

Structure and Word Types in Vietnamese and English Tourism Terminology

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Abstract

Tourism is an important sector of the economy as it derives benefits for numerous sectors within the economy. The tourism terminology has been the subject of numerous research studies as the study of the tourism language and terminology aids in the development of tourism. This study aims to compare and contrast the tourism terminology system in the two languages, Vietnamese and English, in terminologies of structure and vocabulary in order to understand the similarities and differences of tourism terminology in the two languages. This data was collected from 11 English -Vietnamese explanatory dictionaries and English-English explanatory dictionaries. The final number of tourism terminology sampled for this study amounted to 1500 each in both Vietnamese and English. In this mixed method research study, the descriptive qualitative research method was used to describe the structural characteristics of each terminology. The direct element analysis method was used to analyze the structural characteristics of each terminology. Each terminology was decomposed into direct and indirect elements to show how each terminology was structured in quantitative terms. Having collected the data, a comparative - contrasting method was applied to point out the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese terminologies. The findings revealed that the English tourism terminology had a more concise and shorter structure, which is more nominal than the Vietnamese. Second, the Vietnamese tourism terminology is more descriptive and has a loose structure. The study contributes to building the theory of terminology in general, and developing, enriching and standardizing the Vietnamese tourism terminology system in particular, and at the same time improving the effectuality of teaching and learning tourism specialty in Vietnam.

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Keywords: Word structure; Tourism terminology; Vietnamese and English; Word types.

Introduction

Tourism terminology can be understood as “invariable words and phrases naming the concept ideas and objects belonging to the field of tourism.” Tourism terminology is composed of all utilized terminologies in tourism. The base unit to constitute Vietnamese terminology is “terminology element” (Jakobson, 1961; Telfer & Sharpley, 2015). This is the final factor in creating a terminology (Ha, 2014). In order to analyze the structural characteristics of the tourism terminology system, as mentioned above, an invariable approach was applied by presuming the terminologies already available. It was necessary to analyze and dissect to identify components of each terminology, to see how the terminology structure was composed, to find out the origin of the

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components that made up the terminology and the relationship between those components, to understand the methods of inventing words used to organize the components that make up the terminology, and so on.

Nguyen (2018) point of view was adopted, to call the base unit and construct a terminology element. This was the final direct constitutive element of a terminology. Each terminology element represented a complete concept/object or represented a partial concept or feature of a concept/object identified by the terminology in a scientific field or expertise. Therefore, each terminology had a meaning. A unit is considered an element of terminology when it has a lexical meaning and participates in the construction of different terminologies in a scientific or specialized field (Ha, 2014).

According to theory, elements of terminology can adopt a morpheme form if the represented terminology is a single word. If the terminology is based on a word structure, then it is identified as a phrase. Even though, for the sake of statistical convenience and without affecting the meaning of the analysis, we usually do not analyze composition of word terminologies further, whether they are single or compound words, into smaller terminology element also known as morpheme. However, we consider them only as a terminology element (Le Khac, 2021; Masina, 2006).

In the present study, since the focus was on tourism terminology, the prototype theory was applied on the collection, analyses, and definition of tourism terminology to select various aspects of tourism terminology. The theory entails that the presence of word relations causes the phrases containing in them to lose their identity, description, and concept definition. Therefore, phrases containing redundant formal words and word relations in their internal structure were not qualified as tourism terminology.

Literature review

Language has emerged as an endearing phenomenon that has been used by human beings to express and communicate ideas, thoughts, and knowledge. Abubakar and Isah (2020) has described language as a tool for expressing culture and communication. Additionally, Oyeleye and Osisanwo (2013) also indicated that language is a basic tool for human communication and no matter the society, language is a common medium for transmission of knowledge. Terminology is an essential part of the vocabulary of every language. For developed languages, terminologies make up an exceptionally substantial proportion of their vocabulary (Jakobson, 1961).

Compared to other types of words, terminology is the fastest growing branch. It plays a particularly key role in the development of science and thus greatly contributes to promoting the development of productive forces and social reform. Therefore, the terminology is an interesting topic, of special importance and has scientific and practical significance. Hitherto, there have been many domestic and foreign authors interested in researching terminology from different angles.

