make a basis for the ordinary argument leads to the general conclusion:

(1) Only from the waist down. Thousands of years of skirts can be seen in folk carvings from the Dong Son Dynasty on bronze drums that lasted until the day the Nguyen Dynasty lost the throne and beyond even though King Minh Mang issued a ban "September has a royal decree out / Ban bottomless pants people are scared". "Bottomless pants" is the identity of the Vietnamese people. There is an old riddle that is "If it's the size of a basket, both ends will be pierced / We have it on our side, but China does not?". Switching to pants also requires a certain soft and smooth thinking speed like cinema (Do Phan et al., 2013).

Reasoning 1: According to the Main Minh Menh, in September of Đinh Hoi year (1827), the Deputy Governor of the North Citadel, Phan Van Thuy requested to change the style of clothes of the North Citadel women. King Minh Mang agreed to promulgate the decree forcing the women from the Gianh River back to the North (outer region) must wear two-leg pants like the women in the South (inner region).

Reasoning 2: The "bottomless pants" has been the identity of the Vietnamese people for thousands of years from the Dong Son Dynasty until the day the Nguyen Dynasty lost the throne.

General conclusion: ***Switching to wearing the pants also requires a certain soft and smooth thinking speed.*** Through ordinary reasoning, the ideational function expressed in this general conclusion is a very clear assessment: one should not be hasty. Although King Minh Mang's ban was very strict, this policy was not approved by the people and they fiercely opposed it. Because wearing pants is a return to the Le Dynasty costume copied from the Ming Dynasty in China. In many places in the North, especially rural areas, the skirt is still quite popular in women's clothing.

(2) You're going to be her shirt, you're going to be her pants! Honor yet! Because what is body covering? Is for protection. In the past, the husband was the protector, the one who brought security to his wife both physically and mentally. So today too, that security is also emotional security, love! The thing is that today, men and women have equal rights, which means that he is equally naked, and he also needs a wife to cover him equally. Do you see that? Husband and wife are equal. Duty is equal. Love is equal. Treatment is equal (Cao Huy Thuan et al., 2015)

Reasoning 1: *"The brothers are like hand and feet, the wife is like the clothes"*. (Originally: The brothers are like the formality, the wife is like the clothes). The gentleman who respects morality knows how to protect himself and is responsible for his wife. For example, Tong Hoang was a Mandarin under the Han dynasty and was asked by Emperor Quang Vu to marry Princess Ho Duong. The fame and profit were all but refused, because childhood friends cannot be forgotten, and the faithful wife is impossible to give up.

Reasoning 2: Vietnam experienced thousands of years of Northern domination, the Confucian ideology during the Spring and Autumn Warring States period (founded by Confucius in 551 - 479 BC) took patriarchy as the center, promoting the role, and the position

of men, had the strong impact on social life as well as transformed the cultural ideology.

Reasoning 3: According to Resolution No. 51/2001/QH10 dated December 25, 2001, of the 10th National Assembly the 10th, the session promulgated the Law on the Gender Equality into the Constitution to eliminate gender discrimination, toward substantive gender equality between men and women, to establish, strengthen cooperation and support the relations between men and women in all areas of social and family life.

General conclusion: ***The husband and wife are equal. The duty is equal. The love is equal. The treatment is equal.*** Through ordinary reasoning, the ideational function expressed in this general conclusion is the obvious call to action: the husband and wife should not blame each other, love is everything.

From the survey material, it can be seen that in the essay, the author uses the descriptive discourse to narrate a certain event to reinforce the available explanation and evidence to lead to a clear general conclusion. The user expresses their ideational through the ordinary argument combined with the narrative method to enhance persuasion, making the reader unable to disagree with the author's conclusion. The ordinary argument not only directly reflects the message but also hide "behind" that message a conclusion that the author wants to reach - seeking consent from the reader.

In terms of structural organization, we see when the author wants to directly convey the message to the reader or wants to express his own experiences about a specific event or describe in detail an action the author often uses descriptive discourse with a complex syntactic structure, because the order of arrangement of parts in the structural organization will create the internal structure of the descriptive discourse. This specific sequence reflects socio-cultural values and conventions of discourse per the author's

communicative purposes. For the reader, the structure of the message is an important factor in receiving, understanding, and interpreting the message. This not only has an important impact on thinking but also affects the reader's attitude toward receiving and responding to the message. Thus, to achieve the purpose of persuasion, the author must draw a general conclusion based on the system of objective realist reasoning and must be argued transparently, avoiding ambiguity and misunderstanding for the reader.

