

**THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG
UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES**

NGUYỄN THỊ NI

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE VIETNAMESE
TRANSLATION OF LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS IN
ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS BY UNESCO AND UNICEF**

**Major: ENGLISH LINGUISTICS
Code: 822.02.01**

**MASTER THESIS IN
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
(A SUMMARY)**

Da Nang, 2018

This thesis has been completed at University of Foreign Language Studies,
The University of Da Nang

Supervisor: Lê Thị Giao Chi, Ph.D.

Examiner 1: **Assoc.Prof.Trần Văn Phước**

Examiner 2: **Ngũ Thiện Hùng, Ph.D**

The thesis was be orally defended at the Examining Committee

Time: 27 October, 2018

Venue: University of Foreign Language Studies

-The University of Da Nang

This thesis is available for the purpose of reference at:

- *Library of University of Foreign Language Studies,
The University of Da Nang.*

- *The Information Resources Center, The University of Da Nang.*

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

Globalization has become an on-going trend for countries all over the world since the beginning of the fifteenth century; consequently English has evolved as the international language and most international organizations all over the world have chosen English as their working language.

UNESCO and UNICEF are transnational organizations which are joined and supported by most countries throughout the world. It is no doubt that most official documents or publications released by UNESCO and UNICEF are in English, or put another way, English has been chosen as the language of operation in these two transnational organizations.

As an official member of UNESCO and UNICEF, Vietnam has shown its all-out endeavour over the years to widen public access to their official documents and publications, which is deemed important for enhanced compliance to their directives and guidelines. To meet this goal, translation has become a key element.

However, in the translation of UNESCO's and UNICEF's publications one may encounter a lot of linguistic problems. Among them, the extensive use of lexical nominalizations, one of the prominent characteristics of legal discourse (Tiersma, 1999; Jackson, 1995), should be taken into consideration for most translators. Let us consider the following example:

(1) Recognizing that the child, for **the full and harmonious development of his or her personality**, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Công nhận rằng để phát triển đầy đủ và hài hòa nhân cách của

minh, trẻ em cần được lớn lên trong môi trường gia đình, trong bầu không khí hạnh phúc, yêu thương và thông cảm.

[UNICEF_Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990]

We can recognize the use of the lexical nominalization “**the full and harmonious development of his or her personality**” in the above sentence. In the example, the rendering of the meaning of this lexical nominalization has facilitated a shift from a noun phrase in English into a verb phrase in Vietnamese. Thus, translating lexical nominalizations could be supposed to pose several problems to language learners and language users and need much attention from them.

Honestly, translation of lexical nominalizations in legal documents like UNESCO and UNICEF’S publications are not a well-researched area as not many investigations of this type are found both in English and Vietnamese. With a deep interest in doing research in the area of translation, and a strong passion for research into the language of official texts by UNESCO and UNICEF, I found an impetus in making a piece of research entitled “An Investigation into the Vietnamese Translation of Lexical Nominalizations in English publications by UNESCO and UNICEF”. It is believed that this piece of work will provide better insight into the process of translating lexical nominalizations in English official documents in general and lexical nominalizations in publications by UNESCO and UNICEF in particular.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 .Aims

The study is carried out with the aim of investigating the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations in the publications by UNESCO and UNICEF. It mainly follows the approach taken by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) and Baker (1996), and adopts model of

translation shifts by Catford (1965/2000) in the analysis of the Vietnamese renderings of lexical nominalizations in these English official documents.

1.2.2. Objectives

For the above aim to be achieved, the following objectives are set:

- To examine the representation of Lexical nominalizations in English publications by UNESCO and UNICEF;
- To identify possible procedures used in the rendering of lexical nominalizations in English publications by UNESCO and UNICEF;
- To work out the frequency of using such procedures in translating English lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese;
- To figure out the types of shifts involved in the process of translating these lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese;
- To work out the most common procedures adopted as well as the most common types of shifts involved in the act of translating lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the study, the following questions are set:

1. How are lexical nominalizations in English publications by UNESCO and UNICEF translated into Vietnamese?
2. What procedures are adopted in the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations in English publications by UNESCO and UNICEF?
3. What types of shifts are involved in the process of translating these lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese?

