

AN INVESTIGATION INTO SEMANTIC FEATURES OF WISHING VERBS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

Luu Quy Khuong¹, Ngo Thi Truc Mai²

¹University of Foreign Language Studies, The University of Danang; lqkhuong@cfl.udn.vn

²Master Student Course 30, English Language Major, The University of Danang; trucmaidx@gmail.com

Abstract - The studies of the semantics of volitional verbs show that these verbs have their own characteristics with diversified structures and meaning nuances. Based on the descriptive and contrastive methods, this paper aims to provide a detailed description of semantic features of wishing verbs in English and Vietnamese. The English samples and Vietnamese ones of wishing verbs are collected from novels and short stories by English, American and Vietnamese writers for the analysis to find out their semantic features. Based on the theories of some researchers such as Lock [7], Halliday [4], Diệp Quang Ban and Hoàng Văn Thung [1], a contrastive analysis has been carried out to explore the similarities and differences between English volitional verbs of wishes and Vietnamese ones in terms of semantics. The paper also shows the distributions as well as the frequency of these verbs in both languages. The findings then serves as a foundation to put forward a number of implications for English language teaching and learning to help Vietnamese learners of English have effective communication.

Key words - semantic features; mental process; volition; volitional verbs; wishing verbs; wishes.

1. Rationale

Volition is the speaker's mental process associated with the process of sensing, different from verbal process involved in actions. The mental process of volition, which means *wanting, ordering, demanding, preferring, wishing and telling* someone else to do something, can be expressed by many different means such as modal verbs, lexical verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns... In many cases, verbs are preferable because verbs occur in English sentences as the most important critical component of sentence meaning and completeness. Therefore, volitional verbs have so far been an interesting issue for linguists to investigate.

As a mental state, *wishes* have their own importance. The states of emotions like *hopes, dreams and desires* express the inner perception and cognition utterance. The subgroup of wishing verbs is considered as the most common one with high frequency. They express the subjective idea of speakers and purposes of utterance. Let us look at the following examples:

(1) The manager *wants* to talk to the workforce.

[6, p.596]

(2) Miss Garbo *wishes* to be alone.

[6, p.596]

Both "*want*" and "*wish*" in (1) and (2) are used to express desires. "*Wish + to infinitive*", however, is a more formal way of saying "*I want to...*" or "*I would like to...*". However, for hypothetical circumstances, only the verb "*wish*" is used while "*want*" is not because not all people's volition may come true. That is, we would like things to be different from what they are, and we have regrets about the present situation.

From the practice of teaching English as a foreign

language, we have discovered that Vietnamese learners have a tendency to use only some popular verbs such as *want, wish...*, while the other verbs in the subgroup of wishing verbs are ignored or are not properly used. Having a good grasp of wishing verbs in general seems to be a difficult task for learners of English. It is undeniable that some learners of English feel confused and unconfident in using them in speaking and writing. Therefore, this paper is conducted with the purpose of helping learners of English understand how to use these verbs correctly, avoid mistakes as well as misunderstanding, and reach their communicative target better.

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Background

2.1. Literature Review

Up to now, there have been many published works on wishing verbs by English and Vietnamese linguists. Quirk et al. [9] focused on the usage of the important constructions to express wishes. Swan [10] described and analyzed verbs denoting wishes in terms of their syntactic features and how to use them in the context.

In Vietnamese, the studies of modal verbs including wishing verbs by Diệp Quang Ban and Hoàng Văn Thung [1], Bùi Trọng Ngõn [2] are made as a glimpse.

As can be seen, the previous studies only discussed wishing verbs in general. So far, to the best of my knowledge, there has been no bilateral contrastive analysis of wishing verbs between English and Vietnamese in terms of semantics. Therefore, this paper is an attempt to discover the related aspects still untouched, making a small contribution to the study of English as a foreign language in general and the study of wishing verbs in particular, especially to learners of both languages.

2.2. Theoretical Background

2.2.1. Concept of Volition

Lock [7, p.105] considers volition as the fourth type of mental processes consisting of *perception, cognition, affection and volition*. He points out that volition is an act of willing or resolving something, a decision or choice made after due consideration or deliberation. This includes processes such as *wanting, needing, intending, desiring, hoping and wishing*.

