

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING
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**A STUDY ON SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC
 FEATURES OF WORDS AND PHRASES IN QUOTATION
 MARKS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE
 ECONOMIC MAGAZINES**

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Language plays an important role in human daily life. People use language to communicate, to express their feelings, ideas, or to cooperate between different individuals, groups... around the world.

In our present society, the economic field plays an important role. We often, more and more, talk and write about economic issues. So, the language of economics consisting of business and financial has received considerable attentions. While expressing what we want to say, we sometimes have to borrow words or expressions that are technical terms used in other fields. These “alien” words and expressions or phrases are often used in quotation marks.

However, in reality, it is sometimes very difficult for readers or learners to understand exactly the meanings or the way of writing of words and phrases in quotation marks. Moreover, it is due to the fact that each language has its own grammatical rules and each unit of grammar has its own semantic and syntactic features. So, the aim of this study is to help English- Vietnamese learners and readers understand these words and phrases more easily by analyzing them in term of semantics, syntactic. Since then, learners or readers can get a better understanding in writing or communicating more effectively and successfully.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1. Aims

This study aims to find out semantic and syntactic features of words and phrases used in quotation marks in Vietnamese and English economic magazines in order to help readers, especially

Vietnamese-English students understand thoroughly and exactly the meanings the words and phrases in quotation marks

1.2.2. Objectives

- To collect words and phrases written in quotation marks in Vietnamese and English economic magazines
- To analyze and recognize the values of semantic, and syntactic features of words and
- To find out the similarities and differences of semantic, and syntactic features
- To find out the ways and suggestions to help readers can read and understand better the meanings

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- readers or learners can not only understand these words and phrases but also understand whole texts, writers’s ideas.
- to help many readers and learners take part in reading economic texts in English and Vietnamese.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study will find out and analyze words and phrases written in quotation marks from “*The Economist*”, “*The Business*” in English and “*Kinh tế Sài Gòn*” and “*Kinh tế châu Á- Thái Bình Dương*” magazines. Simultaneously, the research will choose words and phrases in quotation marks, only in economic texts.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the semantic features of words and phrases in quotation marks in Vietnamese and English economic magazines ?

2. What are the syntactic features of words and phrases in quotation marks in Vietnamese and English economic magazines ?
3. What are the similarities and differences in semantic features phrases in quotation marks in Vietnamese and English economic magazines ?
4. What are the similarities and differences in syntactic features of words and phrases in quotation marks in Vietnamese and English economic magazines?

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis is divided into 5 chapters.

Chapter 1 is Introduction.

Chapter 2 is Literature Review and Theoretical Preliminaires

Chapter 3 is Methods and Procedures of the study.

Chapter 4 is Findings and Discussions.

Chapter 5 is Conclusion.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Up-to-now, there are many thesis that study many aspects of magazines or newspapers such as : Nguyen Thi Le (2006) with the thesis- *In Investigation Into Semantic, Pragmatic and Syntactic Features Of Euphemisms in English and Vietnamese Newspaper* is the aim to raise the awareness of the role of euphemism to Vietnamese learners of English language and provide them with extensive knowledge to use English as well as Vietnamese euphemisms in real life language communication especially in reading English and Vietnamese newspaper effectively...

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Characteristics of Words and Phrases

2.2.1.1 Definitions of Words

In English- Vietnamese Dictionary in 2009: word is a sound or combination of sounds that expressed a meaning and forms and independent unit of the grammar or vocabulary of a language. [4]

Nguyen Huu Huynh in *Modern Vietnamese language* shows that, in Vietnamese language, word is a unit (đơn vị) that consists of one morpheme, called the *single words (từ đơn)* such as **thép, đẹp, sách, báo, xanh, đỏ, tím, vàng, vui, hăng, lành, xấu, tỉnh...**, and two morphemes or more, called the *compound words (từ ghép)* such as : **quần áo, nước non, ngọt, ngào, tính hiện thực...** And these words have a lexical meaning and syntax certainly in order to form phrases and sentences. [55, p.99].