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Within the constraints of time and personal ability, the study

mainly focuses on samples of lexical nominalization which form noun phrases from entire predicate and proposition called ‘action nominals’, taken from publications by UNESCO and UNICEF and their Vietnamese versions.

In addition, Vinay & Darbelnet’s (1995) and Baker’s (1996) methodology of translation, and Catford’s model of translation shifts (1965/2000) are mainly used as an analytical tool for the understanding of how these lexical nominalization are translated into Vietnamese, what procedures have been adopted, and what types of shift have occurred in translation.

As English publications by UNESCO and UNICEF are of the type of official documentation characterised by being lexically condensed and highly nominalised, the thesis would focus on four translation procedures: literal translation, explicitation, simplification, and restructuring which can be seen as most commonly found in the Vietnamese translation of nominalizations in official documents.

1.5. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This study consists of five main chapters as follows:

Chapter 1 – “Introduction”

Chapter 2 – “Literature Review and Theoretical Background”

Chapter 3 – “Research Design and Methodology

Chapter 4 – “Discussion of Findings”

Chapter 5 – “Conclusion”

Chapter Two

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Up to now, there have been a large number of prominent studies carried out by previous scholars in translation field. Among them, we

have to mention to the most noticeable researchers including Catford (1965/2000) Newmark (1981), Vinay and Darblenet (1995), Baker (1996), Jakobson (1959/2000), and Bassnet (2002).

In Vietnam, there are some reliable ones discussing on the translation theory, These can be seen in the some books such as: ‘Hướng dẫn kỹ thuật dịch Anh- Việt’ (English – Vietnamese Translation Techniques) by Nguyễn Quốc Hùng (2005) and ‘Translation and Grammar’ by Lê Văn Sự (2003).

With regard to nominalization, several work should be considered such as “Remarks on Nominalizations” by Chomsky (1970); “A Cognitive Functional Approach to Nominalization in English” by Heyvaert (2003). Also, there have been many authors in Vietnam who carry out studies on nominalizations in different aspects, especially study by Lê Thị Giao Chi (2014) could be seen as one of typical studies on nominalizations.

As for the focus on lexical nominalization, Comrie and Thompson (1985) in their article “Lexical nominalization” have helped us to have a better understanding on the lexical nominalization in English. Furthermore, Nordrum (2007) dealt with lexical nominalizations in the context of a Norwegian-Swedish contrastive perspective.

Until now, there has hardly been a study intensively looking into translating of lexical nominalizations in the context of English official documents as publications by UNESCO and UNICEF into Vietnamese. This is a real impetus that urges the author to carry out a piece of research in this field with the hope to make a contribution to better understanding the task of translating lexical nominalizations.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Nominalization as a Notion

In the definition of Halliday (1994), nominalization generally

refers to any element or group that can function as nouns or noun groups in a clause, including clauses, nominalized adjectives or verbs.

Generally, nominalization is regarded as any process by which either a noun or a syntactic unit functioning as a noun phrase is derived from any other kind of unit.

2.2.2. Lexical Nominalization

2.2.2.1. Definition

Lexical nominalization, as has been discussed by Comrie and Thompson (1985), refers to “the process of forming nouns from lexical verbs and adjectives using derivational devices” and “the process of forming nouns from entire predicate and propositions by using derivational devices” (Comrie & Thompson, 1985, p. 334).

In the limitation of time and ability of the author, the thesis only focuses on lexical nominalization forming nouns from entire predicate and proposition, called ‘action nominal’.

2.2.2.2. Lexical Nominalization and Clausal Nominalization

The main difference between the two is that the clausal nominalization has a verbal head, whereas the lexical nominalization has a nominal head mentioned above.

2.2.2.3. Lexical Nominalizations as Grammatical Metaphor

Generally, because of referring to a process by means of a nominal group or being processes dressed up as “things”, lexical nominalizations are grammatical metaphor in the light of Systemic Functional Grammar.

