MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

NGUYEN THI THU TRANG

VIETNAMESE ARGUMENTATIVE CONNECTORS

Major: Vietnamese Linguistics

Code: 62 22 01 02

ABSTRACT OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION IN PHILOLOGY

HANOI - 2016

The work is completed at:

HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

Adviser: **Prof. Dr. Bui Minh Toan**

Critic 1: Prof. Dr. Hoang Trong Phien

College of Social Science and Humanity - Ha Noi National University

Critic 2: Prof. Dr. Nguyen Duc Ton

Institute of Linguistics

Critic 3: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Loc

Thai Nguyen University of Education - Thai Nguyen University

The thesis is protected in front of the University Dissertation Assessment Council at Hanoi National University of Education at ……

This dissertation is available at:

- Vietnam National Library
- Ha Noi National University of Education Library

INTRODUCTION

1. Reason for choosing topic

1.1. In spite of coming into being very early, not until the second half of the twentieth century has the argumentation theory been appropriately concerned. This period began with *The New Rhetoric: A Treatise on Argumentation* - Perelman, Olbrechts - Tyteca and Toulmin (1958). Next, the argumentation has experienced rapid development, become "*the subject of the 21st century*" [Nguyen Duc Dan] and one of the new research subjects of Pragmatics. In Vietnam, for two recent decades, argumentation has attracted more and more attention from researchers. This is a new and necessary direction in the context of modern society with growing democratization trend today.

1.2. Connectors are classified as *argumentative instructions* that "*whenever these instructions appear, all people in the same community have to agree that the argumentation they have heard needs to be understood in such this way and to organize argumentation in order to suit these instructions"* [Do Huu Chau]. Therefore, to contribute to the coherent, convincing argumentation as well as identify, fully comprehend argumentation among the diversity of discourse types, researching the operations and functions of connectors is extremely necessary.

1.3. There are a number of language elements that take responsibility as argumentative connectors in Vietnamese language. However, so far, exploring and researching these subjects are not extensive and comprehensive. The practice sets out a task of researching the argumentative connectors in Vietnamese language as a system, which not only focuses on organization aspects - tectonic of form-structure, but also concerns about the introduction function and the demonstration of the correlation between components. In addition, the comparison - contrast between argument with connector and argument omitted connector is also a method that should be followed. This method will promisingly provide objective evidence of the role of argumentative connectors in Vietnamese language.

For the above basic reasons, we choose *Vietnamese argumentative connectors* as the research topic of our thesis.

2. Purpose and task of research

2.1. Purpose of research

The purpose of the dissertation is to systematize Vietnamese argumentative connectors; to confirm the role of the Vietnamese argumentative connectors through analyzing basic functions of them in the simple argumentations and comparing between argumentations with connectors and argumentations without connectors; to provide helpful instructions for speaker (writer) and listener (reader) in the process of creating and comprehending the argumentation.

2.2. Task of research

The basic tasks of the research are identified as below:

- To study some basic theoretical issues about argumentation, especially the argumentative connectors.

- To identify, do statistics and classify the types of Vietnamese argumentative connectors.
- To analyze basic functions of Vietnamese argumentative connectors in the forms of simple argumentations.
- To compare between argumentations with connectors and argumentations without connectors in oder to confirm the role of Vietnamese argumentative connectors.

3. Subject and scope of research

3.1. Subject of research

The research subject of the thesis is a system of Vietnamese argumentative connectors.

3.2. Scope of research

In this thesis, the Vietnamese argumentative connectors are mainly explored in literary works, dissertations and everyday conversations.

The thesis focuses on analyzing and explaining the basic functions of the Vietnamese argumentative connectors in the simple argumentations.

4. Methodology

- Descriptive method
- Discourse analysis method
- Statistics and classification; replacement and modification; modeling

5. Contribution of thesis

- In theory, this thesis contributes to classify some basic theoretical issues about the argumentative connectors: connector definition, connector classification and the basic functions of connectors in argumentation.
- In practice, the result of research can be used as learning materials, reference for teachers, lecturers and students majoring in literature; to provide useful instructions in creating and comprehending the argumentation in oder to improve the quality and effectiveness of communication; to support the work of compiling dictionaries, books, materials…

6. Layout of thesis

Besides the Introduction, Conclusion, References and Appendices, the main content of this thesis is presented in three chapters:

Chapter 1: Overview of research status and rationale

Chapter 2: Vietnamese two-position connectors

Chapter 3: Vietnamese three-position connectors

Chapter 1
OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH STATUS AND RATIONALE

1.1. Overview of research status

1.1.1. General research of argumentative connectors

Entering the 70s of 20th century, Ducrot and Anscombre developed a system of argumentation theory called *Radical Argumentativism*. Through these studies, the theory of argumentative connectors has been particularly concerned and had

experienced new developments. It was Ducrot who showed a very important argumentative point: *"Words change their value according to their argumentative orientation"*.

After Ducrot and Anscombre, Moeschler (1985) also contributed to the development of the theory of argumentative connectors by proposing criteria to classify connectors. Accordingly, based on structural criteria, connectors are divided into two-position connector and three-position connector. Based on functional criteria, connectors are divided into argument introducing connectors and conclusion introducing connectors. Connectors are also the words that orient argumentation so the three-position connectors are split into same direction connectors and opposite direction connectors.

The above basic contents of the theory have been put on many works of pragmatics, opened the way for more in-depth study of the argumentative connectors in the specific languages. In Vietnam, the general theory of argumentative connectors has been presented in some research works of Nguyen Duc Dan, Do Huu Chau, Tran The Hung...

1.1.2. Research of Vietnamese argumentative connectors

Vietnamese connectors were mentioned in some works, researches of argumentation in literature. However, in in-depth level, we have to mention some thesis of authors such as: Tran Thi Lan, Nguyen Minh Loc, Kiêu Tap, Kiêu Tuan, which were instructed by Do Huu Chau at Hanoi University of Education from 1994 to 2000. In addition, the Vietnamese argumentative connectors are also concerned through a few of scientific newspapers; published in some professional journals, conference proceedings, seminars and websites of Ngu Thien Hung, Vo Thi Anh Ngoc…

History shows that the system of Vietnamese argumentative connectors has not been studied as a separate object in any monograph. The subsequent researches should focus on clarifying basic functions of connectors. In addition, the role of connector needs proved and confirmed by comparing and contrasting between argumentation with connector and argumentation omitted connector.

