METAPHORS OF MOOD IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE FROM SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR

Gia Thi Tuyet Nhung[1]
Phan Van Hoa[2]

Abstract: Systemic functional grammar is particularly concerned with the role of mood in performing interpersonal meta-functions. Mood is an indispensable and universal category for most languages, expressing the speaker's attitude and communication behavior towards the utterance content and the listener. Metaphors of mood are represented by one or more grammatically specific variations in terms of mood. This mode at the level of compatible expressions can be transformed into metaphorical expressions, making the language's ability to choose extremely rich and adaptable to speech situations. The article will (1) generalize the content of the metaphor of mood, analyze and make statistics of the metaphor of mood in three subgroups: declarative, interrogative, imperative and the transformation of mood from congruence expression to metaphorical expression; (2) relate to Vietnamese - a language that is different in terms of typology from English, but it has similarities in the way it reflects the speaker's behavior, and intentions; (3) make use of auxiliary verbs (English) with particles denoting mood (Vietnamese) when expressing mood in metaphorical expression. The article basically uses "Mountains beyond Mountains: A Memoir of Vietnam, Cancer and Meaningful Work" by DianaDudzik (2019)

[1]The University of Danang - University of Science and Education,
  Email: gttnhung3009kt@gmail.com.
[2]The University of Danang -University of Foreign Language Studies, Email: hoauni@gmail.com.

in English and its Vietnamese version as the source of the data to give the evidence for the above issues. The article also suggests some ways of applying the grammatical metaphor of mood to increase the effectiveness of communication.

Keywords: Grammatical metaphor, Metaphor of mood, Mood, Residue

1. Introduction

A language consists of a set of systems and the speaker or the writer may choose how to expressmeanings (Halliday,1994). It means that when people use a language to express meanings, they do so in specific situations, and the form of the language that they use is influenced by the complex elements of those situations. Thus, Systemic Functional Grammar (SFL), a grammar model developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s, deals with how spoken and written language operate in different social situations. SFL illustrates three points: the operation of text beyond the level of the sentence, the difference in structuring the text and the variable changes of the language to meet the purpose of the users. In this case, grammatical metaphor is considered as the most powerful means of SFL. Grammatical metaphor (GM) is "*the phenomenon whereby a set of agnate forms is present in the language having different mappings between the semantic and the grammatical categories*" (Halliday and Matthiessen, 1999, p.7). Systemically, metaphor leads to an expansion of the meaning potential by creating new patterns of structural realization; it opens up new systemic domains of meaning (Halliday 2014, p.699). There are two types of GM: Ideational Grammatical Metaphor and Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor. Unlike ideational GM, interpersonal GM is not so much concerned with packaging information as Theme or New as with what Halliday has described as modal responsibility (1985,pp.76-78). Interpersonal metaphor is

incongruent coding involving metaphor of modality and metaphor of mood while the congruent expression of a statement is realized with a declarative, a question with an interrogative, and a command with an imperative. Note that *an offer* does not have an unmarked congruent realization in mood. Metaphor of modality is more likely to be found in written language, for instance, the clause "*It would be a good idea to study as a family.*", which is in the congruent coding, can be expressed in the interpersonal metaphor of modality as: "*I thought it would be a good idea to study as a family*"(p.14) and involving changes on the speech function. Metaphor of mood is found more commonly in spoken language. Metaphor of mood construes a discourse semantic speech function through an incongruent mood option in grammar. The speech function command might be realized as a command, e.g. "Let's pray*"*(p.87) using imperative mood. Alternatively, a command might also be realized as a suggestion as in "*Why don't we pray?*" using an interrogative mood. Another example is a question such as "*Where aremy keys*?" It is normally answered in the indicative mood "*Your keys are on the table*"; which is in the congruent coding; but, it may be expressed in the imperative mood such as "*Find them on the table*", or in the interrogative mood: "*Have you looked for them on the table?*", which are relatively incongruent known as metaphor of mood. Metaphor of mood is an indispensable and universal category for most languages, expressing the speaker's attitude deeply and communication behavior towards the utterance content and the listener. However, in each language, metaphor of mood is expressed in different ways, such as Vietnamese expressions in metaphor of mood often include the particles, which don't occur in metaphor of mood in English. In this study, we will focus on declarative and analysis of the metaphors of mood in "Mountains beyond Mountains: A Memoir of Vietnam, Cancer and Meaningful Work" by Diana Dudzik (2019) in English and its Vietnamese version.