2.2.2.4 The Meaning of Lexical Nominalizations

According to Grimshaw’s classification (as cited by Nordrum, 2007, p. 41), lexical nominalization is divided into three categories: complex-event nominals, simple-event nominals, and result nominals. In this approach, Grimshaw (1990) classified two types of arguments: *internal arguments* and *external arguments*.

In connection with corresponding clause of the lexical nominalizations, internal arguments can be seen to be connected with the Objects, and external arguments can be realized as Subjects of the corresponding clauses.

2.2.2.5 The Linguistic Construction of Lexical Nominalizations

a. Lexical Nominalization as A Construction with De-Verbal Nouns

b. Syntactic Constructions of Lexical Nominalizations

- Lexical nominalizations keep both the subject and the object of the corresponding clause

- Lexical nominalizations with an object keep only the subject of the corresponding clause

- Lexical nominalizations with a subject keep only the object of the corresponding clause

2.2.3 Translation

2.2.3.1 Defining Translation

From the perspective of functional linguistics, Catford (1965, p. 20) gave the definition of translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

2.2.3.2. Translation and Equivalence

Equivalence is considered to be the central issue of translation study. Equivalence has been understood as “accuracy,” “adequacy,” “correctness,” “correspondence”, and “identity”; it is a variable notion of how the translation is connected to the foreign text (Venuti, 2000).

2.2.4. Introducing Models of Translation

2.2.4.1. Vinay and Darbelnet’s Model of Translation (1995)

In their book named ‘*Comparative Stylistics of French and English: a Methodology for Translation*’, they discussed thoroughly a system of seven procedures in translation based on two fundamental approaches: *literal and oblique translation*

2.2.4.2. Baker's Model of Translation (1996)

Looking from a different perspective, Baker (1996) introduced the term 'universal features'. According to Baker (1996) (See also Olohan 2004, p. 91-100), there are four universal features of translation, namely *simplification*, *explicitation*, *normalization* or *conservatism* and *leveling out*.

2.2.4.3 Nida's Model of Translation (1969/2003)

As discussed by Nida & Taber (1969/2003), the model of translation process consists of three phases: analysis, transfer, and restructuring.

2.2.5. Procedures in Translation

'Procedures in translation' is the term introduced by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) in their book 'Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation'. Vinay and Darbelnet understand the term 'translation procedure' as all those processes that come into play when shifting between two languages.

As can be seen from the previous section, due to various approaches taken by different authors, there is a wide range of terms in naming the types of translation operations which are performed by translators during the translation process. Honestly, it is obvious that there is an overlap or homogeneity as well as distinctive features in use of these operations.

For convenience and consistence, 'the concept of 'translation procedures'' is consistent with the 'universal features' by Baker (1996), the 'translation processes' by Nida & Taber (1969/2003), as well as the translation methods and strategies by others.

Additionally, according to the research results by Lê Thị Giao Chi (2014) the process of translation of nominalizations involves a lot of common strategies as universal including *literal translation*, *explicitation*, *simplification*, *normalization*, *disambiguation*, and

restructuring. This thesis also bases on her categorization, but attention is paid to the following features: **literal translation, explicitation, simplification, and restructuring** which can be seen as most commonly found in the Vietnamese translation of nominalizations in general and lexical nominalizations in publication by UNESCO and UNICEF in particular

2.2.6. Shifts in Translation by Catford (1965/ 2000)

Catford (1965, p. 141) defined translation shift is “the departure from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source language into Target Language, and classified the translation shift into two major types of shift: level shift and category shift (including: **Structure, Unit, Class, Intra-system shift**)

2.2.7. English Publications by UNESCO and UNICEF

UNESCO and UNICEF are transnational organizations which are supported by most countries all over the world.

As for the genre of language, English publications by UNICEF and UNESCO probably belong to the type of official text.

2.3. CHAPTER SUMMARY

In this chapter, the author aims to provide the theoretical theories of Lexical nominalization, Translation, Procedures and Shifts in translation are discussed in order to have a comprehensive outlook for the analysis of Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations in publications by UNESCO and UNICEF.