1.2. Rationale

1.2.1. Definition of "argumentation"

In the thesis, *argumentation* is *the act of giving reasoning to lead the listener to a certain conclusion that the speaker wants to achieve* or indicating *the product of argumentative act including argument components, conclusion components and argumentative relation.*

1.2.2. Argumentative components

1.2.2.1. Argument

In this thesis, the term *argument* is equivalently used to *reasoning*, and the elements that links between argument and conclusion will be called *topos.*

The argument is a *relative* concept because a statement can be argument of one argumentation but it is also conclusion of other argumentation; a statement can be accepted as argument for both speaker and listener, but also can only be valid for one of the two objects.

The common position of the argument is preceding, but also possibly following conclusion. In an argumentation with many arguments, these arguments can precede, follow or surround the conclusion. In an argumentation with many conclusions (R = r1, r2, r3…), the argument can precede, follow or be in the middle of conclusions. When argumentation expands both argument and conclusion, these arguments may precede, follow, be in the middle, surround or be interspersed with conclusions.

Argument usually appears explicitly, but can also be in the form of implicit (as an indirect or absent speech act)

1.2.2.2. Conclusion

In the thesis, we use the term *argument* as understood by Do Huu Chau. Accordingly, the *conclusion* is inferred from the basis of reasoning - arguments that the speaker or writer included in argumentation.

In argumentation, conclusion has less reliable, "*can be brought to debate and discuss*" [Tran The Hung]. Therefore, we can absolutely make contra-argumentation orient to the opposite of conclusion that had been confirmed earlier.

The common position of conclusion is preceding but also possibly following argument. In an argumentation with many arguments, conclusion can follow, precede or be in the middle of arguments. In an argumentation with many conclusions (R = r1, r2, r3 …), conclusions can follow, precede, or surround argument. When argumentation expands both argument and conclusion, these conclusions may follow, precede, be in the middle, surround or be interspersed with arguments.

Conclusion usually appears explicitly, or can also be in the form of implicit (as an indirect or absent speech act)

1.2.3. Argumentative relation

1.2.3.1. Argumentative orientation

In simple argumentations including many equivalent arguments, there is *argumentative orientation relation* among arguments. If arguments are together towards one conclusion (Ex: p and q are together towards r), they have the same argumentative orientation. If these arguments are not together towards one conclusion, they have the opposite argumentative orientation.

1.2.3.2. Argumentative force

In argumentation with co-oriented arguments, the arguments are in the same class of argumentation and differentiated from each other by the scale of force. In argumentation with anti-oriented arguments, any argument that is directed to conclusion have the argumentative force, in contrast, any argument that is not towards to conclusion will not have the argumentative force.

1.2.4. Types of argumentations

The argumentation can be divided in several ways. Diep Quang Ban distinguished simple argumentation and complex argumentation. Among them, simple argumentation has one argument and conclusion or has equivalent arguments (equal in generality, irrespective of big or small) and conclusion.

Simple argumentation can be divided into three types: (1) minimal argumentation (including one argument and conclusion; (2) same direction argumentation (including two (or more than two) same orientation, equivalent arguments and conclusion); (3) opposite direction argumentation (including two (or more than two) opposite direction, equivalent arguments).

1.2.5. Topos in argumentation

Topos (plural: *topoi*) is Aristos's term. It is later used by Ducrot to call background knowledge or be *the principles used as basis to create infomal argumentations.*

According Ducrot, topoi have three features: general, common, and scalar. Topoi can be divided into various types. In ancient times, topoi were divided into internal topoi and objective topoi…

1.2.6. Argumentative connectors

1.2.6.1. Definition of "argumentative connectors"

a. Definitions of argumentative connectors

Argumentative connectors are defined by Platin, Nguyen Duc Dan, Do Huu Chau… Based on analysis of the above definitions, the thesis goes to some comments:

(i) We concur with the view that the argumentative connectors not only perform the connecting function but also link arguments together.

(ii) Furthermore, in this thesis, the concept of *utterance is meant to actualize in a specific communicative context*. One argumentation can be formed from many utterances, but can also be perfect in just an utterance. Thus, connector is defined as an element connecting the components of argumentation (it is not connecting utterance that forms a complete argumentation).

(iii) There are arguments which required to have argumentative connectors but also the arguments that argumentative connectors were absent or be omitted. Therefore, argumentative do not decide that a content is the argument or not.

From above basic reasons, the thesis defined: *argumentative connectors are language elements which connect argumentative components.*

b. Differentiation between argumentative connector and argumentative operator

Argumentative operator is quite uniformly defined as *the element that impacts on an utterance to create argumentative potential of the utterance.*

From that basis, some characteristics of argumentative operator in the differentiate with argumentative connector can be inferred as below:

(i) The impact cope of argumentative operators is perfect in an utterance. Unlike operator, the impact scope of connector can be one or more utterances.

(ii) X operator is independent from description content of P' which is the utterance containing it. Unlike operator, connector is dependent on the clause content it introduces.

(iii) Operators are usually stative words or stative fixed expressions, while connectors are usually transition words or phrases that have connecting function in a sentence, paragraph or text.

c. The elements of language as an argumentative connector

- Words: *vì, nếu, nên, thì, giá, hễ, nhưng, mà, song...*
- Phrases: *do đó, vì vậy, ngoài ra, hơn nữa, thêm vào đó,...*
- Pairs of words (phrases): *đã...lại còn, chẳng những...mà còn...*

1.2.6.2. Argumentative connector classification

a. According to functional criteria

Based on functional criteria, argumentative connectors are divide into two groups: *the argument introducing connectors and the conclusion introducing connectors*. To unify in division, in our opinion, conclusion introducing connector should be defined as connector introducing a content (or a speech act) as a conclusion. Functional criteria need to be understood as an ability of introducing not connecting.

The above identification is mainly based on formality signal, the position of connector in phrase as argument or conclusion. However, it also needs to be based on semantic logic and the completeness of argumentation.

b. According to structural criteria

According to traditional theory, based on structural criteria, it is able to differentiate between two-position connectors and three-position connectors. The research shows that, in connector classification following structural criteria, it is necessary to pay attention to three main points below:

(i) In essence, the classification of connector according to structure element based on the domination of connector in the number of minimal argumentative components (not the number of minimal utterance) that need to be mobilized to complete an argument. Accordingly, *two-position connector is the connector that dominates a complete minimal argumentation including one argument and one conclusion*; distinguished from two-position connector, *three-position connector is the connector that dominates a complete minimal argumentation including two arguments and one conclusion* (not interchangeable as: one argument and two conclusions). From the *position* on terms of *the two-position connector* and *three-position connector* are understood equivalently to argument or conclusion.