2.2.2. Wishing Verbs

According to Halliday [4], desiderative verbs serving to express wishes are "*want, wish, desire, expect, hope, long, yearn, thirst, would like, lust, covet, pine, hanker, hunger, crave*". In Vietnamese, Diệp Quang Ban and Hoàng Văn Thung [1] think that such verbs as *mong, muốn, ước, mong muốn, mong ước, ước muốn, chúc, thèm...* refer to wishes.

This paper considers the theories of Lock [7], Halliday [4], Diệp Quang Ban and Hoàng Văn Thung [1] as a base on which wishing verbs are investigated.

3. Scope of the Paper

There is a variety of wishing verbs to express one's desires. However, the paper does not focus on all wishing verbs but on commonly used verbs like *"want, wish, desire, expect, hope, long"* in English and *"hy vọng, mong, muốn, ước, thèm, khao khát"* in Vietnamese. These verbs have a wide occurrence in various types of contexts both in English and Vietnamese. They are explored in English and Vietnamese texts and conversations from literary works.

4. Research Methods

The descriptive method is used to give a detailed description of semantic features of wishing verbs in English and Vietnamese. The contrastive method is employed with the aim to identify the similarities and differences of wishing verbs in English and Vietnamese in terms of semantics.

5. Data Collection and Data Analysis

755 samples (in English) and 687 ones (in Vietnamese) containing wishing verbs such as *"want, wish, desire, expect, hope, long"*, *"hy vọng, mong muốn, ước, thèm, khao khát"* were collected from novels and short stories of English, American and Vietnamese original to ensure the authenticity of the corpus.

The data collected is qualitatively and quantitatively processed to find the similarities and differences of wishing verbs in terms of semantics in the two languages mentioned.

6. Findings and Discussions

In general, the investigated wishing verbs express what the speakers want (to do) as well as wish someone to do. They have some semantic features in common but each of them has something different from the others. Based on their semantic features, the data in this paper is organized into the following main fields, including *possibility of desire, direction for action, regret, high degree of desire, human physiological needs, annoyance and polite imperative*. All of them have the definitions collected from *"Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary"* (in English) and *"Từ điển tiếng Việt"* (in Vietnamese). The points of view of Palmer, Swan about wishing verbs are also considered in this paper.

6.1. Semantic Features of Verbs Denoting Wishes in English

6.1.1. Possibility of Desire

Such verbs as *"want, expect, hope"* contribute to collecting the data in this subgroup:

- (3) I *want* to make him happy. [14, p.184]
- (4) She is *expecting* a baby. [15, p.840]
- (5) She is *hoping* it will be a girl. [15, p.840]

"Want" is a word meaning *"have a desire for something"*. It can be argued that *"expect"* differs

semantically from *"hope"* in that it refers to the *mental state* than the *emotional one*. In (4), she has a good reason that she is pregnant in order to think it will, in fact, be a baby while in (5), she does not know whether it will be a girl or not but she hopes for this to happen and would like it to happen. Therefore, *"expecting"* is a kind of thinking while *"hoping"* is more emotional.

One can *expect* good or bad things to happen, but one *hopes* for only good things. *"Hope"* expresses a desire relating to the past, present or future with the meaning of *optimism*.

6.1.2. Direction for Action

Distinguishing *wanting* and *wishing* is not always easy. The comparison of *"want"* and *"wish"* may bear out in two ways. Consider these examples:

- (6) I *wanted* you to get ahead. [14, p.190]
- (7) I *wish* he hadn't told the woman his name. [16, p.152]

First, telling someone what is *wanted* is often a *direction for action* as in (6) whereas an expression of *wish* is not so obvious. Second, *wishes*, like fears and hopes, can relate to the past as well as the present or future as in (7) while *wanting* cannot.

6.1.3. Regret

For neutral volition, *"wish"* is a more formal verb than *"want"*. For a hypothetical circumstance, only *"wish"* is used since *"wish"* refers to unreal events or states from the stand-point of speech time:

- (8) Scarlett *wished* she *had* Melanie with her. [15, p.436]
- (9) I heartily *wish* that *there weren't* a slave in the land [14, p.338]

"Wish" shows a regret about impossibility or improbability in the past, present or future.