2.2.1.2. Classes of Words

A word may consist of a single morpheme (for example: *oh!*, *rock*, *red*, *quick*, *run*, *expect*), or several (*rocks*, *redness*, *quickly*, *running*, *unexpected*), whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are *-s*, *-ness*, *-ly*, *-ing*, *un-*, *-ed*). And complex word will typically include a root and one or more affixes (*rock-s*, *red-ness*, *quick-ly*, *run-ning*, *un-expect-ed*), or more than one root in a compound (*black-board*, *rat-race*). Words can be put together to build larger elements of language, such as phrases (*a red rock*), clauses (*I threw a rock*), and sentences (*he threw one too but he missed*).

According to Angela Downing and Philip Locke in *English Grammar* [2, p.13], and Victoria Fromklin, Robert Rodman, Peter Collins and David Blair in *An Introduction to Language* [17, p.176], words are classified grammatically according to the traditional terminology; which includes *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, *preposition*, *pronoun*, *article and conjunction*.

According to Victoria Fromklin, Robert Rodman, Peter Collins and David Blair in *An Introduction to Language* [17, p.121], in English, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs make up the largest part of the vocabulary.

All these kinds of words are made up morphemes.

2.2.1.3. Classes of Morphemes

Morphemes is an abstract category which has either a lexical or a grammatical meaning. Example of the word *effects*, *effects* can be considered as formed from the lexical morpheme {Effects} + the {PLURAL} morpheme. These abstract categories are relished by

morphs such as *effect* and *-s* or /ifekt/ and /s/, the actual segments of written and spoken language, respectively.

2.2.1.4. Definitions of Phrases

In English- English- Vietnamese Dictionary (2009) : phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence or a group of words forming a short expression, especially, an idiom... But in reality, this definition is not enough. This study will research on phrases with verbal phrase. [4]

In everyday speech, a **phrase** may refer to any group of words. In linguistics, a phrase is a group of words which form a constituent and so function as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. A phrase is lower on the grammatical hierarchy than a clause.[40]

2.2.1.5. Classes of Phrases

According to Dowling and Locke in *English Grammar* [12, p.13], phrases are classified according to the class of word operating as the main or 'head' element.

Nominal Phrases (NP) *films wonderful films* by Feline.

Verbal Phrases (VP) *return is going to return*

Adjective Phrases (AdjP) *good very good at language*

Adverbial Phrases (AdvP) *fluently more fluently than before*

According to Nguyen Huu Quynh, [53, p.103],

Nominal Phrases (NP) : *ba học sinh này*

Verbal Phrases (VP) : *chơi đá banh rất hay*

Adjective Phrases (AdjP) : *rất đẹp, khá sâu*

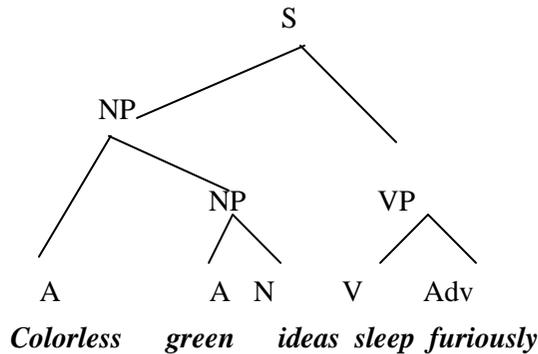
2.2.2. Syntactic and Semantic Features of Words and Phrases

2.2.2.1. Syntactic Features

The word 'syntax' comes originally from Greek and literally means 'a putting together' or arrangement. So, syntax is the study of

the relationships between linguistics forms, how they are arranged in sequence, and which sequences are well- formed. This time of study generally takes place without considering any world of reference or any use of the form.

