

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my sincere and special gratitude to Ms. Le Thi Hong (M.A) and Ms. Nguyen Thi Phi Nga (M.A), my supervisors, who have generously given us invaluable assistance and guidance during the preparation for this graduation paper.

I also offer my sincere thanks to Ms. Tran Thi Ngoc Lien, the Dean of Foreign languages Department and all the teachers at Hai Phong Private University for their previous lectures that helped me in preparing my graduation paper.

Finally, my wholehearted thanks are presented to my family and all of my friends for their constant supports and encouragement in the process of doing this paper. My success in researching is contributed much by all of you.

Hai Phong- June 2009

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale of the study:

Nowadays, in the era of science and technology, language as a means of communication, has shown its great effects in many fields of our life. It takes part in people's activities, such as economy, education, society and so on. Thus, language is also considered as a decisive factor for the development process of society. When a language is developed, its vocabulary is always in constant development. At that time, the vocabulary is used to express new ideas, concepts to reflect people's activities, characters and mentalities.

However, in the grammatical system there is a distinction which is called language barrier. Especially, that important distinction is compound nouns. During my study time at the University I have found that many students meet problems in using English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence. They may be, don't understand clearly the structures of compound words, which lead to misunderstand the meanings of these words.

Therefore, being aware of the importance of vocabulary in communication and the distinction in the grammatical system, I finally decided to choose English vocabulary as the study for B.A research paper. My objective focuses on analyzing on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence.

In this paper, the words "compound nouns" is defined as the combination two or more different words that help to make up different meanings of these compound nouns. Besides, in this graduation paper, errors and mistakes are unavoidable. All remarks and contribution are always welcome gratefully.

2. Scope of the study:

Because of my frame of knowledge, experience, size and time, it is very difficult to study all types of English compound. That's why; my graduation paper is only focused on compound nouns.

The way of using English compound nouns is so considerable that the people of English- speaking countries tend to use more compound nouns in everyday conversation.

The core of this paper is to finding out the analysis on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence. Concerning compound nouns, there are many aspects such as definition, classification, plurals, and possessives and so on. Therefore, this research is aimed at:

- Helping the learners identify some characters, classifications of compound nouns.
- Expressing the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese compound nouns.
- Expressing the right structures of English and Vietnamese compound nouns.
- Analysis on equivalence in usage of English compound nouns into Vietnamese.

3. Methods of the study:

In fact, I myself find that English is the most popularly used language for all aspects in our society: economy, society, culture, science, and education, etc. I have been doing my best to study for further fields of English. This paper is based on a lot different sources specialized in English compound nouns.

Thanks to the knowledge gained from:

- Discussion with my supervisor and friends
- My own experiences
- Internet accessing
- Personal observation
- Documents and reference books

4. Application places:

The role of compound nouns is very important and necessary in our life. Furthermore, this paper is studied in order to apply not only in education, but also in any aspects in our society. Importantly, it helps us gain a better insight into the structures and limit mistakes by the students.

5. Design of the study:

This graduation paper provides a clear organization consisting 3 main parts that the second part is the most important one.

- Part I: is **Introduction**, which gives the rationale for choosing this topic on study not only brings out the aims, the scope but also provides the method of the study.
- Part II: is **Development** that consists 3 chapters:
 2. Chapter I: Theoretical background.
 - 1.1 An overview of English compound nouns.
 - 1.1.1 Definitions
 - 1.1.2 Types of English compound nouns
 - 1.2 Classifications of English compound nouns.
 - 1.2.1 According to the meaning.

1.2.1.1 Idiomatic compound nouns

1.2.1.2 Non-idiomatic compound nouns

1.2.2 According to the componental relationship

1.2.2.1 Subordinative compound nouns

1.2.2.2 Coordinative compound nouns

3. Chapter II: An investigation into analysis on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence.

2.1 Notion of English compound nouns

2.2 Vietnamese compound nouns

2.3 English compound nouns versus Vietnamese compound nouns:

2.3.1 Similarities.

2.3.2 Differences

2.4 Analysis on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence:

2.4.1 Equivalence cases in English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence.

2.4.2 Non-equivalence cases in English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence.

4. Chapter III: Solution for non-equivalence cases:

3.1 Differences in form

3.1.1 With the help of affixes cases

3.1.2 With the help of related word cases

3.2 Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms

- **Part III: Conclusion:**
 1. Summary of the study.
 2. Suggestion for further study.
 3. Lists of references

PART II: DEVELOPMENT

Chapter I:

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 An overview of English compound nouns:

1.1.1 Definitions:

Compound nouns are more specific and expressive than simple nouns, so they are more valuable as index terms and increase the precision in search experiments. There are many definitions for the compound nouns which cause ambiguities as to whether a given continuous noun sequence is compound noun or not. We, therefore, need a clean definition of compound nouns in terms of information retrieval, according to “Corpus- Based Learning of compound noun Indexing”- The research was supported by Kosef special purpose basic research (1997.9- 2000.8), authors define a compound noun as “any continuous noun sequence that appears frequently in documents”.

In Basic English Lexicology, compounding (or words –composition) is the building of a new word by joining two or more words. A compound word (or just “compound” for short) is therefore a word that consists of at least two root morphemes. It is clear that the components of a compound may be either simple or derived words or even other compound words.

Mark Lauer stated that “compound nouns are a commonly occurring construction in language consisting of a sequence of nouns, acting as a noun; pottery coffee mug, for example. For a detailed linguistic theory of compound noun syntax and semantics, see Levi (1978). Compound nouns are analyzed syntactically by means of the rule $N \rightarrow N N$ applied recursively. Compounds of more than two nouns are ambiguous in syntactic structure. A necessary part of producing an interpretation of a compound noun is an analysis of the attachments within the compound. Syntactic

papers can not choose an appropriate analysis, because attachments are not syntactically governed.

Jeremy Nicholson- Bachelor of Science of Melbourne University, Australia adds “A compound noun is a sequence of two or more nouns comprising an N (i.e. a noun phrase without determiner). In open language, and especially technical language, compound nouns are productive, in that novel instances can be readily formed and understood in context, as attested to by Lapata and Lascaride (2003).

1.1.2 Types of English compound nouns:

1.1.2.1 Basic compound nouns (closed and open compounds)

- The ‘closed’ or ‘solid’ forms in which two usually moderately short words appear together as one. Solid compounds most likely consist of short (monosyllabic) units that often have been established in the language for a long time. The closed form (as one word), in which the words are melded together.

Examples:

Policeman, housewife, wallpaper, lawsuit, etc.

- The ‘open’ or ‘spaced’ forms (as two separate words) consisting of newer combinations usually longer words.

