LÊ THỊ DIỆU HƯƠNG

AN INVESTIGATION INTO LOSS AND GAIN IN VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS IN AMERICAN SHORT STORIES BY JACK LONDON AND O’ HENRY

Field: THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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M.A. THESIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (A SUMMARY)

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The thesis is accessible for the purpose of reference at:
- *Library of the College of Foreign Languages, the University of Da Nang*
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

In the process of globalization, the world seems to get closer and there are increasing interaction of people, states, or countries through the growth of money, ideas and culture. Besides, the frequent contact demands required global citizens to be able to deliver their message adequately, thus, the importance of language is put to the front. Language and culture are mutual support of each other. The culture engaged in the message that people in one culture convey to others in another culture. One of the common representation of language and culture is literature, especially literary texts.

Literary texts, which might be book or poem, have the role of telling stories or entertaining and primarily function as an aesthetic texts or even political messages. There are many kinds of texts that can be translated into TL and the researcher uses short stories as a subject to be analyzed because there are some difficulties in translating stories which sometimes it could not be found in other texts.

In English, as studied in most kinds of texts, writers tend to use nouns and noun phrases to express their objective and overall ideas. Nominalization is an integral feature of academic writing, which contribute to create diversity and make it more formal in the writing. Nominalizations are generated from other word class (except nouns) including adjectives and verbs which are turned into nouns. For example, darkness [1] ← dark (adj), protection [82] ← protect (v). Nominalizations have the most usage in literary works; however, translating nominalizations in these texts into other languages,
especially Vietnamese always seems to be problematic. Consequently, the way of translating Vietnamese nominalizations into Vietnamese becomes highly concerned among readers and translators.

Among various kinds of literary works, the researcher uses the stories written by two outstanding American writers Jack London and O’Henry. The researcher decided to use these works due to the descriptive word usage and the rich of nominalizations, which would be useful in analyzing how they will be translated. The researcher compare between English nominalization and Vietnamese translation of these stories.

The case being analyzed in this research is loss and gain, one of the key issues in translation studies. With the need of preserving the intended meaning, when rendering from one language to anothers, the translator might use several strategies and make adjustment to the texts in target language, which causes a bunch of changes and differences in the translated texts. These were presented by the theory of Loss and Gain by Peter Newmark (1988), in which Gain refers to the addition of words in the translated texts, while Loss tends to shorten and simplify the translated texts. As can be seen that Loss and Gain occur typically in translation; however, the study in this area is still left untouched. That is the reason why I dealt with the paper titled “An investigation into Loss and Gain in Vietnamese Translation of English Lexical Nominalizations in American Short Stories by Jack London and O’Henry”.

1.2. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY

The investigation of this nature is unlikely to have been done in Vietnam before; therefore, a research in this area is not a pure
repetition of previous research but is expected to shed some light on
the theoretical as well as practical issues in translation studies.

1.3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study will focus on two typical works of Jack London: The
Call of the Wild and Love of Life and some well-known works of O’
Henry: The Last Leaf, The Gift of Magi, Friends in San Rosario, The
Cop and the Anthem. In this study, English nominalizations will be
studied to find ways of translating nominalizations and discussing
loss and gain in the translation into Vietnamese will be drawn out.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study tries to answer the following questions:
- What is the nature of English nominalizations as manifested in the
  works of Jack London and O’ Henry?
- How are the English nominalizations translated into Vietnamese?
- Are there any kinds of shift that have occurred in the process of
  translating these English nominalizations into Vietnamese?
- What kind of loss and gain can be found in the Vietnamese
  translation of English lexical nominalizations in American short
  stories by Jack London and O’ Henry?

1.5. DEFINITION OF TERMS

The definitions of following terms are given as a tool for
exploring the thesis: Nominalization, Translation, Loss and Gain.

