

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



ISO 9001:2015

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH : TIẾNG ANH

Sinh viên : Lê Thị Hồng

Giảng viên hướng dẫn: Th.S Nguyễn Thị Huyền

HẢI PHÒNG 2020

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

**A STUDY ON PERSONAL PRONOUNS
IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
NGÀNH: TIẾNG ANH**

Sinh viên : Lê Thị Hồng

Giảng viên hướng dẫn: Th.S Nguyễn Thị Huyền

HẢI PHÒNG 2020

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

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Sinh viên: Lê Thị Hồng

Mã SV: 1312751023

Lớp: NA1801

Ngành: Tiếng Anh

Tên đề tài: A study on personal pronouns in English and Vietnamese

CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Người hướng dẫn thứ nhất:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị: :.....

Cơ quan công tác: :.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn: :.....

Người hướng dẫn thứ hai:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị: :.....

Cơ quan công tác: :.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn: :.....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày 03 tháng 08 năm 2020

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành trước ngày 16 tháng 10 năm 2020

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Sinh viên

Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Người hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày tháng năm 2020

HIỆU TRƯỞNG

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This graduation paper is the result of my continuous working time. During the process of doing it, I have faced up with many problems with reference materials, lexicology, as well as the way to express my idea. However, with the great help and enthusiasm of my teachers at Foreign Language Department of Hai Phong Private University, I have overcome these difficulties and completed my graduation paper successfully.

My sincere thanks to Mrs Nguyen Thi Huyen - the Teacher of Foreign Language Department of Hai Phong Private University.

I also would like to give my thanks to all lecturers in Foreign Language Department of Hai Phong Private University.

Finally, I am indebted to my family and my friends for their serious support and encouragement.

Hai Phong, September 2020

Student

Le Thi Hong

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	
.	
<u>PART I: INTRODUCTION.....</u>	
1. Rationale.....	
2. Aims of the study.....	
3. Method of the study.....	
4. Scope of the study.....	
5. Design of the study.....	
<u>PART II: DEVELOPMENT.....</u>	
CHAPTER I: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.....	
1. The personal pronouns	
1.1. Definition of pronouns.....	
1.2. Definition of personal pronouns.....	
2. English personal pronouns and their typical characteristics.....	
2.1. English personal pronouns.....	
2.2. Typical linguistic features of English	
2.3. Typical culture features of English.....	
2.3.1. Third person personal pronouns in English and its usage problems.....	
3. Vietnamese personal pronouns and their typical characteristics.....	
3.1. Vietnamese personal pronouns.....	
3.2. Typical linguistic features of Vietnamese.....	
3.3. Typical culture features of Vietnamese.....	
3.3.1. Vietnamese third person singular pronouns and some principles in use...	
3.3.2. Breaking the Rules to Preserve the Functions.....	

CHAPTER II: SOME SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH – VIETNAMESE PRONOUNS AND USING IT.....

1. Similarities in noun Formation, Using Affixation.....

1.1. Similarities in Compounds.....

1.2. Similarities In Conversion And Word Inversion.....

2. Differences between the English - VietNameese pronouns

2.1. Vietnamese pronouns

2.1.1 True pronouns

2.1.2 Kinship terms

2.1.3. Non-kinship terms used as pronouns

2.2 English pronouns.....

2.3. The true systems pronouns.....

2.3.1. English personal pronouns.....

2.3.2. VietNam personal pronouns:.....

a) Transreferential pronouns in Vietnamese

b) Pronominalized nouns.....

c) Pronominalized and other nouns used transreferentially.....

d) Use of different pronoun systems in Vietnamese.....

CHAPTER III: EXERCISE

This chapter helps students understand how to use pronouns in English and Vietnamese and flexibly apply them in the life and learning.

PART III: CONCLUSION.....

REFERENCES.....

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

• 1. Rationale:

Nowadays, English is considered as an international language which is a means of communication in many fields of science, technology, culture, education and economy. It plays a very important role in helping different nations to understand each other and get great cooperation.

In Vietnam, in recent years, the study of English has been gaining momentum firstly because it is an international language and secondly because it is also seen as a mean to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between Vietnam and other countries. English is most widely taught at schools and universities. In learning English, learners have a lot of difficulties in vocabulary, pronunciation and so on especially grammar. Like all other languages, English grammar has a number of parts of speech including personal pronouns. Personal pronouns are known to be one of the first and easiest parts of speech taught in 1st English lesson. However, the fact shows that while learning English, especially Vietnamese, Vietnamese students and foreign ones have great difficulties in using and translating personal pronouns.

To serve the teaching of teachers to students as well as to help everyone including those who have been and are preparing to study abroad to understand more about the language and culture of foreigners, I decided to deal with “personal pronouns in English and VietNameese”.

• 2. Aims of the study

As the title of the thesis suggests, the study aims at fulfilling the following objectives:

- - To help students at Hai Phong Technology and Management University understand clearly the importance of culture, language and communication in the English and VietNameese
- - Avoid the culture shock between English and VietNameese language
- - To provide suggestions to help teachers can draw students’ attention when teaching English personal pronouns.

- **3. Methods of the study**

- - Consulting grammar books and web pages for definitions and concepts of pronouns, especially personal pronouns .
- - Analyzing data and giving a lot of examples to make the study more understandable .
- - Discussing and analyzing some common factors effecting on translation

- **4. Scope of the study**

- The study focuses on personal pronouns in English and VietNameese. Knowledge of English grammar is very immense ,so the study cannot cover all about personal pronouns and factors effecting on translation. In the study, the author has decided to give some the addressing term and cultural differences in English and Vietnamese.

- **5. Design of the study**

- It includes 3 main parts:
- - *The 1st part is Introduction. It provides the general information about the paper including Rationale, Aims of the study, Methods of the study, Scope of the study and Design of the study*
- - *The 2nd part consists of 3 main chapters:*

Chapter I:THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter addresses a review of the personal pronouns, the English and VietNameese personal pronouns and their typical characteristics.

Chapter II: SOME SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH – VIETNAMESE PRONOUNS AND USING IT

This chapter emphasizes similarities and differences in noun Formation, Using Affixation of English and Vietnamese personal pronouns and provides some suggestions using to teach personal pronouns to students.

Chapter III:

-The 3rd part is Conclusion which gives an overview of what the study has been presented and the base for further research in this aspect.

PART II: DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

- **The personal pronouns**
- Definition of pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns refer to either a noun that has already been mentioned or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically. The most common pronouns are the personal pronouns, which refer to the person or people speaking or writing (first person), the person or people being spoken to (second person), or other people or things (third person). Like nouns, personal pronouns can function as either the subject of a verb or the object of a verb or preposition: "She likes him, but he loves her." Most of the personal pronouns have different subject and object forms:

as subject		
	singular	plural
1st person	I	we
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	he, she, it	they

as object		
	singular	plural
1st person	me	us
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	him, her, it	them

- Definition of personal pronouns

A personal pronoun is a short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. Each of the English personal pronouns shows us the grammatical person, gender, number, and case of the noun it replaces. I, you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us, and them are all personal pronouns. Personal pronouns are the stunt doubles of grammar; they stand in for the people (and perhaps animals) who star in our sentences. They allow us to speak and write with economy because they enable us to avoid repeating cumbersome proper nouns all the live-long day.