2. Literature review

Grammatical metaphors, a captivating area of linguistic inquiry, have garnered considerable attention from scholars across the globe. Numerous researchers have delved into the intricacies of this phenomenon. Notably, Halliday (1985) stood as a pioneering figure, laying the foundation for the exploration of grammatical metaphors by distinguishing between two key categories: ideational and interpersonal. Expanding upon Halliday's seminal work, Halliday and Matthiessen (1999) provided an in-depth examination of ideational grammatical metaphors, shedding light on their conceptual underpinnings.

In addition to ideational metaphors, the realm of grammatical metaphors encompasses another fascinating facet known as textual metaphor, which was extensively explored by Martin (1992). By delving into this textual dimension, Martin enhanced our understanding of the intricate interplay between language and meaning.

Furthermore, several scholars have recognized and embraced the significance of grammatical metaphors within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Noteworthy contributions have been made by Cullip (2000), Ravelli (2003), Taverniers and Ravelli (2004), Yang (2013), Liardét (2013), Thompson (2014), Devrim (2015), and David Banks (2019), who have further advanced the discourse on grammatical metaphors and their pivotal role within the broader context of language analysis.

Turning our attention to the Vietnamese academic landscape, scholars such as Hoang Van Van (2002), Diep Quang Ban (2005, 2013), Phan Van Hoa (2007, 2021), and Nguyen Thien Giap (2022) have made noteworthy contributions by introducing and delving into the realm of grammatical metaphors. Their research has shed light on the applicability and implications of grammatical metaphors within the Vietnamese linguistic context, enriching the scholarly discourse in this area.

Overall, the exploration of grammatical metaphors has captivated linguists worldwide, with researchers from various backgrounds and linguistic traditions delving into its nuances and implications. Through their collective efforts, a more comprehensive and profound understanding of grammatical metaphors has emerged, fostering advancements in language analysis and enriching the broader field of linguistics.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research scope

This study aims to investigate the metaphor of mood in language and its implications for effective communication. The specific objectives include:

• Analyzing and quantifying the metaphor of mood in declarative, interrogative, and imperative subgroups, as well as exploring transformations from congruence to metaphorical expressions.

• Comparing grammatical metaphor expressions of mood in English and Vietnamese versions to identify similarities and differences.

• Suggesting applications of grammatical metaphor of mood to enhance communication effectiveness.

3.2. Research questions

The study aims to analyze and compare the use of mood metaphors in both versions, providing insights into how mood is metaphorically represented in each language. This research focuses on two key questions:

• *How is the metaphor of mood expressed in the English version of "Mountains beyond Mountains: A Memoir of Vietnam, Cancer and Meaningful Work"?*

• *How is the metaphor of mood expressed in the Vietnamese version: "Những đỉnh núi bên kia đỉnh núi: Hồi ký về Việt Nam, bệnh ung thư và những việc làm ý nghĩa"?*

3.3. Research methods

This study generally uses a descriptive method in qualitative and quantitative approach. Data is collected from the novel "Mountains beyond Mountains: A Memoir of Vietnam, Cancer and Meaningful Work" by Diana Dudzik (2019). The author is an American professor who has devoted herself to English education inVietnam for many years. The data are arranged in several steps such as administering, verifying, and classifying the chosen data, which were conducted as follows:

• Identifying the interpersonal metaphor of mood based on the theory proposed by Halliday (1985);

• Determining the dominant transference of mood in interpersonal grammatical metaphor found.

3.4. Data collection

The data are classified into a kind of interpersonal metaphor of mood used by Diana Dudzik while interacting with people around her during the most difficult period of her life- the battle with illnesses. In describing the data of interpersonal metaphor of mood realization, the study described interpersonal metaphor of mood that applied in Diana's utterances by also presenting congruent and incongruent form.

