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HANOI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

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MILITARY TERMS IN VIETNAMESE ON COMPONENTS STRUCTURE AND CONCEPTS

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Vietnamese dictionary and encyclopedia

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OPENING

1. Reasons for choosing topic

We chose the topic: “Vietnamese military terminology in structural and identification aspects” according to 3 reasons:

Firstly, languages is the main mean of communication, especially terminology because it marks the advancement of global science

Secondly, military terminology plays an important role in transmitting military science information to contribute to building and protecting the fatherland

Thirdly, the study of military terminology has just achieved goals in dictionaries. The theoretical documents in specialized areas are not under serious consideration

2. Objects and scope

2.1. Objects

The objects of this thesis are 3216 Vietnamese military terms from dictionaries and documents on military science.

2.2. Scope

The scopes of the study are all the units of modern Vietnamese military terminology from 1930 up to now. By content: these terms are researched mostly on features of Vietnamese military terminology:

- Structural features.
- Identification features.
- Usage features.

3. Purposes and Tasks

3.1. Purposes

We aim at poiting out basic characteristics of modern Vietnamese terminology, which are: word formations, model identifications and usage in

daily communication, especially in military specialization and communication to contribute to the use of modern Vietnamese military terminology

3.2. Tasks

Surveying, describing and analyzing the characteristics of modern Vietnamese military terminology in terms of structure, identification and usage.

4. Sources of information and Methodology

4.1. Sources of information

Information is collected from 3 main sources: documents in specialized areas; war memos of Vietnamese generals in resistance war against French and American...; dictionaries of Vietnamese military terminology, Vietnam military wikipedia dictionaries, lectures on Vietnamese terminology....

4.2. Methodology

We use some methods: Statistics; Analyzation of constituent elements, Description, Comparision,...

5. Scientific contributions

We research on structures, identification and usage Vietnamese military terminology in a systematic way. Besides, we point out orientations in using military terminology: Teaching Vietnamese military terminology, military specilized communication, translation and interpretation, compiling files and dictionaries.

6. Theoretical and practical contributions

6.1. Theoretical contributions

Help to clarify lexico-grammar theories on structures, identifications and usage base on materials of modern Vietnamese military terminology that is not very well-examined before.

Contribute to theoretical studies on terminology study and standardization.

6.2. Practical contributions

This thesis highlights the overall picture of military terminology in the system and operation of modern Vietnamese.

Recommend oriented rules in using military terms, in teaching Vietnamese terminology, communication, interpretation-translation, compiling documents and dictionaries.

7. Structure

Apart from the Opening and Conclusion, this thesis contains of 4 chapters:

Chapter 1: Overviews and theoretical basis of the research

Chapter 2: Structures of Vietnamese military terminology

Chapter 3: Identification of Vietnamese military terminology

Chapter 4: Using Vietnamese military terminology

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEWS AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE RESEARCH

1.1. Overviews

1.1.1. The study of terminology on global scale

The study of terminology at first associated with Swedish biologists and French chemists. However, it was not until the early 20th century that the study of terminology was specialized. The pioneers were experts from Soviet, Austria, Czech and Canada.

In general, the study of terminology is related to the practical use of languages and specialization levels in the developments of linguistics in each country.

1.1.2. The study of terminology in Vietnam

Terminology study has been systematically established in Vietnam since the early 20th century with the work of Hoang Xuan han "Scientific nouns". Since the August Revolution in 1945, the study of terminology has been truly focused in 2 forms: dictionaries and monographics. The authors that studied terminology in both general and in-depth ways are Nguyen Duc Ton [68], Ha Quang Nang [57]. Le Quang Thiem [71]...It is also mentioned in many doctoral theses.

The outcomes of the above works are the suggestions for us in doing research on terminology - a specialized vocabulary.

1.1.3. The study of military terminology in Vietnam

The study of military terminology in Vietnam began rather late and is mainly expressed in 2 forms: dictionaries and textbooks. Theoretically, Vietnamese military terminology was first taught at the Military Language University by lecturers: Duong Ky Duc, Vu Quang Ha, Pham Ngoc Lai, Nguyen Trong Khanh. The doctoral thesis of Vu Quang Hao: "Vietnamese military terminology: characteristics and structures." [31] focusing on structures of military terminology, paved the way for specialization in this kind of

vocabulary. To sum up, modern Vietnamese military terminology has been deeply studied; however, it is obvious that there is a need to do thorough and systematic researches appropriating to Vietnam Military Science.