Kuzkin (1962) identified the first trend in both form and content, suggesting that no real boundary can be found between ordinary words, unspecialized words and words belonging to the terminology. The actual and objective boundary line between these two types of words is an extra-linguistic boundary. While common and unspecialized words correspond to common subjects, the terminologies correspond to specialized subjects known to only a limited number of professionals" (Kuzkin, 1962). Chaika, Savytska, and Sharmanova (2021) also believes that: "Terminology is not a special word but just a word with a special function; it's the naming function. Oktamovna and Nasriyevich (2021) also agrees with the above belief: "The very boundary between terminology and non-terminologies lies not between different types of words and phrases but within each identifier word and phrase." Shigurov and Shigurova (2016) said: "First of all, the word performs the function of designation, it is either a means of representation, then it is just a simple sign, or it is a means of a logical definition, then it is a scientific terminology".

The second trend of identifying and distinguishing terminologies is shown in the views of some other researchers. For example, Luelsdorff and Luelsdorff (1977) with the reference of dictionary of Linguistic Terminology defined: "A terminology is a word or phrase of a technical language (scientific language, technical language, etc.) invented (accepted, borrowed, etc.) to accurately express professional concepts and denote specialized focuses" (Akhmanov, 1966; Ingram, 2003).

Leitchik and Shelov (2003) also expressed the same opinion: "A terminology, whether it is a word (compound or single) or a phrase, is a symbol corresponding to a concept." "The essence of a

terminology as a concept is completely different from familiar words of the entire people's language" (Marr, 2003; Van & Y, 1977). Cabré Castellví (2003) states: "A terminology is a word to which a certain definition is attached artificially, consciously. This definition is related to a certain scientific concept".

In Vietnam, researchers have also given inconsistent definitions of terminology (Pham & Tran, 2020). However, compared with the two definition trends mentioned above (definition in correlation, distinguished from ordinary words and definition with correlation, distinguished from the concept it represents), the majority of Vietnamese researchers have reviewed and defined the terminology in relation to the concept it represents; considering and distinguishing between terminologies and common words are mentioned and analyzed when discussing the problem of terminology identification, not within the scope of the definition (Van Van, 2010).

Nguyen (2009) defined: "Terminology is a word or group of words used in the fields of science, technology, politics, diplomacy, art, etc., and has a special meaning that accurately denotes the concepts and names of things in the above branches" (Nguyen, 2009; Tu, 1960). Van and Y (1977) stated the opinion: "Terminologies are part of language (vocabulary) expressing scientific concepts; they are attributes of science, technology, and politics, i.e., fields of society that are organized intellectually. Terminology has a systemic nature based entirely on the opposition of signs. This opposition in form manifests itself in the difference in sound or about the order of the elements" (Dang, 2018; Van & Y, 1977).

Dang (2018) defines terminology as "word or group of words are used to denote a definite concept in the system of concepts of a certain science. The entire terminology system of the sciences constitutes the terminology of language". Song (2014) propose that a terminology is "a word and phrase that accurately expresses the concept of a certain area of expertise. The terminology is in the general lexical system of the language, but exists only in a specific terminology system. Its meaning is used only in the specialized language. All terminologies of a field of production, knowledge activities from a special class of words and from that forming a terminology system" (Ivic, 2013). In recent time, a brief definition of terminology is popularized as "a word or phrase expressing a concept or an object within a scientific or professional field" (Le Khac, 2021; Masina, 2006; Nguyen, 2018; Tham, 2018).

Thus, regardless of the way in which the concept statement or definition of the terminology is stated, the core point that cannot be ignored is still the relationship between the terminology and the concept it represents. The concept refers to things, actions, properties, processes, etc. in different fields of science, engineering, technology. Therefore, there will be no contradiction, if we think that the terminology is also the name of the things corresponding to the concepts defined in different fields of science, engineering, technology. However, the terminology-concept relationship is the one that must be of primary concern. We see the fact that the concepts of the terminology are not contradictory but differ only in the point of focus (things or concept of things) that these two focal points never have separated. In this study, terminologies are understood as "fixed words and phrases, expressing concepts, things, phenomenon of different scientific and professional fields."