Moreover, we can also use *"if only"* in place of *"I wish"* to convey an exclamatory wish. In other words, *"if only"* expresses longing and regret but it is somewhat stronger than *"wish"*. For example:

- (10) *If only* I had him, I wouldn't even mind being poor again [15, p.980]

6.1.4. Annoyance

To show dissatisfaction and annoyance about something that we would like to be different but that we do not expect to be different, *"would"* is employed after *"wish"*. When we use it to refer to a person, it suggests that the person refuses to change:

- (11) I *wish* you *would* take some aspirin. (but you won't, you can take some aspirin but you refuse to take them) [16, p.204]
- (12) I *wish* it *would* stop raining. (but it won't, I don't expect it to stop) [16, p.23]

However, we cannot wish about our *own volition* with *"I wish I would"*:

- (13) I *wish I could* persuade you to leave off drinking. (not "I wish I would...") [14, p.265]

6.1.5. Polite Imperative

The structure “**I wish you would / wouldn’t**” often functions like a *polite imperative* because the wish can easily be fulfilled, “*if only*” is less likely:

(14) *I wish you would come.* [14, p.359]

(15) *I wish you wouldn’t whistle.* [14, p.217]

6.1.6. High Degree of Desire

“**Wish, long, desire**” are used to express a strong wish:

(16) She *wished* no disagreement with Mammy. [15, p.524]

(17) She thought how she had *longed* for his homecoming. [15, p.897]

(18) He *desired* his own house, his own plantation, his own horses, his own slaves. [14, p.44]

“**Wish**” means “*want something to happen or to be true even though it is unlikely or impossible*”. “**Desire**” is to wish for something while “**long**” implies that someone wants something very much and especially if it does not seem likely to happen soon.

Here is the summary of the meaning nuances of wishing verbs in English:

Table 1. The Summary of the Meaning Nuances of Wishing Verbs in English

Wishing Verbs	Meaning Nuances
<i>Want</i>	- have a desire for something - direct for action
<i>Wish</i>	- want, desire (to do) something - show dissatisfaction and annoyance - show a polite imperative
<i>Hope</i>	- want something to happen or believe it is possible
<i>Expect</i>	- think and believe that something will happen
<i>Desire</i>	- wish for something
<i>Long</i>	- want something very much, especially if it does not seem likely to happen soon.

6.2. Semantic Features of Verbs Denoting Wishes in Vietnamese

6.2.1. Possibility of Desire

“**Hy vọng, mong, muốn**” show the psychological state and desire for something. For example:

(19) Ở nơi xa lạ sắp đến, cô *hy vọng* sẽ tìm thấy phần đời còn lại của mình. [12, p.158]

(20) Chàng *mong* Thu đến sớm. [11, p.92]

(21) Mình *muốn* được tự do. [11, p.57]

When we believe and expect good things to occur, “**hy vọng**” is used. “**Muốn**” indicates the feeling of psycho-physiological demand. “**Mong**” means that someone is in the state of expecting and waiting for something happening soon. The synonyms of “*mong*” are “*mong*

đợi, mong chờ, mong mỗi, mong ngóng, mong muốn, trông chờ”:

(22) Chàng *mong* mỗi viết thư cho Thu. [11, p.52]

(23) Em *mong muốn* xử sở mình được tự chủ bằng con đường hòa bình, ít máu xương nhất. [12, p.15]

(24) Tôi chỉ sống để *chờ mong* cái phút được gần nàng [13, p.191]

“**Mong**” is sometimes used without subjects as in “*mong cho chóng đến Tết, mong như mong mẹ đi chợ về, mong anh thông cảm, mong sớm gặp lại nhau, chỉ mong ông bà khỏe mạnh*”.