Chapter Three

RESEARCH METHOD AND PROCEDURES

3.1. RESEARCH METHODS

On the purpose of achieving the objectives set in this dissertation, a combined quantitative and qualitative research methodology was considered to analyze the related problem.

For the identification of the translation methods used in

translating English lexical nominalizations, Baker's (1996) and Vinay & Darbelnet's (1995) model of translation procedures, and Catford's model of translation shift (1965/2000) have been opted.

3.2. DATA COLLECTION AND CORPUS BUILDING

For this study, segments of lexical nominalizations called 'action nominals' from reports and publications of UNICEF and UNESCO and their Vietnamese translations were collected to find out the translation procedures adopted as well as shifts found in translating these into Vietnamese.

The documents chosen for this piece of research were reports and documents in the category of publications released by UNICEF and UNESCO within the period 2000-2017.

Two hundred (200) segments of lexical nominalizations and their Vietnamese translation which made a total of 400 samples were extracted from a corpus made up of English- Vietnamese publications by UNICEF and UNESCO.

3.3. DATA ANALYSIS

There are a number of steps involved in the process of data analysis:

Firstly, the samples from the collected data were taken, classified, and analyzed to discover the representation of English lexical nominalizations in official documents of UNICEF and UNESCO.

Secondly, it took into consideration all the possibilities of the translation procedures and shifts that can occur via translation. After having done the data classification, the types of the common translation procedures which mainly follow Baker's (1996), and Vinay and Darbelnet's approach (1995) and Catford's model of translation shifts (1965/2000) were identified.

Thirdly, the occurrences of the data and its percentages were

shown in tables and the figures by using descriptive methods depending on different categories.

Finally, the study gave the suggestions of some implications for translating lexical nominalizations in publications by UNICEF and UNESCO.

3.4. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

Several steps were taken to carry out the study. These steps can be specified as follows:

- Choosing the topic for the research by reviewing the previous studies thoroughly;
- Choosing English official documents (publications by UNICEF and UNESCO) having a high volume of lexical nominalizations;
- Collecting samples of the lexical nominalizations from the English original publications by UNICEF and UNESCO and their Vietnamese translations;
- Sorting out lexical nominalizations translated according to different categories;
- Analyzing the methods of rendering lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese by adopting Baker's and Vinay & Darbelnet's procedures; and Catford's shifts in translation;
- Examining the frequency of occurrence of each procedure employed and shift occurred in translating English lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese;
- Putting forward some considerations and recommendations for translation of English nominalizations into Vietnamese.

3.5. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

To ensure the reliability, the collected data were extracted from the original of official publications of UNESCO and UNICEF after the selection from reliable websites and authoritative sources

which I listed the references sources. In addition, 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.

In assessing validity, 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.

3.6. CHAPTER SUMMARY

In this chapter, methods and procedures which are used and carried out during the implementation of the research are clearly proposed. Furthermore, the author presented thoroughly how data were collected and analyzed and the procedures involved in the process of categorizing and analyzing the collected data. Finally, the reliability and validity of the study are also included.

Chapter Four

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

4.1. REALIZATION OF LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS IN PUBLICATIONS BY UNESCO AND UNICEF.

4.1.1. Lexical Nominalizations as Noun Phrases of De-verbal Nouns

4.1.2. Types of Lexical Nominalizations under the Investigation

4.1.2.1. Lexical nominalizations Keep only the Subject of the Corresponding Clause (LexN- S)

4.1.2.2. Lexical Nominalizations Keep only the Object of the Corresponding Clause (LexN-O)

4.1.2.3. Lexical Nominalizations Keep both the Subject and Object of the Corresponding Clause (LexN- S & O)

4.2. ANALYZING PROCEDURES IN VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS

4.2.1. Literal Translation

4.2.1.1. *Literal Translation*

- (21) the UNESCO **Recommendation** on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore of 1989 [UNESCO_CON_1]