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The thesis is composed of five chapters as follows:
- Chapter 1 - Introduction
- Chapter 2 – Literature Review and Theoretical Background
- Chapter 3 – Research Methodology
- Chapter 4 - Findings and Discussion
Chapter 5 – Conclusions and Suggestions

Chapter 2
LITERATURE REVIEW
AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. PREVIOUS RESEARCHES RELATED TO THE STUDY

The study on nominalizations, Đào Thúy Hồng Liên (2009) had investigated into Common English construction with nominalization and their impact on English-Vietnamese Translation, which structures of nominalization had been found out.

In translation, particularly Loss and Gain, Đặng Thị Thanh Trân (2010) in her MA thesis studied the common constructions with Loss and Gain in Vietnamese-English translation, and Nguyễn Thị Thanh Hương (2012) had investigated into the translation of rhetorical questions in works of modern literature from English into Vietnamese.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Noun and Noun Phrase
2.2.2. Structure of Noun Phrase
2.2.2.1. Basic noun Phrase
2.2.2.2. Complex noun phrase
   a. Premodification
   b. Postmodification
2.2.3. Nominalization
2.2.3.1. Nominalization
2.2.3.2. Lexical nominalization
2.2.4. Translation
2.2.4.1. Translation
2.2.4.2. **Equivalence in Translation**

2.2.4.3. **Shift in Translation**

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. Catford (1965/2000: 73) states that by shift we mean the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Catford (1965/2000) divides the shift in translation into two major types, *level shift* and *category shift*.

*Level shift* refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis.

*Category shift* refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category shift is divided again into *structure shifts*, *class shifts*, *unit shift*, and *intra-system shifts*.

*Structure shift* is the changing of words sequence in a sentence. Structure shifts grammatically occur at any ranks of language where words, phrase, clauses, or sentences in SL has its translation equivalent with the same rank in TL so only their structures are different.

*Class shift* occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item.

*Unit shift* is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

*Intra-system shift* refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target
language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

2.2.4.4. **Loss and Gain in Translation**

Baker (1992: 40) refers to loss as "omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language". If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.

Gain, on the other hand, is very rare, if ever, because, as Bassnett (2002) points out, translation theoreticians as well as practitioners are mainly concerned with matters of equivalence and the like, “Ignoring what can also be gained, for the translator can at times enrich or clarify the SL text. Moreover, what is often seen as ‘lost’ from the SL context may be replaced in the TL context”

Chapter 3

METHODS AND PROCEDURE

3.1. **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

3.2. **RESEARCH PROCEDURE**

3.2.1. **Data collection**

The research data was built on 540 samples including 270 English nominalizations and 270 Vietnamese translations in the works of Jack London and O’Henry.

3.2.2. **Data analysis**

Firstly, the English collected stories chosen from the works of
Jack London and O’Henry is searched to identify the presence of English nominalization;

Secondly, the investigated nominalizations were classified and their Vietnamese translation are examined to see how translation is manifested;

Thirdly, the data is compared between English and Vietnamese version to identify types of translation shifts;

Fourthly, the rules of translation are recognized and described into two categories, including Loss and Gain, and then the types Loss and Gain in the Vietnamese translation of English nominalization are sought and described from the works of two authors;

Fifthly, the occurrences of types of Loss and Gain are worked out and presented in the tables and charts;

Finally, the result of the frequency was compared with each other and shown in the pie charts

**3.3. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY**

In terms of reliability, all the data used for analysis and the quotations are shown with clear and exact references about the authors, name of publishers, time and place of the publication so we assure that what is cited in this study would be exactly the same as it appears in its original material. For the data, we get from the internet, since nobody can be certain about their reliability and stability, we choose to rely on ones submitted by prestigious domestic and international websites.