Examples:

History books, post office, player piano, distance learning, lawn tennis, etc.

1.1.2.2 Complex compound nouns (hyphenated and other compounds)

- The hyphenated forms (as two words joined with a hyphen) in which two or more words are connected by a hyphen. The hyphen is often as a visual link, so as to make the distinction that is made in speech by stressing the first word of the compound.

Examples:

Mother-in-law, air-conditional, sky-scraper, ski-boot, dinning-table, etc.

Compounds that –contain affixes, such as house-build (ere) and single-mind (ness);
-contain articles, such as ***mother-of-pearl*** and ***salt-and-pepper*** are often hyphenated.

To be more specific, these are a few guidelines:

- Hyphenate two nouns in apposition that indicate different but equally important function. The compound constitutes a new, single idea.

For examples: ***tractor-trailer, city-state***. The compound constitutes a new, single idea.

- Hyphenate nouns normally written as two words, when they are preceded by a modifier which might create an ambiguity. The late expression clarifying that the letter writers write for the public, rather than that they write letters that are of a public nature.

For example: ***'letter writer'*** but ***'public letter- writers'***

- Hyphenate compound units of measurement created by combining single units that stand in a mathematical relationship to each other.

For examples: ***kilowatt-hour, person-day***

- Noun-plus-gerund compounds are not hyphenated. They may appear as separate or single words.

For examples: ***shipbuilding, problem solving, decision making***

- Besides, according to composition types, compounds also consist the following characters:

- Compounds formed by juxtaposition, without connecting elements. For example: ***backache, store-keeper, door-step, heart-broken.***

- Compounds formed by morphological means, with vowel or consonant as a linking element.

For example: *spokesman, Afro-Asian, speedometer, handicraft.*

- Compounds formed by syntactical means, a group of words condensed into one word.

For example: *cash-and-carry, up-to-date, and up-and-up.*

- Compounds formed both by morphological and syntactical means, phrases turned into compounds by means of suffixes.

For example: *long-legged, kind-hearted, teenager.*

Besides, according to formation, English compound nouns can be divided into 8 subtypes:

♦ **Noun + Noun** compounds:

We often use two nouns together to mean one thing/ person/ idea, etc.

When we want to give more specific information about someone or something, we sometime use noun in front of another noun. For example, we can use a noun + noun combination to say what something is made of, when something happens, or what someone does:

Leather jacket is a jacket made of leather.

Tomato salad is a salad with tomatoes in it.

Chocolate cake is cake with chocolate in them.

Chicken soup is soup with chicken in it.

Metal box is a box made of metal.

The first noun is like an adjective. It shows us what kind of thing, idea, or person, etc.

For examples: *bedrooms, motorbike, printer cartridge, river bank, sky-jacket, winter clothes, traffic warden, kitchen table...*

A road accident is an accident that happens on the road.

The *sea temperature* say us the temperature of the sea.

In these noun + noun structure, the first noun behaves similarly to an adjective describes or modifies the second noun. For examples:

A *car park* is a place for packing cars.

A *history book* is a book of history

Importantly, the frequency of compound nouns in the previous two examples: *stomach bug, cruise ship, Sunday Times, holidaymakers*. When we use compound nouns like these, the first noun has the same function as a classifying adjective- it tells or describes the nature of the second noun.

Compound nouns are particularly useful in newspaper headlines and reports as they enable a lot of information to be summarized quickly.

We often use noun + noun structure when the second noun is made from a verb+ “er”. For instances:

Bus driver is a person who drives a bus.

Hair dryer is a machine for drying hair.

Coffee drinker is a person who drinks coffee.

Tennis player is a person who plays tennis.

Mountain climber is a person who climbs mountains.

You are of course familiar with the noun “book” and equally familiar with the noun screen used about the monitor of a computer. If an author were to produce a digital novel which he or she would like to look like an ordinary book on the screen, she

might wish to produce a *screen* book. I can hear a lot of you protesting that nobody in their right mind would want to read a whole novel on the screen instead holding it in their hand- in bed...

We sometimes make compound nouns which consist of more than two nouns. For examples:

A dinner- party conversation

A milk chocolate bar

An air- traffic controller

Sometimes there are more than two nouns together:

“He waited at the *hotel reception desk*”.

“If you want to play table tennis, you need a *table tennis table*”

♦ **Noun + Verb** compounds

For examples: *haircut, rainfall*...

Other compound nouns consist of a Noun + “-ing” (Noun + Gerund). For examples:

Life-saving

surf-riding

Bird-watching

train-spotting

Weight-lifting

lorry driving

Coal-mining

fruit picking

The noun may stand in an object relation to the verb, and the whole compound denotes a kind of action or a kind of tool. For examples:

Sightseeing is the act of seeing the sights.

Namedropping is the act of dropping names.

The noun may stand in an adverbial relation to the verb, and the whole compound denotes a kind of action: sleeping-walking is the act of walking in one's sleep.

♦ **Noun + Adverb** compounds:

For examples: *passer-by, hanger-on...*

♦ **Verb + Noun** compounds:

The noun may stand in a subject relation to the verb. For example:

Cry baby is a person who cries a lot.

If the noun stands in an object relation to the verb, the whole compound denotes the subject:

Pickpocket is someone who steals things from other people's pockets.

Turncoat is someone who changes sides

The noun may stand in an adverbial relation to the verb. For examples:

Dance floor, wash-basin, etc.

Another case: gerund + noun: some compound nouns consist of “-ing” + Noun (this “-ing” form is sometimes called a “gerund”, “verbal noun”, or “-ing” noun). The “-ing” form usually says what function the following noun has:

Living room

Turning point

Playing cards

Chewing gum

Dressing gowning

There is a purpose relation between what the noun denotes and the action denotes the “-ing” form. Often the first word ends in “-ing” usually these are things used for doing something.

For examples: *Washing machine, frying fan, swimming pool.*

Reading room is room to be used for reading.

Sleeping pill is pill taken in order to induce sleep.

♦ **Phrasal verb** compounds:

For examples: *take-off, drawback, lookout*...

Many common compound nouns are formed from phrasal verbs (Verb + adverb or adverb + verb). For examples:

<i>Breakdown</i>	<i>Outbreak</i>	<i>Walkover</i>
<i>Drop-out</i>	<i>Cutback</i>	<i>Takeaway</i>
<i>Output</i>	<i>Hold-up</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
<i>Make-up</i>	<i>Feedback</i>	<i>Inlet</i>

Some compound nouns are made up of noun and preposition or adverbs:

“He *broke out* of the prison by dressing as a woman” (= escaped).

“Everyone has *put in* a lot of effort to make the course successful.”

“I *lay down* on the sofa and was soon asleep”.

“You look tired. Why don’t you go and have a *line-down*”.