Khuyến nghị của UNESCO về Bảo vệ Văn hóa Truyền thống và Dân gian năm 1989

4.2.1.2 *Literal Transposition*

- (26) the **safeguarding** of such heritage

[UNESCO_CON_1]

bảo vệ loại hình di sản này

4.2.2. Explicitation

4.2.2.1 *Lexical Explicitation*

❖ *Degeneralizing the Information of Deverbal Nouns in Lexical Nominalizations*

- (29) **its** compulsory or voluntary **contribution** for the current year [UNESCO_CON_1]

các khoản đóng góp bắt buộc hoặc tự nguyện của năm đó

- (30) the required **transformation** into more environmentally sustainable societies [UNESCO_REP]

quá trình chuyển đổi cần thiết sang các xã hội bền vững hơn về môi trường

- (31) **the loss** of relatively sustainable indigenous knowledge [UNESCO_REP]

tình trạng mai một tri thức relatively sustainable indigenous knowledge

DevN in LexN	Vietnamese version	Explanation
contribution	<i>các khoản đóng góp</i>	<i>'the allocation of contribution'</i>
transformation	<i>quá trình chuyển đổi</i>	<i>'the process of transformation'</i>
loss	<i>tình trạng mai một</i>	<i>'the situation of losing'</i>



❖ *Adding Information Which is Elliptical in the Lexical Nominalizations*

(32) the urgent **need** for new approaches

[UNESCO_REP]

sự **khẩn thiết phải có** các cách tiếp cận mới

Lexical Explicitation	
LexN	the urgent need for new approaches
Vietnamese version	sự khẩn thiết phải có các cách tiếp cận mới
Explanation	<i>'the urgent need to have new approaches'</i>

4.2.2.2. Syntactic Explicitation

(35) the financial **obligations** of the denouncing State Party

[UNESCO_CON_1]

nghĩa vụ về tài chính của quốc gia xin bãi ước

'obligations in terms of finance of the denouncing State Party'

4.2.2.3. Stylistic Explicitation

The first category could be best illustrated by the examples below:

(37) their **acquisition** [UNESCO_REP]

việc **thu lượm được** những **kỹ năng** này

'the collection and pick up of these skills'

As for the second category, the examples of (39) can illustrate

(39) the full **realization** of human right [UNESCO_CON_2]

việc thực hiện đầy đủ các quyền con người

'the full implementation of human right'

4.2.3. Simplification

4.2.3.1. Lexical Simplification

(42) the **contributions** of States Parties to this Convention [UNESCO_CON_1]

việc đóng góp của các Quốc gia thành viên cho Công ước

'the contribution of States Parties to this Convention'

4.2.3.2. Syntactic Simplification

(45) their **support** to international fund-raising campaigns
[UNESCO_CON_1]

ủng hộ các cuộc vận động gây quỹ quốc tế

'support the international fund-raising campaigns'

4.3.2.3 Stylistic Simplification

(48) the most common **understandings** of how human
behaviour leads to environmental degradation
[UNESCO_REP]

nhân tố phổ biến nhất **lý giải** cách thức mà hành vi con
người dẫn tới suy thoái môi trường

4.2.4. Restructuring

(49) the widest possible **participation** of communities
[UNESCO_CON_1]

khả năng tham gia tối đa của các cộng đồng

'the highest possibility of participation of communities'

4.2.5. Overall View and Remarks on Procedures in Translation of Lexical Nominalization

Table 4.7 Distribution of sub-procedures occurring in the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations

Procedures in translating lexical nominalizations	UNESCO texts (115)	Type/ token %	UNICEF Texts (85)	Type/ token %
Literal translation	67	58	55	65
+ <i>Literal translation</i>	35		33	
+ <i>Literal transposition</i>	32		22	
Explicitation	33	29	28	33
+ <i>Lexical</i>	12		10	
+ <i>Syntactic</i>	11		11	
+ <i>Stylistic</i>	10		7	
Simplification	12	10	10	12
+ <i>Lexical</i>	6		5	
+ <i>Syntactic</i>	5		4	
+ <i>Stylistic</i>	1		1	
Restructuring	5	4.5	10	12
Total by occurrences	117		103	

