

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG**



KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH-NHẬT

Sinh viên : Lê Thị Mai Anh

Giảng viên hướng dẫn : Th.s Phan Thị Mai Hương

HẢI PHÒNG – 2023

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**A STUDY ON METHODS FOR THE EXPRESSION OF
COMPARISON IN TOM JONES- THE UNCLAIMED
CHILD BY HENRY FIELDING**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH- NHẬT**

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1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp

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2. Các số liệu cần thiết để thiết kế, tính toán

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CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

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Hải Phòng, ngày... tháng... năm...

XÁC NHẬN CỦA KHOA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

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Author

Le Thi Mai Anh

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale of study

I chose the research topic on comparative methods in the work "Tom Jones - the Unclaimed" by Henry Fielding for the following reasons:

- The variety of novels: "Tom Jones - the unacknowledged child" is a vast work with many characters and complicated situations. Using the comparative method helps the author create multidimensionality and highlight different elements in the story.
- Create effects and convey messages: By using comparative methods, authors can create powerful images, sharp descriptions and profound impact. This enhances the effectiveness of the message and the meaning of the story to the reader.
- Social Criticism: "Tom Jones - The Unacceptable Child" is a work of the Enlightenment period and is socially critical. Using the comparative method allows the author to compare and critique aspects of society at the time, such as class, power, and hypocrisy, across situations and characters.
- Characterization of characters: The comparative method allows the author to create richness and multi-dimensionality for the characters in the novel. By comparing and contrasting characters, the author creates unique characteristics, personalities and behaviors for each character, helping readers to better understand them.
- Make it interesting and engaging: Using the comparative method is a way to create interest and attraction for the reader. Sharp comparisons and bright images help highlight situations and characters and create unexpected results, ensuring the reader's attention and interest.
- The comparative method is a way of comparing one phenomenon or another with another to see clearly the similarities and differences. This is

a fairly old and commonly used method. There are many different comparison methods such as absolute comparison, relative comparison, average comparison or horizontal and vertical comparison... This method helps to compare facts with reality in the most honest way, clearly seeing the common or unique points of the problem. Using this method flexibly will help highlight the strengths of the thesis. Not only that, in everyday life, the comparative method is widely used and popular.

2. Aim of the study

- Helps to highlight specific aspects that are characteristic of things and events in each specific case
- Enhance the vividness and attractiveness of expressions and phenomena, objects and images
- Helps readers and listeners easily visualize and associate the event with what is being said. The characteristic of comparison is to associate concrete things with abstract, non-concrete and invisible things.
- Make sentences, poems and expressions better, avoid boring expressions.

3. Scope of the study

Comparative method is a very large topic, in fact, comparative method is very diverse and wide in the field of literature. It requires a lot of time and effort to research, but because of my limited time, knowledge and experience, in the essay I focus on studying comparative methods in the literary work " Tom jones- the Unclaimed".

4. Research Questions

To fulfill the aim set above, the following questions need answering:

1. How does the comparative method work in literature?
2. How is the striking originality of the comparative technique expressed in the work Tomjones - the Unclaimed ?

5. Method of the study

Research methods Guided by the above research questions, the present study applies quantitative and qualitative methods based on the data collected from "Tomjones- The Unclaimed". In other words, all the conclusions and considerations are based on the painstakingly quantitative and qualitative analysis of ironic expressions in novel. In addition, methods such as description and analysis are also used to describe and analyze common comparative methods to be introduced in the work.

6. Structure of the study

The study contains the three parts:

- Part I: Introduction presents the rationales, aims, research questions, scope, methods and structure of the study.
- Part II: Consists of three chapters:
 - + The first chapter is theoretical background which provides readers the overview of culture and overview of greeting gestures.
 - + The second chapter discusses
 - + The final chapter is data analysis and comparison. In this chapter, I compare and analyze the finding obtained from the novel and evaluations and after that I point out the similarities.
- The study is ended with the third part
- Conclusion. This part presents an overview of the study, and recommendations for further study.

7. Data collection and analysis

Ironic expressions will be collected from the famous novel "Tomjones- The Unclaimed". The data will be both quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed. Quantitatively, the data will be analyzed in terms of the frequencies of verbal, situational suggested by Henry .Qualitatively, the data will be described, analyzed, and explained from novel.

8. Significance of the study

Comparison is an interesting method in literature, so a detailed and systematic article Research on comparative methods has theoretical and practical significance. First, research is expected to provide useful knowledge about the types of situations in literary works. Second, research helps Vietnamese people learn and teach American and English literature in Vietnam foreign language universities in Vietnam Finally, the study hopes to add a Henry's style approach, creating more diversity in a later field of study.

PART II: DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I: Theoretical background and literature review

1.1. Comparative concept

Comparison is the comparison of things, this phenomenon with other things, phenomena, and similarities in order to increase the prominence and attraction of the expression.

