

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
**UNIVERSITY OF DANANG**

**LE VAN TAM**

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC  
FEATURES OF ENGLISH ECONOMIC POLITICAL  
BORROWED WORDS USED IN VIETNAMESE  
NEWSPAPERS IN RECENT YEARS**

**Field: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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**M.A. THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
( A SUMMARY)**

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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. RATIONALE

Vietnam, nowadays, has widely developed in economy, politics, science, technology, and especially strengthened its international cooperation with many countries and organizations in the region and in the world. It is also speeding up the cultural, social and political relationships with other countries.

Vietnam has had open policies to attract more and more foreign-invested projects from developing countries, so it has a good chance to improve and develop its economy, culture, politics, society and tourism. It also possesses rich property, beautifully natural places for sightseeing, and especially, friendly people. Many political-economic events have happened. A valuable contribution of news media has been appraised at its true worth. Especially, Vietnam News Agency, Vietnam Television, the publishers, the press and journalists have simultaneously put the news items of the important events in the press, on radio, and television and timely sent the news to every part of the world. English has been manifesting its important role.

English has become an effective means of communication that helps not only Vietnamese people to communicate with foreigners, but Vietnamese news media to spread news through the world. Besides, some English words are also used to communicate among Vietnamese people, specially, in the Vietnamese newspapers so that they can easily transfer what they exactly think in their mind to others. Newspapers provide reports on both local news and foreign news and other news. A large number of English borrowed words about economy and politics have been used in their articles.

#### 1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

##### 1.2.1. Aims of the Study

- Investigate English economic political borrowed words used in the online Vietnamese newspapers in recent years.
- Find out the semantic and syntactic features of these words.
- Find out how the meanings changed.

##### 1.2.2. Objectives of the Study

This paper is designed to aim at the following objectives:

- To identify common English economic political borrowed words used in the online Vietnamese newspapers in recent years.
- To explore the semantic and syntactic features of these words.
- To suggest some implications for the using of these words in the Vietnamese newspapers.
- To contribute to the understanding the English borrowed words in the Vietnamese newspapers of the writers and the readers.

#### 1.3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study mainly focuses on English economic political borrowed words used in the online Vietnamese newspapers published in recent years, and is restricted to the exploration of semantic and syntactic features of these words.

#### 1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the study, the research questions below will be addressed.

1. What are the common English economic political borrowed words used in Vietnamese newspapers in recent years?
2. What are the semantic and syntactic features of these words?
3. How do they change their meanings when they are borrowed into Vietnamese language?

## 1.5. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis is divided into 5 main chapters:

Chapter 1 is Introduction. In this section, the rationale for the research, aims, objectives, and the research questions. Also, included in this chapter are scope and organization of the thesis.

Chapter 2, some of the previous studies will be reviewed so that the readers can have a panorama of the problem under investigation. It also provides the theoretical background of some concepts related to the study.

Chapter 3 explains how the study is conducted. This chapter mainly describes the procedure of the study consisting of the design of the study, the selection of the samples, the data collection analysis. It also discusses the reliability and validity of the study.

Chapter 4: Findings and discussion, is devoted to the analysis and discussion of semantic and syntactic features of English economic political borrowed words used in Vietnamese newspapers.

Chapter 5 includes the conclusion, the implications, the limitations, and suggestions for further study. This chapter gives a summary of the development of the study, a brief comment of the findings. It will also present the implications, the limitations, and suggestions for further study.

### Chapter 2

## LITERATURE REVIEW & THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

It is obvious to say that a large number of writers have discussed “borrowing” in language in English and Vietnamese.

Fromkin, Collin, Rodman and Blair [8] observed “borrowing” as a widespread phenomenon during the development of one language. They stated that “most languages are borrowers”, even “some are heavy borrowers”. In this book, they also added that “borrowing” appearing in one language was the indispensable result of contacts among nations such as: the exchange of goods, the settlement of a group of people from one nation into another or the invasion of one nation into another, etc. Besides the causes of borrowing, they showed some semantic features of borrowed words.

O’Grady [15] held that borrowing happened because of “language contact which occurs when speakers of one language frequently interact with the speakers of another language”.