1.2. Theoretical basis

1.2.1. Theoretical concepts about Vietnamese military terminology

1.2.1.1. Definition of terminology

Basing on differents ideas of other researchers, we accept the definition: "Terminlogies are the words that show concepts or indicate objects in the field of science, technology or specialized areas". [69,364]

1.2.1.2. Military terminology

a. Definition of military terminology

On the basis of structural features and semantics, we agree with the definiton: Military terminology is a specialized vocabulary, consisting of all the units that can be used as terms, used stably in military specialization to precisely indicate concepts, objects, phenomenom relating to military activities. [45,15]

b. Distinguish between military terms and units relating to them

In this part, we give reasons to distinguish military terms and normally used words or words used limitedly in military but do not indicate military concepts or proper names, names of historical events and names of places.

1.2.1.3. Military terminology system

Military terminology systematically consists of military terms used in military environment and exists in Vietnamese language system

1.2.1.4. Standards of Vietnamese military terminology

Vietnamese military terminology has to reach popular, national, scientific and global standards

1.2.2. Theoretical basis

This thesis is conducted on word-formation theory and identification theory

In word formation aspect, we follow the views of Russian linguists: use the term “terms forming elements” to indicate the main units forming terms. They can be phonemes, single words, collocations, compound words or root words. A term consists of 1 or more than 1 element. Each element is equivalent to a concept or concept’s standard in a specialized area. Accordingly, the element forming terms is phoneme, for example, “fight” and “rivalry” form the term “war”; or it can be a single word, for example “bomb” and “airline” form the term “air bomb”.

In identification aspect, we use the idea of V.G.Gak: “In communication language, identification is linked with classification. If we have to indicate an object “X” and it does not havea proper name, based on the characteristics, it is converted into definition “A” or “B”, which has its own meaning and description. Simultaneously, there is an assembling process: when people get rid of something, in contrast, they add another one into their brain”) [68,163]

There are 2 types of identification: primary and secondary. The former is classification that does not have reason for its name but it is the basis to form other classification units. The latter is classification explained in classification process. The main method used in military terminology is sub-main complexion. Besides, it also uses transformed elements to reflect cultural thinking in our society (more detail in Chapter 3)

1.2.3. Viewpoints on the structures, semantics and ways of expression of Vietnamese military terminology

Like other language systems, Vietnamese military terminology has single words, compound words and phrases. Their meaning reflect scientific concepts and military objects. The most common way of expression of most military terms is the correspondance betweem the express and the expressed

Conclusion

In this chapter, we demonstrate reviews on scientific achievements of terminology research in compiling dictionaries and building theories. Generally, we will fulfill the vacancy in structures and identification and bring forward some proposals on how to use Vietnamese military terminology

Then, we list out the definition of military terminology and military terminology system. The basis of this thesis is also briefly mentioned to make it easy for description, analyzation, comparision and conclusion process on the main characteristics of this vocabulary

CHAPTER 2

STRUCTURES OF VIETNAMESE MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

2.1. Elements forming Vietnamese military terms

As above, we have mentioned concepts about elements forming terms. In this chapter, we divided them into: Vietnamese originated elements, Sino-Vietnamese elements and Indo-European elements. Basing on their origins and grammatical abilities, we point out their structural models

2.2. Structural models of Vietnamese military terminology

2.2.1. One-element terms

There are 1129/3216 terms accounting for 35%. Ex: resist, latch, fight, squad

a) Word formation

(By formation, there are:

+ 33 single words, accounts for 3%. 30 noun terms (27%). Eg: *squad, direction, village*... and 3 verb terms (0,3%). Eg: *latch, fight, fire,...*

+ 15 compound words, accounts for 1,35% including 11 noun terms (11%). Eg: *bombs and mines, rifles and bullets,...* and 4 verb terms (0,35%). Eg: *shrink, mob,...*

+ 1081 sub-main compound words, accounts for 88,6%, including 1001 noun terms (88,6%). Eg: *torpedo,...* and 80 verb terms (7%). Eg: *move, insure...*

b) Origins

Among 1129 terms, there are 23 Vietnamese originated words, accounts for 2%, eg: *block in advance, shrink,...*; 947 Sino-Vietnamese terms, accounts for 84%, eg: *tactics, strategy,...*; 15 Indo-European terms, accounts for 1,3%, eg: *antena, radar,...*; 98 combinations of Sino and Vietnamese units, accounts for 8,7%, eg: *cluster, soldiers,...*; 20 combinations of Sino and Indo-European units, accounts for 1,8%, eg: *landmine, tanks, blockmine,...* and 26 combinations of Vietnamese and Indo-European units, accounts for 2,3%, eg: *smoke mine, hanging mine, smoke granade, fire bomb, butterfly bomb,....*