♦ **Adjective + noun** compounds:

For examples: *greenhouse, software, redhead*...

A *black bird* is not just a black bird; it is a member of the species

In some cases, the sense of the compound is radically different from that of the second compound element. For examples:

Redhead means not a kind of head, but “a person with red hair”.

“*Greybeard* means not a type of beard, but “a man with grey beard”

♦ **Adjective + Verb** compounds:

For examples: *public speaking, dry-cleaning*...

♦ **Adverb + Noun** compounds:

For examples: *onlooker, bystander...*

1.2 Classifications of English compound nouns:

1.2.1 According to the meaning:

This classification can be called “semantic classification”

1.2.1.1 Idiomatic compound nouns:

Idiomatic compound nouns are those whose meanings can't be deduced because there is no relationship between the meanings of the components.

Lack of motivation in these words is related to figurative usage of their components.

For examples:

Lip-service in idiom “give lip-service to something” (say that one supports something while do nothing so in reality) ⇨no relationship between the meanings of “*lip*” or “*service*”.

Blackleg is person who works when other workers are in strike ⇨no relationship between the meanings of “*black*” or “*leg*”.

For example 1:

“Jon starts taking drugs at college, his exams and has been jobless for the past three years. He's certainly the *black sheep* of the Greens family.”

→ *Black sheep* is person who brings shame to his family.

Egghead is very intellectual person.

For example 2:

“Why should one country want to be *top dog* over the rest of the world?”

→ *Top dog* is the person, country, etc. That is considered to be the most powerful, influential or superior.

For example 3:

“Alex said nothing at all when he told him about Diana’s misfortune. He’s a real *cold fish*.” (Do you guess the meaning if you don’t look at that situation).

→ A *cold fish* is someone who is little moved by emotions, who is regarded as being hard and unfeeling.

For example 4:

“Philip didn’t tell any of the office staff why he had been absent for a month, but then he’s always been a *dark house*.”

→ A *dark house* is a person who doesn’t talk much to others about his activities, feelings, etc.

For example 5:

“The tax office had a lot of question about Frank’s declared profits. They obviously thought there was some *monkey business* going on.”

→ *Monkey business* is dishonest behavior (no relation with the word “monkey”)

1.2.1.2 Non-idiomatic compound nouns:

Non-idiomatic compound nouns are those whose meanings are easily deduced from the meanings of the components:

For example:

Salesgirl is the girl who sells goods

Goalkeeper is player who stands in the goal

In general, the modifier limits the meanings of the head. This is most obvious in descriptive compounds, in which the modifier is used in an attributive or appositional manner.

For example:

Blackboard is a particular kind of board, which is general black. In some cases, they are partially non-idiomatic since the motivation is partial.

For examples:

Mother-in-law is mother of one's wife or husband.

Drop-out is person who drops out.

For example 6:

“David is a real busy bee today, he's been rushing around all morning”.

→ *A busy bee* is a busy, active person who moves quickly from task to task.

However, in some cases, the semantic head is not explicitly expressed.

For examples:

A *redhead* is not a kind of head, but is a person with red hair.

A *blockhead* is also not a head, but a person with a head that is as head and unreceptive as a block (stupid).

A *lion heart* is not a type of heart, but a person with a heart like a lion (in its bravery, courage, fearlessness, etc.)

1.2.2 Classification according to the componential relationship:

1.2.2.1 Subordinative compound nouns:

Subordinative compound nouns are those that are characterized by the domination of one component over the other.

The second element usually expresses a general meaning ⇨ being the basic part of compound noun. In other words, the second component-the determinatum, is often the structural centre.

The first part being the determining one or called determinant.

For example:

Book-keeper distinguishes from ***goal-keeper***

Structural centre

→ **Book** and **goal** are the determinant

Similarly, we have:

- ✦ ***Space-station***: use as a base for operation in space.
- ✦ ***Railway station***: stopping place for trains.
- ✦ ***Police station***: office of local police force.

In these three examples, ***station*** is the structural centre. We distinguish each from the others according to the **determinant**, such as ***space, railway, and police***.

In terms of families of compounds, there are many sets of compounds based on the same word. In such sets, the second element is generic, but its relationship with each member of its set likely to be different.

For instance, we have one set of compound noun:

Steamboat is a boat propelled by steam.

But ***riverboat*** is not a boat propelled by a river. It is a boat used in a river.

Houseboat is neither a boat propelled by a house nor a boat used on or in a house, but a floating house in the form of a boat, or a boat in a form of a house, usually moored in one place.

Gunboat is a boat with one or more large guns on it.

Rowboat is American English for a boat that can be rowed, British English equivalence a rowing boat.

In determinative compounds, the relationship is not attributive.

For example:

Footstool is not a particular type of stool that is like a foot. Rather, it is a stool for one's foot or feet. (It can be used for sitting on, but that is not its primary purpose).

In a similar manner, the **office manager** is the manager of an office; an **armchair** is a chair with arms and a **raincoat** is a coat against the rain.

These relationships, which are expressed by prepositions in English, would be expressed by grammatical case in other languages.

This type of compound noun is called endocentric compounds because the semantic head is contained within the compound itself. A **blackboard** is type of board, for example, and a **footstool** is a type of stool.

1.2.2.2 Coordinative compound nouns:

Coordinative are those whose components are both structurally and semantically independent.

For example:

Actor + manager = **actor-manager** (actor and manager are both structurally and semantically independent).

Coordinative compounds combine elements with a similar meaning, and the compound meaning may be a generalization instead of a specialization.

For example: a **fighter-bomber** is an aircraft that is both a **fighter** and a **bomber**.

Chapter II:

AN INVESTIGATION INTO ANALYSIS ON ENGLISH COMPOUND NOUNS AND VIETNAMESE EQUIVALENCE.

2.1. Notion of English compound nouns.

Compounding is one of the popular methods of word formation, which has been the great attention of the linguistics all over the world. It is the building of a new word by combining or joining two or more words together.

For examples: *love story, store-keeper, blackboard, lady-killer...*

According to part of speech, compound words consist of seven types:

✦ Compound nouns: are the compounds that function as nouns

For examples: *bluebottle, door key, girl hunter...*

✦ Compound adjectives: are the compounds that function as adjectives

For examples: *blond-hair, absent-minded, full-lip...*

✦ Compound verbs: are the compounds that function as verbs

For examples: *team-teach, whitewash, up and coming...*

✦ Compound adverbs: are the compounds that function as adverbs

For examples: *nearby, wholeheartedly, herein...*

✦ Compound prepositions: are the compound that function as prepositions

For examples: *throughout, onto, into, uptown...*

✦ Compound conjunctions: are the compounds that function as conjunctions

For examples: *whereas, meanwhile...*

✦ Compound pronouns: are the compounds that functions as pronouns

For examples: *wherever, whenever, whoever...*

In the scope of this paper, I would like mention one type of compound words that is compound nouns.