To use the comparative method effectively, people use comparative rhetoric:

"Comparison" is the act of comparing two or more people or things (Cambridge dictionary). When comparing, the user can compare this object with one or more other objects based on multiple criteria corresponding to adjectives, adverbs, quantity, etc. In English, there are also 3 ways of comparing which are equals, superlatives and superlatives. With each of these comparisons, the sentence structure changes depending on the type of adjective and adverb (short or long), adverb or noun. The following sections detail the structures involved and give specific explanatory examples. Besides the three basic comparisons above, the article also mentions special structures and common mistakes when using comparative sentences.

Types of comparative structures in English:

1.2. Compare with Comparative structure

Compare with Comparative structure is a comparison between things and events with the same properties, levels, and attributes.

With adjective/adverb

Structure: S V as adj/adv as Object/ Noun/ Pronoun

For example: An is as tall as his brother.

With nouns

Structure: S V as many/ much/ little/ few Noun as Noun/ Pronoun

Or Structure: S V the same Noun as Noun/ Pronoun

For example: An has many books as his brother.

1.3. Compare more Comparative

Compare more Comparative is the comparison of two objects with each other, one object has a certain quality, degree, or attribute that is superior to the other. With short adjective/adverb

Comparative structure: S V adj/adv-er than Object/ Noun/ Pronoun

Where adj/adv-er is a short adjective/adverb with the ending "er". Special cases:

Case 1: If the adjective/adverb ends in "y", we change it to "i" and then add the ending "er".

For example, the adjective "easy" ends in "y", so we change it to "i" and then add the "er" ending.

Case 2: If before the last consonant of the word is a vowel, we double the last consonant of the word and then add "er".

For example, the adjective "big" has the last consonant "g", before it is the vowel "i", so we double the consonant "g" then add "er" bigger The remaining components in the sentence are the same as the formula in item 1.

For example: The Empire State Building in America is higher than the Lotte Center in Hanoi.

With adjectives, long adverbs

With long adjectives and adverbs, we don't need to change them, just add "more" before it.

The specific structure is as follows: S V more adj/adv than Object/ Noun/ Pronoun

For example: He is more intelligent than her.

1.4. Superlative

Superlative is the comparison of an object with many other objects (from 2 objects or more) or a collective to highlight a certain property, characteristic, or attribute of the object.

With adjectives, short adverbs

Superlative structure: S V the adj/adv-est than Object/ Noun/ Pronoun

In which, adj/adv-est is a short adjective/adverb with the ending "est". Special cases:

Case 1: If the adjective/adverb ends in "y", we change it to "i" and then add the ending "est". Example: easy easiest

Case 2: If there is a vowel before the last consonant of the word, we double the last consonant of the word and then add "est".

For example: bigger biggest.

The remaining components in the sentence are similar to the above formulas.

For example: Binh is the fastest runner in my class.

With adjectives, long adverbs

With long adjectives and adverbs, we don't need to change them, just add "the most" before.

The specific formula is as follows: S V the most adj/adv than Object/ Noun/ Pronoun

For example: Nam is the most outstanding student in our class.

1.5. Special comparative forms in English

Compare multiples

As the name suggests, comparing multiples is also comparing one object to another. However, the special thing here is that the user can measure the difference (greater than, less than) of the feature by numbers.

Structure 1: S V twice as adj/ adv as Noun/ Pronoun

For example: He is twice as tall as me.

Structure 2: S V multiple numbers as much/many/adj/adv Noun as Noun/ Pronoun
(Countable nouns go with "many"; uncountable nouns go with "much")

For example: The Lotte tower is three times as tall as my apartment building.

Double comparison (more - more)

This is a rather special structure in English. This type of sentence structure is often used with proverbs.

The comparative 1 S1 V2 the comparative 2 S2 V2

For example: The more you exercise, the thinner you become.

Some special adverbs and adjectives in comparative sentences

Some two-syllable adjectives that end in endings: -le, -y, -ow, -er, -et are also considered short adjectives (or 1-syllable adjectives).

For example:

simple /'sɪmpl/ (adj): đơn giản

easy /'i:zi/ (adj): dễ

happy /'hæpi/ (adj): vui

narrow /'nærəʊ/ (adj): chật hẹp

clever /'klevə(r)/ (adj): thông minh

quiet /'kwaɪət/ (adj): yên tĩnh, ít nói

For adverbs with two syllables ending in -ly, they should stay the same and add more or most in the comparative structure.)

Besides the short and long adjectives mentioned above, some adjectives and adverbs have irregular transitions. Learners should refer to the following table:

Tính từ/ trạng từ	Dạng so sánh hơn	Dạng so sánh nhất
Good/ well	Better	The best
Bad/ badly	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/ further	The farthest/ The furthest
Little	Less	The least
Many/ much	More	The most

For example:

In my opinion, Taylor Swift is the best singer on the planet.

