

Analysing Ideational meaning and Interpersonal meaning of Linguistics and Visual aspects in English centers' slogans

Phân tích chức năng tạo ý và chức năng giao tiếp liên nhân trên phương diện ngôn ngữ và hình ảnh của các khẩu hiệu trung tâm Tiếng Anh

ABSTRACT

The slogan has a significant role in the identity of a brand. Yet, few research in Vietnamese context have concentrated on this matter. Therefore, this current study aims to investigate the Ideational and Interpersonal meaning of thirty English centers' slogans in Hanoi, considering both linguistics and visual aspects. The study adopts previous research's frameworks to analyze eleven different features of each slogan. The four main chapters included in this study are Literature review, Methodology, Findings and Discussion and Conclusions. Findings from the analysis of ideational meaning reveal that slogans tend to represent short, simple structures together with appropriate employment of rhetorical devices, process and concepts. Meanwhile, in order to convey interpersonal meanings, slogans are created with different types of mood, modality, eye level and gaze. Interpretation for the utilization of each item is also discussed in the thesis.

REFERENCES

- Abdulrahman, W. (2016). An Introduction to Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. *Journal for the Study of English Linguistics*, 4(1), 70-80.
DOI:10.5296/jsel.v4i1.9423.
- Bryman, A. (2001). *Social research methods*. Oxford university press.
- Christopher, A. A. (2012). *Deixis and Personalization in Ad Slogans*. World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology, 64. 526–530 p.
- Corder, C. (1986). Adimpact: A multi-media advertising effectiveness measurement method. *Managerial and Decision Economics*, 7(4),

243–247.

Cuddon, J. A. (2012). *A dictionary of literary terms and literary theory*. John Wiley & Sons.

Dahlén, M., Rosengren, S., & Törn, F. (2008). Advertising creativity matters. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 48(3), 392-403.

Dass, M., Kohli, C., Kumar, P., & Thomas, S. (2014). A study of the antecedents of slogan liking. *Journal of Business Research*, 67(12), 2504-2511.

De Silva Joyce, H., & Gaudin, J. (2007). *Interpreting the visual*. Putney, N.S.W.: Phoenix Education.

Denton Jr, R. E. (1980). The rhetorical functions of slogans: Classifications and characteristics. *Communication quarterly*, 28(2), 10-18.

Dowling, G. R., Kabanoff, B. (1996). *Computer-Aided Content Analysis: What Do 240 Advertising Slogans Have in Common?* Marketing Letters. Netherlands: Kulwer Academic Publishers, no. 7:1, p. 63–75.

Dubovičienė, T., & Skorupa, P. (2014). The Analysis of some Stylistic Features of English Advertising Slogans. *Man & the Word/Zmogus ir zodis*, 16(3).

Dyer, G. (1982). *Advertising as communication*. London: Routledge.

Eggins, S. (2004). *Introduction to systemic functional linguistics*. A&C Black.

- Ezzina, R. (2016). Transitivity Analysis of «The Crying lot of 49» by Thomas Pynchon. *International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies (IJHCS) ISSN 2356-5926*, 2(3), 283-292.
- Gal í N., Camprub í R., & Donaire, J. A. (2017). Analysing tourism slogans in top tourism destinations. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 6(3), 243-251.
- Garrido Lora, M. (2005). La publicidad turística en Andalucía (2002-2005): Andalucía sólo hay una. La tuya vs. Andalucía te quiere. *Questiones publicitarias*, (10), 0077-97.
- Garrido, M., Rey, J., & Ramos, M. (2012). Evolución y desarrollo del eslogan publicitario: Tercer análisis. *Pensar la publicidad*, 6(2), 407-426.
- Gerot, L., & Wignell, P. (1994). *Making sense of functional grammar: An introductory workbook*. Queensland: Antipodean Educational Enterprises.
- Godin, S. (2005). *Purpurinė karvė. Pertvarkykite savo verslą būdami išskirtiniai*. Vilnius: Rgrupė
- Hall, E. 1964. Silent assumption in social communication. *Disorders of Communication*, 42: 41-55.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1969). Options and functions in the English clause.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1978). *Language as social semiotic. The social interpretation of language and meaning*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1978). *Language as social semiotic. The social interpretation of language and meaning*. London: Edward Arnold.