Other Vietnamese linguists, like Cao Xuan Hao [21] and Nguyen Van Khang [27] etc., mentioned the adherence of borrowed words into Vietnamese. However, they discussed the borrowed words in general, as agents with some linguistic features participating in the development process the Vietnamese lexis.

Truong Bao Chau Giang [18] researched into the semantic features of English borrowed words in Vietnamese newspapers.

Nguyen Thi Hoai Hanh [14] researched into the semantic and pragmatic features of English borrowed words used in Vietnamese television advertisements.

According to Yule [20] “the same utterance including words has the same semantic meaning but different pragmatic meaning; or one word used in an utterance may take the same semantic features but different pragmatic features, this depending on the speaker’s intention”. Thus, practically, one borrowed word may take the same semantic feature but different pragmatic feature when being used in one case with different speakers or writers’ purpose.

In short, borrowing is a popular linguistic phenomenon in any languages and it has been studied by a lot of researchers of linguistics. Borrowed words have been found with some linguistic features and used in most fields in human life, however, it is quite hard to find any single investigation into their semantic and pragmatic features in one specific field: English economic political borrowed words used in Vietnamese newspapers in recent years.

## **2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.2.1. Newspapers and Online Newspapers**

#### **2.2.1.1. Notions of Newspapers and Online Newspapers**

A newspaper is “a scheduled publication containing news of current events, informative articles, diverse features and advertising. It is usually printed on relatively inexpensive, low-grade paper” [64]. Besides, an online newspaper is “a newspaper that exists on the World Wide Web or Internet, either separately or as an online version of a printed periodical” [65].

Most of the printed and online newspapers typically meet four criteria below:

*Publicity:* Its contents are reasonably accessible to the public.

*Periodicity:* It is published at regular intervals.

*Currency:* Its information is up to date.

*Universality:* It covers a range of topics.

Printed newspapers have several categories including daily, weekly and monthly newspapers or local and national newspapers. Online newspapers are much like hard-copy newspapers and have the same legal boundaries, such as laws regarding libel, privacy and copyright, also apply to online publications in most countries. Therefore, Journalists or news reporters are being taught to shoot video and to write in the succinct manner necessary for the Internet news pages.

#### **2.2.1.2. Characteristics of Newspapers and Language**

Some newspapers in Vietnam have the means of expressing language and some basic characteristics as below [66]:

##### **a. The means of expressing language in newspapers**

###### **a1. Vocabulary**

The vocabulary is the whole of words of a language used in newspapers. Newspapers have many categories, each category typically has using certainly particular types of glossary:

*Newsletter*

*Reportage*

*Brief pieces of newspaper*

###### **a2. Grammar**

The newspaper language uses a various types of grammatical structures, but often use single sentences because the language in newspapers offers a short and brief expression.

###### **a3. Rhetorical Methods**

The language used in newspapers can use all the rhetorical methods: metaphor, personifications, comparison, hyperbole, euphemism, and so on, but avoid the way of vague expressing and causing a misunderstanding.

##### **b. Characteristics of Newspapers Language**

###### **b1. The Informative and Current**

Informative and timely language is to provide the breaking news each day, requiring precise timing, location, characters and events.

###### **b2. The Brief**

A brief style of writing includes a straightforward, no-frills, high quality information.

###### **b3. The Dynamic**

A journalistic writing is not always lively and interesting, but it can also be kind to attract the attention of the readers.

## 2.2.2. Overview of Borrowed Words

### 2.2.2.1. Borrowing

#### a. Definition of Borrowing

Several linguists have defined the term “borrowing” as below:

Kemmer [67] cited that “loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a borrowing. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. The borrowings simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one they originated in”.

Tom MacArthur [68] added that borrowing is the process of “taking a word or phrase from one language into another, or from one variety of a language into another. The item borrowed is not returned, because it never left the source language and in any case changes in the transfer.”

Fromkin [8] presented that borrowing is a process in which one language takes a word or a morpheme from another language and combines it with its lexicon, which can consequently be divided into native words and non-native words. They are also called loan words or borrowed words.

Additionally, АРНОлбд [2] cited that a loan word, borrowed word or borrowing is a word taking from another language into one language and modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm, or meaning according to the standards of the language.