(ii) The differentiation between two-position connector and three-position connector is only based on the number of minimal argumentative components needed mobilizing to complete an argumentation. That means every *argumentation used in two-position connector or three-position connector can extend components*: possible to add one (or more) additional argument into argument position, having same orientation to ahead argument; add one (or more) conclusion component into conclusion position.

(iii) In cases of argumentation having both two-position connector or three-position connector, it is two-position connector that dominates the minimal argumentative organization not three-position connector.

c. According to capability of orienting argumentation criteria

According to Do Huu Chau, based on the capability of argumentative orientation criteria, connector can be divided into two groups: *same direction connectors and opposite direction connectors*.

We agree with Moeschler: the above classification only applies to group of three-position connectors not to all the connectors system. For consistency, the thesis will use the term *three-position same direction connector* to call the group of three-position connectors demonstrating the same orientation relation between arguments; use the term *three-position opposite direction connector* to call the group of three-position connectors demonstrating opposite orientation relation between arguments.

1.2.6.3. Basic functions of argumentative connectors

In spite of not being presented specifically in the theory of argumentative connector, the functions of connectors deduced include:

(i) Function of introducing argumentative components: connector is capable of giving a content (or a speech act) to perform argument or conclusion of argumentation. Thus, connector is the signal of general content as well as characteristic of semantic relation between components

(ii) Function of connecting argumentative components: connector is capable of connecting arguments or argument together with conclusion. Thus, argumentative organization become closer; argumentation using connector can present in different ways of discourse types.

(iii) Function of demonstrating argumentative relation: connector is capable of marking orientation and force of argument and conclusion. Thus, argumentative relation of argumentation is demonstrated more clearly than that of argumentation without connector.

Chapter 2
VIETNAMESE TWO-POSITION CONNECTORS

2.1. Group of Vietnamese two-position connectors

2.1. Vietnamese two-position connectors

According to research results of the thesis, there are 125 elements in Vietnamese language that can perform the function of two-position connector. In terms of structure, most two-position connectors are composed of phrases (84 connectors); the rest are words (41 connectors).

Based on *functional* criteria, Vietnamese two-position connector can be divided into two small groups: 87 two-position argument introducing connectors and 38 two-position conclusion introducing connectors.

2.1.1. The two-position argument introducingconnectors

Based on the features of grammar - semantic, 87 Vietnamese two-position argument introducing connector were identified respectively from group (I) to group (XIV) and synthesized in the table below:

Table 2.1: Statistical table of Vietnamese two-position argument introducing connectors

Vietnamese two-position argument introducing connectors	
I	*vì, do, bởi, tại, nhờ, bởi vì, bởi do, tại vì, bởi chưng, bởi lẽ, vì lẽ*

II	*là vì, là bởi, là do*
III	*số là, số là vì, số là bởi, số là do, nguyên là, nguyên là vì, nguyên là bởi, nguyên là do, nguyên do, nguyên do vì, chả là, chẳng là, chả là vì, chả là bởi, chả là do*
IV	*chẳng qua, chẳng qua là, chẳng qua vì, chẳng qua bởi, chẳng qua là vì, chẳng qua là bởi, chẳng qua là do*
V	*nếu, nếu mà, nếu như*
VI	*mà*
VII	*giá, giá mà, giá như, phải chi*
VIII	*giả sử, giả thử, giả phỏng, giả dụ, giá sử, giá thử, giá phỏng, phỏng thử, phải*
IX	*lỡ, lỡ mà, lỡ như, lỡ ra, nhỡ, nhỡ mà, nhỡ ra, ngộ, ngộ nhỡ, ngộ nhỡ, vô phúc*
X	*bằng, nhược bằng*
XI	*thảng hoặc, hoặc giả, những như*
XII	*ví, ví bằng, ví thử, ví dù, ví như, ví phỏng, ví dầu, ví chăng, ví mà*
XIII	*hễ, hễ mà, động*
XIV	*miễn, miễn là, miễn sao*

2.1.2. The two-position conclusion introducing connectors

Based on the characteristics of grammar - semantic, 39 Vietnamese two-position conclusion introducing connector were identified respectively from the group (I) to group (IX) and synthesized in the table below:

Table 2.1: Statistical table of Vietnamese two-position conclusion introducing connectors

Group	Vietnamese two-position conclusion introducing connectors
I	*nên, cho nên*
II	*mà*
III	*thành ra, thành thử, thành thử ra*
IV	*sở dĩ*
V	*vì thế, vì vậy, bởi thế, bởi vậy, do đó, do vậy, do thế, do đấy, nhờ thế, nhờ vậy, thế nên, vậy nên, vì thế cho nên, vì vậy cho nên, bởi thế cho nên, bởi vậy cho nên*
VI	*hèn nào, hèn chi, thảo nào, chẳng trách*
VII	*thì*
VIII	*là*
IX	*vậy, như thế, như vậy, vậy thì, thế thì, như thế thì, như vậy thì, thế là, vậy là.*

2.2. Vietnamese two-position connectors' functions

2.2.1. Introducing argumentative components

2.2.1.1. In minimal argumentation

a. Introducing argument

(i) The two-position argument introducing connectors always appear in the opening position or can only belong to the first part of utterance (the part of utterance) that take a role of argument in minimal argumentation.

(ii) With the semantic inherent semantic features, the two-position argument introducing connectors are capable of demonstrating the general content of argument and also the semantic relation among argumentative components: argument has the meaning of causes or conditions, assumption giving rise to result or consequence of conclusion.

(iii) Argument usually appears explicitly, but can also be in the form of implicit (as an indirect or absent speech act)

The two-position argument introducing connectors take an important role of introducing implicit argument in the form of complete absence: when the connector is omitted, the listener (reader) cannot receive the utterance (part of utterance), which is completely abandoned, as an implicit argument in argumentation.

b. Introducing conclusion

(i) The two-position conclusion introducing connectors are always at the beginning of the speech (part of speech) as the conclusion.

(ii) With the semantic inherent semantic features, the conclusion introducing two-position connectors are the basis to identify the general content of conclusion and also the semantic relation among argumentative components: conclusion has the meaning of result, consequence or, in a more general way, corollary that are given rise from causes, conditions, assumption or equivalent premise in argument.

(iii) Conclusion introduced can be explicit or implicit (as an indirect or absent speech act). The conclusion introducing two-position connectors take an important role of introducing implicit conclusion in the form of complete absence: when the connector is omitted, the listener (reader) cannot receive the utterance (part of utterance), which is completely abandoned, as an implicit conclusion in argumentation.