2.2.2. Two-element terms

a) Word formation

There are 1069/3216 terms, accounts for 33,2% and they are all sub-main words. Eg: *cluster fulcrum, air-defence artillery,...* After analyzation, the results show that 715.1069 terms are noun phrases, accounts for 67% and the rest are phrasal verbs, accounts for 33%.

b) Origins

Among two-element terms, there are:

- 85/1037 Vietnamese originated terms, accounts for 8,2%. Eg: *shrink battle, shoot on a large scale, ricochet, scour,...*

- 745/1037 Sino-Vietnamese terms, accounts for 72%. Eg: *commanding company, firing company,...*

- 17/1037 Indo-European terms, accounts for 1,6%. Eg: *napal bomb, laser bomb,...*

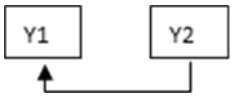
- 137/1037 combinations of Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese, accounts for 13%. Eg: *fighting group,...*

- 35/1037 combinations of Sino-Vietnamese and Indo-European, accounts for 3,4%. Eg: *air-defence bomb,...*

- 18/1037 combinations of Vietnamese and Indo-European, accounts for 1,7%. Eg: *guarding mine,...*

c) Strutural model

Two-element Vietnamese military terms has one model



Eg: war nuclear

2.2.3.Three-element terms

a) Word formation

By formation, there are 638/3216 three-element terms, accounts for 20%. They are sub-main words, which consist of:

+ 567/638 noun phrases, accounts for 89%. Eg: *special reconnaissance group, squad-forming route,...*

+ 71/638 phrasal verbs, accounts for 11%. Eg: *insure equipments for special force, link explosion pieces...*

b) Origins

By origins, of 638 Vietnamese military terms, there are:

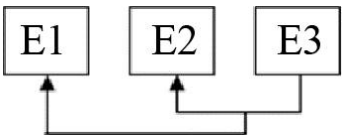
+ 350/638 combinations of Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese elements, accounts for 55%. Eg: *Air Force Fighter Squadron*

+ 205/638 combinations of Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese elements, accounts for 32%. Eg: *Pre-battlefield strip, Naval tactical group*

+ 62/638 combinations of Sino-Vietnamese and Indo-European elements, accounts for 9,7%. Eg: *anti-landing mines, anti-tank mines,...*

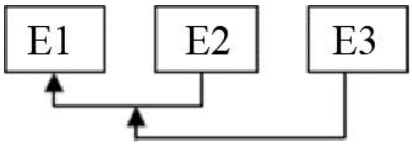
c) Structural models

Model 1: 380/638 units, accounts for 60%



Ex: Means warfare electronic

Model 2: 326/638 units, accounts for 40%



Ex: Squadron Air Force Figther

2.2.4. Four-element terms

a) Word formation

There are 165/3216 four-element terms, accounts for 5%, consisting of:

+ 110/165 noun phrase terms, accounts for 66%. Eg: *plane project board, air defence fighting ability scale board*

+ 65/165 verb phrases, account for 33%. Eg: *insure air-defence actions,...*

b) Origins

Among 165 terms, there are:

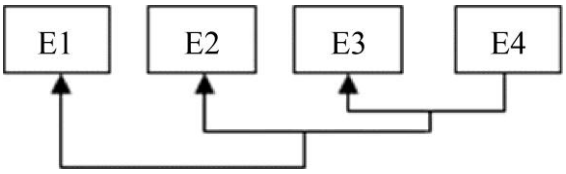
+ 65/165 combinations of Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese elements, accounts for 39%. Eg: *chemical exposure reconnaissance detachment*

+ 90/165 combinations of Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese elements, accounts for 54,5%. Eg: *early stage technical maintainance*

+ 10/165 combinations of Vietnamese, Sino-Vietnamese and Indo-European elements, accounts for 6%. Eg: *air-defence rada repair station,...*