Example: Archbishop Desmond Tutu was born in 1931 in South Africa and Bishop Desmond Tutu rose to international fame in the 1980s as an opponent of apartheid. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Bishop Desmond Tutu in 1984. Bishop Desmond Tutu has written seven books and has cowritten or contributed to many others.

With personal pronouns, this paragraph becomes much easier, and much less annoying to read.

Example: Archbishop Desmond Tutu was born in 1931 in South Africa and he rose to international fame in the 1980s as an opponent of apartheid. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to him in 1984. He has written seven books and has cowritten or contributed to many others.

- **The English personal pronouns and their typical characteristics**
- English personal pronouns

We have both **subject pronouns** and **object pronouns**:

Subject	Object
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

We use subject pronouns as the **subject** of a **verb**:

***I** like your dress.*

***You** are late.*

***He** is my friend.*

***It** is raining.*

***She** is on holiday.*

We live in England.

They come from London.

Be careful!

English clauses always have a subject.

*His father has just retired. > **He** was a teacher. (NOT Was a teacher.)*

*I'm waiting for my wife. > **She** is late. (NOT Is late.)*

The **imperative**, which is used for orders, invitations and requests, is an exception:

Stop!

Go away.

Please **come** to dinner tomorrow.

Play it again, please.

If there is no other subject, we use **it** or **there**. We call this a dummy subject.

We use object pronouns as the **object** of a **verb**:

Can you help me, please?

I can see you.

She doesn't like him.

I saw her in town today.

We saw them in town yesterday, but they didn't see us.

and after **prepositions**:

She is waiting for me.

I'll get it for you.

Give it to him.

Why are you looking at her?

Don't take it from us.

I'll speak to them.

- he, she and they

We use **he/him** to refer to men, and **she/her** to refer to women. When we are not sure if we are talking about a man or a woman, we use **they/them**:

*This is **Jack**. **He's** my brother. I don't think you have met **him**.*

*This is **Angela**. **She's** my sister. Have you met **her** before?*

*You could go to a **doctor**. **They** might help you.*

*Talk to a **friend**. Ask **them** to help you.*

- you and *they*

We use **you** to talk about people in general, including the speaker and the hearer:

***You** can buy this book everywhere.* = This book is on sale everywhere.

***You** can't park here.* = Parking is not allowed here.

We use **they/them** to talk about institutions and organisations:

***They** serve good food here.* (*they* = the restaurant)

*Ask **them** for a cheaper ticket.* (*them* = the airline)

especially the government and the authorities:

***They** don't let you smoke in here.*

***They** are going to increase taxes.*

***They** are building a new motorway.*

***They** say it's going to rain tomorrow.*

- **It**

We use it to talk about ourselves:

- on the telephone:

*Hello. **It's** George.*

- when other people cannot see us:

***It's** me. **It's** Mary.* (Mary is knocking on the door.)

We also use *it* to talk about other people:

- when we point people out for the first time:

Look. It's Paul McCartney.

Who's that? I think it's John's brother.

- when we cannot see someone and we ask them for their name:

Hello. Who is it? (someone answering the phone)

Who is it? (someone about to answer the door)

- Typical linguistic features of English

In linguistics, a pronoun (abbreviated pro) is a word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase. It is a particular case of a pro-form. Pronouns have traditionally been regarded as one of the parts of speech, but some modern theorists would not consider them to form a single class, in view of the variety of functions they perform cross-linguistically. An example of a pronoun is "you", which is both plural and singular. Subtypes include personal and possessive pronouns, reflexive and reciprocal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative and interrogative pronouns, and indefinite pronouns.

Examples:

- **I** love **you**.
- **That** reminds **me** of **something**.
- **He** looked at **them**.
- Take **it** or leave **it**.
- **Who** would say such a **thing**?

The use of pronouns often involves anaphora, where the meaning of the pronoun is dependent on an antecedent.

For example, in the sentence *That poor man looks as if he needs a new coat*, the antecedent of the pronoun *he* is dependent on *that poor man*. The

adjective associated with "pronoun" is "pronominal". A pronominal is also a word or phrase that acts as a pronoun. For example, in That's not the one I wanted, the phrase the one (containing the prop-word one) is a pronominal.

2.3. Typical culture features of English

It is always a hard job whenever we are supposed to talk about culture as culture is not simply what we can see, what we can touch or read. Under a very deliberate analysis and discussion, Tran Ngọc Them concluded that “Culture is reciprocal system of material and spiritual values created and accumulated by human beings through their daily activities in the context of mutual interaction between people to the society and environment” (translated). Accordingly, culture is all things related to human beings, and English culture has something to do with English people, their living environment. I presumably propose the following features that are reflected by the third person personal pronouns in English and VietNameese:

- Third person personal pronouns in English and its usage problems

We use third person personal pronouns to substitute people or things being spoken about. In English, it can be characterized by case, gender, and number (Quirk,1987) . The following table will illustrate the point:

Table 1. Third person personal pronouns in English (Source: www.WeblearnEng.com)

Number	Gender	Case	
		Nominative/ Subjective	Accusative/ Objective
Singular	Masculine	He	Him
	Feminine	She	Her
	Neuter	It	It
Plural	For both sexes	They	Them

Grammatically, case is the form of the noun or pronoun built up by means of inflexion, which indicates the relations of the noun or pronoun to the other words in the sentence. In other words, case is a characteristic of a noun or pronoun determined by the function it performs in a sentence. Personal pronouns have two sets of caseforms: nominative (or subjective) case and accusative (or objective) case. For the third person (as mentioned on Table 1): He, she, it, they are used as nominative case.

Him, her, it, them stand for accusative case.

The nominative case is needed when a personal pronoun is used as subject of finite verb and as a predicative nominative (subject complement). Meanwhile, the objective case is used when the personal pronoun is direct or indirect object of the verb and object of preposition.

We should be careful not to confuse personal pronouns in the nominative and accusative case:

+ subject of finite verb = nominative case Incorrect: Him and her went to the party. Correct: He and she went to the party.

+ object of verb= accusative Incorrect: Tom wants to meet you and they. Correct: Tom wants to meet you and them.

+ object of preposition= objective case:

Incorrect: Is there any relationship between you and she?

Correct: Is there any relationship between you and her?