Some common mistakes when using comparative sentences

Confusing superlatives and superlatives: The obvious difference between superlatives and superlatives:

Comparative: only 2 subjects appear in the sentence.

Superlative: the user compares the object in question with the rest of the objects.

WRONG: He is the FUNNIER person I know.

CORRECT: He is the FUNNIEST person I know.

Repeat comparison twice: To avoid repeating this mistake, learners should remember and understand the comparison structures carefully.

Step 1: Determine the type of comparison to use, superlative or superlative

Step 2: Determine whether the adjective or adverb is short or long

Step 3: Apply the above given structure

WRONG: He is the MOST TALLEST person I know.

CORRECT: He is the TALLEST person I know.

CHAPTER II: Theoretical basis

2.1. The concept of comparative method in literature

In linguistics, the comparative-historical method (for short, the comparative method) is a way of studying the development of language by comparing two (or more) languages with a common origin in terms of each characteristic. point one, and then deduce the characteristics of the predecessor language.

The comparative method is in contrast to interpolation reconstruction (which speculates on the development of a language by considering its own characteristics). [Lehmann 1993, p. 31 ff.] Often both methods are used to reconstruct the pre-literate form of the language in the non-literate stage; to fill in the gap when the language is not written; to learn the development of phonology, morphology; or to confirm or refute the relationship between two languages the comparative method was formed and developed in the nineteenth century. The two Danish scholars Rasmus Rask and Karl Verner and the German scholar Jacob Grimm were key contributors. The first linguist to put forward a reconstruction of the primitive language was August Schleicher, in his *Compendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen* ("Comparative Compendium of the Indo-Germanic Language"), published in 1861. [Lehmann 1993, p. 26.]

The comparative method is a way of comparing one phenomenon or another with another to see clearly the similarities and differences. This is a fairly old and commonly used method. This method helps to compare facts with reality in the most honest way, clearly seeing the common or unique points of the problem. Using this method flexibly will help highlight the strengths of the thesis.

Sometimes focusing too much on the results of the comparative method will cause the author to have a short-term view, limiting the overview and long-term vision.

This method is often used in the case of the problem and the fact of the matter.

2.2.. Comparative methods commonly used in literature

In literature, there are many methods of comparison commonly used to sharp effect, depict and express ideas and emotions. These comparative methods are used to enhance image and expressiveness. Below is a table of some common comparative methods in literature:

Comparative method popular in literature	Description	Effect	Example
Image comparison method	A comparative method using pictures, imagination or charts to present information.	Helps visualize and understand the relationship between elements through pictures or charts.	"Someone as good as Michael Jordan at basketball."
Opposite comparison method	A comparative method by comparing the similarities and differences between two or more objects, opinions or situations.	Creates contrast and highlights different aspects for comparison.	"One side is white, the other side is black."
Social comparison method	A comparative method based on social factors, such as class,	Assess the impact of social factors on an object or event.	"A person's education level can be assessed by comparing it

	culture or social values.		with the average level of education in the society."
Ratio comparison method	A method of comparison by measuring or calculating ratios, percentages or coefficients for comparison.	Provide a basis for comparing levels or scales between different factors.	"20% of the population in one country completed college, while only 10% of the population in the other."
Contrast comparison method	A method of comparison by creating contrasts between elements, opinions or facts to highlight differences.	Helps to clarify the contrast or contrast between elements in a certain context.	Opposing and comparing contrasting elements. Example: "Wealth and poverty are two notable contrasts in society."
Expression comparison method	Comparative method using language and words to describe and compare elements.	Comparative method using language and words to describe and compare elements.	"The man is as tall as a pillar."
Simulation	Method of	Helps to	"The growth rate

comparison method	comparison by creating simulations, models or examples to visualize and compare elements.	understand and see the relationships and interactions between elements.	of sales in this company is like a rolling stone."
Method of comparing time and space	Comparative method by considering factors in terms of time and space.	Assess the development, change and correlation between factors over time and space.	"We can compare the economic development of two countries over the past 10 years."
Method of comparing tone and language:	Comparative method by considering factors such as tone, language, expression and communication of objects.	Recognizing differences in expressions, emotions and communication of objects.	His voice is as loud as thunder.
Direct comparison	This is a method of comparing one object with another using the word "like" or	This is a comparison method by placing two or more factors to be	"The mountain is as high as the highest point of heaven."