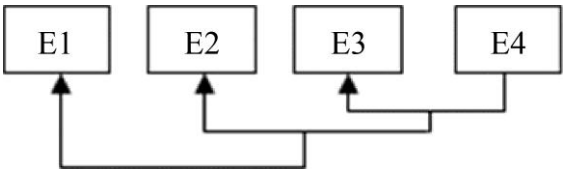
c) Structural models

+ Model 1: 105/165 terms, accounts for 63,6%



Ex: Plan of air-defence action

+ Model 2: 60/165 terms, accounts for 36,4%



Ex: Brigade firing missile air-defence

***2.2.5.* Terms that consist of formal words**

a) Word formation

Among 215 terms, there are:

+ 136/215 noun phrases, accounts for 63,2%. Eg: *airborne fuelling station, waterborne sound tracker,...*

+ 79/215 verb phrases, accounts for 36,7%. Eg: *non-periodical technical maintainance,...)*

b) Origins

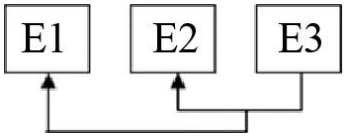
By origin, there are:

+ 200/215 terms consisting of formal words that are combinations of Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese elements, accounts for 93%. Eg: *airborne object density, airborne artillery damage,...*

+ 15/215 combinations of Vietnamese, Sino-Vietnamese and Indo-European elements, accounts for 7%. Eg: *rada's guiding ability,...*

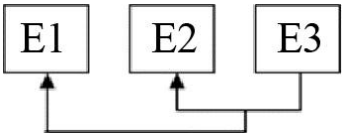
c) Structural models

Model 1



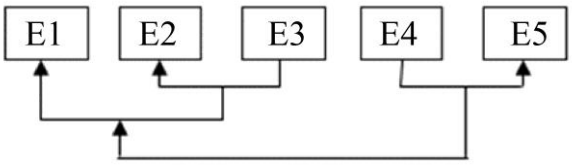
Ex: Target Defence Of Air Defence

Model 2



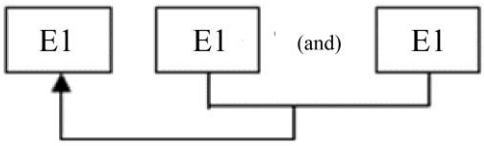
Ex: Pressure On The ground

Model 3



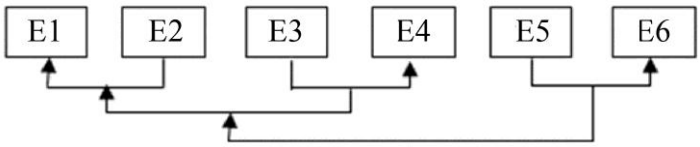
Ex: Plane Tranfuse Fuel On Air

Model 4



Ex: Manoeuvres Command and Office

Model 5



Ex: Ability Distinguish Of Radio About Target

Conclusion

In conclusion, in Chapter 2, we examine structural features of Vietnamese military terminologies:

The number of one-element terms is 1129/3216, accounts for 35%, consisting of 1081 sub-main compound words (88,6%). The number of Sino-Vietnamese terms is 947 (84%)

The number of two-element terms is 1069/3216, accounts for 33,2%, consisting of 745 Sino-Vietnamese terms (70%) and the number of terms that are combinations of Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese is 137, accounts for 12,8%.

The number of three-element terms is 638/3216, accounts for 20%, consisting of 350 Sino-Vietnamese terms (55%), 205 Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese terms (32%). There are 567 terms that are noun phrases, accounts for 89%.

The number of four-element terms is 165/3216, accounts for 5%, consisting of 90 Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese terms (54,5%)

There are 215/3216 terms that have formal words (6,7%). The length of these term varies from three elements to five elements,...

In 3216 terms, there are just 15/1089 compound words, accounts for 1,35%. The rest are sub-main words.

For one-element terms, there are few single words: 15/1129, accounts for 3%. The rest are compound words, accounts for 97%.

CHAPTER 3

IDENTIFICATION OF VIETNAMESE MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

3.1. Terms from Vietnamese military specialized areas

We basically present about terms from arms and services: ground force; air force, navy, border guard and coast guard. Although it is not very relevant to the topic but when doing research on military terminology, we should have the overviews of Vietnam People's Army's units

3.2. The importance of identifying military terminology

Firstly, it is a mean to display and transmit militart knowledge in artworks. Secondly, it is also the basis to edit military terminology. Last but not least, identification plays an essential role in the political resistance against hostile forces - undeniable mission in military theory.