In standard written English, the personal pronouns in the predicate nominative are the same as they would be in the subject. Most native speakers do not speak in this way, but it is grammatically correct. This nonnominative case follows a linking verb to rename the subject:

e.g. The winner was her. (socially accepted) The winner was she. (grammatically accepted) Sometimes, we also use nominative case for pronouns that follow forms of the verb be and describe the same person or thing as the subject.

e.g. It's her, not him. (socially accepted)

It's she, not he. (grammatically accepted)

- **Vietnamese personal pronouns and their typical characteristics:**

- Vietnamese personal pronouns

English	Vietnamese
I	Tôi
You	Bạn
He	Anh ấy
She	Cô ấy
It	Nó
We	Chúng tôi
They	Họ

How to address a person: you and I in Vietnamese

- **Tớ + cậu**

How to address one another in a very friendly way:

English	Vietnamese	When
I	Tớ	sweet form of addressing oneself; common between friends in school; more common between girl friends
	Mình	slightly more humble and honest form of addressing to oneself
You	Cậu	goes together with tớ/mình

- **Tao + mày**

How to address one another in a very impolite manner:

English	Vietnamese	When
I	Tao	during a fight; very rude; when you look down on someone; 'bad parents' would use this word to talk to their children; also common between friends; more common between guy friends than girl friends
You	Mày	goes together with tao

- **Anh/chị + tôi**

How to address one another in a more respectful way:

English	Vietnamese	When
I	Tôi	adults use it (in-laws, neighbours, strangers, colleagues), when real age is not known or inconvenient to ask about the age
You	Anh	respectful way to address another adult; anh for male persons and chị for female; used in official settings (letters, government forms)
	Chị	
	Bạn	very friendly, only used persons your own age or younger since the literal meaning is 'friend'

- **Family in Vietnamese**

This is a table with the most common personal pronouns in the Vietnamese language. You have to note here that the "I" and "you" are interchangeable. That means if you talk to your father, you use "con" for "I" and "bố" for "you". Your father however, uses "bố" for "I" and "con" for "you".

I	Literal translation	You	Literal translation	When
Con	Child	Bố	Father	only with your own father
Con	Child	Mẹ	Mother	only with your own mother
Em	Younger sister/brother	Anh	Older brother	for your older brothers, older cousins and any male person that is older than you but in the same generation
Em	Younger sister/brother	Chị	Older sister	for your older sisters/cousins and any female person that is

				older than you but in the same generation for your older sisters/cousins and any female person that is older than you but in the same generation
Anh/chị	Older sibling	Em	Younger sibling	for younger siblings and anyone that is younger than you but still the same generation
Bố, mẹ, bà, etc	Biological father, mother, grandmother, etc.	Con	Biological child or grandchild	for a young child that is at least one generation younger than yours
Ông, bà, bác, chú, etc	Grandfather, - mother, uncle/aunt	Cháu	Grandchild, niece/nephew, cousin of junior generations	for a young child; a person at least one generation younger
Cháu/con	Grandchild	Ông nội Ông ngoại	Middle aged man	for the paternal grandfather for the maternal grandfather
Cháu/con	Grandchild	Bà nội Bà ngoại	Middle aged woman	for the paternal grandmother for the maternal grandmother
Cháu/con	Grandchild	Ông, bà	Middle aged man and woman	for someone that is significantly older than you, about two generations older; same generation like your grandparents

Cháu	Niece/nephew	Cô	Father's younger sister	for those aunts that are younger than your father and women the same generation like your parents but younger than them
Cháu	Niece/nephew	Chú	Father's younger brother	for those uncles that are younger than your father and men the same generation as your parents but younger than them
Cháu	Niece/nephew	Thím	Aunt-in-law	for chú's wife
Cháu	Niece/nephew	Bác	Parent's older sibling	any sibling that is older than your parents or random person that is older but still the same generation
Cháu	Niece/nephew	Dì	Mother's younger sister; stepmother	
Cháu	Niece/nephew	Cậu	Mother's younger brother	
Cháu	Niece/nephew	Mợ	Aunt-in-law	for cậu's wife
Cháu	Niece/nephew	Dượng	Uncle-in-law, stepfather	for cô's and dì's husband
Cháu	Great-grandchild	Cụ/cô	Very old person	for a person that is one generation older than your grandparents = great-grandparents

Cháu	Great-great-grandchild	Sơ	Very very old person	for your great-great-grandparents
------	------------------------	----	----------------------	-----------------------------------

- Typical linguistic features of Vietnamese

One of the challenges that may hinder you from making rapid progress with your Vietnamese is...pronouns. Their usage is not different from English, just that there are many different Vietnamese words for each English pronoun (I, You, etc.). And the various words are not always interchangeable.

The grammatical reasons for different Vietnamese words for the same word, say *I*, are, firstly, to express the difference in age, which is culturally a “big deal”; and secondly, to express the 2 genders.

And a further complication is that in different regions (North, Middle, South) local words are used extensively for pronouns (which is not true for most other Vietnamese words).

But there is nothing to be afraid, because after finishing this lesson, you’d know the necessary common words to use in almost every situation, and be understood everywhere in Vietnam.

Let’s learn how to *say Vietnamese pronouns* by starting with the pair ‘*I – You*’.

Say I, You in Vietnamese

From my experience, it’s usually more effective to learn this part by shifting our mind from asking questions such as *How do I say ‘I’ in Vietnamese?* or *How do I say ‘You’ in Vietnamese?*. Instead it’s useful to ask the question: *What’s the correct word to refer to the older/younger person of conversation?*.

To see why the latter is a more apt question, let's take a look at the following table:

Vietnamese words for *I* and *You* in various situations

Word for I – Word for You	Word for I – Word for You
Tôi – Bạn	'I' and 'You' are more or less at the same age
Em – Chị	'I' is younger than 'You' and 'You' is female
Chị – Em	'I' is older than 'You' and 'I' is female
Em – Anh	'I' is younger than 'You' and 'You' is male
Anh – Em	'I' is older than 'You' and 'I' is male

As can be seen from the above table, if 'You' are older (than 'I') and are female, the correct word is *chị*. And interestingly, the word for 'I' is also *chị* if 'I' were female and older than 'You'.

As an illustration, consider the following example:

Mai (female, older than Huy): Em đang đi đâu đấy? (Where are you going?)

Huy (male): Em đang đi học. Còn chị? (I'm going to school. And you?)

Mai: Chị đang đi đến cơ quan. (I'm going to office)

In this conversation, Mai is older than Huy so Mai refers to Huy using the word *em* in the first line. When answering Mai's question, Huy refers to himself using the same word *em*!

In line 2, we see again that Huy uses the word *chị* to refer to Mai while Mai also uses that same word to refer to herself in the 3rd line.

So we've known how to address ourself and the other person in the case of equal or moderately different ages, i.e., within the range of 10 years. The number 10 is not carved in stone, but approximate. So as long as you feel both persons are in the same 'generation', it's appropriate.

Next, let's learn the words to use when the difference in age is significant.

Say I – You when there is a significant difference in age

Word for 'I' – Word for 'You'	Age relation
Em – Cô/Bác	The other person is much older than you, but not very old yet (looks younger than 70?). For female.
Em – Chú/Bác	Same as above, but for male.
Con – Bà	The other person is really much more senior than you (looks older than 70?)
Con – Ông	Same as above, but for male.

As can be learned from the table above, you'd use the word *cô* in situations where the other person is female, and quite older than you. It's also this same word *cô* that would be used by the other person to refer to herself when talking to you. She may choose to use a different word, but it must be

equivalent to *cô*. And since *cô* is the most common word for this situation, you can just learn this word to get started.