Most English compound nouns are noun phrases that include a noun modified by adjectives, verbs, or attributive nouns, and most English compound nouns that consist of more than two words can be constructed by combining two words at a time.

For example 7:

The compound noun: “*short story writer*” can be constructed by combining “*short*” and “*story*”, and then combining the resulting compound with “*writer*”.

However, some compound nouns such as “*father-in-law*”, “*happy-go-lucky*” can not be constructed by that way.

To be one type of compound words, English compound nouns also bring some characteristics features of compound words. Structurally, a compound noun consists of at least two roots. The components of a compound word may be either simple or derived or even other compound words. Commonly, compound nouns have two stems: the basic part is called “determinatum” (2) that brings the general meaning of the word, it is usually the second element of the compound nouns; the determining part is called “determinant” (1) that is used to make the meaning of the word clearer.

For examples:

Whitewash → “*white*” is (1), and “*wash*” is (2)

Greenhouse → “*green*” is (1) and “*house*” is (2)

Sleeping pill → “*sleeping*” is (1) and “*pill*” is (2)

Hot head → “*hot*” is (1) and “*head*” is (2)

Shop-keeper → “*shop*” is (1) and “*keeper*” is (2)

Schoolmate → “*school*” is (1) and “*mate*” is (2)

Color-blind → “*color*” is (1) and “*blind*” is (2)

Grammatically, the determinatum undergoes inflection.

For examples: *Passer-by* → passers- by

Listener-in → listeners-in

Notary public → notaries public

Grant-in-aid → grants-in-aid

Knight Templar → knights templar

Hanger-on → hangers-on

Exceptions: *Take-off* → take-offs

Store keeper → store keepers

City-state → city-states

Sit-in → sit-ins

Stand by → stand bys

Goodbye → goodbyes

Breakdown → breakdowns

Scholar-poet → scholar-poets

2.2 Vietnamese compound nouns:

In Vietnamese, compounding is also one of the ways to form words by combining meaningful units together. Compound words are used widely in both everyday conversation and literature. They are the least understood elements of Vietnamese grammar and the morpheme sequences with two immediate constituents.

For examples:

Phải trái, con cháu, ông cha, quần áo, sách vở...

Perhaps, any Vietnamese people can understand “what is compound word?”, and “how is it classified?” because they are taught carefully at primary school and they have chance to use compound words frequently in everyday speech.

The compounds in Vietnamese have some subtypes as following: compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives and idioms compound

In this research paper, I would like to mention Vietnamese compound nouns which are formed by joining two or more meaningful words together and function as nouns. There are two types of compounds in Vietnamese:

- Coordinate compounds are formed by two morphemes, neither of which modifies the other one.

For examples:

Quần áo: cloths

Mua bán: purchase and sell

Phải trái: right and wrong

For example 8:

“Người Việt Nam ta ***con cháu*** vua Hùng khi nhắc đến ***nguồn gốc*** của mình, thường xưng là con rồng cháu tiên. (Con rồng cháu tiên).

→ In this example, the compound “***con cháu***” and “***nguồn gốc***” are called coordinate compound nouns. Because “con” and “cháu” in Vietnamese also refer to the later generation; “***nguồn***” and “***gốc***” also refer to the origin when they are separated.

For example 9:

“Tôi nghe truyện kể ***thần*** thì

Lời *ông cha* dạy cũng vì đời sau.”

Lâm Thị Vĩ Dạ

→ The compound “*ông cha*” is also coordinate compound noun. When we separate two words, “*ông*” and “*cha*” also refer to the people who are the head of the family, the bread-winners. The meanings of these two components supplement each other.

Thus, due to this characteristic, sometimes we can reserve the order of the components in a compound noun.

For examples:

Cha mẹ → *mẹ cha*

Mũ nón → *nón mũ*

Con cháu → *cháu con*

Giày dép → *dép giày*

Cỏ cây → *cây cỏ*

• Subordinate compounds are formed by two morphemes, one of which modifies the other one. It seems to be that subordinate compound nouns are more popular than coordinate compound nouns. Their meanings are fundamentally related to the meanings of the corresponding phrases. The descriptive construction is built up like an ordinary syntactic construction and the initial syllable nearly always has weak stress. In the structure of a subordinate compound noun, there are two parts:

- The basic part is a noun, which brings the main meaning (the basic is usually the first element).
- The spare part makes the meaning of the compound noun clearer.

For instance 10: “*Xe lửa*” → “*Xe*” is the basic part because it determines the object.

→ “*Lửa*” is the spare part because it classifies what kind of the object.

Other examples:

Xe đạp: Bicycle

Xe máy: motorbike

Xe lửa: train

Xe hơi: car

Nhà báo: journalist

Nhà văn: writer

Nhà thơ: poet

Nhà doanh nghiệp: businessman

Nhóm trưởng: head of a group

Tổ trưởng: head of a small group

Many morphemes in these types may be regarded as affixes. In this type of compound nouns, there are three ways of formation:

♦ **Noun + Noun**: is the way that the modifier is a noun.

For examples: *bút chì, bút bi, thùng sắt, lọ us, chậu nhựa, lọ thủy tinh...*

♦ **Noun + Adjective**: is the way that the modifier is an adjective.

For examples: *màu xanh, màu tím, cà chua, dưa vàng...*

♦ **Noun + Verb**: is the way that the modifier is a verb.

For examples: *xe đạp, xe thô, máy bào, máy kéo, máy bay...*

It is through this process that the language has created a wealth of new coinages needed to designate new articles of food and clothing, as well as new tools, machines contraption and gadgets. This is revealed in science and technical terminology.

For examples: *đòn bẫy, phòng siêu âm, máy xúc...*

2.3 English compound nouns versus Vietnamese compound nouns

2.3.1 Similarities

Although to be the two different languages, English and Vietnamese compound nouns have some similarities.

- Both English and Vietnamese compound nouns have two subclasses:

❖ Coordinate compound nouns

❖ Subordinate compound noun

In **coordinate** compound nouns in both English and Vietnamese, the components are structurally independent.

For example:

In English: *deaf-mute, sweet-bitter, boyfriend, loose-leaf...*

In Vietnamese: *núi đồi, anh em, hàng xóm, nhà cửa...*

For example 9:

“Nếu *tuổi trẻ* chẳng hai lần thăm lại
Còn *trời đất* nhưng chẳng còn tôi mãi
Nên bâng khuâng tôi tiếc cả *đất trời*
Mùi *tháng năm* đều róm vị chia phôi
Khắp *sông núi* vẫn than thâm tiễn biệt”

Vội vàng- Xuân Diệu (Văn học lớp 11-tập 1)

Both English and Vietnamese coordinate compound nouns have two subclasses: Reduplicative compound nouns, Ablaut and Rhyme compound nouns.