3.3. Differences in identifying Vietnamese military terminology

We point out the 2 differences: Identification of historical terms and Identification of society cultural terms

3.4. Identification features of Vietnamese military terminology

3.5. Identification models

The general model is: A+X. On researching 2352 terms, which have the same root element and contain of more than 3 elements, we collected the results shown in table:

Table of structural models

Number	Structural models	Number of terms	Percentage
1	***Military activities + Characteristics***	***383/2352***	***16,3***
	Activities+Object	*78/383*	*20,4*
	Activities+Range	*76/383*	*20*
	Activities+Classification	*13/383*	*3,4*
	Activities+Aim	*12/383*	*3,0*
	Activities+Feature	*3/383*	*0,9*
	Activities+Mean	*17/383*	*4,4*

Number	Structural models	Number of terms	Percentage
	Activities+Function and Task	*184/383*	*49*
2	***Weapons + Characteristics***	***534/2352***	***22,7***
	Weapons+Range	*34/534*	*6,4*
	Weapons+Mobility	*9/534*	*1,7*
	Weapons+Effect	*292/534*	*54,4*
	Weapons+Feature	*199/534*	*37,0*
3	***Military personnel+Characteristics***	***118/2352***	***5***
	Military personnel+Function and Task	*108/118*	*91,5*
	Military personnel+Ranks	*10/118*	*8,5*
4	***Fighting contrivance+Characteristics***	***344/2352***	***14,6***
	Fighting contrivance+Object	*73/344*	*21*
	Fighting contrivance+Range	*100/344*	*29*
	Fighting contrivance+Feature	*94/344*	*27,3*
	Fighting contrivance+Mean	*20/344*	*5,8*
	Fighting contrivance+Function and Task	*57/344*	*16,6*
5	***Fighting space+Characteristics***	***228/2352***	***9,7***
	Fighting space+Function and Task	*153/228*	*67*
	Fighting space+Feature	*75/228*	*32,9*
6	***Military Science+Characteristics***	***205/2352***	***8,7***
	Military Science+ Object	*29/205*	*14*
	Military Science+Range	*20/205*	*9,8*
	Military Science+Feature	*53/205*	*26*
	Military Science+Function and Task	*103/205*	*50,2*
7	***Commander activities+Characteristics***	***191/2352***	***8***
	Commander activities+Object	*4/191*	*2,0*
	Commander activities+Function and Task	*102/191*	*53,4*
	Commander activities+Feature	*85/191*	*44,4*
8	***Military forces+Characteristics***	***349/2352***	***14***
	Military forces+Range	*5/349*	*1,4*
	Military forces+Feature	*12/349*	*3,4*
	Military forces+Function and Task	*332/349*	*95*
Total		***2352***	***100***

3.6. Comments on ways of identification

They are based on regulation: classify objects into common ones to point out general characteristics in military areas and find out 10 characteristics: feature; range; function and task; effect; time; space; mean; classification; rank; mobility; object.

Conclusion

In Chapter 3, we research on 2352 terms that are compound nouns, phrases due to identification features and obtain the result: Terms indicating military activities accounts for 383/2352 units (16,3%). Terms indicating weapons: 534/2352 units (22,7%). Terms indicating military personnel: 118/2352 (5%). Terms indicating fighting contrivance: 344/2352 (14,6%). Terms indicating time and space: 228/2352 (9,7%). Terms indicating military science: 205/2352 (8,7%). Terms indicating commander activities: 191/2352 (8.1%). Terms indicating military forces: 349/2352 (14,8%). There are 10 characteristics chosen as identification basis: feature; range; function and task; effect; time; space; means; classification; rank; mobility; object. By formation, Vietnamese military terminology is formed through: usual words, borrowed words and combinations of available elements. In connotative meaning aspect, Vietnamese military terminology has 2 kinds: Identification due to main components accounts for 6% (192/3216 units) and Identification due to sub components accounts for 94% formed by main terms and elements indicating: feature, function, task, effect, range, space, time.

CHAPTER 4

USING VIETNAMESE MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

4.1. Recent status of using Vietnamese military terminology

We realize some drawbacks in using Vietnamese military terminology: Inaccordance in words' order; inaccordance in using multi-meaning terms; inaccordance in using terms that have formal words and related-meaning elements.