Comparisons of the English and Vietnamese have been conducted by various researchers (Dang, 2018; Huyen, 2021; Nguyen, 2018; Tran, Trinh, Le, Hoang et al., 2020; Van Vu, 2021; Wang, Verdon, McLeod, & Tran, 2021). The comparisons have been carried out in phonemes, verbs, phrases, usage of consonants, and vowels. The Vietnamese language is fixated on the usage of phonemes since a change in the tone and phrasing of the words can depict changes in meaning of the sentences and words. Nguyen (2009) defined six tones of the Vietnamese dialect. Different studies have indicated that English and Vietnamese differ across words, speech-sounds, and grammatical levels of language. Cross-linguistic studies have indicated evaluation of the speech patterns, vocabulary and pronunciations to aid the educators, researchers and policy developers understand the speaking patterns. These findings are illustrative for the language teaching and learning as the identification of the differences in the composition of the language aids in understanding the culture and key terminologies of the language (Dinh & Sharifian, 2017). Huyen (2021) too conducted a contrastive linguistics analysis for Vietnamese and English language consonants.

The findings from different studies indicate that Vietnamese and English language represent significant differences (Huyen, 2021; Nguyen, 2018; Tran et al., 2020; Van Vu, 2021).

Research Methods

Research design

A descriptive research method was used to describe the structural characteristics of each terminology: what elements does each terminology consist of? What are the origin and type of characteristics of its elements? What are the models that specifically combine elements to make up the terminology? By using this method, the research will help to visualize specifically, clearly, and fully the characteristics of the tourism terminology in relation to structure, identification, remaining problems and how to adjust as well as orient the structure of new tourism terminology.

Data analysis

The direct element analysis method was used to analyze the structural characteristics of a terminology according to its direct elements. Using this method, each terminology can be decomposed into two direct elements. Next, each of these direct elements is divisible into two smaller direct elements. Thus, it is possible to show that the terminology is structured according to the model of several levels, the relationship between the direct elements belonging to each order as well as the relationship between the direct macro-elements that make up the terminology.

Research procedure

A comparative - contrasting method was applied to point out the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese terminologies in the tourism industry in aspects of structural characteristics, identifying characteristics and semantics. When using this method, Vietnamese is selected as the sample language (etalon), and English is the reference language. During this process, all terminologies in Vietnamese are compared with equivalent terminologies in English, even if the terminology is nonexistent in English. If the terminology is only available in English without equivalent terminology in Vietnamese, it will not be presented for comparison.

Data collection

The quantitative data to compare Vietnamese and English tourism terminologies was collected from 11 English -Vietnamese explanatory dictionaries and English-English explanatory dictionaries. When analyzing the structure of tourism terminology in Vietnamese and English, we counted 1912 units of Vietnamese terminology and 1875 units of English terminology. However, with the above notion, only 1500 units of Vietnamese terminologies and 1500 English terminologies were the terminologies closest to the prototype, because these terminologies ensured the identification criteria that were presented. Therefore, the number of tourism terminology used for research was 1500 in Vietnamese and 1500 in English, the remaining units were proposed to be standardized. On this basis, we drew qualitative comments and assessments about each aspect of comparison (for example, about words, elements, and structural models, identifying characteristics, etc.) of tourism terminology in the two languages.

Results and Findings

i. When terminology has one terminology element

• Vietnamese terminologies

There are 194/1500 Vietnamese tourism terminologies composed of only one terminology element, accounting for 12.93%. Out of this number, seventy-six (76) terminologies are single words, accounting for 5.07%. Among these, 41 terminologies are nouns, accounting for 2.73%, for example: *vé* (ticket), *xe* (car), *biển* (sign), *giường* (bed), etc.; 20 terminologies are verbs, accounting for 1.34%, for example: *ăn* (eat), *ngủ* (rest), *đặt* (order), *gọi* (call), *uống* (drink), etc.; 15 terminologies are adjectives, accounting for 1%, for example: *đẹp* (beautiful), *ngọt* (sweet), *ngon* (delicious), *chua* (sour), *cay* (spicy), *mặn* (salty), and so on.