4. Finding and Discussion

The findings show that the number of transferences of mood in interpersonal metaphors are found in English and in Vietnamese with

different occurrence frequency. The kinds of interpersonal metaphor of mood are found in three categories-*declarative mood* to metaphoricallyrealize **questions and commands**, *interrogativemood* to metaphorically realize **statements, questions and commands** and *imperative mood* to metaphorically realize **statements and commands**. Then, the data are converted into a percentage table below.

Table 1: Interpersonal metaphors of mood used in English and their equivalents in Vietnamese

Transference of mood in interpersonal metaphor		English		Vietnamese	
Mood	**Speech Function**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Declarative	Statement	0	0	0	0
	Question	6	14	6	14,3
	Command	9	20,1	9	21,3
Interrogative	Statement	12	27,3	10	23,9
	Question	4	9,1	4	9,4
	Command	8	18,2	7	17
Imperative	Statement	2	4,5	2	4,7
	Question	0	0	0	0
	Command	3	6,8	4	9,4
Total		44	100%	42	100%

The above table shows that the dominant mood found in the novel in English is interrogative which reaches 54,6% occurrences. The second mood which often occurs in the novel is declarative with 34,1%. In Vietnamese, the first is interrogative with 50,3% occurrences and declarative mood follows with 35,6% occurrences. There are two patterns which cannot be found in the novel. They are questions in declarative mood and imperative mood in English and Vietnamese.

Figure 1: Interpersonal metaphors of mood used in English and their equivalents in Vietnamese
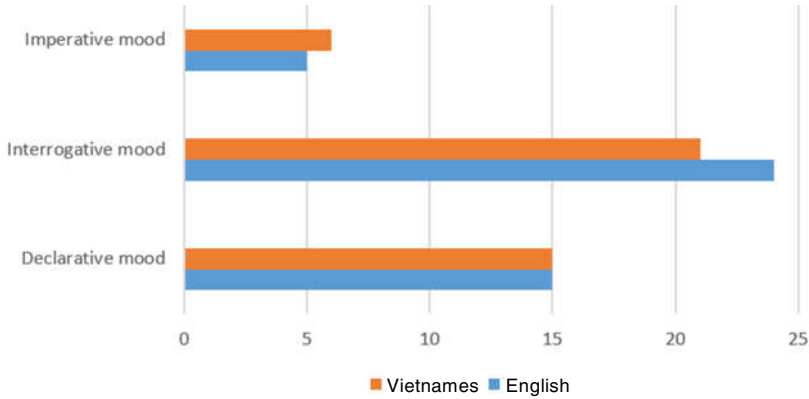
From Halliday's ideology (1984): Language as code and language as behavior. Gerot and Wignell (1994,p.13) pointed out that interpersonal meanings express a speaker's attitudes and judgments. Butt(1995) also shared the idea that interpersonal meaning is one of the most basic interactive distinctions between using language to exchange information and using it to exchange goods and services. These relate to direct speech function in different communicative situations.

According to Halliday (1999,p.524), when two basic types of speech roles combine with different types of commodity, there are four types of speech roles:

give + goods-&-services:	offer	[accept goods-&-services given!]
demand+ goods-&-services:	command	[give goods-&-services demanded!]
give + information:	Statement	[accept information given!]
demand + information:	Question	[give information demanded !]

Interpersonal meaning views language in the aspect of social interactions. The two fundamental types of speech roles are giving and demanding, and the commodities exchanged are goods-&-services or information. "These two variables, when taken together, define the four primary speech functions of offer, command, statement and question"(Halliday 1994, p.69).

Table 2: Giving or demanding, goods & services or information (adapted from Halliday 2004, p.104)

Role in exchange	Commodity exchanged	
	Goods-&-services	**Information**
Giving	'Offer' *Would you like a cup of coffee?*	'Statement' *He's giving her a cup of coffee.*
Demanding	'Command' *Give me that cup of coffee!*	'Question' *What is he giving her?*

Mood structures express interactional meanings such as what the clause is doing, as a verbal exchange between the encoder and the decoder. The basic speech function of *statement, question and command* are explained as congruently or commonly and realized by the *declarative, interrogative and imperative mood* respectively.

The two basic categories of mood are indicative (declarative and interrogative), and imperative.