Phrase-structure rules are a way to describe a given language's syntax



2.2.2.2. Semantic Features

Semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistic form and entities in the world; that is how words literally connect to things. Semantic analysis also attempt to establish the relationships between verbal description and states of affairs in the world as accurate (true) or not, regardless of who produces that description. Another definition is that, semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In general, semantics can be defined as a study of meaning. It is also central to the study of communication.

	table	horse	boy	man	girl	woman
animate	-	+	+	+	+	+
human	-	-	+	+	+	+
female	-	-	-	-	+	+
adult	-	+	-	+	-	+

**CHAPTER 3
METHOD AND PROCEDURES**

3.1. DESIGN

This thesis is a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches

3.2. RESEARCH METHODS

Firstly, the descriptive method is used that it give a detailed description

Secondly, the analytic method is also very important one of this study.

Finally, the comparative method, or contrastive analysis is used.

3.3. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

- collect samplings and put the name of topic
- List out the samplings to categorize, alculate the appearance or frequency of samplings to focus the study.
- Give out characteristics of samplings in term of semantics and syntax and making statistical tables of frequency of samplings investigated.
- Finding and analyzing the distinctive features

3.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLES

- I determined some criteria to select the samples
- data was chosen in these magazines from 2009 to 2010, only articles with average length from 20 to 100 words to analyse.

3.5. DATA COLLECTION

These are “*Kinh tế Sài Gòn*” and “*Kinh tế Châu Á- Thái Bình Dương*” in Vietnamese and “*The Business*” and “*The Economist*” in English.

3.6. DATA ANALYSIS

Data are analyzed on the basis of the knowledge of :

- Semantics
- Syntax

3.7. RELIABLE AND VALIDITY

The data collected in this study are from the famous economic magazines in English and Vietnamese. And the data are chosen carefully from magazines. Moreover, the data are used from the most recent years (2009, 2010).

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF WORDS AND PHRASES IN QUOTATION MARKS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC MAGAZINES.

4.1.1. Syntactic Features of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in English Economic Magazines.

4.1.1.1 Noun Phrases

a) Noun + 0

(9) *At issues are questions over whether foreign should have to apply to each European Union country to do business, or whether, as the parliamentary draft proposes, they could get a European “passport”...*

b) Noun + Noun

(11) *They're likely to tighten rules for making loans and boost banks “**capital requirements**”- money held in reserve to backstop the loans they make.*

c) Noun(Noun Phrase) + Prepositional Phrase + N(Noun Phrase)

(13) *With many risks, Merrill Lynch company would come to be seen as “**a thing of beauty**” no longer looks risible.*

d) Adjective + Noun

(15) *Small investors are often portrayed as the “**dumb money**” in markets, ...*

e) Noun (Noun Phrase) + Conjunction + Noun (Noun Phrase)

(17) *Singapore's central bank moved forcefully to tighten monetary policy by revaluing the Singapore dollar and*

allowing a **“modest and gradual appreciation”** of the currency.

4.1.1.2 Adjective phrases

a) Simple Adjective + O

(19) At the conference in February, Mr Hun Sen called Non-Government Organisation’s criticism of his oil policies **“crazy”**.

b) Adjective + Infinitive Verb Phrase

(22) Forecasting that Canada’s economy will grow by 3.7 % this year (but by less in 2011 and 2012) the bank is now **“appropriate to begin to lessen the degree of monetary stimulus”**.

c) Adverb + Adjective

(23) The government forecast a **“very grim”** outlook jobs and said it would try to ease the slowdown...

4.1.1.3. Verb phrases

a) Verb + O

(25) Even with a fiscal adjustment worth 10% of GDP over the next five years, Greece will either need more official loans for longer than the current rescue package promises or will have to **“restructure”** its debts (ie, defer payment on some loans or pay back less than it owes”.

b) Verb + Noun Phrase

(27) Instead HSBC is bulking up, for example with a small deal in Indonesia recently that **“solved our problem”** of too few deposits.

c) Verb + Noun(Noun Phrase) + Prepositional Phrase

(30) Admiral Mike Mullen, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff supports repeal of a policy that **“forces young men and woman to lie about who they are”**.