6.2.2. Regret

To feel sorry about something you have done or about something you have not been able to, we may use “**ước**”:

(25) Tôi chỉ *ước* có Hương ở đây. [13, p.60]

(26) Đây là ngôi nhà của ông bà để lại, bao người *ước mong* còn chẳng được nữa là. [12, p.269]

(27) Chị không có tiền, chị *ao ước* cái áo một cách thiết tha. [13, p.401]

“**Ước**” relates to wishes that are difficult or impossible to achieve. “**Ước**” can be replaced by other words such as “*ước mong, ước muốn, ao ước, ước ao, ước nguyện, mong ước, mơ ước, ước gì*”. In this aspect, such conjunctions as “*giả, giả như, phải chi*” are also utilised:

(28) Giang nghĩ – *phải chi* còn Má! [12, p.25]

(29) *Giả như* anh đừng về đây. [12, p.132]

6.2.3. High Degree of Desire

The Vietnamese often use “**khao khát, thèm**” to express the high level of wishes:

(30) *Khát* chữ nên gặp bất cứ cuốn sách nào tôi cũng đọc ngẫu nhiên. [12, p.124]

(31) Tôi *khao khát* cái thú ấy đã lâu và nay có cơ hội cổ bảm lầy [13, p.670]

(32) Trời ơi, hần *thèm* lương thiện. [13, p.59]

(33) Em ước ao, *thèm muốn* cái cuộc đời của chị mà trời xanh cũng đương có ý ghen ghét. [13, p.179]

(34) Chị vợ *thèm ước* từ lâu một cái áo dài nâu non. [13, p.401]

“**Khát, khao khát, khát khao**” suggest the strong desires for something while “**thèm, thèm khát, thèm muốn, thèm ước, thèm thuồng**” contain the burning wishes someone desires with insistence (especially the demand for emotion or mentality) because he/she lacks them.

6.2.4. Human Physiological Needs

Among the wishing verbs, “**muốn**” has the most complicated meanings in this subgroup:

- having the feeling of psycho-physiological demand

- having the sign of moving to another state

- having the naturally physiological conscious demand

It may be suggested that “**muốn**” would be used only as a *modal factor*, not a modal verb in the sentence “*Cây cây muốn đổ*” [1, p.57]. In this case, “*cây*” (*tree*) is an inanimate object which cannot have its own volition. The

combination of the word “muốn” and the verb “đổ” has two shades of meanings here: the possibility and the time in the future. These features can be checked through the fact whether the tree is going to fall later or not. We can completely replace “muốn” by other phrases such as “coi bộ sắp đổ” or “có lẽ sắp đổ”. “Muốn” used in this way is very popular in Vietnamese as in “Trời muốn mưa”, “Cái cặp muốn rơi kia”. The following are some examples of this case:

- (35) Mắt cậu như muốn xuyên thủng màn đêm ra đồng cỏ. [12, p.103]
 (36) Trời muốn nắng bẻ đầu. [12, p.100]
 (37) Tim tôi như muốn trào khỏi lồng ngực. [12, p.120]

As a matter of fact, the first meaning of “muốn” is basic, the second one close to “chực, sắp” is derived. More importantly, there is a change from consciousness in the meaning “psycho-physiological demand” to unconsciousness in the meanings “sign of moving to another state” and “physiological conscious demand”.

The different shades of meaning of Vietnamese wishing verbs are presented in the table below:

Table 2. The Summary of the Meaning Nuances of Wishing Verbs in Vietnamese

Wishing Verbs	Meaning Nuances
Hy vọng	- believe and expect good things to occur
Muốn	- desire for something - have the sign of moving to another state
Mong	- expect and wait for something happening soon.
Ước	- wish for something which is difficult or impossible to achieve.
Khao khát	- desire strongly for something
Thèm	- desire with insistence

6.3. Similarities and Differences between English and Vietnamese Verbs Denoting Wishes in Terms of Semantics

6.3.1. Similarities

First, in a clause of *mental process*, there is always one participant who is human, this is the *Senser* (or *Experiencer*): the one that “senses” – feels, thinks, wants or perceives, for example: Hanne in “Hanne wanted Jim to go”. More accurately, we should say human-like, the significant feature of the *Senser* is that of being “endowed with consciousness”. Expressed in grammatical terms, the participant that is engaged in the mental process is the one that is referred to pronominally as *he* or *she*, not as *it*. However, exceptions to this are cases of personification. That is, cases in which an inanimate participant can be treated as if it were human with consciousness as in “The empty house was longing for the children to return”. (Simply by putting “the empty house” in this grammatical environment, as something that felt a *longing*, we cause it to be understood as endowed with consciousness). In

Vietnamese, it is quite natural to say: “Ngôi nhà vắng lặng trông mong bọn trẻ trở về”. The second participant in a mental process is called the *Phenomenon*, realized by a nominal group or embedded clause summing up what is felt, thought, wanted, perceived or liked / disliked.