On the aspect of validity, the study is hoped to meet the criteria. The data were analyzed based on the theoretical preliminaries already presented in Chapter Two so the process of data analysis leading to findings of the thesis is definitely valid.
Chapter 4
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS
4.1. ENGLISH NOMINALIZATIONS IN THE WORKS OF JACK LONDON AND O’ HENRY

4.1.1. Nominalized Verb
4.1.2. Nominalized Adjective

4.2. THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOMINALIZATIONS IN THE WORKS OF JACK LONDON AND O’ HENRY INTO VIETNAMESE

4.2.1. Level shift

Catford (1978) discussed that level shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis. When processing and analyzing the data, Level shifts are recognized in two ways; that is rendering the English nominal morpheme into the Vietnamese nominal marker, and translating the plural morpheme in English into the plural marker in Vietnamese. Let us consider some examples below about these two circumstances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Lexis</th>
<th>[24]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(-ce)</td>
<td>Sử</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, some cases are recognized with the article *The* following the Verb to form a noun phrase. In that stance, it is rendered into Vietnamese with the nominal marker Sử. An example
is found belonging to this type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>Lexis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>(S)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The find</th>
<th></th>
<th>Sự phát hiện đố</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NomV</td>
<td></td>
<td>NM V Post-M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another plural marker in Vietnamese \textit{Những} also changes the nominalizer \(-s\) or \(-es\) in English and make the Adjective or Verb going with them nominalized. Let us consider examples below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>Lexis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(-s)</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>(Những)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The outlines of the man</th>
<th></th>
<th>Những curr dòng của anh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NomV Post-M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pl V Post-M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the translation of English nominalization into Vietnamese, this type of translation shift is very common. From the data collected, the occurrence of Level shift is distributed as follow:

\textbf{4.2.2. Category shift}

Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. As proposed by Catford (1965), category shift is classified into \textit{structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift}.

\textbf{4.2.2.1. Structure shift}

Structure shifts, as presented by Catford (1965), “are amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation; they
occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation.”
An example will clarify this taxonomy in both types:

(21) His pride

\[ \text{Pre-M} \quad \text{NomAdj} \]
\[ \text{NM} \quad \text{Adj} \quad \text{Post-M} \]

\[ \rightarrow \text{Đức tính kiêu hãnh của nó} \] [12]

The structure change from “Pre-M + NomAdj” into “NM + Adj + Post-M”.

Nevertheless, there is sometimes no change in the structure of the phrase after rendering into Vietnamese. Let us consider the example below:

(23) The kindness and largeness of John Thornton

\[ \text{Det} \quad \text{NomAdj} \quad \text{Post-M} \]
\[ \rightarrow \text{Lòng tốt và sự rộng lượng của Giôn Thọctơn} \]
\[ \text{NM + Adj} \quad \text{Post-M} \]

4.2.2.2. Class shift

It is said by Catford [4] that class shift appears when the source language translated belongs to a different class from the original item.

Due to the preference in using verbs and adjectives in making expressions, there is such a change when rendering noun phrases into Vietnamese.

(24) Greater **fierceness** \[ \rightarrow \text{Hung tôn hон} \] [61]

\[ \text{Pre-M} \quad \text{NomAdj} \quad \text{Adj} \quad \text{Post-M} \]

Besides, the noun can be translated into a verb in Vietnamese as
in the example below:

(25) Infrequent stoppages  \rightarrow  Dùng lại đôi chút  [94]

\[\text{Pre-M} \quad \text{NomV} \quad V \quad \text{Post-M}\]

4.2.2.3. Unit shift

Shift in unit is the change of rank arousing from formal correspondence in which the translation of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in the TL. The analysis of Unit shift is clarified in the examples below:

(26) His displeasure  \rightarrow  Nó không bằng lòng  [11]

\[\text{Pre-M} \quad \text{NomV} \quad S \quad V\]

That also happens with nominalized adjective as follow:

(27) Buck’s restlessness  \rightarrow  Bặc lại bốn chốn  [161]

\[\text{Pre-M} \quad \text{NomAdj} \quad S \quad \text{Pre-M} \quad \text{Adj}\]

4.2.2.4. Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift is said by Catford [4] an internal shift inside the system of a language, in which the SL and TL approximately correspond as to their constitution, but when it is translated it can not correspond in the TL system. In the data, it is realized that Intra-system appears when singular nouns in English are rendered as a plural nouns in Vietnamese and vice versa. Let us analyze the examples below:

(28) His intentions  \rightarrow  Thiện chí của nó  [35]

\[\text{Sing N} \quad \text{Pl N}\]