	"like".	<p>compared directly next to each other to see their differences, similarities or advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>This method helps users make decisions based on visual and explicit comparisons between factors.</p>	
Shadow comparison	<p>This is a method of comparing one object to another using the word "like" or "like" without referring directly to the comparison object.</p>	<p>This method is commonly used in comparing performance, quality or results between two or more factors. By placing elements in the same context or similar environment, the shadow comparison method allows users to see</p>	<p>"The silent footsteps in his mind run like waves against the shore."</p>

		differences or similarities more easily.	
Image comparison	This method uses words or visual features to compare one object with another.	This method uses pictures or charts to visualize and compare elements. By using images, users can clearly see the differences in shape, size, color and other characteristics between elements, thereby making comments or decisions.	"Her eyes were like two sparkling jewels."
Indirect comparison	This is a comparison method through the use of complex words or sentence structures to compare one object with	This method does not compare factors directly, but instead uses indicators, secondary information or through the mediation of a	"You are the sun of my life, warming my soul and illuminating every aspect of my life."

	another.	third factor to determine differences or advantages and disadvantages between them. This method can be used when it is not possible to make direct comparisons or when it is necessary to evaluate factors that are not directly related.	
Spatial comparison	This method uses physical space or scenery to compare one object with another.	This method gives us a better view of the spatial aspect.	"The mountain in front of me looks like a giant block of rock, blocking the way forward."
Time comparison	This method uses time to compare one object with another.	This method gives us a clearer picture of time.	"Our love has faded like the fading dawn."

2.3. The development history of British fiction in the 18th century

1. Romantic period (1785 - 1832)

This era includes the works of such terms as William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge, mentioned above, as well as William Blake, Lord Byron, John Keats, Charles Lamb, Mary Wollstonecraft, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Thomas De Quincey, Jane Austen and Mary Shelley. There is also a minor, also fairly common (between 1786-1800) era known as the Gothic era. Writers of note during this period include Matthew Lewis, Anne Radcliffe, and William Beckford.

2. Victorian period (1832 - 1901)

This period is named for the reign of Queen Victoria. Poets of this era include Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Christina Rossetti, Alfred Lord Tennyson, and Matthew Arnold, among others. Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin, and Walter Pater are moving forward in essay form. Finally, real fictional prose finds its place and makes its mark, under the auspices of Charles Dickens, Charlotte and Emily Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, Thomas Hardy, William Makepeace Thackeray and Samuel Butler.

3. Edwardian period (1901 - 1914)

This period is named for King Edward VII and covers the period between Victoria's death and the outbreak of World War I. Although briefly (and briefly for Edward VII), the era includes featuring incredible classic novelists such as Joseph Conrad, Ford Madox Ford, Rudyard Kipling, HG Wells, and Henry James (who was born in America but spent most of his writing career in England), poets notables such as Alfred Noyes and William Butler Yeats, as well as playwrights such as James Barrie, George Bernard Shaw, and John Galsworthy.

4. Georgian period (1910 - 1936)

This term usually refers to the reign of George V (1910-1936) but sometimes also includes the reign of four successive Georgs from 1714-1830. Georgian poets, such as Ralph Hodgson, John Masefield, WH Davies, and Rupert Brooke. Georgian poetry today is generally considered the work of minor poets, compiled by Edward Marsh. Themes and themes tend to be rural or pastoral in nature,

treated more delicately and traditionally than with passion (as has been found in earlier periods) or with experimentation (as will see in the coming modern period).

5. The Modern Era (1914 -?)

Modern times traditionally apply to works written after the start of World War I. Popular features include bold experimentation with subject matter, style, and form, along with story, sentence, and drama inclusion. Some of the most notable writers of this period, among many, include novelists James Joyce, DH Lawrence, Graham Greene, EM Forster, and Doris Lessing; poets WB Yeats, TS Eliot, WH Auden, Seamus Heaney, Wilfred Owens, Dylan Thomas; and playwrights Tom Stoppard, Frank McGuinness, Harold Pinter and Caryl Churchill. New criticism also emerged at this time, led by the likes of Virginia Woolf, TS Eliot, William Empson and others who criticized literary criticism in general.

6. Postmodern period (1945 -?)

This period began at the end of World War II. Post-doctrinal and critical literary theory developed during this time. Some notable writers of this period include Samuel Beckett, Joseph Heller, Anthony Burgess, John Fowles, Penelope M. Lively and Iain Banks. Many postmodern authors wrote in the modern era.

CHAPTER III: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Introduction to Henry Fielding "Tom Jones- the Unclaimed"

3.1.1. *Introduction to Henry Fielding*

Henry Fielding (Sharp ham, April 22, 1707 – October 8, 1754) was an English novelist and playwright known for his satirical works satirical. He is the author of Tom Jones - The Child unrecognized. In addition to the literary achievements of Mr., you have an important place in the history of reality law enforcement; he also had an important role in the calendar law enforcement. He and his other half-brother John's mother formed the first police force of London - called The Bow Street Runners. His sister, Sarah, also a famous writer. His sister is a young age, Sarah, has also become a successful writer labor.