Second, in English and Vietnamese, there exist wishing verbs like “want, wish, desire, long” and “muốn, ước, khao khát, thèm” expressing the desire to have something or to do something and bear the subjectivity of the doer of the action. They imply the presupposition that the action has not happened before and is likely to happen in the future. Among them, “want” and “muốn” are considered to be used in most situations. What is more, English people have a tendency to use “desire, long” to suggest a strong wish for something, especially when it is very difficult to get. In the same way, Vietnamese people use “khao khát, thèm”.

Last, it seems that “hope” in English and “hy vọng, mong” in Vietnamese have the same semantic features. These verbs are employed when speakers want something to be true or happen and believe that it is possible or likely. In other words, they bear the feature of *optimism* in their meanings.

6.3.2. Differences

In Vietnamese, “muốn” has other meanings which “want” does not have. It expresses the tendency to change to another state of something and indicates human physiological needs as in “Trời muốn mưa” or “Tôi muốn nôn khi nhìn thấy những món ăn đó”. In this way, “muốn” in Vietnamese is equivalent to “be going to” in English.

“Wish” differs from “giả như, phải chi” in their parts of speech. While “wish” is a verb requiring a subject, “giả như, phải chi” are link words and together with “ước gì”, they can appear initially in sentences. In addition, “wish” conveys the meanings of dissatisfaction or annoyance as well as implies a polite imperative, which cannot be found with wishing verbs in Vietnamese.

We can see the summary of the comparison of the meaning nuances of wishing verbs in English and Vietnamese in table 3:

Table 3. The Summary of the Comparison of the Meaning Nuances of Wishing Verbs in English and Vietnamese

Meaning Nuances Wishing Verbs	Mental Desire	Human Physiological Needs	Possibility of Desire	High Degree of Desire	Annoyance	Polite Imperative	Regret
Want	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Wish	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Hope	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Expect	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Desire	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Long	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hy vọng	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Muốn	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Mong	+	-	+	-	-	-	-

<i>Ước</i>	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
<i>Khao khát</i>	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Thèm</i>	+	-	-	+	-	-	-

(Symbols: + : yes - : no)

6.4. Frequency of Occurrence of Wishing Verbs in English and Vietnamese

Table 4. Relative Frequency of Wishing Verbs in English

<i>Wishing Verbs</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Want</i>	265	35.1
<i>Wish</i>	165	21.9
<i>Hope</i>	163	21.6
<i>Long</i>	21	2.8
<i>Desire</i>	17	2.2
<i>Expect</i>	124	16.4
<i>Total</i>	755	100

As can be seen from the table, English people have a strong tendency to use **“want”** the most (35.1%). The second preferred verbs are **“wish”** and **“hope”** making up 21.9% and 21.6% respectively of the total samples in the data. Other verbs are allocated from 2.8% to 16.4%. The frequency of occurrence of the verb **“desire”** is the lowest with 2.2%.

Table 5. Relative Frequency of Wishing Verbs in Vietnamese

<i>Wishing Verbs</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Hy vọng</i>	38	5.5
<i>Muốn</i>	390	56.8
<i>Mong</i>	118	17.2
<i>Ước</i>	67	9.7
<i>Khao khát</i>	20	2.9
<i>Thèm</i>	54	7.9
<i>Total</i>	687	100

Like **“want”** in English, **“muốn”** in Vietnamese takes the biggest percentage (56.8%), followed by **“mong”** (mong đợi, mong chờ, mong mỏi, mong ngóng, trông chờ) and **“ước”** (ước mong, mong ước, ước muốn, ao ước, ước ao, ước nguyện, mơ ước, ước gì) with 17.2% and 9.7% respectively. Other verbs like **“hy vọng”**, **“khao khát”** (khát, khát khao) make up between 2.9% and 5.5%. It can be noticed that **“thèm”** (thèm khát, thèm muốn, thèm ước, thèm thường) has the modest percentage (7.9%).