2.2.1.2. In same direction argumentations

a. Introducing argument

(i) In same direction argumentation, the two-position argument introducing connectors can perform function of introducing argument in three basic ways: (1) it introduces argument mobilized to introduce followed same orientation argument; (2) it is repeatedly used to introduce each followed argument; (3) besides the two-position connectors used to introduce the first argument, there are appropriate additional connectors (same or different group) to introduce additional argument.

(ii) When participating in same direction argumentation, in spite of appearing 1 time (or more), the two-position argument introducing connectors have marked general semantic relation between all of same direction arguments and conclusion.

Normally, arguments will be causes or conditions, assumptions that give rise to result or equivalent consequence in conclusion.

(iii) The argument introduced is always explicit but also implicit (as an indirect or absent speech act)

The two-position argument introducing connectors take an important role of introducing additional argument in the form of complete absence: when the connector is omitted, the listener (reader) cannot receive the utterance (part of utterance), which is completely abandoned, as an additional argument in argumentation.

b. Introducing conclusion

(i) When introducing conclusion, the two-position conclusion introducing connectors always appear in the opening position of utterance (or part of utterance) that take a role of conclusion, mark the boundary between the ahead same-orientation arguments with followed conclusion.

(ii) With the inherent semantic feature, the two-position conclusion introducing connectors instruct the general content of conclusion as well as semantic relation between components: conclusion has the meaning of result, sequence or, in a more general way, corollary that are given rise from causes, conditions, assumption or equivalent premise in argument

(iii) Conclusion is often in the form of explicitly, but also implicit (as an indirect speech act or absent)

The two-position conclusion introducing connectors take an important role of introducing conclusion in the form of complete absence: connector is the signal of existence of unclear implicit conclusion that force listener (reader) to infer based on context.

2.2.1.3. In opposite direction argumentation

a. Introducing argument

The two-position argument introducing connectors are mobilized in opposite direction argumentation will perform function of introducing a content (or speech act) to make argument which has argumentative force.

(i) To perform above function, the two-position argument introducing connectors appear before utterance (part of utterance) taking a role of argument having argumentative force.

(ii) With inherent semantic features, the two-position argument introducing connectors are the basis to identify more clearly the semantic relation between argument having argumentative force and conclusion. That is totally different to the position, function of this kind of connector in same orientation argumentation: as presented, in spite of appearing one time (or more), introducing one or all the followed arguments, the two-position argument introducing connectors are capable of demonstrating general semantic relation between co-oriented arguments and conclusion.

(iii) Arguments having force introduced can be in the form of explicitly or implicitly (as an indirect or absent speech act)

The two-position argument introducing connectors takes an important role of introducing implicit argument in form of complete absence. Even when argument has implicit force in form of complete absence, hardly can the connectors be omitted.

b. Introducing conclusion

(i) To introduce conclusion, the two-position conclusion introducing connectors always appear in the opening position of utterance or part of utterance taking conclusion role of opposite direction argumentation.

(ii) The two-position conclusion introducing connectors can mark the semantic relation between arguments having force and conclusion. That is totally different to the position, function of this kind of connector in same-orientation argumentation: as presented, the two-position conclusion introducing connectors always demonstrate general semantic relation between conclusion and all co-oriented arguments.

(iii) Conclusion can be explicit or implicit (as an indirect speech act or absent).

In fact, due to the impact from the listener or (and) the subjective intention of the speaker, utterance containing argumentation may be left in any position. However, when the two-position conclusion introducing connectors appears, it is a sign of existence of implicit conclusion that the listener (reader) needs to infer based on context.

2.2.2. Connecting argumentative components

2.2.2.1. In minimal argumentation

Table 2.3: The activity of connecting of two-position connectors in minimal argumentation

Connecting method	Two-position connectors used	Connecting scale
Connecting arguments ahead with followed conclusion	Pairs of two-position connectors, such as *vì…nên, bởi…cho nên, nếu…thì, hễ…thì…*	Argument and conclusion are usually in one utterance and said in one turn.
	Two-position conclusion introducing connectors (except *sở dĩ, mà*) such as *nên, cho nên, thì, vậy, vậy thì, do đó...*	Depending on the connector, argument and conclusion can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one turn.
Connecting conclusion ahead with followed argument	Two-position conclusion introducing connectors such as *vì, bởi, nếu, miễn là...*	Argument and conclusion can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one turn.
	Pairs of two-position connectors, such as *sở dĩ…vì/ là vì/ là bởi/ là do*	Argument and conclusion are only in one utterance, said in one turn.

In minimal argumentation having argument behind conclusion, two-position connectors will maximize their position and role of connecting-organizing argumentation components. In minimal argumentation having argument preceding conclusion, two-position connectors have fainter position, role: basically, two-position connectors can be omitted without affecting the existence of argument.

2.2.2.2. In same direction argumentation

Table 2.4: The activity of connecting of two-position connectors in same direction argumentation

Connecting method	Two-position connectors used	Connecting scale
Connecting same orientation arguments ahead with followed conclusion	Pairs of two-position connectors (*vì…nên, vì…vì…nên, nếu…thì, nếu…nếu…thì…*) operate independently or combine with other appropriate connector.	Argument and conclusion can be in one utterance, said in one turn.
	The two-position conclusion introducing connectors (except *sở dĩ, mà*) such as: *nên, cho nên, thì, vậy, vậy thì…* operate independently or combine with other appropriate connector.	Depending on the connector, argument and conclusion can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one turn.
Connecting conclusion head with followed same argument	The two-position argument introducing connectors such as: *vì, bởi, nếu, giá…* operate independently or combine with other appropriate connector.	Argument and conclusion can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one (or more) turn.
	Pairs of two-position connectors such as *sở dĩ… vì/ là vì/ là bởi/ là do…*operate independently or combine with other appropriate connector.	Argument and conclusion are only in one utterance, said in one turn.

When co-oriented arguments precede conclusion, both two-position connector and three-position connector can be omitted: the order of utterances or parts of utterance have the value of means of connecting argumentative components. When co-oriented arguments follow conclusion, basically, two-position connectors are impossible or difficult to be omitted even when each utterance stating argument or conclusion completely express the content of situation.

2.2.2.3. In opposite direction argumentation

Table 2.5: The activity of connecting of two-position connector in opposite direction argumentation

Connecting method	Two-position connectors used	Connecting scale

Connecting arguments having force ahead with followed conclusion	Pairs of two-position connector such as: *vì…nên, nếu…thì…*	Argument having force and conclusion are in one utterance, said in one turn.
	The two-position conclusion introducing connectors (except *sở dĩ*) such as: *nên, cho nên, thì, vậy thì…*	Depending on the connector, argument having force and conclusion can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one turn
Connecting conclusion ahead with followed argument having force	The two-position argument introducing connectors such as: *vì, bởi, nếu…*	Argument having force and conclusion can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one turn.
	Pairs of two-position connectors such as: *sở dĩ… vì/ là vì/ là bởi/ là do…*	Argument having force and conclusion are only in one utterance, said in one turn.