There are 118 terminologies which are compound words, accounting for 7.86%; out of which, thirty-five (35) terminologies were isomorphic compound words, accounting for 2.33%. Among 35 isomorphic compound words, there are 10 isomorphic compound words which are nouns, accounting for 0.67%, such as *lều trại* (tents), *hang động* (caves), *chùa chiền* (pagodas), *cảnh quan* (landscapes), etc.; 19 isomorphic compound words are verbs, accounting for 1.26%, for example:

ăn uống (eating), nghỉ dưỡng (relaxing), thu hút (attracting), trì hoãn (delaying), mua sắm (shopping), etc.; 6 isomorphic compound words are adjectives, accounting for 0.4%, for example: *trời đẹp* (beautiful), *ngọt ngào* (sweet), *ấm áp* (warm), *đầy đủ* (fulfilling), etc.

Besides, there are eighty-three main and minor compound words, accounting for 5.53%, for example: *tổ trưởng* (captain), *biên lai* (receipt), *bồi thường* (compensation), *lâu đài* (castle), *lich trình* (schedule), *hành lý* (luggage), etc. Among the 83 main and minor compound words, there are 52 nouns, accounting for 3.47%, for example: *bãi biển* (beach), *hậu sảnh* (lobby), *hậu trường* (backstage), *làng nghề* (craft village), *lâu đài* (castle), *lich trình* (schedule), etc.; 21 are verbs, accounting for 1.4%, for example: *bảo tồn* (conservation), *đặt cọc* (deposit), *giải trí* (entertainment), *khởi hành* (departure), etc.; 10 are adjectives, accounting for 0.66%, for example: *chính tời* (medium), *hấp dẫn* (attractive), *ngon miệng* (delicious), *nhật tời* (enthusiastic), *thân thiện* (friendly), and so on. These statistics can be summarized in Table 1:

Table 1. Statistics on structure and word types of Vietnamese terminology with one terminology element

Terminology	Word type	Quantity		Ratio (%)	
Single word	Noun	41		2.73	
	Verb	20	76	1.34	5.07
	Adjective	15		0.1	
Isomorphic compound word	Noun	10		0.67	
	Verb	19	35	1.26	2.33
	Adjective	6		0.4	
Main and minor compound word	Noun	52		3.47	
	Verb	21	83	1.4	5.53
	Adjective	10		0.66	
Total		194/1,500		12.93	

(Source: Synthesized from the research results of the topic)

- English terminologies

Out of 1,500 English terminologies, compared with 1,500 Vietnamese terminologies, there were 571 terminologies with a single terminology, accounting for 38.07%, out of which, 307 terminologies are single word, accounting for 20.46%, 159 terminologies are derivative word, accounting for 10.6% and 105 terminologies are compound word, accounting for 7.01%. Let us analyze in detail each group of terminologies:

a) The terminology is a single word

These are terminologies that have only one principal morpheme. If this terminology is a single word, it can be a noun, a verb, or an adjective. Among 307 terminologies which are single word, 231 terminologies are nouns, accounting for 40.45%, for example: *guest* - "khách", *tour* - "chuyến du lịch", *luggage* - "hành lý", *itinerary* - "hành trình", etc. There are forty-two (42) terminologies as verbs, accounting for 7.36%, for example: *reserve* - "đặt trước", *serve* - "phục vụ", etc. There are thirty-four (34) terminologies as adjectives, accounting for 5.95%, for example: *local* - "địa phương", *luxury* - "sang trọng", *medium* - "chính tời", etc.

b) The terminology is a derivative word

A derivative word is a word formed by combining a root with an affix. Affixes can be either a prefix or a suffix. Depending on the meaning of the root and the prefix or suffix, the generated word has different meanings. Out of a total of 159 terminologies that were derivatives, fifty-three (53) terminologies are composed by prefix derivation, accounting for 3.54%. For example: *prepay* - "trả trước", *reconfirm* - "xác nhận lại", *undercook* - "nấu quá lửa", etc. There are 106 terminologies composed by suffix derivative method, accounting for 7.06%, for example: *traveler* - "khách du lịch", *destination* - "điểm đến", *receptionist* - "nhân viên lễ tân", etc.