Table 3: The basic speech function

Mood	Speech function	Congruent expression
Declarative	Statement	*I wouldn't give up all quality of life. (p.155)*
Interrogative: Yes/no	Question	*Are you healthy enough? (p.7)*
Interrogative: Wh-	Question	*How do youcomfort people going through big stuff like this? (p.100)*
Imperative	Command	*I don't want to pour my work down a black hole! (p.73)*

Halliday also suggested type of mood in English as the figure below:

Figure 2: Mood system in English (adapted from Halliday, 2004)
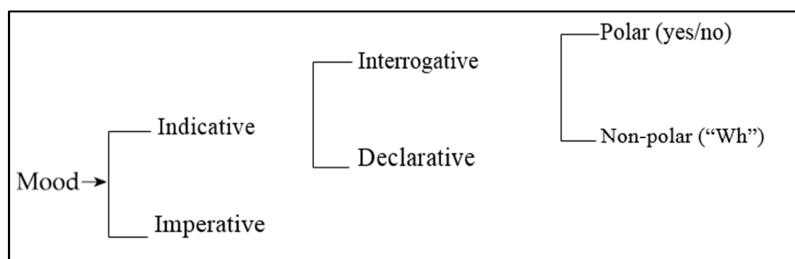
In terms of type of mood clause, Halliday (2004, p.138) also supplemented a sub-type of declarative that is exclamative.

Table 4: Exclamative clause (adapted from Halliday, 2004,p.138)

What a disagreeable oldman	I've	become
Complement/WH-	SubjectFinite	Predicator
	Mood	
Residue		

"Command" is a traditional term which can be applicable in the contexts ofpower like military or of different social status. In fact, we can use the term "directive" as an "umbrella term" used in everyday context such as *requests, prohibitions* and *instructions*, as well as *orders* and *commands*. Look at the table below, we can see congruent and incongruent expressions:

Table 5: Congruent and incongruent expressions

	Mood	**Typical type of expressions**	**Functions**	**Example**
Congruent	**Imperative**	**Do/don't do! Let's/ let's not**	**Command**	**Go away!**
Incongruent	Variant expressions of mood	Clauses	Functions	Examples

Congruent	Mood	Typical type of expressions	Functions	Example
	Imperative	Do/don't do! Let's/ let's not	Command	Go away!
		Statement	Request Prohibition Warning Advice Instruction	*- Why don't you go away - If I was you I would go away - You should go away ….*
		Questions		

In Halliday's opinion (1985), the interpersonal function means that language is used to enable the speaker to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitude and judgments. Interpersonal function in communication is realized through mood and modality in the grammatical system. The interpersonal metafunction has to do with the way in which we enact interpersonal relations and create intersubjective positionings through linguistic interaction. The mood system constructs the clause as a move in an argument as a "proposition" (statement or question) or a "proposal" (offer or command). Halliday (2004) described a mood meaning is not expressed in the clause, but rather as an explicit element outside the clause. Metaphor of mood is related to speech function, and the semantic function of discourse is achieved through an incongruent mood choice in grammar. Metaphor of mood only occurs when the speaker selects other types of mood to realize the speech functions, that is, transcategorization. There are some typical examples of mood metaphors that are "speech-function formulae" (adapted from Halliday, 1985, p. 343)

• Congruent *expression: don't ...!*

=> Incongruent expression: ***I wouldn't … if I were you.***

In this case, 'Command' functioning as a 'warning':

• Congruent *expression: Maybe I'll* …

=> Incongruent expression: ***I've a good mind to*** …

Modalized 'offer', typically functioning as 'threat':

• Congruent *expression: She should* …

=> Incongruent expression: ***She'd better*** …

Modulated 'command', typically functioning as 'advice'.

The examples in table 5 below help us have clearer explanations.