4.1.1.4. Adverb Phrases

a) Adverb + O

(32) Those that remain are much more efficient and have costs **“furiously”** since the middle of 2007.

b) Adverb + Verb

(33) In late March, Lions Gate **“strongly urged”** investors-while taking no formal position to scrutinize an offer by Icadn to buy \$316 million in debt.

c) Adverb + Adjective

(35) The biggest test was that of being **“socially useful”**, in which the whole system got poor grades.

4.1.2. Syntactic features of words and phrases in quotation marks in Vietnamese economic magazines

4.1.2.1. Noun Phrases

a) Simple Noun + O

(37) Thiết kế mô hình tập đoàn một cách chuyên nghiệp, bài bản là nhu cầu có thật và bức thiết của nhiều nhóm công ty dù đã, đang hay sẽ tự phong là tập đoàn. Để một tập đoàn thật sự có cả **“tên”** lẫn **“tuổi”**, ...

b) Compound Noun + O

(39) Hiện nay, các doanh nghiệp vẫn còn hoạt động hết sức rời rạc, nhưng tự thân lại không thể ứng phó với các vấn đề lớn. Nếu các bên liên quan hợp lại như một **“bó đũa”** thì mới có thể vượt qua khó khăn này.

c) Noun Phrase (Noun + Adjective) + Noun Phrase (Noun + Adjective)

(42) Để kiểm soát vấn đề “**lỗ giả, lãi thật**” của các doanh nghiệp có vốn đầu tư nước ngoài, các cơ quan chức năng tăng cường kiểm tra, kiểm soát nhiều hơn.

d) Noun + Adjective

(43) Những nhà đầu tư này chỉ lo làm ăn đúng ngành nghề quy định trong giấy phép, không quan tâm đến “**kinh doanh khác**” nhằm kiếm thêm “**thu nhập khác**”

e) Noun Phrase (Compound Noun) + Compound Adjective

(47) Thu nhập còn lại sau khi trừ đi các khoản chi hợp tình hợp lý này thực sự là “**khoản tiền nhàn rỗi**” ..

f) Noun + Verb + Noun + Verb

(48) Ngay cả các doanh nghiệp gia đình, từng khép kín với người ngoài, chỉ muốn làm theo kiểu “**cha truyền, con nói**” cũng đã dần dần chuyển sang hoạt động...

4.1.2.2. Adjective Phrases

a) Simple Adjective + 0

(50) Như vậy, một mô hình tập đoàn hoàn chỉnh không chỉ có phần “**cứng**” là số lượng các công ty thành viên, cơ cấu góp vốn, đặc điểm hoạt động của mỗi công ty thành viên mà còn phần “**mềm**”

b) Adjective + N

(52) Bên cạnh đó, theo quy luật mùa vụ, cứ đến cuối tháng 8 và cả tháng 9 là thời gian “**cạn nguồn**” đối với một số mặt hàng nông sản xuất khẩu chủ lực.

c) Adjective + Adjective

(55) Năm 2010, Trung Quốc chủ trương sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện chính sách tiền tệ nói lỏng ở mức độ phù hợp, hay còn gọi là “**lỏng lẻo**” một cách thích đáng.

d) Adjective + Noun + Adjective + Noun

(59) Ở cả ba nơi này, tác động của những vấn đề kinh tế toàn cầu được xem như cơn “**sóng thần tài chính**”.