Moreover, Nguyen Van Khang [27, pp. 321-374] said that the ways by which some borrowed words, which were mostly from Chinese, French and English were used into Vietnamese during the borrowing

process. According to him, the borrowed words that retain their script, pronunciation and meaning are full borrowings. And the borrowed words that remain only some of their linguistic features and maybe change to adopt the recipient language system are called partial borrowings. For example:

- *Full borrowings*: English words are borrowed fully.
- *Partial borrowings*: EEPBWs usually take some changes in:
  - *Script*:
  - *Pronunciation*:
  - *Meaning*:

#### b. Reasons for Borrowing

Tom MacArthur [68] puts out some reasons for language changes of borrowing:

- A sense of need, users of one language drawing material from another for such purposes as education and technology.
- Close contact in especially multilingual situations, making the mixing of elements from different languages more or less commonplace.
- The domination of some languages by other (for cultural, economic, political, religious, or other reasons), so that material flow ‘down’ from those ‘high’ languages into ‘lower’ vernacular.
- Prestige associated with using words from another language.
- A mix of some or all of these, users can use an exotic expression because of the most suitable or impressive terms available.

#### c. Methods of Borrowing

According to Nguyen Van Khang [27, pp. 51-53], he said in his book three major methods of borrowing:

*Calque* or *loan translation*: borrowed words and expressions formed from the material already existing in the borrowing language but according to the pattern taken from the source language, by the way of

literal morpheme-for morpheme or word-for-word translation. This means that only the meaning of the native words is borrowed but non of their script, phonological, and morphological – structural aspect, for example: “hot money” (English) – “vốn nóng” (Vietnamese), “personal account” (English) – “tài khoản cá nhân” (Vietnamese).

Moreover, АРНОлбд [2] showed that:

- Semantic loan is used to denote the development of one word of a new meaning in the source language based to the influence of a related word in the borrowing language.

- Phonetic transcription: This method is used depending on or imitating phonetic transcription of native words to create borrowed words according to that of the recipient language.

- Full borrowing: by this method, native words are borrowed in full, from script to pronunciation, so there are some English words used in Vietnamese language.

#### **d. Linguistic Effects of Borrowing**

Nguyen Van Khang [27, pp. 45-51] said that the local system or the borrowing language’s system influences the borrowed words in some linguistic aspects as below:

- Script: Borrow the script of the native words in full, from English to Vietnamese.

- Phonological: The borrowed words have the same script or pronunciation of the lending words.

- Morphological and structural: The borrowed words, morphologically and structurally, either remain or change the features of the native language. The structural feature occurs among languages with the similar language genre.

- Semantic: Native words are borrowed with different levels of their semantic features depending on the need of the users.

## **Chapter 3**

### **METHOD AND PROCEDURES**

#### **3.1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The methods of the study are determined by the “objectives” of the research, which is a collection of English economic political borrowed words used in the online Vietnamese newspapers. In this study, the collecting data will be qualitatively and quantitatively researched to select a certain number of typical EEPBW, to certain extent, the semantic and syntactic features of these words. These methods help the study to describe and demonstrate the linguistic features of the EEPBW used in the Vietnamese newspapers. Typical examples and statistical tables of their forms and frequency within a given scope will illustrate the description. The linguistic analysis is conducted to find out the differences and similarities in syntax and semantics of the words used in the Vietnamese newspapers.

#### **3.2. RESEARCH PROCEDURES**

- Collecting samples of the EEPBW from the Vietnamese newspapers.
- Listing the EEPBW with examples extracted from the articles of the newspapers.

- Deciding the structures, the topics of the EEPBW.

- Calculating the frequency of occurrence of the EEPBW to decide the focus of the study.

- Generalizing the linguistic features of the EEPBW in the field of syntax and semantics.

- Making tables and calculating the frequency of occurrence based on the formations, phrasal structures and the semantic fields of the EEPBW investigated.

#### **3.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE**

Samples for the study are words, or phrases including English borrowed words taken from the Vietnamese newspapers in recent years such as: An Ninh Thu Do, Thanh nien, Viet Bao, ... There are more than 200 samples used in this study.