* Reduplicative compound nouns: are those that consist of two components which combine each other mostly due to the phonetic relation and they have the lexical meaning. The second stem is the repetition of the first one.

For examples:

In English: *fifty-fifty, hush-hush, blah-blah, bye bye...*

In Vietnamese: *chuôn chuôn, cào cào, chôm chôm...*

* Ablaut and Rhyme compound nouns: both English and Vietnamese have ablaut and rhyme compound nouns with the components in term of ablaut or in term of rhyme.

For examples:

In English: *chit-chat, sing-song, ping-pong...*

In Vietnamese: *châu chầu, chim choc, cây cối, bong bóng...*

Subordinate compound nouns: the English subordinate compound nouns are only similar to Chinese- Vietnamese compound nouns in such a way that the second element is the basic part and bring the main meaning of the compound nouns; the first element is the supplementary part, it helps to make clear the meaning of the basic part.

For examples:

In English: *spaceship, dancing club, house-keeper, space-station, goal-keeper, steamboat, houseboat...*

In Vietnamese: *hải quân, không quân, ngoại thành, nội thành, đại đội...*

- Besides, structurally, English and Vietnamese compound nouns have two parts and they can be formed by linking elements, by a mere juxtaposition of two or more than stems which may be nouns, adjectives or verbs.

For examples:

In English: *greenhouse, spokesman, tea-pot, handicraft, Afro-Asian, statesman...*

For example 10:

In Vietnamese:

“Rồi chiếc tàu đi vào đêm tối, để lại những *đóm than* đỏ bay tung trên *đường sắt*. Hai chị em còn nhìn theo cái chằm nhỏ của chiếc *đèn xanh* treo trên toa sau cùng, xa xa mãi rồi cũng khuất sau *rặng tre*.”

Hai đứa trẻ- Thạch Lam (Văn học lớp 11-tập 1)

For example 11:

“*Mùa thu* nay khác rồi
Tôi đứng vui nghe giữa *núi đồi*
Gió thổi *rừng tre* phấp phới
Trời thu thay áo mới
Trong biếc nói cười thiết tha.

Đất nước- Nguyễn Đình Thi

All Vietnamese subordinate compound nouns in this example: “*mùa thu*”, “*rừng tre*”, “*trời thu*”, and “*áo mới*” are formed with the help of nouns and adjectives, and “*núi đồi*” is coordinate compound noun.

- Another similarity between English and Vietnamese compound nouns is that according to meaning, the English and Vietnamese also have idiomatic and non-idiomatic compound nouns. Because:

❖ In the English idiomatic compound nouns, the meaning of the word can not be deduced from the componential meanings.

For instances:

Blackleg is a person who works when other workers are in strike.

Egghead is a person who is very intelligent, intellectual.

Bluebottle is one kind of insect and we can not understand that it is a bottle which is blue.

Big-potato is not a potato which is big but an important person.

White-elephant is not an elephant which is white but a useless thing.

Black-sheep is not a sheep which is black but a person who gets failure.

We can see this type of compound noun in this example:

“My brother is a ***white-collar***”

→ The compound noun “***white-collar***” doesn’t denote the collar which is white but a person who works in office.

The same as English idiomatic compound nouns, in Vietnamese compound nouns there are some words of which the meanings can not be revealed through the meanings of the components. Although the meaningful stems are linked together according to syntactic relationship, the meaning of the compounds can not be deduced from the meaning of each component and of that relationship. Most of these compound words are borrowed words from English, French and they are used widely in everyday speech. We can call these compound nouns the idiomatic compound nouns in Vietnamese.

For examples: *piano, radio, xe xích lô, mitting, mùi xoa, tivi, ăngten, xi măng...*

In most of English and Vietnamese compound nouns, the meanings can be deduced directly from the lexical meaning of the components involved.

For example 12:

“*Dáng tre* vươn mọc mướt, *màu tre* tươi nhũn nhặn.”

Thép Mới

“*Dáng tre*” consists of two stems “*dáng*” and “*tre*”; it means the shape of the bamboos. “*Màu tre*” consists of “*màu*” and “*tre*”; it means the color of the bamboos.

❖ This pattern also can be seen in English non-idiomatic compound nouns

For example 13:

“A *fortune-teller* once told Mary “you are going to be loved by people you’ve never seen and never will see”.

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In this example, the compound “*fortune-teller*” is the person who foresees our fortune.

This type of compound nouns can be these words:

A tennis club: câu lạc bộ quần vợt

A phone bill: hoá đơn điện thoại

A trainy journey: chuyến đi bằng tàu hoả

A lawnmover: máy cắt cỏ

Pickpocket is someone who steals things from other people’s pockets.

Crybaby is a person who cries a lot.

Driftwood is wood that has drifted ashore.

Swimming-pool: is the pool for swimming.

Wallpaper: is the paper to paste on the wall.

Sandstorm: is the storm that caused by sand.

Air-conditioning: is a system used to condition the air (control temperature and humidity).

2.3.2 Differences:

Between any two languages, the differences seem to be evident. Thus, beside the similarities represented above, English and Vietnamese compound nouns have some differences.

Firstly, English and Vietnamese compound nouns differ in word order. In English compound nouns, the second element is the basic part the first element is the determining part. In another word, the first element is considered to be the modifier of the second.

For example 14:

The marble, the schist, the *limestone*, and the *sandstone* were giving way to a dark and lusterless lining.

Journey to the centre of the earth- Jules Verne

→ Two compound nouns “*limestone*” and “*sandstone*” are also combined by two elements in which the first elements “*lime*”- “vôi” and “*sand*”- “cát” refer to the origin of the “*stone*”- “đá”. They mean that the stones are originated from lime and sand. In Vietnamese they mean “*đá vôi*” and “*sa thạch*”.

For example 15:

“The novel is the story of a man for whom both *real life* and *university research* have lost their meaning”

In this example, there are two compound nouns:

Real life → *real* is an adjective and it modifies the noun *life*.

University research → *university* is a noun and it modifies another noun *research*. In this compound noun, *research* brings the main meaning.

We can see this structure in any English compound nouns, such as *country life*, *sleeping pill*, *reading lamp*...

However, in the structure of Vietnamese compound nouns, the first element is the commonly the basic part with the main meaning and the second element is the determining part.

For examples: *khăn quàng*, *sổ tay*, *đèn học*, *tủ kính*...

In coordinate structure, Vietnamese compound nouns can change the word order without changing the meaning of the whole word.