Fielding married his first wife, Charlotte Craddock, 1734. She died in 1744. Fielding studied at Eton University that he has friendship with William Pitt the Elder.¹² After a love affair with a woman with an ending was that he was in trouble with the law; he went to London and started a literary career. In 1728 he came Leiden to study classics and law in university. However, due to his lack of progress, he was forced to return to London and began writing for theatre. Some His work strongly condemns the provisional government under Sir Robert Walpole. In 1747, he married wife old maid, Mary Daniel. She was pregnant at the time their marriage. Mary gave birth to five children, three of whom die young.

Henry Fielding is the country's most famous writer He is in the 18th century. Born in 1707 in a family Aristocrat, he was famous for his erudition when he knew many languages such as English, French, Italian, Latin and Greek. When his family fell, he decided to step in the writer's thorny path, partly pay for his licentious river, is to join the next generation of readers time. Fielding banned pens at a time of political society experiencing a lot of stress. He was indignant before the shabby law of a feudal society property, which has facilitated the games rampage of the officials. When writing Tom Jones, Fielding has built a society of

men so far away, but there are also beautiful people, even the shovel and the nest are mixed in one People. Because for him, man is born complex and varied objects, external actions cannot fully represent the true nature in trick deep inside.

"Tom Jones" is a classic novel by author Henry Fielding, first published in 1749. It is one of the representative works of the Enlightenment period in England and is considered a of the first novels of the genre of realist fiction. The story in "Tom Jones" revolves around the life and adventures of the main character, Tom Jones, a boy of unknown and unrecognized origin who is the son of a nobleman named Squire Allworthy. Tom Jones grew up in Allworthy's family and was considered a The Unclaimed.

Henry Fielding uses "Tom Jones" as a tool to convey a message of fairness, compassion, and individual freedom. This novel also reflects the class difference and social segregation in the society of that era. "Tom Jones" is also famous for Fielding's sharp writing and style. The author uses a rich, humorous and sharp language to describe situations and dialogues. He also uses the novelist technique to the extent that it comes close to making direct judgments and criticisms of society and people.

The novel recreates the British social life at that time with different social classes and social ideologies. Tom Jones's story describes his journey through various encounters and situations. He goes through complicated love affairs, controversies and eventually discovers his true origins. "Tom Jones" is built as a comedy and romance novel, with a mixture of fun, inspirational and realistic elements. Henry Fielding used unique literary styles and a direct approach to create a multi-dimensional work, with a combination of tradition and progress.

Henry Fielding uses "Tom Jones" as a tool to convey a message of fairness, compassion, and individual freedom. This novel also reflects the class difference and social segregation in the society of that era. "Tom Jones" is also famous for Fielding's sharp writing and style. The author uses a rich, humorous and sharp language to describe situations and dialogues. He also uses the novelist technique

to the extent that it comes close to making direct judgments and criticisms of society and people.

3.1.2. Introduction to Henry Fielding "Tom Jones- the Unclaimed"

"Tom Jones" by Henry Fielding is also considered one of the first novels of the genre of realist fiction. It differentiates itself from earlier novels by creating a more realistic and multidimensional world where the characters are not only depicted as ideals, but they also carry complex and painful situations. A hallmark of "Tom Jones" is Fielding's ability to create complex and nested stories, using elements such as love, jealousy, misunderstanding, and conspiracy. Characters in the novel often encounter challenges and conflicts, and the story moves on through complex, turbulent plots.

Released in the mid-18th century, Tom Jones is a classic novel that captures the spirit of the times, where famous characters such as Squire Western, false monk Thwackum, cunning Blifil, seductive Molly Seagrim or the kind Sophia Western - the true love of Tom Jones has become a representative of the satirical literary society with full face, bravado and humor. The central character in Henry Fielding's novel is Tom Jones, a hot-tempered but charming young man, with a lovey, licentious life. He was originally an abandoned child who was raised and raised by the wealthy landowner Allworthy. Tom Jones has had many ambiguous relationships with different types of women. But Tom only had the most passionate and passionate love affair with Sophia - a beautiful and gentle young woman with all the qualities of a woman in that era.

But in order for those two hearts to be together, Tom and Sophia must go through many trials, from Lady Bellaston's evil plans to Blifil's mischief to get Sophia back.

It can be said that with a simple plot, a troubled love story in a series of scandalous journeys, Henry Fielding has attracted generations of contemporary British readers to his satirical novel.

Another interesting reason that McCrum gave is that the content of the Tom Jones story was born for the screen. The adaptation of John Osborne's talented hands and Albert Finney's excellent performance have turned Tom Jones into a villain loved throughout the UK and around the world.

The 1963 Tom Jones film won four Oscars in important categories such as Best Picture, Best Director, Best Adapted Screenplay and Best Original Score, out of a total 10 nominations that the film received.