Compared with minimal argumentation and same direction argumentation, in opposite direction argumentation, two-position connectors can be easily omitted. Even group of the two-position connectors such as *vì, bởi, bởi vì…* which performs the function of connecting argument having force that shows followed causes with conclusion that shows result ahead cannot be mobilized. Different from the above, the two-position connectors such as *nếu, nếu mà…* cannot be omitted when argument having force shows assumption or conditions following conclusion of consequence.

2.2.3. Demonstrating argumentative relation

2.2.3.1. In minimal argumentation

Minimal argumentation is simple argumentation including one argument and one conclusion (conclusion can be in single form or expanded form (R = r1, r2…). In terms of argumentative relation, the only one argument will be towards have force of decision on conclusion. Because two-position connector is usually used in minimal argumentation, it becomes a demonstrating signal of the above argumentative relation.

Actually, in minimal argumentation, two-position connector often indicates semantic relation between circumstances mentioned in p and r as cause - effect or condition - assumption - consequence. In essence, A (mentioned in p) and B (mentioned in r) are set according to a general principle: A before B, A leads to B. Then, p (containing A) will be directed to and have force of decision on r (containing B)

In addition to the presence of two-position connector, we can base on the presence of the other language signals (if any) to assess the orientation and force of p on r. Specifically, it can be based on two types of signal as below:

- The language signal emphasizes, confirms the validity of argument's force on conclusion: Auxiliary word *chỉ* can appear before the two-position connectors

such as *vì, bởi, tại, bởi vì...* to emphasize p, the only one cause that gives rise to result in r.

- The language signal degrades or eliminates the force of argument on conclusion:

(1) Language elements such as *có lẽ, có thể, hình như, nghe đâu …* appear before the two-position connector such as *vì, bởi, bởi vì…* can be an agent that changes the force of p on r and makes it decrease.

(2) Negative collocation such as: *không phải, chẳng phải (chả phải)…* appearing before *vì, bởi, bởi vì…*reject the presupposed content: *p' is argument orienting r.* Accordingly, It is the followed content (often follows *nhưng, mà, song)* that is argument - argument (p) has force on conclusion (r).

Minimal argumentation cannot use two-position connector to introduce or connect argumentative components. At that time, to identify whether the two situations A and B correspond to p and r in minimal argumentation or not, it is necessary to base on the analysis of semantic relation and the common sense restoration - the string that connects argument and conclusion.

2.2.3.2. In same direction argumentation

The two-position connectors may denote same direction relationships when they appears as a combination of the two (rather than two) two-position argument introducing connectors and one two-position conclusion introducing connectors: marked p1, p2 ... are always directed to the general r, and accordingly, they have argumentative effect with r.

As presented, the combination of two-position connectors in the same-orientation argumentation (*vì…vì…nên, nếu…nếu…thì…*) usually demonstrates cause – effect, condition, assumption – consequence between the situations mentioned in arguments and conclusions. In essence, A1 (mentioned in p1), A2 (mentioned in p2) … and B (mentioned in r) are set following a general principle: A1 and A2 before B, A1 and A2 entail B. Then, p1 (containing A1), p2 (containing A2) will be towards and have force on r (containing B)

In same direction argumentation, normally, followed argument is usually stronger than argument ahead. In addition, we can base on the presence (if any) of some language elements such as *chính, quan trọng nhất là, nhất là, chủ yếu là…* to identify the argument that is stronger in an argumentation.

2.2.3.3. In opposite direction argumentation

The opposite direction argumentation can use two-position connectors to the introduce and connect the argument having argumentative force q and r. From that, they can indicate relationship between q and r: q towards r, and accordingly, q has argumentative effect with r.

Comparison shows that possibility of demonstrating the relationships between argumentative components of three-position connectors and two-position connectors completely different: three-position connectors always denotes the opposite direction relationship between arguments p and q; two-position connectors denotes the relationship between the argument p and the conclusion r.

Actually, in opposite direction argumentation, two-position connector often indicates semantic relation between the argument having argumentative force q and r as cause - effect or condition - assumption - consequence. In essence, A (mentioned in q) and B (mentioned in r) are set according to a general principle: A before B, A leads to B. Then, q (containing A) will be directed to and have force of decision on r (containing B)

Chapter 3
VIETNAMESE THREE-POSITION CONNECTORS

3.1. Group of Vietnamese three-position connectors

According to research results of the thesis, there are 87 elements in Vietnamese language that can perform the function of three-position connector. In terms of structure, most three-position connectors are composed of phrases (54 connectors); words (26 connectors) and pairs of words or phrases (7 connectors).

Based on criteria of capability to orient argumentation, Vietnamese three-position connector can be divided into two small groups: three-position same direction connectors (48 connectors) and three-position opposite direction connectors (39 connectors).

3.1.1. The three-position same direction connectors

Based on the features of grammar - semantic, 48 three-position same direction connectors were identified respectively from group (I) to group (IX) and synthesized in the table below:

Table 3.1: Statistical table of Vietnamese same direction three-position connectors

Group	Vietnamese three-position same direction connectors
I	*Và*
II	*vả, vả lại, với lại, vả chăng, vả dĩ, hơn nữa, hơn thế nữa*
III	*mà, mà lại*
IV	*lại, lại còn, lại nữa, lại thêm*
V	*ngoài ra, bên cạnh đó, thêm nữa, thêm vào đó*
VI	*huống, huống hồ, huống chi, huống gì, huống nữa, huống nữa là*
VII	*thứ nhất, thứ hai, một là, hai là, hai nữa, hai nữa là*
VIII	*phần, phần khác, một phần, phần nữa, một phần nữa, thứ nữa, thứ nữa là*
IX	*ngay, ngay cả, thậm chí*
X	*chẳng những…mà còn, không những…mà còn, không chỉ…mà còn*
XI	*đã…lại, đã…lại còn, vừa…vừa, vừa…lại vừa*

3.1.2. The three-position opposite direction connectors

Based on the features of grammar - semantic, 39 three-position opposite direction connector were identified respectively from group (I) to group (V) and synthesized in the table below:

Table 3.2: Statistical table of Vietnamese three-position opposite direction connectors

Group	Vietnamese three-position opposite direction connectors
I	*tuy, dù, dẫu, dầu, mặc dù, mặc dầu*
II	*tuy là, tuy rằng, dù cho, cho dù, dù là, dù rằng, dẫu là, dẫu rằng*
III	*nhưng, mà, song, song le*
VI	*tuy vậy, tuy thế, dù vậy, dù thế, dẫu vậy, dẫu thế, mặc dù vậy, mặc dầu vậy*
VI	*thật ra, thực ra, hóa ra, té ra, kỳ thực*
VI	*thế mà, vậy mà, ấy thế mà, ấy vậy mà, thế nhưng, ấy thế nhưng, nhưng mà, thế nhưng mà*

3.2. Vietnamese three-position connectors' function

3.2.1. Introducing argumentative components

Three-position connectors only perform function of introducing argument, not introducing conclusion. Thus, understanding the function of introducing components of three-position connectors is actually considering the act of giving a content (or speech act) as argument in argumentation.