And the interesting observation is that if you don't want to remember the word *cô* to use for females, and *chú* for males, you can just remember the word *bác*, which can be used for both males and females. In practice, the word *bác* may be more popular than *chú* in the case of addressing males, while *cô* is more widely used for females.

As just about no explanation can be as illustrative as a good concrete example, let's go through another example short dialog where a young man called Trung is talking to a very senior couple.

Trung: Ông bà đang nấu gì vậy? (Grandpa Grandma are cooking what?)
The old couple: Ông bà đang nấu xôi. (Grandpa grandma are cooking sticky rice)

In this example, Trung refers to the senior couple as *ông bà*, juxtaposing the words *ông* and *bà* to refer to the couple. When replying to Trung's query, the senior couple themselves use the same phrase 'ông bà' to refer to themselves.

If everything has been clear so far to you: Congratulations! you've got the knack of Vietnamese pronouns. Really.

Before we wind up this section, it's worth repeating that one of the deciding factors when choosing the correct word pair to use is the age difference of the 2 speakers, not absolute age. If you're a 45 male, a young chap at 20 would call you *anh* but your high-school friends, who are also 45 years old, would definitely not refer to you using *anh* because to them, you're not older.

Say He, She in Vietnamese

The not-so-good news is that just as for the pronouns *I* and *You* we've learned above, there are many different translations for *He* and *She*, depending also on the age relation between the speaker and the referred person as well as the gender of the referred person (and note how English also has 2 words: *she* for female and *he* for male).

The absolutely fantastic news is that you've already learned all those words! The following table confirms why.

He, She in Vietnamese

[The word for 'You', if you were talking to the person directly] + *á*y (or *ta*).

To clear things up, what's the phrase for *he* if the man is older than you?

To get to the correct answer, what's the word to refer to an older guy you're talking to? It's *anh*, right? (If you got it wrong, please review the [section about 'I' and 'You'](#) above).

So the phrase for *he* is then... *anh* + *á*y = *anh á*y. What if he's younger than you? The answer is *em á*y.

Just to make sure everything is absolutely well understood, how would you translate *She likes chatting with friends*? The answer is below:

Cô áy	thích trò chuyện	với bạn bè
She	likes chatting	withs friends

You (plural), We and They

In this section, we'll learn how to refer to a group of people.

We've learned in section 1 above that there are many words for the (singular) *You* such as *em*, *anh* and *chị*. To make *You* plural to refer to the many people you're talking to, we simply add the word *các* in front.

To refer to the plural version of *You*, use *các* + [The suitable word for singular *You*]

Next, let's talk about the pronoun *They* as it shares a similar rule as the plural *You*. The standard translation is *họ* or *bọn họ*. In cases when *they* comprises of only men or only ladies, we normally translate *they* in another way to indicate this explicitly.

They (all men) 'các' + [The suitable word for 'He']
They (all ladies) 'các' + [The suitable word for 'She']

So what does [The suitable word for 'He'] above mean? It means you need to choose the appropriate word for the pronoun *he*, depending on the age relation. For example, if *they* is a group of men all older than you, the correct phrase would be *các + anh ấy*. Again, *anh ấy* is the translation of *he* when referring to older men.

What should you use for *they* if some of them are older than you while some are younger? If some of them are older than you, I think you wouldn't mind refer to the group as a whole as if they consisted of people all older than you. Would you?

Lastly, let see how we say *we* in Vietnamese:

We = *tụi/bọn/chúng* + [the suitable word for 'I'].

For example, a group of children talking to their teacher would refer to themselves as *tụi em* or *bọn em*. A group of senior students would use *tụi anh* in the place of *we* when talking to junior students.

- Typical culture features of Vietnamese

Vietnam is now still a country of agriculture-based economy with more than fifty percent of people living on agriculture production or agriculture related occupations. In his renowned book entitled “Cơ sở văn hóa Việt Nam” (fundamental basics of Vietnamese culture), Tran Ngoc Them reiterates that Vietnamese culture is imbued with agriculture by saying that “Việt Nam do ở góc tận cùng của phía đông nam nên thuộc loại văn hóa gốc nông nghiệp điển hình” (Them, 1998, p 22) (Vietnam is in the bottom corner of the southeast, so it is a agricultural culture typical), “sông nước đã để lại dấu ấn rất quan trọng trong tinh thần văn hóa khu vực này. Đây là một hằng số địa lý rất quan trọng, chính nó tạo nên nét độc đáo của nền văn hóa nông nghiệp lúa nước” (Them, 1999, p 28,29)(The river has left a very important mark in the cultural spirit of this area.This is a very important geographical constant, which in itself creates the uniqueness of the culture of rice agriculture), “thành tựu (văn hóa) lớn nhất ở giai đoạn văn hóa tiền sử của người dân Nam Á là hình thành nghề nông nghiệp lúa nước” (Them, 1999, p 38). (the greatest (cultural) achievement in the pre-historical cultural period of the South Asian people is the formation of rice agriculture)

In American English, they use a set of pronouns to talk about people and animals, generally regardless of age, position, experience, whatever.

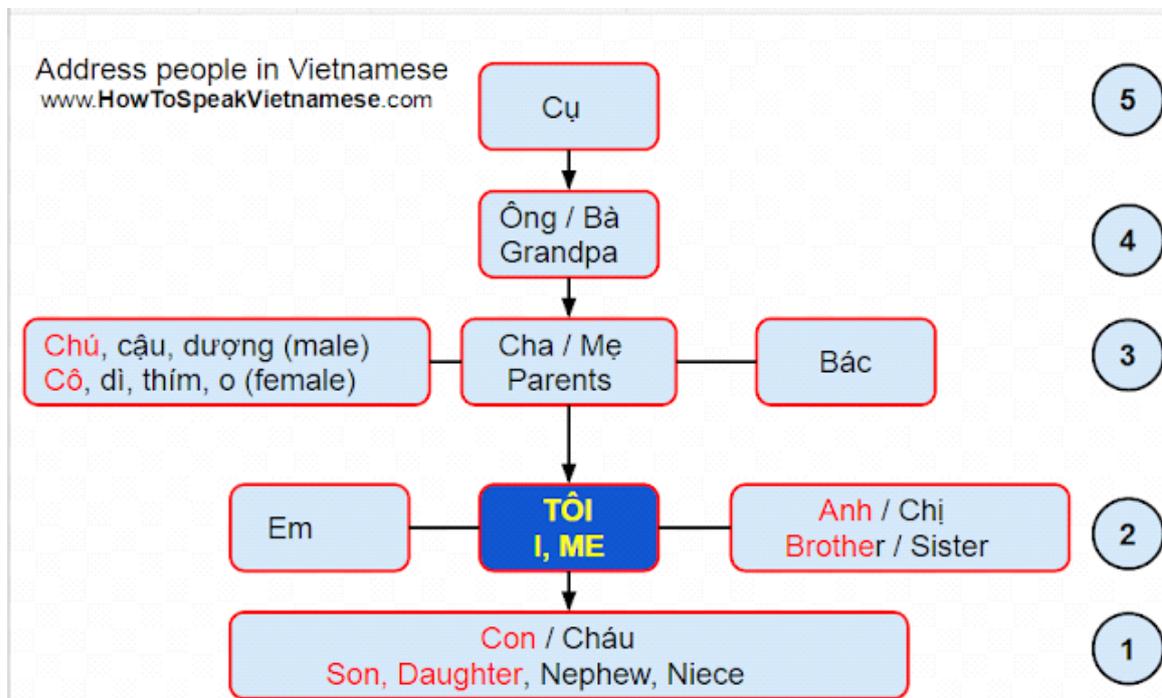
In Vietnamese, we use a set of pronouns to talk about people and animals be have a little different.