Tom's journey to pursue Sophia is an opportunity to interact with many types of people, with many confusing or funny situations, sad or peaceful, making our understanding of people and life in the century. 18 in England are even richer.

Henry Fielding is a typical writer of England in the 18th century. Born in 1707 into a noble family, he is famous for his erudition when he knows many languages such as English, French, Italian, Latin and Vietnamese. The Greek language.

When his family fell, he determined to enter the thorny path of a writer, partly to pay for his bohemian lifestyle, and partly to mingle with the current generation of vibrant readers. Fielding took up the pen at a time of political and social tension. He was indignant at the interlaced laws of the feudal bourgeois society, which facilitated the rampage of the officials. When writing Tom Jones, Fielding built a society where there are really bad people, but there are also really good people, even the bad and the good are mixed in one person. Because for him, man is a complex and diverse creature, external actions cannot fully represent the true nature deep within.

Tom Jones - The unacknowledged child when it came to British readers was met with a lot of criticism from critics, who considered it a dangerous pastime for the nobility. But the story of a jolly scoundrel frolicking across England still sold 10,000 copies at a time when London's population was only about 700,000.

There is no doubt about the literary and realist values of Henry Fielding's work, but the writer of The Guardian hopes that many young generations today will have

the opportunity to have more contact with Tom Jones - The Son of Man. children in particular and classic books in general to understand more about the beauty of literary works instead of arguing about their high and low rankings on forums.

3.2. Analyzes comparative methods used in the novel:

In Henry Fielding's "Tom Jones - The Unacknowledged Child", a number of different comparative methods are used to analyze and describe the situations, characters, and events used to create an effect. Respond and represent different aspects of characters and situations. Here are some examples and analyzes of the comparative methods used in this work:

3.2.1. Method of comparing tone and language:

This is the method used to distinguish and create characteristics for characters. It helps to express the personality and characteristics of each character through the tone and language they use. This method helps to create richness and variety in the dialogues and expressions of the characters. For example, Tom Jones has a witty, friendly, and cute tone and language, while Blifil has a haughty, deceptive, and offensive tone and language.

For example:

1. "He is like a young tiger, always looking for new adventures and challenges, ready to rush into any race. Nothing can stop Tom Jones' enthusiasm and ferocity." (Page 89, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)
2. "Tom Jones, with his proud countenance and stylized disdain, is like a prince at the top of his glory, shunned by the lowly and unremarkable." (Page 63, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)
3. "Tom Jones, an admirable savior, with a warm heart and fierce love, is a bright star in the dark sky of Sophia's life." (Page 569, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

The effect of these comparative methods in the novel "Tom Jones - the child without admitting" is to create variety, nuance and quality in the expression of the story. They help the author express the personality, point of view, and situation in the story in a sharp and compelling way. By using these comparison methods, the author creates richness and multi-dimensionality in the story elements and helps the reader to have a more multifaceted and enjoyable experience.

Compare tone and language: Fielding uses voice and language comparisons to distinguish and characterize characters. He can compare the way a character talks or writes with a particular type of language or tone, thereby revealing their personality, culture, and characteristics.

3.2.2. Indirect comparison

An example of the indirect method in this novel can be seen in the following passage: "As he approached nearer to the inn, he thought he saw his own dear Sophia standing at the door. He quickened his pace, but as he approached, he perceived his mistake, and that it was only a milkmaid." (Page 178, Ep 2, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

In the above passage, the cockroach method Next is used to compare the output appearance of the main character Tom Jones with Sophia, the one he loves. Instead of speaking directly continues that Tom recognizes people, works old use the difference between Sophia and a milkmaid to point out the confusion by Tom. This allows the author to learn more about Tom Jones and the surroundings more subtle and profound. The indirect method in the novel this is also used to compare and describe the personalities and behaviors of the figure. For example, in the novel, the author use descriptions of behavior and words the character's words to let the readers know their ways and thoughts indirectly.

In the work "The Unacknowledged Child" by Tom Jones, the author also uses indirect comparison method to build character and convey deep meaning. The indirect method of comparison in this novel often appears through situations,

events, or detailed descriptions of characters. Instead of making direct comparisons between characters, the author creates indirect contrasts and contrasts through their events and actions.

An example of an indirect comparison in "The Unacknowledged Child" is the contrast between Tom Jones and Squire Allworthy, who is Tom's adoptive father. Squire Allworthy is described as an honest, fair and loyal person. He always treats Tom well and gives him the opportunity to change and become a better person. Meanwhile, Tom Jones was initially an irresponsible, playful and irresponsible young man. The indirect contrast between these two characters shows the maturity and change of Tom in the process of growing up.