3.2.1.1. In same direction argumentation

To introduce argument component, same direction argumentation only mobilizes the three-position same direction connectors, cannot use any three-position opposite direction connector.

(i) When performing function of introducing argument for same direction argumentation, the act of three-position same direction connector has typical features below:

- Some connectors (*một là, hai là, hai nữa…*) have to corresponds to the appearance position of argument in argumentation; the others (*vả, vả lại, huống hồ…*) can introduce any additional argument - as long as it is not the first argument.

- Some connectors (*và, vả lại, với lại, huống chi, hơn nữa...)* often only introduce one argument followed; the others (*đã...lại, đã...lại còn, chẳng những...mà còn...)* introduce at least two co-oriented arguments at the same time.

- Some three-position same direction connectors usually go together to form pairs: *thứ nhất goes* with *thứ hai; một là* goes with *hai là, hai nữa, hai nữa là; phần, một phần* with *phần khác, phần nữa…*; connectors *phần, một phần* can also be repeatedly used to introduce each argument.

(ii) The three-position same direction connectors help to indicate some typical features of general content as well as semantic relation between arguments in argumentation. Specifically,

- The three-position same direction connector can mark the content mentioned in same direction argumentation which belongs to one category or totally different categories.

- Three-position same direction connectors are capable of demonstrating general semantic relation between situations mentioned in co-oriented arguments by the way of implementing, being possible to add comparing, emphasizing, listing, contemporary… nuances with different shades.

(iii) Argument introduced often appear explicitly but also implicitly (as an indirect or absent speech act)

In case three-position same direction connector is omitted, completely absent argument will not exist.

3.2.1.1. Opposite direction argumentation

a. The three-position opposite direction connectors group

(i) In opposite direction argumentation, arguments are always distributed into two units: (1) The argument unit that is not directed to conclusion, has no force on conclusion; (2) The argument unit that is directed to conclusion, has force on conclusion. Most the three-position opposite direction connectors perform function of introducing argument having force (25 connectors, account for 2/3 of the entire group) ; The number of the opposite direction three-position connectors perform function of introducing argument having no force accounts for smaller amounts (14 connectors, account for 1/3 of the entire group)

In opposite direction argumentation, two types of above connector appear in the totally different positions:

- The connector *tuy* (representing for group *tuy, dù, dầu, mặc dù…*) always appears in the beginning position or belongs to the beginning of the utterance part stating argument having no force r.

- The connector *nhưng* (representing for group *nhưng, song, mà)* can appear in one or two positions: the beginning of an utterance or utterance part stating argument having force q, or an indirect utterance or utterance part stating argument having force q through conclusion r.

- To other three-positon connectors (not forming pair with *tuy, dù, dầu…)* such as *tuy vậy, tuy thế, thế mà, vậy mà, thật ra, thực ra…* all can introduce argument having force following them or indirectly through conclusion. The above feature makes the three-position opposite direction connector of argument having no force group different from all the other connectors in the system.

Opposite direction argumentation can mobilize the three-position opposite direction connectors in three different ways: (1) mobilize pair of the three-position opposite direction connectors to introduce both p and q; (2) only mobilize three-position opposite direction connectors to introduce argument having no force p; (3) only mobilize the three-position opposite direction connectors to introduce argument having force q. Basically, each opposite direction argumentation need at least one opposite direction connector to introduce argument and organize argumentation. In case opposite direction connectors are not used to introduce p and q, opposite

direction argumentation can still exist if there are auxiliary words *vẫn/ cũng* which are elements indicating opposite cause - effect relation between p and r.

Opposite direction argumentation can also extent argument part having force (P = p1, p2, p3...) or argument part having force (Q = q1, q2, q3...). At that time, in argument part having no force, connectors such as *tuy/ dù/ dẫu...* which are used to introduce p1 can be used to introduce p2, p3. On the contrary, connectors *nhưng/ song/ mà* cannot be repeatedly to introduce extended argument q2, q3…

(ii) With the inherent semantic features, three-position opposite direction connectors indicate opposition relation, semantic contrast between the content of p and q or opposite cause - effect relation between the content of p and r.

(iii) When argumentation uses three-position opposite direction connectors such as *tuy, dù, mặc dù…*to introduce arguments having no force p, q in an explicit way. On the contrary, the three-position opposite direction connectors such as *nhưng, song, mà, thế nhưng, thế mà,…*can introduce q explicitly or implicitly.

Besides the cases of appearing auxiliary words *cũng/ vẫn* which are elements indicating opposite cause - effect relation in conclusion part, opposite direction argumentation always needs the three-position opposite direction connectors to organize argumentation. Thus, the role of the three-position opposite direction connectors is always confirmed whether q is in implicit or explicit form. However, different from the rest connectors in system, when introducing implicit q in absent form, the three-position opposite direction connectors can be the signal of existence of implicit r that is also absent like q.

b. The three-position same direction connectors group

(i) The three-position same direction connector can appear in 2 units: argument having force expanded (P = p1, p2, p3…) or (and) argument having no force expanded (Q = q1, q2, q3…). In two appearance positions above, three-position same direction connectors are more commonly used in argument having force to increase reasoning for conclusion.

(ii) In same direction argumentation, the three-position same direction connector can indicate general features of semantic relation between same direction arguments by the way of implementing, being possible to add comparing, emphasizing, listing… nuances.

(iii) In same direction argumentation, argument having no force is always in explicit form while argument having force can be in implicit or explicit form. When argument having force (q2, q3…) introduced by the three-position same direction connector in implicit form, it can be an indirect or absent speech act.