(29) Ill treatment  \rightarrow  Những sự đối xử tàn tệ  [114]

\[\text{Sing N} \quad \text{Pl N}\]
In summary, there are various shifts appearing in the process of translating English nominalizations into Vietnamese such as Level shift and Category shift which consists of Class shift, Structure shift, Unit shift and Intra-system shift. Among these, Level shift, Class shift and Structure shift make the most frequent appearance. The shifts manifest the distinctive ways to express the same type of expression in two languages. The table below gives us an overview toward the distribution of shifts in the data examined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of shifts</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level shift</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class shift</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure shift</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit shift</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-system shift</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>395</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4.6 The occurrence of the types of shift in translating nominalizations in English into Vietnamese*

4.3. LOSS AND GAIN IN THE VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS IN THE WORKS OF JACK LONDON AND O’ HENRY

4.3.1. Loss and Gain in Lexis

4.3.1.1. Loss in Lexis

Despite the fact that the deletion of needless or same meaning word is an effortless technique in translating texts from SL to TL more naturally, the occurrence of loss in lexis in the examined data is realized to be less popular. In some process, the arousing of translation shift (Catford,1965/2000) is also worth noticing. It is realized that structure shift and class shift are the most common shift
appearing in translation process from English nominalization into Vietnamese.

(30)

| A quick feminine change to hysterical tears and wails, necessitating the immediate employment of all the comforting powers of the lord of the flat. | Một người phụ nữ yêu điều nhanh chóng thành tiếng khóc lóc và than vấn đầy kích động, đối hỏistatt cá sức mạnh đồ danh, an ủi ngay lập tức của quý ngài trong cần hỗ đỡ. |

The SL word “employment” appears in this context “...necessitating the immediate employment of all the comforting powers...”, and in the TL “...đối hỏitat cá sức mạnh của sự đồ danh...”. It should have been translated into “đối hỏi phải sử dụng ngay lập tức tấtcá sức mạnh đồ danh...”. However, the message is conveyed well with that translational version.

4.3.1.2. Gain in Lexis

In short, gain in lexis which is found to be more popular than loss in lexis is diverse in the way of appearance. It provides an addition of the word to make the translation more detailed and transmit the message in SL to TL more closely. In term of translation shift, it is varied in the types of shift appearing when gain in lexis takes place such as level shift, structure shift, class shift and unit shift. The most frequent appearance of shift belongs to class shift, in which the noun is translated into other parts of speech such as verb, adjective or sometimes adverbial. The less common are structure shift which causes a change in word order in TL, level shift which
adds a nominal marker like sự in TL to make it a noun and unit shift which transforms the noun in SL into a full sentence in TL. However, the gain in lexis in total accounts for just a small proportion in the whole process.

(36)

| Because men, groping in the Arctic darkness, had found a yellow metal, and because steamship and transportation companies were booming the find, thousands of men were rushing into the Northland. | Áy là bởi vì con người, qua quá trình dò dẫm giữa đất trời tối tăm vùng Bắc Cực, đã tìm thấy 1 thứ kim loại màu vàng và bởi vì các công ty tàu biển và vận tải khá rõ lên vể sự phát hiện đó, cho nên có hàng ngàn người đã đổ về xồ vào vùng đất phương Bắc. [1] |

The English word “darkness” means a status of partial or total absence of light, and in the context “the Arctic darkness”, it refers to the dark area. Then, the nominalization is translated into “đất trời tối tăm”.

It is seen clearly that the TL text increases and “đất trời” appears in the translation to clarify the actual thing that is in the dark. Moreover, the English nominal phrase “the Artic darkness” and its translation “đất trời tối tăm vùng Bắc Cực” is recognized with a shift. As said by Catford (1965/2000), the word order in TL is a reverse of it in SL. It is clarified as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Shift</th>
<th>The Artic darkness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PreM</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.2. Loss and Gain in Structure

4.3.2.1. Loss in Structure

In short, loss in structure which is considered to be the most popular is recognized in various ways. It is spotted the most that is the translation of a noun into an adjective or a verb. The theory of Catford (1965/2000) is applied in this process and finally it is recognized several shifts occur in the translation of data. As predicted, structure shift occupies the most; in addition, shift in class is quite consistent with structure shift which turns the noun into other word class like adjective or verb.