7. Conclusions and Suggestions

From the semantic analysis of the examples taken from English, American and Vietnamese literary works, we can come to the conclusion that the differences in the meanings of wishing verbs between both languages are not great. They express mental processes of *wanting*, *hoping*, *wishing*. However, the diversity in the shades of

meanings of these wishing verbs is based on the **degrees of volition**. Accordingly, verbs denoting **possibility of desire** include **“want, expect, hope”** (**“mong, muốn, hy vọng”**) and verbs denoting **high degree of desire** are **“desire, wish, long”** (**“ước, khao khát, thèm”**). Besides, **“hope”** (**“hy vọng”**) is treated as **“epistemic anxiety”** while **“want”** (**“muốn”**) is treated as denotic, a kind of directive. Also, it must be admitted that it is not always easy to distinguish **“want”** (**“muốn”**) and **“wish”** (**“ước”**) because the former considered as a manipulative verb denotes directly communicated desire whereas the latter is used when the probability of such direct manipulative contact is lower.

With the exception of some differences in shades of meaning of certain verbs, the study has pointed out that **“muốn”** in Vietnamese indicates both mental desire and human physiological needs while the latter does not exist with **“want / wish”** in English. On the other hand, **“wish”** covers the meanings of annoyance and polite imperative, which cannot be found with **“ước”** in Vietnamese in terms of semantics.

In order to help Vietnamese learners of English learn and use them effectively, some suggestions for language learning and teaching are put forward:

To start with, that most learners of English choose the verbs **“want / wish”** to express their volition is very common. Other verbs like **“hope / expect / desire”** seem to be ignored. The teacher should, therefore, spend more time helping students familiarize with them as well as explain the specific meanings of each verb so that they can make flexible choice of these wishing verbs in both written and spoken forms.

Second, understanding and distinguishing the meanings of each verb is far from easy. Learners of English just look for the equivalent verbs without caring about their distinctive semantic features, which prevents them from expressing their ideas effectively. They sometimes pay little attention to the differences in **degrees of volition** between **“want / wish / hope / long”** or **features of optimism or regret** between **“hope”** and **“wish”**. Therefore, students should be equipped with well-rounded knowledge in relation to the use of wishing verbs so that they can convey the greatest amount of comprehensive information to readers and select suitable English or Vietnamese translational equivalents in different contexts.

Last, exercises are of great importance since theory must be accompanied by practice. That is the key to successful language learning. Hence, teachers are expected to supply learners with various kinds of exercises relating to these wishing verbs for practice as well as introduce to them as many sources of materials for reference as possible. Learners should have a continuous encouragement and all tasks should be checked and evaluated. Especially, self-study should always be stimulated.

REFERENCES

VIETNAMESE

- [1] Diệp Quang Ban & Hoàng Văn Thung (2006). *Ngữ pháp tiếng Việt (tập 1)*. NXB Giáo dục.
- [2] Bùi Trọng Ngoãn (2004). *Khảo sát các động từ tình thái trong tiếng Việt*. Luận án Tiến Sĩ Ngữ Văn. Hà Nội.
- [3] Hoàng Phê (2003). *Từ điển tiếng Việt*. Trung tâm từ điển học, Hà Nội.

ENGLISH

- [4] Haliday, M.A.K. (1989). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Edward Arnold: London.
- [5] Hornby, A. S. (2010). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford University Press.
- [6] Leech, G. (1998). *An A-Z of English Grammar and Usage*. London: Longman.
- [7] Lock, G. (1996). *Functional English Grammar*. Cambridge University Press.
- [8] Palmer, F.R. (1986). *Mood and Modality*. Cambridge University Press.

- [9] Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., Svartvik, J. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. Longman.
- [10] Swan, M. (1995). *Practical English Usage*. Oxford University Press.

SOURCES FOR DATA

VIETNAMESE

- [11] Nhất Linh (1941). *Bướm trắng*. NXB Dân Trí.
- [12] Nhiều tác giả (2015). *Truyện ngắn hay 2015*. NXB Văn học
- [13] Nhiều tác giả (2002). *Truyện ngắn Việt Nam thế kỷ 20*. NXB Kim Đồng.

ENGLISH

- [14] Beecher, S., Harriet (1993). *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Everyman's Library.
- [15] Michelle, M. (1964). *Gone with the Wind*. Penguin Readers.
- [16] Miller, S. & Kenison, K. (2002). *The Best American Short Stories 2002*. Houghton Mifflin Company.

(The Board of Editors received the paper on 14/10/2016 its review was completed on 07/11/2016)