For examples:

Chân tay → *tay chân*

Quần áo → *áo quần*

Dép guốc → *guốc dép*

Tháng năm → *năm tháng*

Sông núi → *núi sông*

Trời đất → *đất trời*

But the word order of English coordinate compound nouns by adding affixes and then it can build new words. Some affixes are like:

“-er” in lady-killer, shop-keeper, food-lover...

“-ness” in absent-mindedness...

We can meet this pattern of compound nouns formation in other examples: *goal-keeper, passer-by, new-comer, listener-in...*

Vietnamese do not have morphological and syntactic types like English compound nouns, so the form can not be changed to build new words.

For example 16:

“Tổ quốc tôi như một con thuyền
Mũi thuyền ta đó mũi Cà Mau.”

Mũi Cà Mau- Xuân Diệu

We can not add any affixes to the compounds “*mũi thuyền*” to have new word.

2.4 Analysis on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence.

2.4.1 Equivalence case in English compound nouns and Vietnamese compound nouns

Equivalence is considered as the key factor in translating one language into another one. The equivalence here is both in structure and meaning. Therefore, in translation, translators must have much time consuming in order to find out the words or phrases that must be the most equivalence to the sources text.

In the scope of this part I would like to analyses the formation of English compound nouns to find out their Vietnamese equivalences.

♦ Noun + Noun compounds

This is one of the most popular structures in the formation of both English and Vietnamese compound nouns. In this structure, the modifier is a noun.

For example 17:

“Thence sprang a feverish state of excitement in which the impatient irascible traveler devoted to perdition on the railway director and the *steamboat* companies and the governments which allowed such intolerable slowness.”

Journey to the centre of the earth- Jules Verne

→ The compound noun “*steamboat*” refers to the boat that is worked by steam. So the steam is the instrument of the boat to work. In Vietnamese, it means “tàu chạy bằng máy hơi nước”.

For example 18:

“Then, when our leisure hours came, we used to go out together and turn into the shady avenues by the Alster, and went happily side by side up to the *windmill*.”

Journey to the centre of the earth- Jules Verne

→ “*Windmill*” denotes the mill that is worked by wind. In Vietnamese, it means “cối xay”.

For example 19:

“An American owned a *nightclub* in Casablanca in the war.”

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→ “Nightclub” consists of two nouns “*night*”- “*đêm*” and “*club*”- “*câu lạc bộ*”. So they equivalence of this compound nouns in Vietnamese is “*hộp đêm*”.

For example 20:

“Do come in instead of standing there on the *doorstep* in the rain”.

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→ The compound “doorstep” is formed by two nouns “*door*”- “*cửa*” and “*step*”- “*bậc*” and in Vietnamese it means “*bậu cửa*”. This Vietnamese compound noun also consists of two nouns “bậu” and “cửa”. So it is the equivalence in Vietnamese compound “doorstep” both in meaning and structure.

For example 21:

“At that moment, our *housekeeper* Martha opened the study door, saying: “Dinner is ready”

Journey to the centre of the earth- Jules Verne

→ The compound noun “*housekeeper*” consists of two nouns “*house*”- “*ngôi nhà*” and “*keeper*”- “*người trông*” in which “house” functions as the object of the action “*keep*”. So this compound can be paraphrased in such a way that the person who keep the house. In Vietnamese, it means “*người quản gia*”.

For example 22:

“Although he was completely untrained as a *furniture-maker*, he produced the most beautiful chair”.

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→ Being formed like the compound “*housekeeper*”, “*furniture-maker*” also consists of two nouns in which “*furniture*” is the object of the action “*make*”. It denotes the person who makes furniture. In Vietnamese, it means “*người làm đồ gia dụng*”.

This type of equivalence can be seen in many compounds such as:

Postmark → *dấu bưu điện*

Tea-pot → *ấm trà*

Handbook → *sổ tay*

Inkpot → *lọ mực*

Footmark → *dấu chân*

Whirlwind → *cơn gió lốc*

Snowstorm → *bão tuyết*

Sandstorm → *bão cát*

Silver paper → *giấy thiếc*

Paper fan → *quạt giấy*

Love story → *truyện tình*

♦ **Adjective + Noun** compounds

This structure is used widely to form English compound nouns, in which the adjective is modifier of the noun and this seem to be the same in the structure of Vietnamese compound nouns.

The compound nouns “*fast food*” consists of an adjective “*fast*”- “*nhanh*” and a noun “*food*”- “*đồ ăn*” and Vietnamese equivalence “*đồ ăn sẵn*”. Through this example, it is realizable that the meaning of the compound is directly deduced from the componential meanings.

For examples:

Greenhouse → *nhà kính*

Blackboard → *bảng viết*

Quicksilver → *cột thủy ngân*

Right-hand → *người thuận tay phải*

Left-hand → *người thuận tay trái*

Short-story → *truyện ngắn*

Superman → *siêu nhân*

♦ **Noun + Verb** and **Verb + Noun** compounds

Both of these two structures are equivalence with the structure Noun + Verb compounds in Vietnamese in such a way the verb is the modifier of the noun.

We can see in following example 23:

“They go to the sea to look *sunrise*”

→ The compound “*sunrise*” is formed by a noun “*sun*”- “*mặt trời*” and a verb “*rise*”- “*mọc lên*”. So it belongs to Noun + Verb compound. In Vietnamese, it means “*mặt trời mọc*” (bình minh).

This pattern is illustrated in other compounds such as:

Hair-do → *việc làm tóc*

Brain-wash → *việc tẩy não*

Earthquake → *vụ động đất*

Stomachache → *bệnh đau dạ dày*

For example 24:

“You should take a *raincoat* in case it rains”.

→ The compound “*raincoat*” consists of a verb “*rain*”- “*mưa*” and a noun “*coat*”- “*áo choàng*”.

Some Verb + Noun compounds with their equivalences in Vietnamese such as:

Hangman → *người treo cổ*

Pickpocket → *kẻ móc túi*

Breakwater → *đê chắn ngang*

Handlebar → *tay lái*

2.4.2 Non-equivalences in English compound nouns and Vietnamese compound nouns:

To be the two different languages, so non-equivalence between English and Vietnamese compound nouns is unavoidable. This phenomenon happens in the structure, meaning and type of words.

- Non-equivalence in the structure and meaning.

According to formation, there are eight subtypes of English compound nouns but only three subtypes in Vietnamese. Therefore, some is equivalence and some of them are non-equivalent.

- **Noun + Noun** compounds

In this structure, we can not always find out equivalence of a noun + noun compound nouns in Vietnamese with the same structure like: “*tea-pot*” → “*ấm trà*”. Many English compound nouns are translated into Vietnamese in a different structure mostly noun + verb structure (that means the modifier is a verb, not a noun).