(42)

For three days Perrault and François threw chests up and down the main street of Skaguay and were deluged with invitations to drink, while the team was the constant centre of a worshipful crowd of dog-busters and mushers.

The noun “invitations” in SL is translated into the verb “mời” in TL. The use of verb in this case is understandable due to the preference of verb use in TL.

The translation of a noun in SL into a verb in TL is a
manifestation of shift, particularly structure shift.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Noun</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.2.2. Gain in Structure

(46)

| To be sure, it was an unwonted performance: but he had learned to trust in men he knew, and to give them credit for a wisdom that outreached his own. |
|---|---|
| Tất nhiên, nó cũng thấy sự việc diễn biến khác thường. Nhưng Báck đã tạo được thói quen tin tưởng vào những người nó quen biết, và nó công nhận là những con người ấy có 1 trí khôn vượt xa hạn trí khôn của nó. | [9] |

In SL, “an unwonted performance” is translated into “sự việc diễn biến khác thường”. The totally different structure in the translation of the nominal phrase is seen in this case. It changes from nominal phrase including “PreM + Noun” into a complete sentence.

When adapting the theory of translation shift, it is certainly seen that the unit shift occurs in transferring the noun into the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Noun</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An unwonted performance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.3. Loss and Gain in Meaning

#### 4.3.3.1. Loss in Meaning

In short, loss in meaning is also one of the most frequent process in translation. It appears in the change of the meaning of the word
itself in SL or the nominal marker in TL. However, in some cases, when considering the context, the change is seen acceptably to the reader. In translation shift theory, it is presented with some typical shifts, namely level shift and class shift. Level shift appears with the addition of nominal marker and class shift is showed through the change in word class in translating from SL to TL.

(50)

And with the exception of a solitary man, no one saw them arrive at the little flag station known as College Park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noun “exception” means “ngoài trừ”; however, it is translated into “chi” in TL. Although the meaning of the word is lost, in the whole context, the message still conveys.

In the view of translation shift, the noun in SL is rendered into adverbial in TL, which is identified as a shift in class.

4.3.3.2. Gain in Meaning

In short, gain in meaning is quite restricted in the occurrence in examined data; however, it creates a great distinction in expressing the message from SL to TL. In the data, only level shift is found in this gain process, in which the structure of the text in TL consists of a nominal marker and an adjective or a verb.
"Say, you people!" cried Roy, with the familiarity of youth and long acquaintance, "you want to get a move on you.

Roy thót lên, với giọng thân thiện và quen biết lâu ngày:
- Này, các bạn, các bạn sẽ có màn manh động đấy.

“Familiarity” is translated into “giọng thân thiện” and “giọng” refers to the spoken language. In the context of an utterance, an addition of “giọng” creates a gain in meaning and the message is transmitted naturally.

The noun “familiarity” is rendered into a noun “giọng thân thiện” which including nominal marker “giọng” along with the adjective “ thân thiện”. It is seen a shift in level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Familiarity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 5
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION OF THE FINDINGS

Based on problems and the analysis in the previous chapter, there are some conclusions that can be formulated and presented as follows:

In English nominalizations, from the analysis of the collected data, it is included nominalized verbs and nominalized adjectives. Between the types of nominalizations, nominalized verbs have the higher occurrences in comparison with nominalized adjectives. The
way used to transform it also varies from adding affixes to replacing vowels or even keeping them unchanged. Among these methods, affix adding is the most common which is recognized in most of the nominalizations.