c) The terminology is a compound word

This is a common method of word formation in any language. For English tourism terminology, this is a method of creating terminologies by combining two existing words. Through data surveys, we collected 105 English terminologies as compound words on total of 571 terminologies with one

terminology element. In which, there are 67 terminologies that are compound nouns, accounting for 11.73%, for example: *bell/man* – “nhânviênkhuânvác ở kháchsạn”, *wait/list* – “đánh sách khách chờ”, etc.; 20 terminologies are compound verbs, accounting for 3.51%, i.e. *over/book* - “đặt trước quá tải”, *check/in* - “nhập phòng”, *check/out* - “trả phòng”, etc. and 18 the terminologies are compound adjectives, accounting for 3.15%, for example, *hand/made* - “thủ công”, *well/know* - “nổi tiếng”, etc. Table 2 summarizes these terminologies:

Table 2. Word types of English terminologies with one terminology element

Terminologies	Word types	Quantity		Ratio (%)	
Single word	Noun	231	307	40.45	20.46
	Verb	42		7.36	
	Adjective	34		5.95	
Derivative word (prefix)	Noun	15	53	1.0	10.6
	Verb	16		1.07	
	Adjective	22		1.47	
Derivative word (suffix)	Noun	104	106	6.93	
	Adjective	2		0.13	
	Noun	67		4.47	
Compound word	Verb	20	105	1.34	7.01
	Adjective	18		1.2	
Total		571/1500		38.07	

(Source: Synthesized from the research results)

ii. When terminology has two terminology elements

• Vietnamese terminologies

The number of Vietnamese tourism terminology, which is composed of two terminologies, are 512/1,500 units, accounting for 34.13%, for example: *điểm/du lịch* (tourist destination), *lượt/khách* (passenger arrival), *nhu cầu/du lịch* (travel needs), etc.

Among these 512 terminologies, seventy-eight (78) terminologies are composed of main and minor compound words, accounting for 5.2% and 434 terminologies are composed of main and minor phrases, accounting for 28.93%, none of the terminologies has structure of an isomorphic compound word or an isomorphic phrase. Among 78 terminologies, 53 words are nouns, accounting for 3.53%, for example: *buồng/đôi* (double chamber), *buồng/đơn* (single chamber), *giường/đơn* (single bed), *giường/đôi* (double bed), *khách/cũ* (old guest), *khách/mới* (new guest), etc.; 17 compound words are verbs, accounting for 1.13%, for example: *hủy/phòng* (cancel room), *đặt/chỗ* (reservation), etc.; 8 compound words are adjectives, accounting for 0.54%, for example: *hạng/sang* (luxurious), *chín/kỹ* (well-ripe), etc.

Among the 434 terminologies that are composed of compound phrases with the main and minor relation, 373 terminologies are noun phrases, accounting for 24.87%, for example: *chương trình/du lịch* (tourism program), *hướng dẫn viên/du lịch* (tour guide), *lãnh thổ/du lịch* (tourism territory), *tiềm năng/du lịch* (tourism potential), etc.; 51 terminologies are phrasal verbs, accounting for 3.4%, for example: *chăm sóc/khách hàng* (customer care), *xác nhận/đặt trước* (reservation confirmation), etc.; 10 terminologies are adjective phrases, accounting for 0.66%, for example: *ngoài vụ/du lịch* (Traveling in Off Season), *(có) tính/thời vụ* ((have) seasonality), *an toàn/du lịch* (travel safety), etc. Table 3 summarizes the above data.