One seriously unusual highlight of this country is that, even over the course of a 1,000+ years of occupation and struggle (the Chinese, the French, the Americans and Australians), Vietnamese are STILL quite recognizably Vietnamese. Their food is not Chinese food, their language is not French (although, thanks to Alexander de Rhodes, Vietnamese written language uses the Roman alphabet and is vastly improved from the original Sino-influenced script). And, while some in the South might act more cosmopolitan than their

Northern brethren, the country remains solidly Vietnamese in many, many aspects.

One possible factor in this cultural longevity and tenacity could be the important functions provided by personal pronouns in the Vietnamese language. In them, we find the basic foundations of Vietnamese society. Read on for my meditation on that most unlikely of subjects, the humble Personal Pronoun...

R-E-S-P-E-C-T



The Family Tree View of Personal Pronouns. Compare this layout with the one below. From www.howtospeakvietnamese.com

In my observation, the **main sub-function of pronouns in VN is to take the familial addresses** (Em, Anh, Mẹ, Ba/Cha, Chú, Chị, Cô, Ông, Bà, etc) **and extend them to the entire Vietnamese people**. This has the instant effect of including anyone you talk to in a sort of extended family, connected by shared cultural memories, patterns, and inner family life, and traditions, as well as reaffirming your position within society and the family.

The twin of this idea is that, because you're addressing "*family*," you are inherently **imparting a sense of respect, and even general agape love**, to the listener. These pronouns were initially derived for domestic use and their meanings retain their family connotations today... and families must respect each other to function. Family traditions are **STRONG** in Vietnam. In a house full of extended family, there must be a social hierarchy, and the elders are at the top.

- Vietnamese third person singular pronouns and some principles in use

It is said that Vietnamese grammar is one of the most complicated systems among languages in the world. Understanding and using it appropriately is not so easy, even for Vietnamese people.

In Vietnamese, pronouns play an important role, of which personal pronouns rank at special position. Because of their complexity, Vietnamese personal pronouns are not considered according to case, number, gender as they are in English but the contexts and outside factors. This is the main difference of personal pronouns of the two languages. In English, the pronouns only change their forms due to their functions in the sentence, for example, "*he*" of nominative case turns into "*him*" when it takes a place of an object. Vietnamese ones, in contrast, stay the same in the sentence no matter of their grammatical function, but change forms in different situations.

When talking about third people or things, Vietnamese people do not use stable pronouns but flexible ones. That is to say, Vietnamese third person personal pronouns vary depending on age, sex, social position, level of intimacy, etc. This complexity leads to some usage problems for learners of Vietnamese.

Table2. Vietnamese third person personal pronouns

	He	She
Formal	ông ấy/anh ấy...	bà ấy/ cô ấy/chị ấy...
Informal	ông ta/ anh ta/hắn/ y...	bà ta/ cô ta/chị ta/ ả/ thị

- Breaking the Rules to Preserve the Functions

Khoảng cách độ tuổi (Age distance)	Younger person	Older person	
		Male	Female
1 đến ~ 25	Em	Anh	Chị
~ 25 đến ~ 40	Cháu	Chú	Cô
~40 đến ~60	Con	Bác/Bác trai	Bác/Bác gái
~60 đến ~80	Con	Ông	Bà
> ~80	Con	Cụ/Cụ ông	Cụ/Cụ bà

The "Age Distance" is the most important element of calling someone the correct pronoun.

The use of pronouns in everyday life is **incredibly complex, and depends on a host of factors**, including serious talk or playfulness, respect or disrespect, body language, positions at work and in society, public venue or private, alone or group, and so on.

For example:

Boyfriends call their older girlfriends "Em," even though this is the designation for anyone younger than you, because it imparts a sense of protection (and it smacks a bit of misogyny to me... a common throwback to more traditional Viet gender roles, even in a rapidly changing society).

I might call my female boss at a new job "Chị," even if she's younger than me, if I want to show that I honor her experience and her knowledge, or to acknowledge that she still has the beauty of youth but the wisdom of someone older than her years.

My friends might call me "bạn" (friend) or "Anh" (male older than you) or "Em" (anyone younger than you), depending on our location (are we in a party

or work setting) or the company included (are we with older people, or alone, or with peers). They may even drop it completely.

If my conversation partner is a young student, they may call me "Cô" (respected female teacher) or, for the very young, "Cô".

CHAPTER II: SOME SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH – VIETNAMESE PRONOUNS AND USING IT

- **1. Similarities in noun Formation, Using Affixation**

- *1.1. Similarities in Compounds*

Compounding is the way to form new words by combining two language elements of the same features (e.g. phonemic elements) in a certain order. And this is commonly used in most of languages. (Vu, 1999, p 69)

Examples

mua bán, thiết hơn, thay đổi (Vietnamese)

blackboard, inkpot, manpower (English)

In English and Vietnamese, most of new words, especially nouns (compound nouns), are formed by compounding. Surprisingly, in both languages, we can see these formulas.

Noun + noun -----noun

Vietnamese

Nouns	noun	Compound nouns
đèn	sách	đèn sách
quần	áo	quần áo
nhà	cửa	nhà cửa

English

Nouns	noun	Compound nouns
can	opener	can opener
alarm	clock	alarm clock
hand	bag	hand bag

Noun + verb -----noun

Similarly, Ho (2009) concluded that “Most importantly and grammatically, when being a modifier, adjectives of English and Vietnamese occur at two opposite sides of the noun. English adjectives usually come before the noun, and this situation is the reverse of that in Vietnamese. According to linguists, it is because of Vietnamese grammar’s flexibility which is influenced by Eastern-oriented culture, following the natural and logical thinking of human beings. That is why, when producing phrases in general and noun phrases in particular, Vietnamese people have a great tendency to put what they first think of or what is more important at the beginning places. Given these senses, structures like “A thick book – quyển sách dày or a beautiful girl – cô gái đẹp” are expected” (p 11)

- ***1.2. Similarities In Conversion And Word Inversion***

Conversion, which is also called “functional change” or “zero derivation”, is the formation of a new word by which one part of speech is transformed to another without adding any more elements. Conversion is commonly seen in noun-verb relation. A noun can become a verb and vice versa.