The translation of nominalizations is conducted in the application of translation shift theory proposed by Catford (1965), which consists of Level Shift, Structure Shift, Unit Shift, Class Shift and Intra-system Shift. The study has investigated how English nominalizations in American Short Stories are rendered into Vietnamese. Moreover, the occurrences of each shift are showed, in which it is recognized that Class Shift, Structure Shift and Level Shift accounts for the largest proportion, about 34%, 33% and 27% respectively, and Unit Shift and Intra-system Shift make up the smallest proportion, which account for only 4% for the former and 2% for the latter. The result, consequently reveals some understandable rules of rendering English nominalizations into English. Adding nominal marker such as sự, việc, cái… to the verb or adjective gives it the sound and also the feature of a noun, which is demonstrated in Level Shift. The Vietnamese nouns functioning in this way allow language users to form a noun without huge efforts. Due to the differences in word order between two languages, the occurrence of Structure Shift in translation is perhaps a matter of course. The most recognizable change in structure is the translation of noun phrase modified by an adjective, whereby the adjective often precedes the noun in English in contrast of its structure in Vietnamese. As the detailed and concrete ideas are preferable to the abstract ones in Vietnamese, the English nominalization is translated into the corresponding verb or adjective in Vietnamese. By this way,
the idea is enriched with detailed and descriptive information.

In addition, the types of loss and gain of information proposed by Susan Bassnett (2002) usually occur when rendering the meaning of the message from the SL text into the TL text. Based on the result of the analysis, three detailed aspects that exist in loss and gain process are Lexis, Structure and Meaning. According to the analysis of the data, Loss process has the larger figure than Gain process, in which the former’s percentage is over 74% while the latter’s one is only around one third of the former, about 26%. In loss process, loss in structure has the largest percentage with about 49%, followed by loss in meaning and loss in lexis with about 20% and 5% respectively. In contrast, gain process displays different figure with the most popular is gain in lexis following by gain in structure and gain in meaning with only about 7% and 2% respectively. The occurrence of the loss and gain of information in the process of translation is caused by the structural differences in both languages. In order to make the translation natural, the only way can be done is to transfer the equivalence of the SL into the TL. Thus, the occurrence is loss and gain process cannot be avoided due to structure of the SL or linguistic system and cultural background are different in the TL.

Translation is a process of decision-making, and thus translators in rendering texts from SL to TL tend to make their choices of language use. Choosing words to convey meaning seems to be challenging due to the selection of the word based on the background of language they were exposed to and also the context of the text. Consequently, different translators with divergent backgrounds and cultures will have dissimilar selection of strategies in translating the
text. The study’s results are released in the hope of offering the common and efficient strategies supporting the decision process.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING TRANSLATION

Some implications are drawn during the study of this paper:

Firstly, with the theories applied in this study to investigate the translation of English nominalization into Vietnamese, learners will have an overview and brief knowledge of translation theory, translation shift and especially loss and gain process.

Secondly, learners should equip themselves with knowledge and practice of various shifts occurring in translation when rendering English nominalizations into Vietnamese. They should be aware of the popular shifts and how to implement it in translation. Teachers should also express the importance of translation shifts, engage them into the teaching of translation and give students opportunities to practice them frequently.

Thirdly, loss and gain in translation should also be noticed. While teaching translation, teacher should emphasize the importance of loss and gain in rendering English nominalizations into Vietnamese. Different types of loss and gain should be pointed out adequately and the way to conduct it should also be showed. Abundant exercises should be given for students to expose to the practice of loss and gain. This will help students to apply the translation strategies more effectively.

In summary, translators or learners should be aware of the notions and application of translation shifts and equivalences. Teachers should help them in practicing and adopting the theories
more frequently. It is necessary for a translator to have complete mastery over the grammatical structure of both the source language and the target language, thus, the cultures of both languages should be known well. Shift in translation is an unavoidable matter in translating. Consequently, translators and learners should understand the meaning of the nominalizations in the source language and be able to translate it into the target language to make the translation accurate and acceptable.

5.2. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

This study has investigated the Vietnamese translation of nominalizations in American Short stories with a focus on identifying ways of rendering English nominalizations as well as finding out the Loss and Gain which exists in the translation process occurring from Translation Shifts. Nevertheless, some other aspects related to the problem of translating nominalizations still need investigating:

- Pragmatic features of English Nominalizations
- A contrast analysis of Nominalizations in English and Vietnamese