Table 3. Word types of Vietnamese terminology with two terminology elements

Terminologies	Word types	Quantity		Ratio (%)	
Main compound words	Noun	53	78	3.53	5.2
	Verb	17		1.13	
	Adjective	8		0.54	
Main and minor phrase	Noun phrase	373	434	24.87	28.93
	Phrasal verb	51		3.4	
	Adjective phrase	10		0.66	
Total		512/1,500		34.13	

(Source: Synthesized from the research results)

- English terminologies

The survey results show that, out of a total of 675 English terminologies, which are composed of two terminology elements, 659 terminologies are noun phrases, accounting for 43.93%, for example: *baggage/ insurance* - "*bảo hiểm hành lý*", *domestic/ tourism* - "*du lịch nội địa*", etc. Among them, 402 terminologies are formed by combining nouns and nouns (26.81%), for example: *art/ museum* - "*bảo tàng nghệ thuật*", *bell/ captain* - "*đội trưởng khuân vác*", etc.; there are 141 terminologies combined adjectives and nouns (9.4%), for example *cold/ kitchen* - "*bếp nguội*", *direct/ flight* - "*chuyến bay thẳng*", *optional/ tourism* - "*du lịch lựa chọn*", etc.;

There are 30 terminologies combined by past participle and nouns (2.0%), for example: *packed/ tour* - "*chuyến du lịch trọn gói*", *expected/ arrival* - "*khách đang tới*", *discounted/ fare* - "*phí chiết khấu*", etc.; There are 38 terminologies that are combined by present participle and noun (2.54%), for example: *opening/ hour* - "*giờ mở cửa*", *connecting/ room* - "*phòng thông nhau*", *booking/ procedure* - "*quy trình đặt trước*", etc.; there are 17 terminologies compounded by verbs and nouns (1.13%), for example: *return/ ticket* - "*vé khứ hồi*", *corporate/ rate* - "*mức giá liên kết*", etc.;

In addition, there are 16 terminologies combined by noun and present participle (1.06%), for example: *block/ booking* - "*đặt phòng chomột nhóm người*", *destination/ marketing* - "*tiếp thị điểm đến*", *scuba/ diving* - "*lặn có bình dưỡng khí*", etc.; there are 11 terminologies combined by adjective and present participle (0.73%), for example: *deep/ cleaning* - "*làm sạch sâu*", *general/ cleaning* - "*tổng vệ sinh*", etc.; there are 3 terminologies combined by verbs and prepositions (0.2%), for example: *make/ up* - "*yêu cầu làm phòng*", *sleep/ out* - "*(khách) thuê phòng nhưng ngủ ngoài*"; there is only 1 terminology which is compounded by past participle and present participle (0.06%), that is: *guaranteed/ booking* - "*đặt phòng có bảo đảm*", etc.

Out of a total of 675 English tourism terminologies composed of two terminology elements, sixteen (16) terminologies are adjective phrases, accounting for 1.07% in which, there are two (2) terminologies that are combined by nouns with adjectives (0.13%), for example: *account/ payable* - "*có thể trả nợ*", *account/ receivable* - "*có thể được nhận nợ*". There are 2 terminologies that are combined by past participle with adjective (0.13%): *occupied/ clean* - "*phòng (đang có khách lưu trú) đã được làm vệ sinh*", *occupied/ dirty* - "*phòng (đang có khách lưu trú) chưa được làm vệ sinh*"; there are 4 terminologies combined by adverbial with past participle (0.26%), for example: *well/ sited* - "*ở vị trí tốt*", *well/ equipped* - "*được trang bị tốt*", etc.; there are 5 terminologies that are combined by adjectives and adjectives (0.34%), for example: *vacant/ dirty* - "*phòng trống bẩn*", *vacant/ clean* - "*(phòng) trống sạch*", etc.; Finally, there are 3 terminologies combined by number and nouns (0.21%), for example: *one/ star* - "*thuộc hạng một sao*", *two/ sink* - "*(hệ thống) có hai chậu rửa*", etc. Table 4 sums up these terminologies.