4.3 ANALYZING SHIFTS IN VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS

4.3.1 Level Shifts

❖ *The movement from ‘-tion’, ‘-ment’, ‘-al’, or ‘-ance’ to ‘sự, việc’*

❖ *The movement from ‘-tion’, ‘-ment’, ‘-al’ to ‘quá trình’, ‘công tác’, ‘sự nghiệp’, ‘tình trạng’*

❖ *The movement from plural aspect ‘-s’ in English to the plural*

4.3.2 Category Shifts

4.3.2.1 Class Shift

(62) the **management** of the intangible cultural heritage
[UNESCO_CON_1]

quản lý di sản văn hóa phi vật thể

Class shift (N → V)	<i>the</i> management of the intangible cultural heritage
	<i>Det DevN Post - M</i>
	quản lý di sản văn hóa phi vật thể
	<i>V-EQUIV O</i>

4.3.2.2 Structure Shift

a. Shifts in the structure of lexical nominalizations

❖ *Lexical nominalizations keep only the subject of the corresponding clause*

❖ *Lexical nominalizations keep only the object of the corresponding clause*

❖ *Lexical nominalizations keep both the object and the subject of the corresponding clause*

b. Shift from a lexical nominalization into a verb phrase

4.3.2.3. Unit Shift

❖ *Upgrading from lexical nominalizations to clauses*

(77) their first **experience** of work [UNICEF_REP]

Nhiều người lần đầu tiên **trải nghiệm** việc lao động
kiếm tiền

Unit shift (NP → Cl)	Their first <u>experience</u> of work
	<i>Pre-M</i> <i>DevN</i> <i>Post-M</i>
	Nhiều người <u>lần đầu tiên</u> <u>trải nghiệm</u> <u>việc lao động</u> <u>kiếm tiền</u>
	<i>S</i> <i>Adv</i> <i>V</i> <i>O</i>

❖ *Degrading from a lexical nominalization to a verb*

(79) its operations [UNESCO_CON_1]

hoạt động

Unit shift (NP → V)	its <u>operations</u>
	<i>Pre-M</i> <i>DevN</i>
	Hoạt động
	<i>V</i>

4.3.2.4 Intra- system Shift

(80) disaster risk reduction [UNICEF_EOC]

các chiến lược giảm thiểu nguy cơ thiên tai

4.3.4 Overall View and Remarks on Shifts in Translation of Lexical Nominalizations

Table 4.10. Distribution of shifts in the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations

Shifts in translation of lexical nominalizations	UNESCO (115 tokens)	UNICEF (85 tokens)	Total by type	Percentage (%)
Level	47	43	90	27
Class	42	35	77	23
Structure	75	58	133	40
Unit	5	10	15	4
Intra-system	15	5	20	6
Total	184	151	335	100

4.4. SOME COMMON PATTERNS IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS INTO VIETNAMESE

a. Lexical nominalizations keep only the subject of the corresponding clause

b. Lexical nominalizations keep only the object of the corresponding clause

c. Lexical nominalizations keep both the subject and object of the corresponding clause

4.5. CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter presents and discusses the findings of the analysis regarding the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations in terms of procedures and shifts in translation.

Chapter Five CONCLUSION

5.1. SUMMARY

This thesis is the author's effort in the field of Translation Studies to investigate the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations in publications by UNESCO and UNICEF. On the samples of 200 lexical nominalizations in English and 200 samples as their Vietnamese translations, which makes up a total of 400 occurrences of lexical nominalizations in both sources, the thesis mainly adopts Vinay & Darbelnet's (1995), and Baker's (1996) approach, Catford's model of translation shifts (1965/2000) to analyse of the Vietnamese renderings of these lexical nominalization units to point out: the types of procedures and shifts occurring during the translation process and their distribution, thereby drawing out the common patterns and strategies in dealing with lexical nominalizations in translation process. The thesis covers in a range of five chapters.