### 3.3.2. *The objective moral reasoning in the ordinary argument demonstrate the ideational function*

Objective moral reasoning is the type of reasoning that is not based on legal documents, circulars, internal rules, or regulations but is based on drawn standards ethics, opinions, experiences, knowledge, etc. arising from the history, culture, tradition, custom, practice, and of the community that is agreed upon, followed, and voluntarily implemented by everyone in that community. All violations are opposed and condemned by the community. Therefore, when using objective moral reasoning, the author not only wants to give the message but also wants to persuade, seek consensus, and accept his opinion from the reader. For example, in *Spider Silk*, Cao Huy Thuan argues:

(3) Eastern philosophy also teaches a way of “learning to die” leisurely without being stupid, contrary to goats and sheep: it is because of being aware of death that they die peacefully. The philosophy of reincarnation is a prime example. I am aware that I will die, but I am also aware that, if nothing is permanent, nothing is lost. Death is just a transition from one body to another, that body is not exactly who I am now, but it is not without me in it either. Such “learning to die” is also a way of learning to live. Live now well, the transition will be good (Cao Huy Thuan et al., 2015).

Reasoning: In the world, most religious beliefs refer to reincarnation, but the concept of reincarnation in each religion is different. In Vietnam, the Buddhist concept of reincarnation in Eastern philosophy is the continuation of lives like a circle, in which the birth and death of all things always continue on that circle never stopping. We don't know where the start is, nor where the end is.

General conclusion: *The death is not the end. It's not how long you live that matters, but how you live.* Through the ordinary argument, the ideational function expressed in this general conclusion is the implicit admonition to act: to think about death is to philosophize with it, that is, to “learn to die”, to learn from a young age, to learn to speak to it: I am not afraid of you.

Usually, each argument revolves around a specific idea. The ideational function of descriptive discourse in the ordinary argument is seen as cohesion between the message and the objective world. When the user uses the objective moral reasoning system as the basis for the ordinary argument to accurately reflect thought and experience or wants others to know their explanation, comment, and evaluation of phenomena in life such as organizational consciousness discipline, attitude, behavior, lifestyle, habits, etc. Also, the user wants to provide information about historical values, cultural space-time, social ideology, and moral standards through each era not based on the strict scientific inferences.

Objective moral reasoning is the standard measure of moral values so it is easy to convince people to accept it as the “natural thing”. All violations are opposed and condemned by the community. Therefore, using objective moral reasoning in the ordinary argument, the author not only wants to convince the reader to agree with his point of view but also wants to seek empathy, and sharing from the reader.

Through example (3), we see that Cao Huy Thuan's ordinary argument is expressed

by implicit inference to “force” readers to apply their own experience to infer the conclusion of the message: To live is to die, so life is always half alive and half dead, in life there is death. It is not wrong to say that we are living, but it is also correct to say that we are dying. Living is action. Because action is self-mastery. Living like this, life is beautiful and death is also beautiful when it comes. Living like that is “learning to die”. It means not begging for death but also not begging for life. Talking philosophy is to learn to die and learn to live.

Similarly, in *The Neck is Cold*, Nguyen Ngoc Tu also uses the objective moral reasoning concept as the basis for the ordinary argument the stones will never fall to the ground when stone is stone thrown back continuously by the stone, throughout their journey of dealing damage:

(4) The monk laughed just now when I was about to throw rocks at the motorbike driver's head at the foot of the mountain. Because that guy took the fee too expensive, just at dusk, and charged twice the price during the day, you turned your mouth to explain. Sometimes you pout and glare at someone, swearing at someone, but seeing that you just threw a stone at them. You see that there is a stone in your hand. Seriously, you're just waiting to throw it at others, the same way people enthusiastically throw each other (Nguyen Ngoc Tu et al., 2018).

Reasoning 1: He intends to throw stones at the head of the motorbike driver at the foot of the mountain.

Reasoning 2: Pouting his lips and glaring at someone.

General conclusion: The crime arises from petty stoning that people don't realize. Through ordinary argument, the ideational function expressed in this general conclusion is the underlying worry and concern of not being able to let go of this chaotic time. How can we save people who have lost their

humanity? How can we change people who are not people?

The argumentative relationship is the relationship between the reasonings or between the reasoning and conclusion. Surveying examples from Vietnamese essays, we find that ordinary argument is used to reach the general conclusion, which is the destination of the entire argument process. Usually, each argument revolves around a specific idea. The ideational function of descriptive discourse in the ordinary argument is considered to be the connection between the message and the objective world.

When the user uses the objective moral reasoning system as the basis for ordinary argument, they not only want to accurately reflect their thoughts and experiences. Also wants the recipient to know about their comment and assessment as well as the desire to provide information about historical values, cultural space and time, and ideology social and moral standards through each era without being based on the strictly scientific.