### **3.4. DATA COLLECTION**

Typical data for the study will be collected from the following sources:

- The EEPBWs are collected from the five Vietnamese newspapers; about fifty articles of each newspaper are investigated to collect words.

- Books, syllabuses and websites relevant to the field studies.

- Thesis related to the field studied at the library of Danang Foreign Language College, at Danang University information Resource Centre.

- Views, opinions, experiences and suggestions given by professors or teachers of foreign language.

### **3.5. INSTRUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS**

Instruments for analysis including one computer linked to the Internet, computer application programs such as Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and calculator, etc. are applied to serve statistical analysis.

### **3.6. DATA ANALYSIS**

Data are analyzed on the basic of the knowledge of syntax and semantics.

The investigation of the EEPBWs will be of great help to those who write or read these words used in the Vietnamese newspapers.

The data are categorized into two main aspects: syntax and semantics and each of these contains different kinds of words or expressions used as borrowed words that are considered major criteria for classification.

The classification of the data, syntactically, is mainly based on the different formations and phrasal structures such as noun phrases, verb

phrases and adjective phrases. This study does not focus on sentential structures of the EEPBWs.

Semantically, the classification is carried out on the basis of some common fields and changes of the EEPBWs used in the Vietnamese newspapers.

The collected data will be described and analyzed to find out the characteristics in syntax and semantics of commonly used borrowed words in the Vietnamese newspapers. Some statistical tables were built up to show the frequency of the words or expressions collected from the articles. The statistics are also presented in raw numbers and percentage.

### **3.7. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY**

The reliable collection of the EEPBWs used in the Vietnamese newspapers consists of one corpus of English. Since the whole study work relies on the corpus, the articles are carefully read and the quoted examples are carefully selected in order to obtain satisfying the results. The study strictly follows the design of research. The data collection plays an important part in finding the results of the study to achieve a qualified study. Moreover, to guarantee the reliability and validity of the study, the investigation of the data is followed the principles in the theoretical background presented in chapter 2. Additionally, the samples selected from the Vietnamese newspapers are reliable.

## **Chapter 4**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1. THE COMMON ENGLISH ECONOMIC-POLITICAL BORROWED WORDS USED IN THE ONLINE VIETNAMESE NEWSPAPERS IN RECENT YEARS**

##### **4.1.1. The Syntactic Features of English Economic-Political**

## Borrowed Words Used in the Vietnamese Newspapers

### 4.1.1.1 The Formations of English Economic-Political Borrowed Words Appearing in the Vietnamese Newspapers

#### a. EEPBWs Are Abbreviations

For example:

**Table 4.1.** *Sample of EEPBWs are abbreviations*

| English                     | Vietnamese |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Gross Domestic Product      | GDP        |
| Federal Reserve System      | FED        |
| International Monetary Fund | IMF        |

(1) Phần đông các nhà dự báo cho rằng, *GDP* quý 3 của Mỹ sẽ tăng trưởng dương. [C3]

(2) Tuy nhiên, cho tới giờ phút này, *FED* mới chỉ có 270 tỷ USD cho chương trình. [D11]

#### b. EEPBWs Retain Their Script, Pronunciation and Meaning of the Native English Words

For example:

**Table 4.2.** *Sample of EEPBWs retain their script, pronunciation and meaning*

| English   | Vietnamese |
|-----------|------------|
| dollar    | dollar     |
| marketing | marketing  |
| ounce     | ounce      |

(3) Nhưng đến giờ, khi mà lý thuyết marketing đã không còn xa lạ thì ... một cách đúng đắn hơn là một chuyên gia về *marketing*. [C6]

(4) Lúc 17 giờ ngày 20.10, giá vàng thế giới ở mức 1.064 USD/*ounce*. [B6]

#### c. EEPBWs Are Vietnamized in Either Script or Pronunciation, or Both

For example:

**Table 4.3.** *Sample of EEPBWs are Vietnamized*

| English | Vietnamese    |                      |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|
|         | <i>Script</i> | <i>Pronunciation</i> |
| Baht    | Baht          | Bạt                  |
| Dollar  | Dollar        | Đô-la                |
| Peso    | Peso          | Pê-sô                |