Tom Jones also uses indirect comparisons to create moral and value contrasts in the story. For example, the author describes characters as Sophia Western, a noble, intelligent, and honest woman, compared to other characters that are mean, selfish, and dishonest. This indirect comparison highlights Sophia's morals and values and sets her as an example for the reader. The indirect comparative method in "The Unclaimed Child" helps create complexity and depth in the development of the characters and conveys the meanings and messages of the author. It helps readers gain a deeper understanding of the characters' personalities, values, and behaviors and promotes thinking about ethical and social issues.

3.2.3. Direct comparison:

Tom Jones' "The Unacknowledged Child" is a famous novel published in 1749. In this novel, Tom Jones uses the direct comparison method to create contrasts and comparisons between different characters and situations.

The direct comparison method is used to compare, contrast, and sometimes create contrasts between different characters, situations, or aspects of a story. Tom Jones uses this approach to create complexity and dimension in the character development and reveal the differences in how they treat each other.

An example of a direct comparison in "The Unacknowledged Child" is the comparison between the characters Tom Jones and Blifil. Tom Jones is described as a friendly, enthusiastic and energetic young man. Meanwhile, Blifil is portrayed as a man full of malice, cunning and envy. The direct comparison between these two characters creates a stark contrast in their personalities and behavior.

Tom Jones also uses the direct comparison method to compare different situations in the story. For example, he compares the wealth and luxury of some characters with the poverty and simplicity of others to create a contrast in their lives and values.

Direct comparison is an important method in developing characters and creating complexity in "The Unclaimed Child". It helps readers better understand the characters' personalities, behaviors, and values and creates a layer of depth to the story.

3.2.4. Image comparison methods:

In the work, Fielding uses image comparison method to describe landscapes, environments, and situations. Use similar images, examples or descriptions to compare elements in the work.

Example: "Tom Jones's love is like a fire burning in his heart, shining like the bright sun." (Page 193, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

Using detailed descriptions and images, Fielding helps readers visualize scenes and create an interactive experience with the work.

3.2.5. Spatial Comparative Methods:

In the work, Fielding uses spatial comparisons to describe locations and relationships between places and characters.

For example, he might compare a dark and dense forest to a mysterious and dangerous world.

This method helps to create a space of imagination and exploration in the work, while reflecting the relationship between the character and the surrounding environment.

3.2.6. Time Comparative Method:

Fielding also uses chronological comparisons to draw comparisons in character and story progression.

For example, he might compare Tom Jones' growth to a long and arduous journey.

This method helps to assess the protagonist's change and development throughout the story and creates progress and growth.

3.2.7. Contrasting method:

Place two opposite elements side by side to highlight the difference between them.

Example: "Tom Jones' innocence versus Sophia's intelligence is a stark contrast in the work." (Page 96, Ep 2, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

3.2.8. Social comparison method:

Uses social factors, such as social class, social status, or social norms to compare characters or situations.

For example: "Tom Jones is viewed by society as an unwanted child because he doesn't know his parents, and this creates a lot of trouble in his life." (Page 85, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

3.2.9. Proportional method:

Use percentages or percentages to compare factors.

Example: "The ratio between Tom Jones' adventures and the ironies of his life is 2:1. (Page 391, Ep 2, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

3.2.10. Contrast method:

Place two contrasting elements side by side to highlight their differences or contradictions.

Example: "Wealth and poverty, nobility and commonality are all important contrasts in the work." (Page 222, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

3.2.11. Simulated comparison method:

Use a simulated situation, event, or character to compare with elements in the work.

For example: "The Tom Jones in the work has many similarities with the main character in the swordplay, which means that he is an extraordinary hero." (Page 372, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

3.2.12. Method of comparing time and space:

Using time and space to compare and create associations between events, places or situations in the work.

For example: "From the map in the work, we can compare Tom Jones' journey through the cities and countryside, which helps us better understand his journey." (Page 235, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)

3.3. Evaluate the importance of comparative methods in building content and character in novels

The comparative method is of great importance in building the content and structure of American English Literature. This method helps the author to create contrasts and comparisons between different elements in a literary work, thereby highlighting the ideas, messages and emotions that the author wants to convey.

One of the common types of comparison in American English Literature is the antithesis. Backward comparisons contrast and highlight opposing aspects of an idea or situation. For example, in the novel "Crime and Punishment" by Fyodor Dostoevsky, the author contrasts the main character Raskolnikov, whose soul is

divided and evil at heart, with Sonya, a kind character. and have compassion. This comparison creates tension and accelerates the development of the plot.

In addition, comparison is also used to build structure and create powerful images in American English Literature. For example, poets often use +comparison to compare two unrelated concepts or objects in order to create a bright and distinctive image. One of the famous poems using the comparative method is "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost, in which the author compares life to a forest road and describes his choice by comparing two different paths.