e) Adjective + Verb

(62) Trong khi chính phủ đặt ra những chương trình hành động quyết liệt để giữ vững ổn định vĩ mô, đảm bảo tốc độ tăng trưởng và kiềm chế lạm phát nhưng hầu như không thấy **4.1.2.3. Verb phrases**

a) Simple Verb + 0

(64) Mặt khác, việc Trung Quốc thể hiện tham vọng hạ bệ đồng USD lại trái ngược với chính sách thực sự của họ là duy trì việc “**trói**” tỷ giá với đồng tiền này, đồng thời tiếp tục dự trữ đồng USD, hiện đã vượt 2.000 tỷ USD.

b) Compound Verb + 0

(67) Tương tự, khu công nghiệp Dầu Giây diện tích 330 héc ta kêu gọi đầu tư từ đầu năm 2008, nhưng đến nay vẫn chưa có một nhà đầu tư nào “**viếng thăm**”.

c) Verb + Noun (Noun Phrase)

(70) Điều đáng chú ý là các nhà đầu tư nước ngoài không vì cổ phiếu bị mất giá thảm hại mà từ bỏ thị trường cổ phiếu Việt Nam, cho đến nay vẫn còn nhiều nhà đầu tư nước ngoài kiên trì “**cố thủ trận địa**”.

d) Verb + Prepositional Phrase

(73) Điều khiến các thành viên Ủy ban Thường vụ Quốc hội lo lắng khi chính phủ vay tiền dân để đầu tư qua việc phát hành trái phiếu chính phủ là khả năng hấp thụ vốn kém của các đơn vị được giao thực hiện các dự án, dẫn đến lãng phí .

e) Verb + Adjective

(75) Vấn đề hạt nhân trong việc cải cách hệ thống tài chính đó là làm thế nào để “**trói chặt**” Cục Dự trữ Liên bang Mỹ, để cho tổ chức này phải chịu một số ràng buộc theo quy định.

f) Verb Phrase (Verb + Noun) + Verb Phrase (Verb + Noun)

(79) Những chi phí đầu tư mở rộng năng lực sản xuất của doanh nghiệp gần như đã “**đổ sông đổ biển**” vì lỗi làm ăn này của các doanh nghiệp Trung Quốc.

4.1.3. Similarities in Syntactic Features of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in English and Vietnamese Magazines

Table 4.2. Summary of Vietnamese Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in Syntactic Pattern

Noun phrase	Simple N + 0
	Compound N + 0
	NP (N + Adj) + N (N + Adj)
	N + Adj
	NP (Compound N) + Compound Adj N + V + N + V
Adjective phrase	Simple Adj + 0
	Adj + N
	Adj + Adj
	AP (Adj + N) + AP (Adj + N)
	Adj + V
Verb phrase	Simple V + 0
	Compound V + 0
	V + N(P)
	V + PP

V + Adj
VP (V + N) + VP (V + N)

- **Firstly**, we can see that, both English and Vietnamese words and phrases in quotation marks are the structures of AP, NP and VP.

- **Secondly**, from this table, the frequency of NP in both English and Vietnamese are nearly the same.

- **Thirdly**, all of the writers in English or Vietnamese magazines use these words and phrases to make articles more interesting to attract many readers.

Table 4.3. Relative Frequency of Syntactic Categories of Words and Phrases in English and Vietnamese Economic Magazine

phrasal structure	English Occurrence	Percent	Vietnamese Occurrence	Percent
Noun Phrase	307	30,7 %	317	31,7%
Adjective Phrase	357	35,7%	258	25,8%
Verb Phrase	231	23,1%	425	42,5%
Adverb Phrase	105	10,5%		
Total	1.000	100%	1.000	100%

4.1.4. Differences in Syntactic Features of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in English and Vietnamese Economic Magazines

- **Firstly**, words and phrases in quotation marks in English economic magazines are consisted of adverb phrases, but, there are not in Vietnamese economic articles.

- **Secondly**, the frequency of adjective phrases in quotation marks in English articles are 357 comparison with 258 in Vietnamese articles. However, the frequency of verb phrases in

English articles are just 231 comparison with 425 in Vietnamese articles.

- **Thirdly**, there are many fixed phrases or idioms in quotation marks in Vietnamese economic articles. But there are not in English ones.