The findings of the thesis show that there are a lot of procedures adopted and shifts occurring in the process of translating lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese. Among the procedures in translation, literal translation is found to be the most common one which is a needed procedure to transfer the technical and scientific terminology literally to ensure the accuracy of translation. Explication is the second most popular translation procedure which

was deployed to transfer the document to the public readers. Simplification is found in the third place of popularity in translation of lexical nominalization which is much smaller than the occurrences of explicitation. Finally, Restructuring is found the least common in the procedures of translating into Vietnamese with a very limited number of occurrences. As for the shifts in translation, the most popular one falls into the structure shift; Coming in the second place in the ranking is Level shift, Class shift is the third popular sub type of shift, Intra-system and Unit shifts are the sub types which are ranked at the least common shifts in the translation of lexical nominalizations in English publications by UNESCO and UNICEF. In addition, it is needed to emphasize that there is always an overlap of shifts in the translation of just one lexical nominalization. Put another way, translation shifts tend to occur together, the occurrence of this type leads to the occurrence of the others. Specifically, Structure shifts are often found together with Class shifts, and the Unit/ Rank shifts are accompanied by Shifts in Level.

5.2. GENERALIZATION ON VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF LEXICAL NOMINALIZATIONS

A lexical nominalization, a so called ‘action nominal’ can be used to refer to a noun phrase which contains, in addition to a noun derived from a verb, one or more reflexes of a proposition or a predicate (Comrie & Thompson 1985, p. 343). Syntactically, lexical nominalizations differ with regard to how the elements in the corresponding clause are realized. In this way, lexical nominalizations can be realized in three cases: lexical nominalizations contain both Object and Subject of the corresponding clause, lexical nominalizations contain just the subject, and lexical nominalizations contains just object. According to the data taken from two main resources UNESCO and UNICEF, lexical nominalizations which are found fall into all main cases as mentioned above. While lexical nominalizations containing just object of the corresponding clause are

greatly dominant in the corpus, lexical nominalizations which contain both object and subject are found to be the least common.

Lexical nominalizations are grammatical metaphor in the light of SFG (Halliday and Matthiessen, 1999) which refers to a process by means of a nominal group. In addition, the inner structure of lexical nominalizations is lexically complex and condensed linguistic structure (Biber, 1992, Chafe and Danielewicz, 1987, Halliday, 1994). Accordingly, the translation of lexical nominalizations involves a lot of procedures and shifts from Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995), Baker's (1996) approach, and from Catford's model of translation shifts (1965/2000). This is proved through the analysis of the data. Moreover, these procedures and shifts do not occur singly. There is a tendency for procedures as well as shifts to occur together and necessitate each other.

With regard to procedures in the translation of lexical nominalizations in publications by UNESCO and UNICEF, there are some remarks which need to be pointed out. Firstly, although there are a lot of procedures involving in the translation process, the literal translation should be mentioned as the first necessary procedure which does not change the meaning structure of lexical nominalizations to ensure the formality and accuracy of the official documents like these. Secondly, as a result of lexically condensed and complex structure, explicitation is obviously the second common procedures in the translation process. Thirdly, official documents like publications by UNICEF and UNESCO are of high level of formality and density, thus there are some cases where simplification is required in cases friendly to readers. Finally, restructuring is found the least common in the procedures of translating English lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese.

As for the shifts in translation of lexical nominalizations, generally speaking the process of translating a lexical nominalization is not an attempt to recover its corresponding clause, but it involves

efforts in domesticizing and transforming to a familiar expression, thereby re-erecting cultural and linguistic contexts as the original text. This explains why structure shift is dominant in the corpus data. In addition, because of the difference in the linguistic system between the English and Vietnamese, this leads to the shift in the Level and Class which are approximately equal to each other. The choice of translators in choosing the right way to transfer the message through the level shift and ultra-system shifts prove that the efficiency of translation largely depends on the authors' skills and ability. Finally, although there are a limited number of rank up shift occurs, their presence still proves the fact that lexical nominalizations must sometimes be unpacked into a congruent expression in order to be understood.

Importantly, it is needed to emphasize that while structure shift occurs with the highest frequency, the procedure of restructuring is found with the lowest occurrence. This implies that in rendering the lexical nominalizations in official documents like these publications, because of the unique feature and different system between English and Vietnamese the attempt is made to transforming the linguistic construction to the correct and familiar one in the TT, but the aim not to change the meaning structure of the original message in the ST.