Table 6: Metaphorical realizations of proposal and propositions involving project nexuses (adapted from Halliday 2014, p.704)

	Declarative		Interrogative: yes/no		
speaker (speaker+)	I (we) implore you → to I (we) want → you to	I (we) would advise you → to I (we) would want → you to	may I (we) advise you → to		proposal: command
	I (we) assure you → that	I (we) can assure you → that	may I (we) assure you → that		proposition: statement
	I (we) ask you → whether I (we) wonder → whether	I (we) must ask you → whether I (we) must wonder → whether	may I (we) ask you → whether		proposition: question
	you are urged by me (us) → to	you would be advised by me (us) → to	could you possibly be persuaded by me (us) → to		proposal: command
addressee	you are urged by me (us) → to	you must believe → that	would you believe → that		proposition: statement
		you must tell me → whether	would you say → that could you tell me → whether	do you mean → that	proposition: question
	temporal: present	modal: modulation		temporal: present	

Halliday's "speech-functional formulae" about trans categorization from congruent expression toincongruent expression show us something more interesting.

- Congruent expression: *Have a bit more of the rice, Dano!*

- Incongruent expression: *I want you to have a bit more of the rice, Dano.*

(Halliday &Matthiessen 2004, p. 627)

4.1. Metaphor of mood in English

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), the organization of an utterance's interpersonal aspects is structured through the Mood+ Residue framework. The Mood component encompasses the Subject and Finite in the clause. Metaphors of mood expand the resources available for interpersonal negotiation, whether it involves reaching consensus or navigating conflict. There is a shift in the realization of commands from "imperative" to "indicative" clauses. In this context, the "indicative" clause can take the form of a "declarative," "interrogative," or imperative structure. This provides evidence of mood transference from congruent coding to incongruent coding in terms of interpersonal metaphor of mood.

4.1.1. Declarative

As mentioned above, the function 'command' can be a shift from 'imperative' clause (congruent) to declarative (incongruent/ metaphorical expressions):

(1) Congruent expression: *Lie down and rest!*

=> Incongruent expression:*You canlie down whenever you need to rest. (p.65)*

As we have seen, to make an 'imperative' clause "*Lie down and rest!"* become declarative clause "*You canlie down whenever you*

need to rest'', there must be some more elements called metaphorical elements as the following table:

You can	lie down	whenever	you need to	rest.
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood		Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: Command			Function of utterance: Advice	

Congruent expression: *Try something for anxiety, too seminar fit into a broader picture!*

=> Incongruent expression:*I think you should try something for anxiety,too. (p.57).*

I think you should	try something for anxiety,too.
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: Advice	

Congruent expression: *Walk on and lakes will glaze!*

=> Incongruent expression:*Lakes glaze over until you can walk on them. (p.121)*

Lakes glaze over until	you can	walk on them.
	Metaphorical element of mood	
Function of utterance: suggestion		

4.1.2. Interrogative

Normally, the function of a question is asking for information. However, in many cases, the function of interrogative mood changes. The below example is not to ask for information but it is a requirement.

Congruent expression:*Tell me how the seminar fits into a broader picture!*

=> Incongruent expression:*Can youtell me how the seminar fits into a broader picture? (p.72)*

Can you	tell me how the seminar fits into a broader picture?
Metaphorical element of mood	*imperative mood*
Function of utterance: Requirement	

=> Incongruent expression: *Would you like to listen to music? (p.24)*

Would you	like to listen to music? (p.24)
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: Offer	

Congruent expression:*Stop by my office this afternoon!*

=> Incongruent expression: *Why don't you stop by my office this afternoon? (p.18)*

The form is a question (in interrogative mood) but the function of the speech is an offer. Metaphorical element "why" is used and a response is not expected.

Why don't you	stop by my office this afternoon?
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: Offer	

=> Incongruent expression: *Why don't you get up on the table and I will examine you first? (p.13)*

The form is a question (in interrogative mood) but the function of the speech is a suggestion/ requirement.

Why don't you	get up on the table and I will examine you first?
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: Requirement/ Suggestion	

=> Incongruent expression: *How do youcomfort people going through big stuff like this? (p.100)*

How do you	comfort people going through big stuff like this?
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: Exclamation	

Congruent expression:*We need to talk.*

=> Incongruent expression: *We need to talk? (p.18)*

In this case, the form is a statement (in declarative mood) with a question mark (?); this case shows the double function as both *suggestion* and *requirement*

We	**need to**	*talk?*
	Mood: suggestion	
Residue		

4.1.3. Imperative

There is a shift from 'imperative' (in the table below) to 'indicative' clauses and below sentences become metaphorical.