Example :

(88) Năm 2000, khi thị trường chứng khoán mới ra đời, quan điểm của cơ quan quản lý là “**làm chuông rồi mới lo làm gà**”.

Table 4.4. Table of the Syntax of Words and Phrases in Quotation Mark in English and Vietnamese Economic Magazine

	English	Vietnamese
Noun phrase	N + 0	Simple N + 0
	N + N	Compound N
	X	NP(N+Adj) + NP(N +Adj)
	X	N + Adj(P)
	Adj + N	X
	N(P) + Conj + N(P)	X
	X	NPCompound+Compound Adj
Adjective phrase	Simple Adj + 0	Simple Adj + 0
	Adj + infinitive VP	X
	X	Adj + N
	X	Adj + Adj
	X	Adj + N + Adj + N
	X	Adj + V
Verb phrase	V + 0	Simple V
	V + N(P)	V + N(P)

	V + N(P) + PP	X
	X	V + PP
	X	V + Adj
	X	VP (V + N) + (V + N)
Adverb phrase	Adv + O	X
	Adv + V	X
	Adv + NP	X
	Adv + Adj	X

We can see the differences here from English and Vietnamese articles. In Vietnamese articles, there are more different kinds of words and phrases in term of NP, AP and VP in Vietnamese articles than English ones.

In noun phrase, English articles have Adj + N and N(P) ± Conj + N(P), Vietnamese ones do not have.

4.2. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF SEMANTIC FEATURES OF WORDS AND PHRASES IN QUOTATION MARKS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC MAGAZINES

4.2.1. Semantic Features of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in English Economic Magazines.

4.2.1.1. Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Economics

(96) *The result is that prominent Americans companies can easily end up doing business with tech service outfits that violate visa laws. Breslin wouldn't identify specific Sterling clients, but they include “significant companies”.*

4.2.1.2. Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Politics

(107) *France's Nicolas Sarkozy hailed Mrs Merkel's agreement that surplus countries should do a little something to promote European growth. The European Council should be an "economic government" for Europe.*

4.2.1.3. Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Culture

(112) *Will the euro still exist in 10 years' time? That is a trickier question to answer than it was three months ago, when European Union leaders first lined up in Brussels to wag their fingers at the markets and offer vague declaration of "solidarity" with Greece in its hour of fiscal need.*

4.2.1.4. Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Human Being's Organs.

(119) *Finance is a remarkable creation, complexity and fragility. Do not suppress it, but use it wisely because of the "brain of economy".*

4.2.1.5. Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Human Being's Stage of Development

(124) *The committee that determines business cycles at America's National Bureau of Economic Research surprised many investors when it declined to give a date marking the end of recession, which began in December 2007 with the period of "premature".*

4.2.1.6. Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Animal

(118) *September 2008, losses on debt issued by Lehman Brothers "broke the buck" at Ben's bank.*

4.2.2. Semantic Features of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in Vietnamese Economic Magazines.

4.2.2.1. Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Economics.

Look at these following examples :

(136) *Trong năm 2009, nhiều "gói kích thích kinh tế" hay như báo chí trong nước gọi là gói kích cầu, được sử dụng tại nhiều nước trên thế giới để giúp nền kinh tế khỏi rơi vào suy thoái nặng nề do tác động của cuộc khủng hoảng tài chính toàn cầu.*

4.2.2.6 Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks Relating to Stages of Development of Human Beings.

(175) *Gần như mọi nhu cầu vốn của doanh nghiệp đã và đang đổ dồn lại hệ thống ngân hàng thương mại, trong khi thị trường chứng khoán mặc dù đã khai sinh hơn một thập kỷ nhưng cho đến nay vẫn chưa thực sự "lớn nổi thành người".*

4.2.3. Similarities in Semantic Features of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in English and Vietnamese Economic Magazines.