Objective moral reasoning is the standard measure of moral values, so it is easy to convince people to accept it as the “natural thing”. Therefore, when using objective moral reasoning in the ordinary argument, the author not only wants to convince the reader to agree with his point of view but also wants to seek sympathy and sharing from the reader.

To increase persuasion and help the argument process become more rigorous, the author will build standard rules of inference to help his opinions and experiences be conveyed accurately in the message. This shows that the ideational function of descriptive discourse is expressed through the ordinary argument that always pays attention to the relationship that changes the truth value of the message content. This type of ordinary argument is gentle, emotional, and easier to reach people's hearts. Therefore, the use of objective moral reasoning in the ordinary argument is almost the universal rule of argument because the



individual's ideational function is always governed by the semantics of the message to be announced and the purpose convincing of the author. As the information product, the modern Vietnamese essay is a suitable genre for the author to use as the “tool” to connect the reader with the message to answer the question of what needs to be done to help each person have awareness, attitudes, and behavior consistent with moral values?

### ***3.3.3. The rating scale reasoning in the ordinary argument demonstrates the ideational function***

The rating scale reasoning is the type of reasoning based on comparisons between things to evaluate the level, nature, and attributes of each thing to help the reader compare for themselves, self-perceive, or self-recognize the message. That will give the reader the initiative in receiving the message, and also help the author form new perceptions to replace the readers' previous perceptions. To argue successfully, the author needs to determine the accuracy and transparency of the information. To find convincing reasoning, and evidence and choose appropriate inference rules in each specific situational context.

The characteristic of the rating scale plays an important role in the ordinary argument, both helping to express the author's ideational and helping the reader easily compare phenomena with each other to reach a consensus most cognitively in the general conclusion. When the author wants to express their thoughts and experiences, they often choose to use the series of reasoning with rating scales based on the level and nature of things and phenomena such as more-less, good-bad, strong-weak, high-low, etc.

In ordinary arguments, the rating scale is chosen to be used frequently and is quite familiar because it is both strong in persuasion and helps the author express opinions or predictions. For example, in *Eating Pho is Difficult to Find Delicious*, Nguyen Truong

Quy brings the reader to the picture of the tormented mood and psychological distortions of a group of people known as the most “complex thinking”. Also describes humorous stories and the interesting daily of modern office workers such as lying, talkative, flouting, extravagant, ostentatious, connoisseur, etc., based on the rating scale in the ordinary argument.

(5) A day I see my colleagues the most, more than my loved ones. Like it or not, the office becomes “an inevitable part of life”, with a lot of boredom and discouragement, but sometimes there are also joys: the joy of a raise, the joy of winning football, the joy of seeing the guy I hated being reprimanded by my boss,... (Nguyen Truong Quy et al., 2014).

(6) The life of a civil servant struggling to live with such “lawless” ways of existence, sometimes he also wants to find a way out but lives too long with arbitrariness, what else he can do is to do the circus with the institutions he brings with. In writing invoices to pay for the agency, the key is to match the books smoothly, but the real numbers are only known by the office, and we are honest, we have nothing. (Nguyen Truong Quy et al., 2014).

The ordinary argument that demonstrates the ideational function in examples (5) and (6) are always used intentionally because the author wants to provide information to the reader without drawing any conclusions but implies the assessment by the author.

Specifically, in example (5), based on the foundational knowledge from the personal ideational or inference rule, Nguyen Truong Quy's argument process is based on the simultaneous comparison of different time criteria much - little and emotions criteria near - far. Thereby, recognizing the inevitable “standard” of the office worker is like the cup of instant noodles full of sadness, boredom, loneliness, and fatigue when must pose in an environment where you are the link and cannot be different from around. They have bitter,

secret tears, not because of hardship but because of the boring life with no way out.

All human thoughts, perceptions, and behaviors in practical life are influenced by the factors that have an organic relationship with each other in the communication event. Depending on the context of the era, space, time, ethnicity, history, culture, or society, the same event will have different value assessments or be perceived from different aspects or angles so the event will be placed in different “measurement” scales. An event has the same value but if considered according to different evaluation scales, it will bring different levels of reliability, even the original value of that event can be reversed or completely changed.

Not only in example (6) but in almost all data, we see that the author’s subjective thought is often expressed through the analysis, description, or comment about natural and social phenomena thing. All have expressive meanings with many different levels of evaluation, which makes it difficult for the reader to distinguish between right and wrong. Because, the evaluation scale reasoning system is used in ordinary argument as opposed to behavioral attitude, the rightness - wrongness, authenticity - unauthenticity of the event must be evaluated based on in reality they reflect, appropriate to each context, and the author’s purpose. Indeed, using the rating scale reasoning in ordinary argument will create a degree of positivity or negativity in judging and evaluating event behavior or message semantics.