The three-position same direction connector take an important role in introducing absent additional argument: it indicates the existence of an implicit argument that speaker (writer) didn't mention clearly, force listener (reader) to deduce. In case these connectors are omitted, opposite direction argumentation will lose one additional argument, which is often an important argument having stronger force on conclusion.

3.2.2. Connecting argumentative components

3.2.2.1. In same direction argumentation

Table 3.4. The activity of connecting of the three-position same direction connector in same direction argumentation

Connecting method	The three-position same direction connector	Connecting scale
Connecting argument head with additional argument followed	All the three-position same direction connector	Depending on connectors, arguments are connected to be in one (or more) utterance said in one (or more) turn.
Connecting argument head with additional argument separately appearing by conclusion	Some of the three-position same direction connector such as: *vả, vả lại, vả dĩ, vả chăng, với lại, mà.*	Arguments is connected can be in one (or more) utterance said in one (or more) turn.

In same direction argumentation, the three-position same direction connector help arguments connect closely to each other to orient to a general conclusion. In case the three-position same direction connector are omitted and two-position connectors are also not mobilized, the connection between components totally depends on semantic relation among them, also the common grade of common sense mobilized. In case same direction argumentation only uses two-position connectors, arguments connected have to appear in sequence. When co-oriented arguments appear separately by conclusion, argumentation must mobilize proper the three-position same direction connector to connect additional arguments followed with arguments appearing before conclusion.

3.2.2.2. In opposite direction argumentation

a. The three-position opposite direction connectors

Table 3.5. The activity of connecting of the three-position opposite direction connectors in opposite direction argumentation

Connecting method	The three-position opposite direction connectors	Connecting scale
Connecting argument having no force ahead with argument having force followed or separately by conclusion	Pairs of the three-position opposite direction connectors *tuy…nhưng, tuy…song, mặc dù…nhưng,…*	Arguments connected can be in one utterance, said in one turn.
	The three-position opposite direction connectors having such as *nhưng, song, mà, thế nhưng, thế mà,…*	Arguments connected can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one (or more) turn.

In opposite direction argumentation, basically, the three-position opposite direction connectors have to appear regularly to connect - organize argumentative components. Argumentation can also mobilize proper additional two-position connectors and (or) the three-position opposite direction connectors. However, these arguments can only operate in a narrow scale (two-position connectors are only used to connect argument having force with conclusion; three-position same direction connectors are only used to connect co-oriented arguments in a part of argument (with or without argumentative force), cannot join 2 parts of argument together following relation that is opposite to conclusion in terms of orientation.

b. The three-position same direction connectors

Table 3.6. The activity of connecting of the three-position same direction connectors in opposite direction argumentation

Connecting method	The three-position same direction used	Connecting scale
Connecting arguments appearing on sequence in argument part having no force	Some common three-position same direction connectors: *lại, mà lại, mà.*	Arguments connected can be in one (or more) utterance, said in only one turn.
Connecting arguments appearing on sequence or separately by conclusion in argument part having force	Connecting sequent arguments: all three-position same direction connectors	Arguments connected can be in one (or more) utterance(s), said in one (or more) turn.
	Connecting separate arguments: *vả, vả lại, vả dĩ, vả chăng, với lại, mà.*	

In opposite direction argumentation, the same three-position direction connectors help same direction arguments be connected more closely. Especially, in this kind of argumentation, two-position connector can rarely replace the function of the three-position same direction connectors on connecting arguments as they did in same-orientation argumentation. When same direction arguments appear on sequence, basically, the three-position same direction connectors can be omitted. However, when additional argument having force appear separately by conclusion, the presence of the three-position same direction connectors is very necessary to connect these arguments with argument part having force which appears before conclusion.

3.2.3. Demonstrating argumentative relation

3.2.3.1. In same direction argumentation

(i) The presence of the three-position same direction connectors is the signal to indicate that arguments all are directed to a general conclusion: argument followed are the additional reasoning that consolidate the reasoning ahead to instruct, persuade the reader to a general conclusion of entire argumentation.

As presented, the three-position same direction connectors are the words that demonstrating implementing relation between situation A, B, C mentioned in p1, p2, p3…. At that time, p1 (containing A), p2 (containing B), p3 (containing C)… are same-orientation arguments, directed to the same conclusion.

(ii) The three-position same-orientation connectors are the signal to identify the force of arguments in a argumentation, because in the terms of semantic, three-position same direction connectors are always words having meaning of comparing, evaluating with different shades : situation B mentioned in p2 can be evaluated higher or lower situation A mentioned in p1 on the basis of affecting on situation C in r. Accordingly, p2 (containing B) have stronger or weaker force than p1 (containing A) on r (containing C).

Besides the presence of above connectors, it is possible to base on words of comparative or superlative (if any) such as *quan trọng hơn, hơn cả, hơn hết, trên hết,…* to identify argument having stronger force in argumentation.

3.2.3.2. In opposite direction argumentation

(i) In opposite direction argumentation, the three-position opposite direction connectors demonstrate opposite direction relation between p, q: p → - r, q → r. In fact, the three-position opposite direction connectors are the words that demonstrate independence and contrast relation between situations mentioned in arguments of argumentation: situation A mentioned in p and situation B mentioned in q are usually opposite in terms of the influence on the situation C in r. Thus, p (containing A) and q (containing B) are not directed to the same conclusion (containing C).

In case opposite direction argumentation expends components, the three-position same direction connectors can appear to introduce additional argument. At that time, they are the signal to indicate the co-oriented relation between arguments one same argument (or with or without argumentative force) - not the relation covering all the arguments.

(ii) In opposite direction argumentation, the three-position opposite argumentation connectors are the signal to identify the force of arguments: the three-position opposite direction connectors such as *tuy, dù, dẫu, dầu, mặc dù, mặc dầu, tuy là, tuy rằng, dù cho, cho dù, dù là,…* always mark arguments having no argumentative force; on the contrary, the three-position opposite direction connectors such as *nhưng, mà, song, thế nhưng, thế mà, tuy vậy…* always indicate the argument having argumentative force.

In addition, if the three-position same direction connectors are used to expand one argument part, they will mark its force in that part: or with or without argumentative force on conclusion.