For example 25:

“To decorate this room, you need more *wallpaper*.”

→ In this example, the compound “*wallpaper*” consists of two nouns “*wall*”- “*tường*” and “*paper*”- “*giấy*”. However, we can not say that “*wallpaper*” means “*tường giấy*” (with noun + noun structure) but “*giấy dán tường*” (Noun + Verb structure) that means the paper used to paste on the wall.

“*Debit-side*” is the left of a receipt on which all debt are written.

→ *Phần ghi các khoản nợ trên hoá đơn*

“*Hunger-match*” is a strike caused by unemployed people.

→ *Cuộc đình công của những người thất nghiệp*

Other compound nouns also have this pattern such as:

Taxpayer → *Người nộp thuế*

Classroom → *Phòng học*

Postman → *Người đưa thư*

Taxi-driver → *Tài xế*

Moreover, not only structure, the meanings of compound nouns are not deduced from the meanings of the components. This phenomenon is called non-equivalence in the meaning and it often happens with English idiomatic compound nouns.

For example 26:

The compound “*day-school*” is combination of two nouns “*day*”- “*ngày*” and “*service*”- “*dịch vụ*”. We can not understand the meaning of the compound basing on the componential meanings. In fact, the meaning is not related to any “*service*”. In Vietnamese; it means “*trường ngoại trú*”.

Another example (27): the compound “*lip-service*” is combination of two nouns “*lip*”- “*môi*” and “*service*”- “*dịch vụ*”. We can not understand the meaning of the compound basing on the componential meanings. In fact, the meaning is not related to any “*service*” but saying that uses beautiful words to flatter the other or make them happy. In Vietnamese, it means “*lời nói đả ngôn*”.

- **Adjective + Noun** compounds

Many English compound nouns with the structure adjective + noun are idiomatic compound, so the meaning can not be deduced from the componential meanings.

For example 28:

“Bill carried on working when his fellow-workers went on stick. He was very unpopular and they call him a *blackleg*”.

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→ The compound “*blackleg*” is formed by an adjective “*black*”- “*màu đen*” and a noun “*leg*”- “*chân*”. But the compound does not denote a leg that is black. In the example, it denotes a person who his friends. In Vietnamese, it means “*kẻ phản bội*”.

White-elephant → đồ vứt đi

Hothead → người nóng nảy

Red tape → hiện tượng quan liêu

Greenhouse → nhà kính

- **Gerund + Noun** compounds

In Vietnamese, there is no gerund, so most English compound nouns in structure are transcript into Noun + Verb compound in Vietnamese is very popular with the verb denoting the use of the noun as well as the gerund noun compounds.

For example 29:

“Because the *writing-room* was very small, he had had a large one built for her at the garden against the church wall”.

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→ The compound “*writing-room*” is combined by gerund “writing”- “*viết*” and a noun “*room*”- “*căn phòng*” and in Vietnamese it means “*phòng viết*”. However, this Vietnamese compound consists of a noun and a verb, the verb “*Viết*” denotes the usage of the noun “*phòng*”. So, the gerund +noun structure is transformed into noun + verb compound in Vietnamese.

In addition it is easy for the readers to guess the meaning of the compound. Even though the structure is changed, the meanings of the compound nouns are not impacted and can be deduced directly from the meaning of the components.

Some compounds illustrating this pattern are:

Swimming-pool → *bể bơi*

Ploughing machine → *máy cày*

Sleeping bag → *túi ngủ*

Washing machine → *máy giặt*

Drawing pen → *bút vẽ*

Writing desk → *bàn viết*

Walking stick → *gậy đi bộ*

- **Adverb (or preposition) + Noun** compounds

In this formation, the noun is modified by an adverb or a preposition to make up a compound noun. However, in Vietnamese there is no an adverb + noun compound, so they are transformed into noun + noun or noun + adjective compounds.

For example 30:

“I will take you to this area’s *upland*.”

→ The compound “*upland*” is formed by an adverb “*up*”- “*trên cao*” and a noun “*land*”- “*đất*”. In Vietnamese, we can not translate it into “*đất trên cao*” but “*cao nguyên*”. It is a compound including two nouns “*cao*” and “*nguyên*”, that means the adverb + noun compound is transformed into noun + noun compound in Vietnamese. The transference of the structure is also represented in some examples:

Afternoon → *buổi chiều*

Forethought → *sự lo xa*

Crossbar → *thanh ngang*

- **Verb + adverb/ adverb + verb** compounds:

Most of verb + adverb/ adverb + verb compounds are transformed into noun + verb compounds in Vietnamese.

For example 31:

“These favorable conditions create opportunities for the tea industry to expand its planting area; improve *output* and quality; attract foreign partners; and invest in tea processing and sales.”

→ The compound “*output*” is made from an adverb “*out*”- “*ra*” and a verb “*put*”- “*đặt*”. This compound does not mean “*đặt ra*” but “*sản lượng*”. In other words, the structure adverb + verb are changed in Vietnamese and it becomes noun + verb compound.

For example 32:

“The great *drawback* of living in an industrial city is to suffer from environment pollution”.

→ The compound “*drawback*” is made from a verb “*draw*”- “*lôi kéo*” and an adverb “*back*”- “*ngược trở lại*”. This compound does not mean “*kéo ngược trở lại*” but it means “*điều trở ngại*”. In this case, the structure verb + adverb are changed in Vietnamese and it becomes noun + verb compound.

Some compounds share the same form such as:

Walkout → *cuộc đình công*

Lock-up → *gìò đóng cửa*

Pull-up → *bãi đỗ xe*

Die-hard → *kẻ kháng cự*

Go-between → *người môi giới*

Clean-up → *sự thu dọn*

With adverb + verb compounds when being translated into Vietnamese they also have the same form.

For examples:

Downfall → *sự sa sút*

Outset → *sự khởi đầu*

Upkeep → *sự bảo dưỡng*

- Non-equivalence in type of word.

Non-equivalence between English and Vietnamese compound nouns does not only happen in the structure and the meaning but also in type of words. That means one word in English is a compound but in Vietnamese it is a simple word and vice versa.

For example 33:

“*Waterfall*” is a compound noun with noun “*water*” and a verb “*fall*”. But in Vietnamese, it means “*thác nước*” (a two-word noun).

This phenomenon also happens in some compounds such as:

Income → *thu nhập*

Makeup → *mĩ phẩm*

Quicksilver → *thủy ngân*

Outcome → *kết quả*

Outline → *đề cương*

Homeland → *quê hương*

In some cases, the word in English is simple but in Vietnamese it is a compound.