Table 4. Word types of English terminology with two terminology elements

Terminologies	Word types	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Noun phrase	Noun + Noun	402	26.81
	Noun + Adjective	141	9.4
	Past participle + Noun	30	2.0
	Present participle + noun	38	2.54
	Verb + Noun	17	1.13
	Noun + Present participle	16	1.06
	Adjective + Present participle	11	0.73
	Verb + Preposition	3	0.2
	Past participle + Present participle	1	0.06
	Noun + Adjective	2	0.13
Adjective phrase	Past participle + Adjective	2	0.13
	Adverb + past participle	4	0.26
	Adjective + Adjective	5	0.34
	Number of words + noun	3	0.21
Total		675/1,500	45

(Source: Synthesized from the research results)

iii. When Terminology has three terminology elements

- Vietnamese terminologies

The number of Vietnamese tourism terminologies composed of three terminology elements, are 596/1,500 units, accounting for 39.73%, for example: *xếp hạng/ điểm/ du lịch* (tourist spot rating), *tổ chức/ kinh doanh/ du lịch* (travel business organization), *thị trường/ khách/ du lịch* (tourism customer market), etc. All of these 596 terminologies are main and minor phrases, accounting for 100%, of which 518 terminologies are composed of noun phrases, accounting for 34.53%, for example: *tuyến/ du lịch/ địa phương* (local tourist route), *bộ phận/ kinh doanh/ trực tiếp* (direct sales department), *cá nhân/ kinh doanh/ lẻ* (individual travel business), etc.; 65 terminologies are composed of phrasal verbs, accounting for 4.33%, for example: *bảo vệ/ tài nguyên/ du lịch* (protect tourism resources), *tôn tạo/ tài nguyên/ du lịch* (embellish tourism resources), *bảo hiểm/ hành lý/ du lịch* (Travel luggage insurance), etc.; 13 terminologies are composed of adjective phrases, accounting for 0.87%, for example: *không/ chứa/ cồn* (alcohol free), *không/ theo tuyến* (not in line), etc.

- English terminologies

The survey results show that, out of a total of 136 tourism terminologies composed of three terminology elements, 131 terminologies are noun phrases, accounting for 8.73%. Among the three terminology elements that make up the terminology, the last terminology element always plays a significant role, carrying the main meaning; the two preceding terminology elements carry additional meanings, clarifying meanings and classifying terminologies. For example: *tour/ operating/ company* - "Công ty điều hành du lịch," *family/ style/ restaurant* - "nhà hàng dành cho gia đình", *direct/ air/ carrier* - "hàng không vận chuyển trực tiếp", etc. There are five terminologies that are adjectives, accounting for 0.33%, for example: *late/ check/ out* - "khách trả (phòng) trễ", *express/ check/ out* - "trả (phòng) nhanh", etc. Table 5 summarizes these data.

Table 5. Vietnamese and English tourism terminologies with three terminology elements

Terminologies	Word types	Vietnamese		English	
		Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Main-Minor	Noun	518	34.53	131	8.73
	Verb	65	4.33	0	0
	Adjectives	13	0.87	05	0.33
Total		596/1,500	39.73	136/1,500	9.06

(Source: Synthesized from the research results)

iv. When terminology has four terminology elements

- Vietnamese terminologies

The number of Vietnamese tourism terminology with four terminology elements is 143/1,500 units, accounting for 9.54%, for example: *bên/ giao/ đại lý/ lẻ* (travel agent delivery party), *bên/ nhận/ đại lý/ lẻ* (travel agency receiver), *thị trường/ khách/ du lịch/ quốc tế* (international tourist market), etc. All of these 143 terminologies are composed of a compound phrase with the main-minor relationship. In which, 121 terminologies are noun phrases, accounting for 8.07%, for example: *cơ sở/ đại lý/ bán lẻ/ du lịch* (travel retail agency), *kết cấu/ hạ tầng/ đô thị/ du lịch* (tourism urban infrastructure), etc.; 22 terminologies are phrasal verbs, accounting for 1.47%, for example: *đăng ký/ kinh doanh/ lẻ/ địa* (domestic travel business registration), *đăng ký/ kinh doanh/ lẻ/ quốc tế* (international travel business registration), *quản lý/ phát triển/ đô thị/ du lịch* (tourism urban development management), *xây dựng/ kết cấu/ hạ tầng/ du lịch* (building tourism infrastructure), etc.