CONCLUSION

Vietnamese argumentative connectors soon attract the attention of many Vietnamese linguists, but the research objects stop at a number of specific cases and the contents mainly revolve around the domination of the connectors on structural forms of argument. Selected research object is the system of Vietnamese connectors with their basic functions in argumentation, the thesis comes to some basic conclusions below:

1. The thesis did statistics of 212 Vietnamese argumentative connectors. Among these, 125 language elements (41 relative words, 84 fixed expressions) can take the role of two-position connectors. Based on functional criteria, two-position connectors can be divided into two small groups: the two-position argumnet introducing connectors (87 connectors) and the two-position conclusion introducing connectors (38 connectors). The thesis also did the statistic of 87 language elements (26 words having the word essence of relative words, stative words or auxiliary words; 54 fixed expressions; 7 pairs or phrases) that are capable of performing function of three-position connectors. Based on the criteria of capacity of orienting argumentation. Three-position connectors can be divided into two small groups including: the three-position same direction connectors (48 connectors) and the three-position opposite direction connectors (39 connectors). The research result above showed the richness, diversity of language elements when performing the function of argumentative connectors, especially Vietnamese two-position connectors.

2. The thesis has clarified the function of two-position connectors in simple argumentation having the participation of this connector type. Results showed that two-position connectors may appear in the minimal argumentation, same direction argumentation and opposite direction argumentation to introduce, connect and demonstrate argumentative relationship. Basically, the characteristics in performing function of two-position connectors is analyzed and explained by the inherent characteristics of the semantic and grammar of the language elements as connectors. In terms of semantics, two-position connectors usually denotes the cause - effect, condition, assumption, consequence between situations mentioned in argument and conclusion. Accordingly, argument denoting cause, condition, assumption, consequence will orient and have force on conclusion denoting corresponding result or consequence. In terms of grammar, two-position connectors are connecting means within sentence or a combination of sentences (paragraphs, texts). When each clause of a sentence, each sentences of a paragraph, each paragraph in a text take role of argument or conclusion, means of connecting above will perform the function of

argumentative connectors. Depending on each type of two-position connectors mobilized, the connecting scale of components can be narrowed in one turn of saying or expanded to many turns of saying of one communicative character. When performing function of connecting argument and conclusion being on different turns of saying, two-position connectors contribute to create the coherence and link on conversation.

The analysis of the act of two-position connectors in simple argumentation shows that this kind of connectors take more importance role than in minimal argumentation. In fact, the minimal argumentation can mobilize two-position connectors but cannot use any three-position connectors. Two-position connectors can also take part in organizing same direction argumentation but have limited and less flexible activities. Normally, two-position connectors don't often operate independently, they often cooperate with proper three-position same direction connectors. At that time, it is three-position same direction connectors that are the determinants in organizing complete argumentation including at least two same direction arguments and conclusion. In many cases, because of the presence of three-position same direction connectors, two-position connectors can be completely omitted. In addition, two-position connectors can also appear in opposite direction argumentation to introduce argument having force and (or) conclusion. However, because of the certain presence of three-position opposite direction connectors, it is also not necessary to mobilize two-position connectors in argumentation.

3. The function of three-position connectors including introducing, connecting and demonstrating the relation between components that can be also studied in some simple forms of argumentation having the participation of this connectors kind include same direction and opposite direction argumentations. Basically, the characteristics in performing function activities of three-position connectors of can also be analyzed and explained by the inherent characteristics of the semantic and grammar of connectors. The three-position same direction connectors often demonstrate addition relation, also be added comparing, emphasizing, listing nuances between situations mentioned in arguments. When situation A mentioned in p1 and situation B mentioned in p2 are in relation that implements each other, p1 and p2 can become same-orientation arguments, are directed to the same conclusion. In addition, p2 can be stronger or weaker than r in force when situation A and situation B are in the comparative relation. Different from three-position same direction connectors, three-position opposite direction connectors denote the opposite cause - effect in the relation with situation B mentioned in r, A is not directed and has no force on r. In terms of grammar, three-position connectors are words performing function of connecting in sentences or more than sentences (paragraph, text). At that time, the connecting scale of argument can be narrowed or

expended correspondingly in one or more utterances, one or more turns of saying. When three-position connectors link arguments in one (or more) turn of saying from one (or more) different communicative character, they contribute to create the coherence and link on conversation.

The analysis of the act of three-position connectors in simple argumentation shows that this kind of connectors are more active and common and take an important role in same direction argumentation. In the act of introducing, connecting components, the three-position same direction connectors are stable signals, clearly indicate the same direction relation between argument and conclusion of argumentation. Though, same direction argumentation can only mobilize two-position connectors or be absent of all connectors. However, the function of the three-position same direction connectors is limited in only one part of argument that have same orientation as conclusion. Different from the three-position same direction connectors, the three-position opposite direction connectors can only operate in the form of opposite direction argumentation. In this form, the presence of the three-position opposite direction connectors is very necessary, they cannot be omitted in most of cases. In the act of introducing, connecting components, three-position opposite direction connectors are the stable signal, clearly denote the opposite direction relationship between arguments.

4. The thesis has provided diversified and reliable sources of evidences to confirm the pragmatics nature of argumentation as well as the difference between logical argumentation and daily argumentation. In daily argumentation, argument and conclusion are in the form of explicitly but also are implicit as an indirect or absent act… Argument or conclusion are not necessary to be expressed by narrative utterance, they can be also expressed by utterance performing the act of declaration, causative, commitment or emotion. Daily argumentation can appear in many kinds of discourse: monologue, dialogue, conversation. In conversation, argumentation can be in one or more turn of saying, the product of an individual or many people's contribution. Due to the interaction between characters, one utterance presented can be changed into argument or conclusion of an argumentation which is not the initial purpose of the speakers. When argument or conclusion is implicit, the content of these components can be easily inferred from the ahead turn of saying of the people who argue or make conversation. The minimal argumentation created by Sp1 can be developed into same direction argumentation, received as a product of a group when speakers Sp1, Sp2… actively add more arguments - reasoning to increase the convincing efficiency of argumentation and instruct the conversation to reach the purpose. In actual communication, the opposite direction argumentation, usually created by one person to argue the point of view of the other, can be on many turns of saying of many communicative characters when the saying of the person arguing is

interrupted. When Sp2 interrupts the saying turn of Sp1 and present exactly Sp1's viewpoint, argumentation will be directed to conclusion which Sp1 wants to orient. When Sp2 deliberately creates utterance that is not exact with though or views of Sp1, argumentation will redirect to conclusion Sp2 desires. These are very interesting phenomena, showing the difference between argumentation in conversation with argumentation in single dialogue or monologue.

With above research result, the thesis is the work of research that has systematic feature of Vietnamese argumentative connectors. It contributes to demonstrate and affirm the role of connectors in organizing and comprehending argumentations. This topic can continue to be developed further in the orientation of comparing, contrasting more deeply on the operation of the connectors in each sub-group in the different types of discourse, especially conversation.