4.2. Proposals on using Vietnamese military terminology

4.2.1. Using borrowed terms

Terms are mainly borrowed from Sino and Indo-European language. There are some notes when using them: replace abstract Sino-Vietnamese terms by Vietnamese originated ones; replace some Sino elements to make terms legible, easier to understand and remember; change the order of components of Sino-Vietnamese to turn it into Vietnamese originated ones.

4.2.2. Using multi-meaning terms and terms that have the same denotative meanings

These terms make the terminology system incorrect and loose; therefore, we should obmit these elements. Firstly, eleminate some meanings of a multi-meaning term so that it has just one suitable meaning. Secondly, eleminate terms that have the same denotative meanings and keep the one that suits most.

4.2.3. Choose the terms that have precise and consice structures that are easy to use

It is an urgent need in using and editing terms in dictionaries and in daily use. There are terms that are too long, difficult to understand, abtract, creating obstructions in commanding and controlling military activities such as regulations, rules, orders, instructions,...

4.2.4 Using military terms in translation

Military translation plays an important role and we must pay attention to: First, point out the differences between using military terms and usual word.

Second, the formation of military terminology in history. Third, the differences of Vietnamese military terminology due to characteristics of the language. Fourth, discrepancy in using military terms. Fifth, comparision between Vietnamese military terms and borrowed terms

4.2.5. Editing Dictionary of Vietnamese military terminology

When editing Dictionary of Vietnamese military terminology, we also pay attention to the use of terms in military communication

Chapter 4

In chapter 4, we examine the use of Vietnamese military terminology in different aspects such as dictionaries, translation and comparing military terminology. The result shows some drawbacks in using terms such as discrepancy in using terms having the same meaning, borrowed terms, terms that have formal words, especially in translation.

Therefore, we should use military terminology in a standardized way. Besides, basing on semantics and structures of each term in particular circumstances, we have to standardize and use terms suitably

Conclusion

Results from research on 3216 military terms show that: By formation, there are terms consisting from one to four elements and terms that have formal words. The number of each kind of terms: One-element: 1129/3216 (35%), Two-element: 1069/3216 (33,2%), Three-element: 638/3216 (20%) and Four-element: 165/3216 (5%). It indicates that the number of terms having 1 to 3 elements accounts for the most part in Vietnamese military terminology, among them, two-element terms outnumber, then the one-element terms and the last one is three-element terms

Most Vietnamese military terms have sub-main relationships. There is just 15/1089 is compound words, accounts for 1,35%. The rest are all sub-main

phrases. Nouns and noun phrases are used to indentify objects and phenomenom in military areas. Vietnamese military terms was formed through: usual words, borrowed words and combinations of words.

There are 8 categories in identification features. They are: terms indicating military activities, terms indicating weapons; terms indicating military personnel, terms indicating fighting contrivance, terms indicating fighting space, terms indicating military science, terms indicating commander activities, terms indicating military forces,...

There are 10 distinguished features chosen as basis of identification and the frequency of them are: Functions and Tasks: 1067/2352 times (45,3%); Features: 475 times (20%); Range and Effects: 263 times (11%); Objects ranks fourth with 196 times (8,3%).

In connotative meaning aspect, Vietnamese military terminology has 2 kinds: Identification due to main components accounts for 6% (192/3216 units) and Identification due to sub components accounts for 94%.)

In chapter 4, we propose some requests when using terminology: using terms that have the same connotative meanings, using terms that are too long, using terms that consist of formal words and precisely editing dictionaries of Vietnamese military terminology.

We hope that our research will not only contribute to the theoretical basis of Vietnamese military terminology but also add results in the study of specialized terminologies in Vietnam and all over the words.

LIST OF PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC WORKS

[1]. Tran Thi Ha, Nguyen Thi Quynh Tho *The difference between military terms and non-military terms*. Vol. 1 May 2016 (86-91)

[2]. Tran Thi Ha, *Formations and issues to be noted when teaching Vietnamese military terminology to foreign military practitioners*, Journal of Sciences and Science, 10 November 2017 (p11-17)

[3]. Tran Thi Ha, *Structured military terminology*. Journal of the Institute of Dictionaries and Encyclopedia of Vietnam No. 2 (52) March 2018 (p44-48)

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[5]. Tran Thi Ha, *Identification of Vietnamese military tems being compound words expressing war methods and tacics.* Journal of Sciences and Science, No 15, 9 November 2018 (p11-17)