Examples

Vietnamese

Noun	Verb
đá (rock)	đá(to kick)
bàn (table)	bàn (to discuss)
đậu (bean)	đậu(to pass)
điện (electricity)	điện (to phone)

English

Noun	Verb
hand (a body part)	to hand (to give out)
present (a gift)	to present (to show sth)
work (a kind of job)	to work (to do something)

lecture (teaching notes) to lecture (to teach)

2. Differences between the English - Vietnamese pronouns

2.1. Vietnamese pronouns

- 2.2.1. True pronouns

True pronouns are categorized into two classes depending on whether they can be preceded by the plural marker *chúng*, *bọn* or *các*. Like other Asian pronominal systems, Vietnamese pronouns indicate the social status between speakers and other persons in the discourse in addition to grammatical person and number.

- 2.1.2. Kinship terms

Kinship terms are the most popular ways to refer to oneself and others. Anyone can be referred to using kinship terms, not just people who are related. The Vietnamese kinship terms are quite complex. While there is some flexibility as to which kinship terms should be used for people not related to the speaker, there is often only one term to use for people related by blood or marriage, for up to three generations.

- 2.1.3. Non-kinship terms used as pronouns

In Vietnamese, virtually any noun used for a person can be used as a pronoun. These terms usually don't serve multiple roles like kinship terms (i.e. the term has only one grammatical person meaning). Words such as "doctor", "teacher", "owner", etc. can be used as a second-person personal pronoun when necessary. When referring to themselves, Vietnamese speakers, like speakers of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean languages, tend to deprecate their position while elevating the audience. While many of these terms are now obsolete, some remain in widespread usage. The most prominent of these words is *tôi*, literally meaning "servant". It is used as a fairly neutral term for "I" (not very friendly, nor very formal). *Tớ*, also meaning "servant", is also popular among young people to refer to themselves with close friends (used in conjunction with *cậu* for "lad").

Pronouns that elevate the audience still in use include quý khách (valued customer), quý vị (valued higher being). Bạn (friend) is also popular among young people to call each other.

- **2.2.English pronouns**

Forms

Unlike nouns, which are not inflected for case except for possession (*woman/woman's*), English personal pronouns have a number of forms, which are named according to their typical grammatical role in a sentence:

- + objective (*accusative*) case (*me, us, etc.*), used as the object of a verb, complement of a preposition, and the subject of a verb in some constructions. The same forms are also used as disjunctive pronouns.

- + subjective (*nominative*) case (*I, we, etc.*), used as the subject of a verb.

- + reflexive form (*myself, ourselves, etc.*). This typically refers back to a noun or pronoun (*its antecedent*) within the same clause (*for example, She cut herself*). This form is also sometimes used optionally in a non-reflexive function, as a substitute for a non-reflexive pronoun (*for example, For someone like myself, . . ., This article was written by Professor Smith and myself*), though some style guides recommend avoiding such use. The same reflexive forms also are used as intensive pronouns (*for example, She made the dress herself*).

Possessive pronouns (*mine, ours, etc.*) replace the entity that was referred to previously (*as in I prefer mine*) or serve as predicate adjectives (*as in this book is mine*). For details see English possessive. As they are pronouns they cannot precede any noun.

- **2.3. The true systems pronouns**

- 2.3.1. English personal pronouns

In the two languages, personal pronouns have the same function that is to take the place of or to denote the people taking part in the communication process or who we are talking about. Both English and Vietnamese personal pronouns are categorised into three persons: first person, second person and third

person. However, English personal pronouns are depend mostly on the grammatical role while Vietnamese personal pronouns can indicate the social status or the relation of the speaker and other persons in the discourse.

According to the grammatical role, English personal pronouns are reclassified into two types: Personal Subject Pronouns and Personal Object Pronouns.

A Subjective personal pronoun is used to indicate that the pronoun is the object of the verb or the sentence. For example:

Suzy is a singer. She sings very well.

In this example, “*she*” takes the place of “*Suzy*” which is the subject of the sentence.

An Objective personal pronoun is used to indicate that the pronoun is the object of the verb or preposition. For example:

Jia asked *me* to go with *her*.

As we can see from the example, the objective personal pronoun “*me*” is the object of the verb “*asked*” and the objective personal pronoun “*her*” is the object of the preposition “*with*”.

In addition, English personal pronouns must be in concord with the gender and the number of people mentioned. In term of gender, there are three genders in English pronouns: masculine, feminine and neuter.

In term of number, English personal pronouns are divided into singular and plural pronouns.

So, English personal pronouns used are depend on the grammatical role and must be in agreement with the gender and number of people indicated. I will list all English personal pronouns in the following table:

English personal pronouns

Person		Singular	Plural	
	Subject	Object	Subject	Object
First	I	Me	We	Us
Second	You	You	You	You

Third	Masculine	He	Him		
	Feminine	She	Her	They	Them
	Neuter	It	It		

- 2.3.2. VietNam personal pronouns

Mismatches between grammatical and lexical person are easy to spot in languages with person agreement forms. They can be harder to spot in languages with no agreement forms. Vietnamese lacks agreement forms but has an extensive and rich system of pronominal reference. An examination of their usage reveals three categories of pronoun forms, two rely to a greater or lesser degree on the traditional three person system, while the third is neutral as to person.

- a) Transreferential pronouns in Vietnamese

Vietnamese does appear to have a category of transreferential personal pronouns. These have stable meanings which refer to one of the three person categories. Although some of them have origins as common nouns, those meanings are now distinct from their use as pronouns. Some of the more common are found in Figure 5.

Of these, the most commonly used is *tôi*, which is always acceptable as a first person singular reference. The second person forms however are

problematic. They are normally abrupt or arrogant. While some speakers accept *mày* as an intimate second person pronoun, others do not, finding it rude. Also the third person forms *nó*, and *hắn* are not always acceptable for human referents and often indicate disdain.

first person: *tôi, ta, tao, tớ*

second person: *mày, mi, bay*

third person: *nó, hắn, họ*

Figure 5.

- b) Pronominalized nouns

This is a large, productive category in Vietnamese and there is no way in this limited space to indicate the full richness of the system. The crucial point to remember in this system is that the choice of term does not depend on conversational roles. That is, the pronominalized noun does not refer to a person's momentary role in the conversation, but acts as a label for a specific person, irregardless of whether they are speaking, being addressed or or being referred to. Within the traditional framework of person these function not as first or second person but as third person.

The most important pronominalized nouns are kinship terms. Within the family, these are commonly used instead of pronouns, but they are also widely used with non-kin. In this case, the choice of term is determined by relative age of the interlocutors as well as the kind of relationship between them. Not all forms are equally likely to be used. The most common kin terms which are extended to non-kin are found in Figure 6. Here the Vietnamese form is followed by the literal kin definition and general indication of what kind of person they could be used of.