- Halliday, M.A.K. (1985). *Introduction to Functional Grammar*, London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). *Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 2nd edition, London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & C.M Matthiessen (2004). *Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 3rd edition, London: Edward Arnold.
- Joyce, H. D. S., & Gaudin, J. (2007). *Interpreting the visual: A resource book for teachers*. Phoenix Education.
- Katz, M., & Rose, J. (1969). Is your slogan identifiable?. *Journal of Advertising Research*.
- Keller, K. L. (1993). Conceptualizing, measuring, and managing customer-based brand equity. *the Journal of Marketing*, 1-22.
- Kohli, C., Leuthesser, L. & Suri, R. (2007). Got slogan? Guidelines for creating effective slogans. *Business Horizons*, 50(5), 415-422.
- Kress, G. (2003). *Literacy in the new media age*. Routledge.
- Kress, G. & van Leeuwen, T. (2006). *Reading images: The grammar of visual design*. London: Routledge.
- Krippendorff, K. (2018). *Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology*. Sage publications.
- Lagerwerf, L. (2002). Deliberate ambiguity in slogans. *Document Design Journal of Research and Problem Solving in Organizational Communication*, 3(3), 244–262.

- Larson, C. M., & Wales, H. G. (1970). Slogan awareness in Chicago market. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 10(6), 38-41.
- Leech, G. (1972). *English in Advertising: A Linguistic Study of Advertising in Great Britain (English Language Series)*. London: Longman.
- Martin, J. R. (1992). *English text: System and structure*. John Benjamins Publishing.
- Matthiessen, C., & Halliday, M. (1997). *Systemic functional grammar* (1st ed.).
- McQuarrie, E. F., & Mick, D. G. (1996). Figures of rhetoric in advertising language. *Journal of consumer research*, 22(4), 424-438.
- Musté P., Stuart, K., & Botella, A. (2015). Linguistic choice in a corpus of brand slogans: repetition or variation. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 198, 350-358.
- Myers, G. (1997). *Words in Ads*. London: Hodder Arnold.
- O'Halloran, K. L. (2008). Systemic functional-multimodal discourse analysis (SF-MDA): Constructing ideational meaning using language and visual imagery. *Visual communication*, 7(4), 443-475.
- O'Donnell, M. (2012). *Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics for Discourse Analysis*. Language, Function and Cognition, pp. 1-8.
- Obiol, E. (2002). Marcas turísticas y territorio: Un análisis geográfico del turismo valenciano. *Cuadernos DeIelótt Turismo*, 9, 85-101.
- Ortega, E., Mora, P., & Rauld, L. (2006). El eslogan en el sector turístico

español. *Cuadernos Delelött Turismo*, 17, 127–146.

Paltridge, B., & Hyland, K. (Eds.). (2011). *Continuum companion to discourse analysis*. Continuum.

Permata, A. F. A. A. S. (2015). Mood Types Analysis of Teaching and Learning Process in Immersion Class of Theresiana 1 Senior High School.

Pike, S. D. (2004). Destination brand positioning slogans—towards the development of a set of accountability criteria. *Acta Turistica*, 16(2), 102-124.

Shank, G., & Brown, L. (2007). *Exploring educational research literacy*. Routledge.

Skračić, T., & Kosović, P. (2016). Linguistic analysis of English advertising slogans in yachting. *Transactions on maritime science*, 5(01), 40-47.

Sujatna, E. T. S. (2013). Mood system and transitivity of the airlines slogan a comparison of national and regional airlines. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 3(3), 42.

Van Leeuwen, T., & Jewitt, C. (Eds.). (2001). *The handbook of visual analysis*. Sage.