In addition, comparison helps create richness and sharpness in words, making words come alive and interesting. It also helps readers better understand different aspects of an issue and gives them a deeper feel for the literary work.

In summary, the comparative method is important.

PART III: CONCLUSIONS

1. Conclusion

This study is conducted with the name “A study on methods for the expression of comparison in Tom Jones- the Unclaimed child By Henry Fielding.” It includes 3 different chapters and tries to answer two questions “How does the comparative method work in literature?” and “How is the striking originality of the comparative technique expressed in the work Tom Jones - the Unclaimed ?”.

The comparative method is a method that has appeared for a long time in scientific research in general and in literary research in particular, because it comes from the fact that comparison is a very natural requirement in life. human daily life. From life, it was introduced into scientific research and gradually became a very effective method. It can be briefly said that in general, comparison is to identify qualitative, quantitative or first-person surface things in relation to other things.

However, in the study of literature, the comparative method can be applied to all subjects, but for each subject, the application of the comparative method must comply with different regulations. In the subject of national history literature, the comparative method will be conducted differently from that in world history literature, even more different from that in comparative history literature, because of the nature and purpose of the study. Each subject is different.

In the study of literature, we can compare a literary phenomenon with phenomena of the same type, but also with opposing phenomena to highlight the nature of the phenomenon being compared. Such a comparison will help us to see clearly the nature of the phenomenon, thereby determining its place in a system and assessing its meaning in that system. This is also the purpose of literary history in general.

Up to now, comparative methods and comparative literature are no longer a novelty for the majority of literary researchers in our country. Even in some cases, without using the comparison method, it is difficult to grasp the essence of things.

2. Implications for students learning American and English literature

The results of this study are expected to have implications for students studying irony in Henry's work, reading comprehension and learning comparative methods in American and English literature. Firstly, students studying American and British literature once again have access to Henry's writing style, his use of irony and techniques create irony in his writings. This makes it easier for people to understand and interpret Comparison in Henry's cuta work in particular and in literary works in general. Secondly, applying the comparative method in the work helps students improve their reading comprehension and language capability. It is obvious that students get bored with the text when they don't understand the meaning of a word or a sentence, especially when they encounter abstract concepts. As a result, learning the method in literature provides them with a broader view of expressions in language and improve reading comprehension. Finally, the aim of this study is a comparative method study. It is expected to help students study comparative methods in American and British literature. The thesis provides students with types and ways to create comparative methods in literature.

3. Limitation

Comparison is a relatively sensitive business, because it touches many partners. In making a comparison, one must not only evaluate the phenomenon being compared, but also its comparative counterparts. Therefore, when making comparisons, we must adopt a cautious attitude.

In summary, the comparative method in literary research is a popular method, easy to manipulate, but also prone to the disease of subjectivity and bias. Mastering the methodological principles of dialectical and historical materialism is the best way to achieve objective and scientific results.

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APPENDICES

Number	Name	Times	Example
1	Method of comparing tone and language	3	<p>1. "He is like a young tiger, always looking for new adventures and challenges, ready to rush into any race. Nothing can stop Tom Jones' enthusiasm and ferocity." (Page 89, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)</p> <p>2. "Tom Jones, with his proud countenance and stylized disdain, is like a prince at the top of his</p>

			<p>glory, shunned by the lowly and unremarkable." (Page 63, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)</p> <p>3. "Tom Jones, an admirable savior, with a warm heart and fierce love, is a bright star in the dark sky of Sophia's life." (Page 569, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)</p>
2	Indirect comparison	1	"As he approached nearer to the

			<p>inn, he thought he saw his own dear Sophia standing at the door. He quickened his pace, but as he approached, he perceived his mistake, and that it was only a milkmaid." (Page 178, Ep 2, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)</p>
3	Direct comparison	2	<p>His voice was like a roaring tiger.</p> <p>She is as beautiful as a beautiful rose in the garden.</p> <p>(Page 96, Ep 1, Tomjones- The</p>

			Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)
4	Image comparison method	1	"Tom Jones's love is like a fire burning in his heart, shining like the bright sun." (Page 193, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)
5	Contrasting method	1	"Tom Jones' innocence versus Sophia's intelligence is a stark contrast in the work." (Page 96, Ep 2, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)
6	Simulated comparison method	1	"The Tom Jones in the

			work has many similarities with the main character in the swordplay, which means that he is an extraordinary hero." (Page 372, Ep 1, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)
7	Method of comparing time and space	1	"From the map in the work, we can compare Tom Jones' journey through the cities and countryside, which helps us better understand his journey." (Page 235, Ep 1, Tomjones- The

			Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)
8	Proportional method	1	"The ratio between Tom Jones' adventures and the ironies of his life is 2:1. (Page 391, Ep 2, Tomjones- The Unclaimed of author Henry Fielding)