To sum up, lexical nominalization is an interesting phenomenon which occurs with high frequency in English official documents like publications by UNESCO and UNICEF. Moreover, the Vietnamese translation of English lexical nominalizations is actually an interesting but challenging process which involves a lot of procedures and shifts. Thus, this kind of work requires much effort and skills from translators to convey the messages successfully.

5.3. IMPLIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICE AND TEACHING OF TRANSLATION

5.3.1. Implications for Teaching Translation

'Lexical nominalization' is an interesting but quite challenging linguistic feature which has a high frequency in the official

publications by UNESCO and UNICEF. In addition, the translation of lexical nominalizations involves a multiple of procedures and shifts. Thus there are some requirements for teachers who are in charge of teaching translation:

First of all, it is necessary for teachers to equip their students with a good foundation in translation theory, especially if it is related to such matters of translation procedures and translation shifts. Then, the understanding of lexical nominalizations such as their structural complexity, syntactic ambiguity and elements in lexical nominalizations should be instructed and encouraged in order to get students involved, and feel interested, in this linguistic feature.

Secondly, there is a need to emphasize the high frequency of lexical nominalizations in the official documents like publications under investigation, and the effects resulting from this phenomenon. Access to these publications should be facilitated to create the relatively familiarity with this type of document as well as with the use of lexical nominalizations in them.

Finally, the practice of translating lexical nominalizations in official documents like these which adopting the theory frame of procedures and shifts should be practiced regularly. Furthermore, monitoring from teachers and discussion with peers should be provided and encouraged so that students can receive appropriate supports to improve their skills and increase their confidence in translation of these documents.

5.3.2. Implications for the Practice of Translation

In the practice of translation in general and translation of lexical nominalizations in particular, it is better for translators to actively approach the theory frame related to lexical nominalizations, and translation theory to have a sufficient foundation for the work of translation.

Lexical nominalizations are characterized by their lexical dense, structural complexity, and syntactic ambiguity. However, the

translators should bear in their minds that the process of translating a lexical nominalization is not an attempt to recover its corresponding clause, in some cases this task would be preferred, but mostly it involves efforts in domesticizing and transforming to the familiar expression, thereby re-erecting cultural and linguistic contexts as the original text.

This would be done smoothly by mastery of translation shifts and procedures of transformation of English lexical nominalizations into Vietnamese. In other words, translators should have thoughtful consideration and intensively search on other suggestions and patterns so that they could have a better understanding on which translation shifts and procedures would best fit comprehension of the TL readers while preserving the equivalent effect.

5.4. LIMITATIONS

As mentioned in previous part, because of the limitation of time and personal ability the thesis inevitably has some limitations in the scope of the study.

The research named ‘An investigation into the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations in publications by UNESCO and UNICEF’. However, in terms of lexical nominalization, the thesis only focuses on lexical nominalization forming nouns from entire predicate and proposition called ‘action nominal’. This implies that the translation study, even linguistic studies on lexical nominalizations should be carried out in the other types of lexical nominalizations. In addition, the study has just been carried out on 400 samples taken from publications of UNESCO and UNICEF and their Vietnamese versions within the period of 2000-2017, so there is a wide range of lexical nominalizations in the publications of these, and other types of documents need to be put under investigation.

Simultaneously, the thesis intentionally investigates the translation of lexical nominalizations under three sub-categories: Lexical nominalizations keep both the subject and object of the

corresponding clause, lexical nominalizations keep only the subject of the corresponding clause, and lexical nominalizations keep only the object of the corresponding clause. Hence, there are probably other directions for study with the focus on three types of lexical nominalizations in Grimshaw's classification (1990): complex-event nominals, simple-event nominals, and result nominals.

5.5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

With certain limitations of the thesis, I would like to suggest some directions for further researches made in the domain of translation of lexical nominalizations. These suggestions would involve the following matters:

- The investigation into the pragmatic features of English lexical nominalizations
- The investigation into the Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations in other types of text (such as news or literary works)
- The investigation into the congruence and non-congruence in Vietnamese translation of lexical nominalizations