The persuasive intent is the most important signal that helps the user determine what type of argument to use to express their experience. The modern Vietnamese essay is the descriptive discourse that is considered a one-way communication activity from the author to the reader towards the predetermined communication purpose, not the dialogue activity. Therefore, the rating scale reasoning system plays a particularly important role in

the ordinary argument when expressing the ideational function, not only affirming the quality of the message’s value but also ensuring transparency and attractiveness of the message. However, using this type of argument requires the user to know how to express skillfully and flexibly in each specific context, by the content, communication purpose as well as the needs and tastes of each reader. Only then can high persuasive efficiency be achieved.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The research orientation about discourse functional characteristics in activities shows that descriptive discourse has a complex organization system with a strict structure. Streamlined elements for effective expression of meaning help users successfully execute their communication strategy. That is the experiential value of the ideational function expressed in descriptive discourse. In the organization of any discourse, semantic structure is decisive in the selection and determination of syntactic structure. In turn, syntactic structure plays the role of identifying the semantic structure of discourse.

Each phenomenal event is governed by many factors in dialectically intertwined relationships with each other. Based on the ideology and socio-cultural context, the same phenomenal event will have many different ways of perception and evaluation. The biggest advantage of SFG is that it reflects all aspects of social life and the dynamic nature of discourse. With this approach, we have a comprehensive view of the system of discourse units in general and the system of descriptive discourse in particular. This overall picture also defines the value position of each unit of discourse and the relationship between them and other units. The way of using descriptive discourse in argumentation is a conscious process of being aware of each individual's communicative capacity.

Within the scope of this article, the process of analysis and interpretation is limited

by several general principles, so we mainly introduce the most prominent features of the functional structure that concretizes ideational through the argument of descriptive discourse. We believe that the research results contribute to confirming that the descriptive discourse analysis process not only pays attention to syntactic structure but also pays special attention to functional structure. Especially in the ordinary argument, by using descriptive discourse, each author has a unique way of expressing their perception of reality and people.

Each message helps the author reach the reader, building the relationship between them. The author forms new perceptions to replace the readers' previously existing perceptions. The reader actively receives the message and self-aware to take action - the right action. In our opinion, the descriptive discourse is a very interesting subject. There are still many issues that have not yet been clarified, so more in-depth scientific research is needed. The research on descriptive discourse not only contributes to affirming the important role of discourse in the process of creating messages for each individual but also demonstrates the beauty of a nation's linguistic culture.

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ĐẶC ĐIỂM CẤU TRÚC CÚ PHÁP CỦA DIỄN NGÔN MIÊU TẢ CỤ THỂ HÓA CHỨC NĂNG TƯ TƯỞNG QUA LẬP LUẬN

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THÔNG TIN CHUNG

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TỪ KHOÁ

*Diễn ngôn và phân tích diễn ngôn;*  
*Lập luận;*  
*Cấu trúc cú pháp;*  
*Thể loại văn học;*  
*Văn bản.*

TÓM TẮT

Văn bản văn học được xem là sự tương tác giữa tác giả và độc giả. Khi tác giả sử dụng diễn ngôn để hiện thực hóa những kinh nghiệm về những gì đang diễn ra xung quanh hoặc bên trong bản thân. Diễn ngôn miêu tả là thể loại diễn ngôn linh hoạt, là thực thể xã hội đa chức năng. Nghiên cứu diễn ngôn mang tính chất “động” không chỉ thể hiện những suy nghĩ, thái độ của mỗi cá nhân mà những chuẩn mực đạo đức, tư tưởng xã hội của cộng đồng cũng được hiện thực hóa rõ ràng. Đó là cách tiếp cận xem xét diễn ngôn trong quá trình thực hiện chức năng giao tiếp được cụ thể qua văn bản. Đặc biệt, vai trò của diễn ngôn miêu tả trong việc hiện thực hóa chức năng kinh nghiệm liên quan đến Trường ngữ cảnh thông qua quá trình lập luận. Sử dụng lý thuyết Ngữ pháp chức năng hệ thống cùng với phương pháp phân tích diễn ngôn và phân tích ngữ nghĩa sẽ thuận lợi hơn trong quá trình giải thích và rút ra những đặc điểm chức năng nổi bật trong bối cảnh văn hóa - xã hội và bối cảnh tình huống giao tiếp cụ thể để nhận biết diễn ngôn ở mọi khía cạnh chức năng. Nếu diễn ngôn miêu tả được vận dụng linh hoạt trong giao tiếp, nó không chỉ giúp người dùng hiểu được nét đẹp của một ngôn ngữ mà còn có thêm những hiểu biết thú vị về văn hóa ngôn ngữ của một dân tộc.