Mill → *cối xay*

Harbour → *bến cảng*

Bicycle → *xe đạp*

Pencil → *bút chì*

Window → *cửa sổ*

Wardrobe → *tủ quần áo*

Chapter III:

SOLUTIONS FOR NON-EQUIVALENCE CASES

Translation is the process of transforming all part of a source text into a text image that contains all the information. In other words, it is the process translators must try to find out all meanings of one text (in source language) in another language, which means to find out equivalences of one text between two languages. Therefore, equivalence is considered to be the root in translation. Finding equivalence in translation involves decoding the source language text and making attempt to find an appropriate equivalence in the target language to encode whatever has been decoded in source language.

However, between two different languages, there are always many differences and non-equivalence in translation is unavoidable. During the process of learning translation subject in university, my friends and I sometimes have some difficulties in translating especially translating English compound nouns into Vietnamese. These difficulties are illustrated from non-equivalence cases between English and Vietnamese compound nouns.

In the scope of this chapter, I would like to express some non-equivalence cases in using English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence and my own solution for them.

3.1 Differences in form:

Each language has its own way to form words. So there is no equivalence in the target language for a particular form in the source text.

3.1.1 With the help of affixes cases:

Most of English compound nouns can be built with the help of affixes that carry different meaning to the compound nouns. Certain suffixes and prefixes which

convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often have no direct equivalence in Vietnamese.

As I represented in chapter I, English is an inflectional language, so that we can make use of affixes to coin new compound nouns, e meaningful element can be expressed by a prefix or suffixes. These affixes are: “-er”, “-ing”, “ment”, “-tion”, “-bio”...

But, Vietnamese is an isolated language and a meaningful element is represented by we must join meaningful units together to form a compound nouns.

For examples:

Out built (compound verb): xây dựng nhiều hơn

→ *Outbuilding* (compound noun): nhà phụ

Co-ordinate (compound verb): phối hợp

→ *Co-ordination* (compound noun): sự hợp tác

However, in Vietnamese, we can not change form of any element in the compound to coin a new compound noun. We must join meaningful units together.

For examples:

Cửa kính → Cửa + kính

Tàu hoả → Tàu + hoả

Quần bò → Quần + bò

When meeting this problem, it is important for students to understand the contribution of affixes to the meanings of the compound nouns and expressions especially because such affixes often used in English to coin new compound nouns. Their contribution is also important in the area of terminology and standardization.

- The prefix “super” in the compound “*superman*” refers to the meaning that is over or higher level. Therefore, “superman” in Vietnamese in Vietnamese it means “siêu nhân”.
- The suffix “er” in the compound noun “*footballer*” refers to the person who plays football. Therefore, in Vietnamese “footballer” means “cầu thủ bóng đá”.

By this way, we can translate other derived English compound nouns into Vietnamese. For examples:

Supermarket: Siêu thị

Infrastructure: Cơ sở hạ tầng

Macroeconomics: kinh tế vĩ mô

Microeconomics: kinh tế vi mô

3.1.2 With the help of related word cases:

Moreover, we can solve the problem of difference in form by paraphrasing the compound nouns with related words. For examples:

Baby-sitter: is a person who looks after baby

Bookseller: is a person who sells books

In these examples, the words related to the compound nouns to express the meanings of the compounds.

3.2 Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms:

This is a typical difference between English and Vietnamese. Even when a particular form has a ready equivalence in the target language, there may be a difference in the frequency with which it is used or the purpose for which it is used.

Both English and Vietnamese also have compound nouns with noun + noun form but it is not any time we can find a Vietnamese compound nouns which is equivalent to noun + noun compound in English are often equivalence to noun + verb compounds.

For examples:

Assembly line: dây chuyền lắp ráp

Type-writer: người đánh máy

Warehouse: nhà chứa đồ

In case of gerund + noun compound nouns in English, when being translated into Vietnamese, they are equivalence to Vietnamese compound nouns with noun + verb form. In Vietnamese there is no gerund form to indicate the purpose of the noun but a verb can replace the contribution of gerund the meaning of the compound nouns.

For examples:

Cleaning-woman: người quét dọn

Writing-test: bài kiểm tra viết

Through these two cases of compound nouns, it is clear that in English, nouns are used more often. It is really difficult for students to find out equivalence for those English compound nouns in Vietnamese. Similar to the non-equivalence cases caused by difference in form, the strategy tends to be used when the concepts expressed by the source items are lexicalized and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than in the target.

This strategy means that we used related words to paraphrase the English compound nouns in order to make readers understand lexical meaning of the compound nouns.

For examples:

Redhead: is a person with red hair → người có mái tóc đỏ

Farm-house: is the house on the farm → nông trang

In English compound nouns, the second element is the basic part and the first element is the determining part. So, by paraphrasing in such a way that use related words to indicate the purpose or instrumental contribution of the first element to the second element, the readers, even non-native people, can understand lexical meaning of the compound nouns.

Part III:

CONCLUSION

1. Summary of the study:

Thanks to the supportive help of my supervisor, teachers, the encouragement of my friends and my family, I have finally finished the research study. Once more, I would like to impress on readers the importance of English. If you want to go to any countries in the world, accept job anywhere and settle down. When you communicate with the foreigners, English is a means of expression of thought, emotions, actions, etc... I try my best to research the graduation paper: “An analysis on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence”. I really hope that my study, to some extent, will help the readers who want to learn more about English grammar, especially compound nouns some knowledge. And they can find useful ways to use compound nouns in writing, communicating. Besides, I also point out an analysis on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence. In part, I give some solution to overcome. To summarize, the matter of compound nouns still has large aspects. However, in my study, I only mention some main fields as concerned above.

Each part in my graduation paper is mentioned its content. The theoretical background knowledge about definitions and types of English compound nouns gives an overview of the study. The characteristic features of compound noun are classified clearly, for the most part; I analyze types of compound noun and the ways how to form compound nouns in chapter I. It is necessary to list an analysis on English compound nouns and Vietnamese equivalence in chapter II. Chapter III also presents some suggestions to solve problems.

In summary, understanding all the fields of compound noun as well as making much progress in English are not quite easy, but is also not impossible. The

learners should spend much time practicing daily and keep on studying. I really would like readers to be interested in my study. And the research study can help readers to get more knowledge to learn English grammar better.

2. Suggestion for further study:

As far as I am concerned in the scope of the study, my graduation paper is not extensive due to the frame of time and knowledge. Beside compounding, there are other ways of word formation in English graded according to their productive degrees, namely affixation, which can be a topic for another study, shortening, conversion, back derivation, etc. As well as I can not mention all types of compounding specifically. All those topics require much time to research. I hope that I will be given encouragement of reader the help of my teachers, my friends to spend time to concentrate on studying more about related fields.

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