Congruent expression:*Don't pour my work down a black hole!*

=> Incongruent expression: *I don't want to pour my work down a black hole! (p.18)*

I don't want to	*pour my work down a black hole!*
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: Statement in negative	

The transcategorization of clause types usually leads to the change of speech functions. In these cases, the metaphorical is one of the effective ways to express the ideas of the speaker in the suitable context.

4.2. Metaphor of mood in Vietnamese

According to Diep Quang Ban (2005,pp.28-34), a sentence (the author uses the term 'sentence' not 'clause') always exists in mood and no sentence is out of mood. In English, the structure of mood is shown by the inflection of the verb form according to mood such as indicative, imperative. Mood of the verb is directly related to the subject as one of the key components of mood structure. In this case, the mood of the verb belongs to the morphological – syntactic category. In contrast, there is no inflection in the Vietnamese verb; this leads to the category 'sentence mood' and the subject is not a component of mood. Mood of the sentence is the modality value of the sentence types in use. Sentence mood is the basis for establishing sentence types. Structural analysis of mood is to show mood and residue. The sentence mood in Vietnamese is expressed in the formal elements called mood expressions. The mood expressions (indicating the speaker's attitude towards the listener) and other modality elements (indicating the speaker's view of the thing being talked about). It is obvious that at any time when a speaker interacts with another, it means that he or she wants to exchange information or influence his or her attitude/ behavior on the listener.

Grammatically, Vietnamese has a number of means used to express different moods. Formal signs that are specialized for generating mood called mood expressions. Vietnamese expressions in metaphor of mood include the following particles namely: *à, ừ, nhỉ, nhé...., đi, thôi, nào, lắm, quá, thật, thay, hãy, đừng, chớ, (có)...không, (đã)... chưa....lắm, quá, hay..*or some semi-lexical expressions such as: *ai, gì, sao, thế nào, đâu, bao giờ, bao nhiêu....*andexclamation words *ô, ôi, úi chà, trời đất ơi...* (Diep Quang Ban, 2005, p.30). However, Diep Quang Ban, 2005, p.35) argues that the use of a structured sentence type that does not coincide with its inherent functions, i.e., using one type of sentence structure with another function, is called indirect usage (this is interpersonal grammatical that Halliday 1985 mentioned), for example:

"*Bạn về rồi đấy à?*" (question but function to express greeting)

or "*Mai bạn đến mình chơi có được không?*" (interrogative sentence but control-invite function)

A speech is constructed from every language to exchange some meaning. When speech roles interact with types of commodity we have four general speech roles: giving goods and services= offer, giving information = statement, demanding goods and services= command, and demanding= questions (Hoang Van Van, 2006:54). Hoang Van Van (2009), and Diep Quang Ban (2013) agreed that there are three main types of Mood in a Vietnamese sentence: Declarative, Polar/Nonpolar interrogative and imperative.

4.2.1. Declarative

Congruent expression:*Hãy sống, chứ không chỉ tồn tại!*

=> Incongruent expression: *Tôi quyết định rằng mục đích của cuộc đời này là hãy sống, chứ không chỉ tồn tại. (p.175)*

The form of expression is a statement (in declarative mood) but the function of the speechis a complement oriented exclamatory expression.

Tôi quyết định rằng mục đích của cuộc đời này là hãy	*sống, chứ không chỉ tồn tại.*
Mood	Residue

Congruent expression:*Cô hãyghé qua phòng khám chiều nay được không?*

=> Incongruent expression:Sao cô không thể ghé qua phòng khám chiều nay. (p.71)

The form of expression is a statement (in declarative mood) but the function of the speechis a suggestion.

Sao côkhông thể	*ghé qua phòng khám chiều nay.*
Mood	Residue

4.2.2. Interrogative

Congruent expression:*Đưa bọn trẻ tới đây!*

=> Incongruent expression:*Sao mình lại có thể đưa bọn trẻ tới đây nhỉ? (p.7)*

The form of expression is a question (in interrogative mood) but the function of the speech is a complaint

Sao mình lại có thể	*đưa bọn trẻ tới đây*	*nhỉ?*
	Residue	
Mood		

Congruent expression:*Giờ tôi chẳng biết làm gì.*

=> Incongruent expression:*Nên như thế nào chứ?(p.7)*

The form of expression is a question (in interrogative mood) but the function of the speech is an exclamation.