MICHAEL FARRIS

ông (grandfather) – adult male of greater age or status than interlocutor

bà (grandmother) – adult female of greater age or status than interlocutor

anh (older brother) – adult male of similar age and status as interlocutor

chị (older sister) – adult female of similar age and status as interlocutor

cô (aunt) – young adult woman

cậu (uncle) – young adult man

em (younger sibling) – child or adult younger than interlocutor

cháu (grandchild, niece, nephew) – adult younger than interlocutor Figure 6.

Other pronominalized nouns include but are not limited to occupational titles and personal names.

- c) Pronominalized and other nouns used transreferentially

There is also a small class of pronominalized nouns that can be used as true pronouns, identifying conversational roles, instead of a specific person independent of their conversational role. The most common are shown in

Figure 7.

mình (body, self) – first person, second person

bạn (friend) – second person

cậu (uncle) – second person

Figure 7.

When used as a personal pronoun, *mình* is normally used for first person, but also finds limited use, as an intimate *you* between spouses. As a pronominalized noun it is a reflexive which can refer to all three persons.

In modern Vietnamese, *bạn* is the closest equivalent to a neutral second person pronoun (used, for example, in impersonal written documents). It may also be used as a pronominalized noun. Modern speech finds *cậu* used as a familiar second person sexneutral pronoun, although as a pronominalized noun it is specifically male.

- d) Use of different pronoun systems in Vietnamese

Not only are there different classes of pronomial words in Vietnamese but they interact in multiple ways. There are three patterns of pronoun usage in Vietnamese. The first of these uses transreferential pronouns exclusively so that the words used refer to conversational roles. This is probably the rarest pattern, perhaps partly because of its inherent limitations in describing the relationships between interlocutors and in expressing honorific. A short example can be seen in Figure 8. The words used as personal pronouns are in bold. Each line of the original dialogue is followed by a word by word literal translation and finally by a free translation. The conversation is taken from Halik, Hoàng 1997 (p. 8).

*A: Chào **bạn**, đi đâu vội thế?*

greeting **friend**(you), go where hurry so Hello, where are you in such a hurry to?

*B: A, xin chào, **mình** đi học. **Bạn** làm gì vậy?*

Ah, ask greeting, **self**(I) go learn **friend**(you) do what then

Ah, hello. I'm going to school. What are you doing?

*A: **Mình** chờ mẹ. Mẹ **mình** mua bán trong chợ.*

self(I) wait mother. mother **self**(I) buy sell in market I'm waiting on my mother. She's gone shopping in the market.

Figure 8.

In this short conversation, both interlocutors, young males of close age and similar status, use *mình* as a transferential first person pronoun and *bạn* as a transreferential second person pronoun.

Unlike the first pattern which is not especially frequent, the second pattern is very common and uses pronominalized nouns exclusively. A short fragment can

be seen in Figure 9. This is an excerpt from the 1934 novel *Nửa chừng xuân* (*Halfway through spring*) by Khái-Hung, cited in Nguyễn 1997 (p. 260.) The glosses and translations are from Nguyễn.

Bà Án: Chắc con có điều gì phiền muộn mà con giấu mẹ.

surely **child**(you) have matter whatever worry that **child**(you) hide **mother**(I)

You must have something troubling you're trying to hide from me.

Lộc: Vâng, có thể. Bẩm mẹ, con khổ lắm.

yes emphatic so. respectfully report **mother**(you) **child**(I) unhappy very

Yes, I have. Mother, I'm very unhappy.

Bà Án: Chuyện gì thế con?

story what so **child**(you) What is the matter son?

Lộc: Mẹ cò tha tội cho con thì con mới dám thưa.

mother(you) emphatic forgive sin to **child**(I) then **child**(I) only-then dare report

Mother, I dare tell you only if you forgive me.

Figure 9

Here, both the mother and her adult son refer to the mother as *mẹ* 'mother' and both the adult son and his mother refer to the adult son as *con* 'child'. In other words neither is using transreferential pronouns but rather non-

transreferential pronouns. Taken out of context, the conversation could just as easily be about other (third) persons as about the interlocutors themselves.

Here two points should be made. ‘Motherese’ (language interactions between mothers and very young children) in a number of languages (including Polish and English) at times uses this same kind of third person reference instead of normal first and second person. The difference between those languages and Vietnamese is that the same pattern can continue even when the child is an adult. The conversation quoted in Figure 9 is ultimately about the son’s desire to marry a young woman. It would be extremely strange for a young man and his mother to continue such a form of address into adulthood in English while it is not strange in Vietnamese. It should also be noted that the English translation does include some vocative expressions, but such vocative expressions cannot be used as arguments of verbs in English while they can in Vietnamese.

The third pattern depends on mixed usage of words belong to different pronominal classes. Most commonly in this type of usage, the speaker uses a true pronoun for first person and pronominalized nouns for second and third person references. A short example can be seen in Figure 10

Tally: Anh đã thạo đường ở phố cổ chưa?

older-brother(you) already skilled road at city old yet

Do you know your way around the old town yet?

*Hiro: Chịu! không hiểu sao **tôi** không thể nhớ nổi đường ở khu phố cổ.*
suffer! not understand why **I** not can remember road at area city old

No way! I don’t understand why I can’t remember the streets in the old town.

***Tôi** bị lạc luôn, không làm sao định hướng nổi.*

I suffer lost often, not do why plan direction plans.

I often get lost. I can't find my orientation there.

Chị chắc thạo rồi.

older-sister(you) certain skill already

Surely you know your way around already.

Tally: Tôi cũng vậy thôi.

I also so just. I'm just the same way.

Figure 10.

Functionally, this might be referred to as a two person system as the only consistent distinction made is between first and non-first person. It is difficult to consistently distinguish between second and third person. While some claim the difference between pronominalized nouns in the second and third person can be made with a demonstrative pronoun, this is not consistently used and the categories tend to merge. Thus, while first person remains a separate category from other person distinctions in this usage, second and third person appear to merge as a non-first person category since shorn of context it is impossible to tell if any particular instance to anh or chị is referring to one of the interlocutors or some other person not involved in the conversation.

It should also be noted that these different arrangements of person categories are not segregated with each conversation using one or the other. Quite the opposite, the system is fluid and in a single conversation, usage may drift from one pattern to the other and back again. This can be seen in Figure 11. This conversation is taken from Halik, Hoàng 1997 (p. 41).

Tuấn: Lan đi đâu đấy?

Lan(you) go where emphatic

Lan, where are you going?

*Lan: Chào **Tuấn**, **mình** ra phố có chút việc.*

greeting **Tuan**(you), **self**(I) out street have little work

Hello Tuấn, I'm going out to take care of something.

*Tuấn: **Mình** cũng ra phố, thế chúng ta cùng đi có được không?*

self(I) also out street, so we together go have can not

I'm also going out, so maybe we can go together?

*Lan: Tại sao lại không? **Tuấn** định mua gì? cho ai?*

why again not? **Tuan**(you) decide buy what? for who?

Why not? What do you want to buy? Who's it for?

*Tuấn: Cho ai thì **mình** chưa thể nói được. (...) **Lan** giúp **Tuấn** nhé. (...)*

for who then **self**(I) not-yet can say can. **Lan**(you) help **Tuấn**(I) right(...)