Firstly, all both English and Vietnamese economic magazines, journalists use words and phrases in quotation marks to emphasize what they want to focus on. It means the meaning of these words and phrases to be maintained.

Secondly, journalists divided words and phrases in quotation marks into six sectors consisting of : economics, politics, culture, human being's organ, stages of development of human beings and

animal. Economics, politics, culture is three main and important parts in our society. While, human beings is an entity in our society. And animal exists in our society.

Thirdly, look at the table 4.5 below, the occurrences of words and phrases in economics and culture are nearly same.

4.2.4. Differences in Semantic Features of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in English and Vietnamese Economic Magazines.

Look at the table 4.5 below :

First, in the group of politics, words and phrases in quotation marks in English economic magazines are occurred more frequent than Vietnamese ones : 106 per thousand comparison with 79 per thousand

Secondly, in group of human being's organ, Vietnamese articles are occurred more frequent that English ones with 26,8% and 21,5%

Thirdly, the occurrences of words and phrases in stage of development of human beings are different, 115 in English comparison with 135 in Vietnamese

Finally, the occurrence in animal are different, 162 in English and 134 in Vietnamese.

4.3. SUMMARY

Table 4.5. Relative Frequency of Semantic Categories of Words and Phrases in Quotation Marks in English and Vietnamese Economic Magazines

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Occurrence	Per cent	Occurrence	Per cent
Economics	289	28,9%	279	27,9%

Politics	106	10,6%	79	7,9%
Culture	113	11,3%	105	10,5%
human being's organ	215	21,5%	268	26,8%
stage of development of human beings	115	11,5%	135	13,5%
animal	162	16,2%	134	13,4%
Total	1000	100%	1000	100%

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

Through this thesis, we can see that, in both English and Vietnamese economic texts, writers put many words and phrases in quotation marks with many different purposes.

5.1.1 Similarities

Syntactically, both writers in English and Vietnamese use many kinds of structures of words and phrases in quotation mark, uch as: V, N, Adj, Adv, VP, NP, AP, PP...Specially, they tend to use the structures of AP, NP and VP. For example: “*decide*” to contract, “*with their capacity*”, *big profits*, “*sell company’s stock*”... in English and với giá “*cắt cổ*”, “*tin vui*”, “*với nguồn vốn vay ưu đãi*” ... in Vietnamese

Semantically, in both writers in English and Vietnamese, they often use economic terms or many techical terms relating to politics, culture, human being’s organs, stages of development of human beings and animal to denote economic fields

Finally, both wilters in English and Vietnamese put these words and phrases in quotation marks to increase the level in the meaning of these words and phrases.

5.1.2. Differences

Syntactically, words and phrases in quotation marks in English economic magazines are consisted of adverb phrases, but, there are not in Vietnmese economic articles. On the contrary, there are many fixed phrases or idioms in quotation marks in Vietnamese economic articles. But there are not in English ones.

Semantically, in the group of politics, words and phrases in quotation marks in English economic magazines are occurred more

frequent than Vietnamese ones. But, in group of human being’s organ, Vietnamese articles are occurred more frequent that English ones. and English ones are different.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS

Here are some suggestions :

Firstly, in many kinds of newspapers or magazines, especially in economic texts, writers often use words and phrases in quotation marks.

Secondly, with the aims of helping learners of English to write as well as to communicate effectively, teachers have to help or explain learners how and when to use words and phrases in quotation marks.

Thirdly, though writers use only economic words and phrases in quotation marks to denote economics, learners or readers must understand their impliactions.

Finally, understanding words and phrases in quotation marks not only helps learners or readers understand what writers want to say but also help learners regconize some important writings in economic news.

5.3. LIMITATIONS

in this research, we just choose 6 topics in which they are often occurred. These words and phrases are just describeb in term of semantics and syntax, not in pragmatics or in discourse.

5.4. SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES

- words and phrases in quotation marks used in political commentaries

- words and phrases in quotation marks used in sport commentaries