(5) *Đô la* hóa là tình trạng khó tránh khỏi đối với những nước phát triển và đang trong quá trình chuyển đổi nền kinh tế và từng bước hội nhập như Việt Nam. [A13]

#### d. EEPBWs are translated into Vietnamese

For example:

**Table 4.4.** *Sample of EEPBWs are translated into Vietnamese*

| English   | Vietnamese |
|-----------|------------|
| hot money | vốn nóng   |
| marketing | tiếp thị   |

(8) Dòng vốn nóng - hot money khi vào Việt Nam sẽ tìm đến các công ty có vốn hóa lớn... [A5]

#### e. Vietnamese word(s) is omitted its accent marks then combined with other English words to create new word

For example:

**Table 4.5.** *Sample of EEPBWs are Vietnamese word(s) omitted its accent marks then combined with other English words to create new word*

| Vietnamese | English           | New word    |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Việt Nam   | industry; bank    | Vietinbank  |
|            | commercial; bank  | Vietcombank |
|            | soviet; petroleum | Vietsopetro |

(9) ... mức giá không ảnh hưởng đến nguồn thu của các đối tác trong Xí nghiệp Liên doanh *Vietsopetro*... [E6]

(10) Đại diện *Vietinbank* cho biết, đây là chương trình khuyến mãi được triển khai từ ... [A14]

#### f. English Word(s) Is a Blend of Other English Words to Create New Word

For example:

**Table 4.6.** Sample of EEPBWs are blended from other English words to create new word

| English              | New word |
|----------------------|----------|
| agriculture; bank    | Agribank |
| export; import; bank | Eximbank |

(13) *Agribank* hiện có vốn điều lệ 20.708,7 tỉ đồng; hoạt động kinh doanh tiền tệ, tín dụng, dịch vụ ngân hàng và các hoạt động khác theo quy định của pháp luật. [B3]

#### g. EEPBWs Are Combined with Letter(s) to Create New Word

For example:

**Table 4.7.** Sample of EEPBWs are combined with letter(s) to create new word

| Letter | English  | New word   |
|--------|----------|------------|
| i      | banking  | iBanking   |
| M      | business | M-business |
| Vn     | economy  | VnEconomy  |

(14) Ngoài việc thanh toán qua dịch vụ *VCB-iBanking*, khách hàng còn có thể thực hiện giao dịch tại hệ thống ATM của ngân hàng. [C14]

#### h. Two or More EEPBWs Are Combined to Make a New Word

For example:

**Table 4.8.** Sample of two or more EEPBWs are combined to make a new word

| English        | New word     |
|----------------|--------------|
| stop; loss     | stoploss     |
| go; to; market | go-to-market |

(19) nhưng đến chỗ đặt *Stoploss* (Cắt lỗ) thì lại đổi chiều, làm như có người đứng sau lưng để quan sát hành động của chúng ta vậy? [E2]

Briefly, there have been more than 200 common EEPBWs appearing in the five Vietnamese newspapers online found within this scope of the study. These words take the eight different formations. The number and percentage of the words that have the same formations are showed in the table 4.9 below:

**Table 4.9.** The number and percentage of EEPBWs having the same formation

| Formation    | Number of words | percentage (%) |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a            | 34              | 15.8           |
| b            | 32              | 14.9           |
| c            | 14              | 6.5            |
| d            | 78              | 36.3           |
| e            | 18              | 8.4            |
| f            | 9               | 4.2            |
| g            | 18              | 8.4            |
| h            | 12              | 5.6            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>215</b>      | <b>100</b>     |

#### 4.1.1.2 Phrasal Structures

##### a. Noun Phrases

###### a1. Noun

(21) Với mức 1 *Euro* đổi được 0,9238 USD, đồng tiền của Khối Liên minh Kinh tế Tiền tệ châu Âu đã phân nào lấy lại được niềm tin trong giới kinh doanh. [E7]

###### a2. Noun + Noun

(23) ... trong năm 2010 Eximbank còn nhận được các nguồn vốn tài trợ cho “*trade finance*” từ hệ thống các ngân hàng đại lý... [D9]

###### a3. Noun Phrase + Noun

(26) ... đầu những năm 1990 - thời điểm xảy ra cuộc khủng hoảng tiết kiệm và cho vay (*savings and loans crisis*). [D11]