I can't say who it's for yet. You'll help me okay?

*Lan: **Mình** sẽ cố gắng giúp **Tuấn**.*

self(I) will do-best help **Tuấn**(you) I'll do my best to help you. Figure 11.

In this conversation both interlocutors use the transreferential pronoun *mình* to refer to themselves; they also use their personal names not only vocatively as

terms of direct address but as verbal arguments to refer to each other and themselves. There is also a plural form here, the first person inclusive (including addressee) form *chúng ta*. Plural forms in Vietnamese carry their own complications however and for the sake of simplicity are not discussed here.

CHAPTER III: EXERCISE

1. The English personal pronouns

1.1. Choose the correct personal pronoun from the lesson above to complete the following sentences:

1. Motorbikes are very popular because are perfect for driving round busy cities.

2. Some people like to listen to music when they study because can help concentrate.

3. The doctor gave Susan some medicine because..... said was very sick. (The doctor is a man, Susan is a woman.)

4. The teacher said to his students, “..... would like to do all the homework for tomorrow so can finish the book.”

5. David, Greg and Lauren are going to the beach tomorrow. want to know if can go as well, but can't because have to finish school assignment.

Answers:

1. they

2. it, them

3. he, she

4. I, you, we

5. they, I, I, I, my

1.2. Now read anything you can find that is easy to understand and is interesting (try Powell slams penalty “cowardice”). When you read, find the personal pronouns in this lesson and underline them.

England coach Hope Powell slams penalty 'cowards' for shootout defeat at FIFA Women's World Cup

England coach Hope Powell has accused her players of "cowardice" after she struggled to find volunteers for the FIFA Women's World Cup quarter-final penalty shootout against France.

The England women's team, mirroring the penalty failures of their male compatriots, lost the shootout in Leverkusen in what could be Powell's last match after 13 years in charge before she takes up a new position within the Football Association.

Claire Rafferty, a 22-year-old full-back who had come on after 80 minutes to make her World Cup debut, and Faye White missed the fourth and fifth penalties respectively to seal England's exit.

"Three times I had to ask before anyone stepped forward," Powell told the Guardian. "

"Where are you?' I was thinking, and then a young kid (Rafferty) is the first to put her hand up.

"And Kelly Smith was dying on her feet, but she stepped up and took one.

"You've got to want to take a penalty, but other players should have come forward and they didn't.

"That's weak, it's cowardice."

Defender Casey Stoney has defended England's women's team against the coach Hope Powell's accusations of "cowardice" after their World Cup penalty shoot-out defeat.

Stoney scored in the shoot-out against France before Claire Rafferty and Faye White, her colleagues in the back four, missed England's final two penalties as they were defeated 4-3 following a 1-1 draw over 120 minutes.

Powell told the Guardian: "Three times I had to ask [for volunteers] before anyone stepped forward. 'Where are you?' I was thinking, and then a young kid [Rafferty] is the first to put her hand up. And Kelly Smith was dying on her feet but she stepped up and took one.

"You've got to want to take a penalty, but other players should have come forward and they didn't. That's weak, it's cowardice."

Defender Casey Stoney defended her teammates against the criticism.

"I don't think any of the players are cowards, to be honest," she said on BBC Radio Five Live.

"That's not the impression I got from Hope. "

She said [after the game] we should all be proud and keep our heads high so I'm not sure where that came from.

"Hope asked who wanted to take penalties and my hand did not go up. I didn't want to take one but my hand went up after Claire Rafferty, who's one of our youngest players. Once hers went up, other players got a bit braver."

When you have found them, try to find the person, people, thing or things that they are referring to.

2. The Vietnamese personal pronouns

Practice with dialogue:

Trailer Phim:

" You'not 18 yet"

There're 3 things that make a man desirable

Có 3 điều để tạo nên sức hút của người đàn ông

First, make a move

Thứ nhất, chủ động

Second, give a women whatever she wants

Giải quyết được tất cả những yêu cầu của phụ nữ

Third, you need to make a woman feel complete

Thứ 3, mày phải làm cho phụ nữ cảm thấy trọn vẹn

Can you recommend me a delocious cocktail

Em có thể giới thiệu cho anh một loại cocktail nào ngon ngon được ko

Why did you record this?

Em quay lại làm gì vậy?

I wanted a keepsake for my first time

Lần đầu của em nên là em muốn có kỷ niệm

I'm still in school

Em còn đi học mà

You not 18 yet?

Em chưa 18?

Tony. How dare you do this to me!

Tony. Tại sao anh dám làm vậy với em!

I only kissed her once

Anh hôn có một cái mà

You need to love a man who's mature

Mày bây giờ phải yêu một anh trưởng thành

Tony needs to feel pain for losing a girl like you

Cái thằng Tony nó có yêu mày đâu và nó đã đánh mất một đứa như mày

If the cops saw this, would they believe it was consensual?

Nếu công an nhìn thấy cái này, người ta có nghĩ là em tự nguyện không nhỉ?

Hello, 113 speaking

Alo, tổng đài 113 nghe đây

What do I need to do for you to erase that clip?

Anh phải làm gì để em xóa clip đó?

Your boyfriend calender

Lịch làm bạn trai của em

After blocking out your work schedule, the rest of the time you are mine

Em đã né hết lịch anh đi làm ra rồi, còn lại anh là của em

If you don't want to go to jail, you better not mess with me

Nếu mà anh không muốn đi tù thì đừng có giờ chúng với em

PART III: CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

- Farris, M. 2003. Notes on the categories of logical person and grammatical person. 4th International Conference of PhD Students, University of Miskolc, 11–17 August 2003.
- Halik, T.; Hoàng, H.T. 1997. Podręcznik języka wietnamskiego: Cześć II. [Vietnamese Handbook, Part 2], Dialog: Warsaw.
- Nguyễn, D.H. 1997. Vietnamese: Tiếng Việt Không Sơn Phấn, Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Nguyễn, T.N. 1998. Tiếng Việt nâng cao (Cho người ngoài – Quyển 1) (Intermediate Vietnamese (For non-native speakers). Hanoi: Nhà xuất bản giáo dục.
- Siewierska, A. 1991. Person. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sihler, A.L. 1995. New Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Suzuki, T. 1978. Words in Context. Tokyo: Kodansha (translated by A. Miura).
- Thompson, L.C. 1991. A Vietnamese Reference Grammar. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.
- Alves, Mark J. 1997. "Problems in the European Linguistic Analyses of Southeast Asian Languages". Explorations in Southeast Asian Studies.
- Alves, Mark J. 2007. "Sino-Vietnamese Grammatical Borrowing: An Overview." in Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective, 343-362. New York: Mouton de Gruyter, ed. Yaron Matras and Jeanette Sakel.
- Alves, Mark J. 2009. "Sino-Vietnamese Grammatical Vocabulary Sociolinguistic Conditions for Borrowing" in Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society, Volume 1, 1-9 PDF

Ngo, Thanh. "Translation of Vietnamese Terms of Address and Reference".
Translation Journal, 2006.