Nên như thế nào	*chứ?*
Residue	Mood

Congruent expression:*Chúng ta nói chuyện với nhau được không?*

=> Incongruent expression:*Chúng ta cần nói chuyện? (p.27)*

The form of expression is a question (in interrogative mood) with a question mark (?); this case shows the function as a suggestion.

Chúng ta cần	*nói chuyện?*
Mood: suggestion	
Residue	

4.2.3. Imperative

Incongruent expression:*Hãy giúp con tiêu diệt mọi tế bào ung thư hay tiền ung thư trong cơ thể con! (p.17)*

Form of expression is a command but the function of the speech is a wish.

Hãy giúp con	*tiêu diệt mọi tế bào ung thư hay tiền ung thư trong cơ thể con.*
Metaphorical element of mood	imperative mood
Function of utterance: wish	

5. Conclusion and Implications

Based on the findings, several conclusions and implications can be derived from the study. The data analysis shows the grammatical metaphor of mood appears in both English and Vietnamese: 44 samples in English and 42 samples in its Vietnamese version. The frequency of the transference of interrogative and declarative moods

in English is higher than in Vietnamese. However, the transference of imperative mood in English is lower. Because of their different linguistic typology, the ways of expressing GM of Mood in the two languages differ. The most similarity between them is that the GM of Mood comes from the differences between the mood's form and the speech's function. There are three Mood types: declarative, interrogative and imperative, found in "Mountains beyond Mountains" by Diana in English and its Vietnamese version. Among these, interrogative is the dominant Mood type. The highest percentage of interrogative clauses shows that the novel was created as a message of her sharing feelings with readers and herself.

Moreover, through the novel, one can see that she is telling the stories of her life during the process of cancer treatment and her great love and contribution to language education in Viet Nam. The dominant type of declarative affirms the woman's deeds of heroism against cancer, which cannot be denied. Both imperative and interrogative are usually expressed in grammatical metaphor of mood.

In many cases, when there are interactions between a woman and God as in the case the woman prays for her disease treatment, GM of mood are suitable expressions. In a nutshell, there is no direct interaction between the novel writer and the audience but the implicit ones between them can be understood through GM of mood expressions. More generally, the discourse recognises some significant interactions between human and non-human items. In both English and Vietnamese, the context takes a vital role in transferring the function of speech and making a speech from congruent to metaphorical one in terms of metaphor of mood.

Although mood occurs in many researches, GM of mood is a new area in Vietnamese; therefore, GM of mood is necessary to be studied further in theory and in practice, especially in applying the metaphors of mood to increase the effectiveness of communication.

Here are some suggested steps for practicing grammatical metaphor:

• Understand key theoretical issues of grammatical metaphor (GM): Familiarize yourself with the fundamental concepts and principles underlying GM. This includes understanding the relationship between language as a code (system) and language as actual behavior (process) in language's interpersonal component, as Halliday proposed.

• Gain a comprehensive understanding of the meanings of given expressions: Analyze and interpret the literal meanings of expressions and their corresponding linguistic functions. Identify the specific structures and patterns that characterize metaphor of mood.

• Decode the linguistic functions of GM structures: Explore the intended communicative functions and effects conveyed through metaphor of mood. Determine how the transformation of sentence structures from literal to grammatical expressions contributes to the overall meaning and impact of the message.

• Identify suitable strategies, techniques, and steps: Develop effective strategies and methods to convert literal sentence structures into grammatical metaphorical expressions. This may involve employing various syntactic, lexical, or grammatical transformations to achieve the desired metaphorical effect.

Vietnamese language research and language education. The evidence of GM of mood presented in the paper aligns with Halliday's ideology on the relationship between language as a code and language as actual behavior in interpersonal communication. Further research in this area will make a significant contribution to both English and Vietnamese, enhancing our understanding of language and enriching language education practices.

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