###### a4. Noun + Noun Phrase

(29) Quỹ chứng khoán *Vietnam Opportunity Fund* (VOF) của VinaCapital tăng trưởng -4% (so với mức tăng 30,1% năm 2009). [A9]

###### a5. Noun + Verb-ing

(31) ... khách hàng sẽ được cung cấp miễn phí các dịch vụ Internet Banking, Mobile Banking và sở hữu tài khoản ... [D8]

###### a6. Verb-ing + Noun

(35) ... đại diện tiêu biểu là Trung Quốc, Ấn Độ, Brazil và Nga (và TTCK Việt Nam được đánh giá là một thị trường chứng khoán mới nổi - *emerging market*). [B2]

###### a7. Past participle + Noun/Noun Phrase

(37) ... và trái phiếu có thể chấp (*collateralized debt obligations*) - mà thế chấp phần lớn cũng là nợ địa ốc. [C10]

###### a8. Verb-ing

(38) Nếu thực hiện “*trading*” ở thời điểm hiện tại, chúng tôi thiên về các giao dịch bán trước, khi thị trường có các nhịp hồi phục ... [D7]

##### a9. Verb + Preposition + Noun

(40) Chiến lược “*go-to-market*” được xây dựng hợp lý tức là sự kết hợp hài hoà giữa các yếu tố quyết ... [C1]

##### a10. Adjective + Noun

(42) Thử sức đầu tiên trong lĩnh vực mới này là đứng ra *làm master franchise* tại Việt Nam ... [B10]

##### a11. Adjective + Noun Phrase

(44) Theo quan sát của người viết trong nhiều năm gần đây, tỷ giá thực (*real exchange rate*) có tầm quan ... [C13]

##### a12. Adjective + Verb-ing

(46) ... cung cấp các dịch vụ ngân hàng hiện đại như internet banking, home banking, SMS banking, *mobile banking* ... [B7]

##### b. Verb Phrases

###### b1. Verb

(49) ... nhưng hễ trade thật: Mỗi khi Buy/Sell (Mua/Bán) rồi thị trường đều đi nghịch lại, nhưng đến chỗ đặt *Stoploss* (Cắt lỗ) thì lại ... [E2]

###### b2. Verb + Noun

(51) Nhớ những lúc “leo cây” nhìn thị trường xuống dốc không phanh, chịu không nổi đành ngậm ngùi nhắm mắt, nhắm mũi xuống tay *cut loss* (cắt lỗ) hay khi ... [A6]

###### b3. Past Participle + Preposition + Noun

(53) Hoàng Lan (nhân viên văn phòng) kể lại: “Tôi thường xuyên đến một cửa hàng “*Made in Vietnam*” trên đường Cầu Giấy mua đồ vì ... [A3]

##### c. Adjective phrases

###### Adjective

(56) Tuy nhiên, cách này có điểm dở là không cần biết giao dịch đó lời hay lỗ, nhà đầu tư cứ “automatic” bị trừ tiền thuế. [A12]

Briefly, after investigating the phrasal structures of the EEPBWs used in the online Vietnamese newspapers, we have found that there are

three types of phrases occurring: noun phrases, verb phrases, and adjectives phrases. The other phrasal structures such as adverbial phrases and prepositional phrases have not been found. The table below shows the syntactic features of the EEPBWs: phrasal structures, the number and the percentage of EEPBWs.

*Table 4.10. Phrasal structures, number and percentage of EEPBWs*

| Phrase           | Structure                          | Number of word | Percentage |
|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Noun phrase      | Noun                               | 101            | 47.0       |
|                  | Noun + noun                        | 31             | 14.4       |
|                  | Noun phrase + noun                 | 9              | 4.9        |
|                  | Noun + noun phrase                 | 13             | 6.0        |
|                  | Noun + verb-ing                    | 10             | 4.7        |
|                  | Verb-ing + noun                    | 3              | 1.4        |
|                  | Past participle + noun/noun phrase | 2              | 0.9        |
|                  | Verb-ing                           | 7              | 3.3        |
|                  | Verb + preposition + noun          | 1              | 0.5        |
|                  | Adjective + noun                   | 14             | 6.1        |
|                  | Adjective + noun phrase            | 5              | 2.3        |
|                  | Adjective + verb-ing               | 4              | 1.9        |
| Verb phrase      | Verb                               | 6              | 2.8        |
|                  | Verb + noun                        | 5              | 2.3        |
|                  | past participle + prep. + noun     | 2              | 0.9        |
| Adjective phrase | Adjective                          | 2              | 0.9        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     |                                    | 215            | 100        |

#### 4.1.1.3 Summary

### 4.2. THE SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH ECONOMIC POLITICAL BORROWED WORDS USED IN THE VIETNAMESE NEWSPAPERS

#### 4.2.1. The Semantic Features of English Economic-Political Borrowed Words Used in the Vietnamese Newspapers

##### 4.2.1.1. EEPBWs Expressing Enterprises, Organizations or Groups

(57) Vietcombank là ngân hàng đầu tiên tại Việt Nam cho phép khách hàng có thể gửi tiền ở một nơi và thực hiện rút tiền ở bất kỳ điểm giao dịch nào thuộc hệ thống trên toàn quốc. [C14]

##### 4.2.1.2. EEPBWs Expressing Currency Units

(70) Cụ thể, trong phiên giao dịch cuối ngày hôm qua, tỷ giá đồng Euro so đồng USD là 1 Euro đổi 1,2757 USD. [C4]

##### 4.2.1.3. EEPBWs Expressing the Business of Banking

###### a. EEPBWs Relating to Methods of Banking

(77) Phương tiện thanh toán là thẻ do ngân hàng hoặc tổ chức tài chính tín dụng phát hành. Thẻ mang thương hiệu quốc tế phổ biến là Visa, MasterCard, American Express ... [D10]

###### b. EEPBWs Relating to Bank Rate or Exchange Rate

(81) Theo quan sát của người viết trong nhiều năm gần đây, tỷ giá thực (*real exchange rate*) có tầm quan trọng đặc biệt trong việc giải mã bài toán tỷ giá. [C13]

##### 4.2.1.4. EEPBWs Relating to Crisis or Recession

(85) Sự lo ngại này có cơ sở, vì Mỹ và Tây Âu đang trải qua cuộc khủng hoảng cân đối tài chính (*balance sheet crisis*) của hệ thống ngân hàng, phần nào tương tự như cuộc khủng hoảng tại Đông Á trong những năm 1997-1998 ... [C10]

##### 4.2.1.5. EEPBWs Relating to Monetary Funds

(94) Để hồi phục tỷ lệ vốn, các ngân hàng này phải tăng vốn (trong thời gian qua đã tăng khoảng 72 tỉ đô la phần lớn từ các quỹ đầu tư quốc gia - *Sovereign Wealth Funds* - ở các nước thị trường mới nổi), giảm cổ tức và giảm phát hành tín dụng. [C10]

#### 4.2.1.6. EEPBWs Relating to Stock Exchange

(100) Tuy đã tăng điểm trở lại trong 2 phiên cuối nhưng kết thúc giao dịch tuần qua, VN-Index vẫn giảm 7,08 điểm, đánh mất mốc 500 và đứng ở 499,46 điểm. [D11]

#### 4.2.1.7. EEPBWs Relating to Marketing and Forms of Marketing

(102) Giao tiếp tốt trong *marketing* không phải là miệng mồm xời lời mà là thiết lập những mối quan hệ và duy trì những mối quan hệ đó ... [C6]

#### 4.2.1.8. EEPBWs Relating to Other Fields

(105) Đồng euro trải qua một tuần điều chỉnh tồi tệ sau khi Ngân hàng Trung ương châu Âu (ECB) cho biết sẽ kéo dài thời hạn hỗ trợ tín dụng các nền kinh tế khu vực *Eurozone* đến hết quý 1/2011. [E14]

**Table 4.10.** The semantic fields of EEPBWs used in the online Vietnamese newspapers

| Semantic field                       | Number of word | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Enterprises, organizations or groups | 52             | 24.2           |
| Currency units                       | 12             | 5.6            |
| Methods of banking                   | 30             | 14.0           |
| Bank rate or exchange rate           | 6              | 2.8            |
| Crisis or recession                  | 13             | 6.0            |
| Monetary funds                       | 25             | 11.6           |
| Stock exchange                       | 16             | 7.4            |
| Marketing and forms of marketing     | 4              | 1.9            |
| Other fields                         | 57             | 26.5           |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>215</b>     | <b>100</b>     |

## 4.2.2. The Semantic Changes of the English Borrowed Economic Political Words Used in the Online Vietnamese Newspapers

### 4.2.2.1. Broadened Meaning

(108) “... Đó mới là cái cần thiết cho một *chuyên gia marketing* trong tương lai.” [C6]

### 4.2.2.2. Narrowed Meaning

(113) Với sự hợp tác này, *Southern Bank* sẽ tự tin sánh vai cùng các tập đoàn tài chính – ngân hàng trong khu vực. [C9]

### 4.2.2.3. Remained Meaning

(116) ... Đức sẽ hỗ trợ cả ý chí chính trị lẫn tiền để ngăn các nước *Eurozone* như Hy Lạp, Bồ Đào Nha và Ireland rơi vào cảnh vỡ nợ. [D1]

**Table 4.11.** The semantic changes of EEPBWs used in the online Vietnamese newspapers

| Types of semantic change | Number of word | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Broadened meaning        | 1              | 0.5            |
| Narrowed meaning         | 17             | 7.9            |
| Remained meaning         | 197            | 91.6           |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>215</b>     | <b>100</b>     |

## 4.3. SUMMARY OF CHAPTER 4

In all, we have analyzed the syntactic and semantic features of the EEPBWs used in the online Vietnamese newspapers. The description with detailed examples is given to discuss the features of the words. Additionally, the semantic changes of the EEPBWs are also paid more attention to in this chapter. The next chapter will give a conclusion to summarize from what have been done in this chapter.

## Chapter 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

#### 5.1. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, newspapers have played a very important role in our everyday life. Especially, online newspapers can be seen as one of the most common means of imparting news or information to every part of the world because of their speed, convenience and common use. Therefore, they need keeping the creative and many new words, new terminology both in writing and how to express in standard speaking and writing language. This thesis is carried out with the purpose to make some contribution to the use of EEPBWs in online Vietnamese newspapers.

All of the research question, generally, have basically been solved by means of the theoretical background and the analysis of the data.

Syntactically, during the study, the syntactic features of the EEPBWs are focused on the formation and phrasal structures such as noun phrases, adjective phrases and verbal phrases.

Semantically, the EEPBWs are divided into nine semantic fields such as enterprises, organizations or groups; Currency units; methods of banking; bank rate or exchange rate; crisis or recession; monetary funds; stock exchange; marketing and forms of marketing; and other fields. This thesis also focuses on the semantic features that change the meanings of the EEPBWs: broadened meaning, narrowed meaning, and remained meaning.

#### 5.2. IMPLICATIONS

This thesis has been done with the hope that several syntactic and semantic features of the EEPBWs used in online Vietnamese newspapers are revealed. Besides, the findings of this thesis will partly contribute to the understanding and writing language of the readers and the writers.

The syntactic and semantic features of the EEPBWs are so complex. The formations and structures of the words are in many different forms, or never based on a typical form. And the semantic features of the words change between the native words in English and the words borrowed into Vietnamese. Therefore, the writers and the readers should be careful with semantic changes of the EEPBWs used in Vietnamese newspapers. And before applying these words into Vietnamese language, the users or writers should think carefully of collecting the accurate words, whether the borrowed words changed their meaning or not, to help the readers understand easily and accurately.

#### 5.3. LIMITATIONS

The investigation into semantic and syntactic features of English Economic Political Borrowed Words Used in Vietnamese newspapers was done and some findings on examining these features were revealed. However, the investigation was only based on the five Vietnamese newspapers online, within fifteen articles for each newspaper. Thus, there are some limits and unsolved matters that should be considered for further researches.

#### 5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

On the basic of what the study has done, the following points should be taken into consideration for further studies.

- the cross-cultural aspect of using EEPBWs in the Vietnamese newspapers
- the effectiveness of using EEPBWs in Vietnamese newspapers
- pragmatic features of EEPBWs used in the Vietnamese newspapers