- English terminologies

The number of English tourism terminology with four terminology elements is exceedingly small, only 15/1,500 terminologies, accounting for 1.0%. All are noun phrases, e.g., *full/ service/ travel/ agency* - "công ty du lịch có dịch vụ đầy đủ," *limited/ service/ travel/ agency* - "công ty du lịch có dịch vụ hạn chế", etc. The above statistics are summarized in Table 6:

Table 6. Statistics of Vietnamese and English terminology with four terminology elements

Terminologies	Word type	Vietnamese		English	
		Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Main-Minor phrase	Noun phrase	121	8.07	15	1.0
	Phrasal verb	22	1.47	0	0
Total		143	9.54	15	1.0

(Source: Synthesized from the research results)

v. When terminology has five terminology elements

The survey results show that the number of Vietnamese tourism terminology composed of five elements is 55/1,500 units, accounting for 3.67%, for example: *cánhân/ kinhdoanh/ pháttriển/ điểm/ du lịch* (personal business developing tourist attractions), *đăngký/ hoạtđộng/ kinhdoanh/ lữhành/ nộiđịa* (Registration of domestic travel business), etc. All these fifty-five (55) terminologies are composed of main and minor compound phrases. Of which, 46 terminologies are noun phrases, accounting for 3.07%, for example: *cơsở/ vậtchất/ kỹthuật/ phụcvụ/ du lịch* (Technical facilities for tourism), *quytrình/ làm/ thủtục/ trả/ phòng* (check-out procedure), etc.; 9 terminologies are phrasal verbs, accounting for 0.6%, for example: *đăngký/ hạng/ cơsở/ lưu trú/ du lịch* (Register for the class of tourist accommodation establishment), *điềuhành/ hoạtđộng/ kinhdoanh/ lữhành/ nộiđịa* (operating domestic travel business), *quảnlý/ quyhoạch/ xây dựng/ đôthị/ du lịch* (managing urban tourism construction planning), etc. The statistical analysis data are summarized in Table 7:

Table 7. Word types of Vietnamese tourism terminology with five terminology elements

Terminologies	Word types	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Main-Minor phrase	Noun phrase	46	3.07
	Phrasal verb	9	0.6
Total		55/1,500	3.67

(Source: Synthesized from the research results)

In the English tourism terminology system, there is no terminology that is composed of five terminology elements.

vi. The terminology is an acronym

In addition to common word-forming methods such as compounding, alliterative expression, derivation, inflection, and conversion, abbreviations can also create new lexical units. For example: *Việt Nam Độc lập đồng minh hội* (Vietnam Independence Allied Association) is referred to as *Việt Minh* (Viet Minh); *hợp tác xã* - *hợp* (co-operative society) or *hợp tác* (co-operative); names of positions or subjects, etc. can also be called or abbreviated to create new lexical units – *lí trưởng* (village mayor) – *lí*, *chánh tổng* (Canton chief) – *chánh*; *địa lý* (geography) – *địa*, *toán học* (mathematics) – *toán*, etc. Many new lexical units (especially names of social organizations) were born thanks to abbreviations, especially the most common for Indo-European languages, e.g., TOCONTAP, XUNHASABA, ODA, UNICEF, USA, VIP, etc. Therefore, abbreviations are also the method of word formation.

The survey results show that, in the Vietnamese tourism terminology system, there are no acronyms. In the English tourism terminology system, there are 103 terminologies that are acronyms, accounting for 6.87%. For example: *B&B* - bed & breakfast – "giá bao gồm tiền phòng và bữa sáng", *DND* - do not disturb – "không làm phiền", *F&B* - food and beverage – "bộ phận nhà hàng", *VC* - vacant clean – "phòng trống sạch", *OCC* - occupied - "phòng đã bán", etc.

Discussion

The above findings suggest that the word categories of the tourism terminology in the two languages Vietnamese and English have approximately the same ratio. This can be explained as follows: the content or "expression" of the terminology can be a *concept* or *object* used within a certain scientific or professional field. Therefore, nouns or noun phrases expressing concepts or objects in each terminology system naturally always account for the highest percentage. On the other hand, this is also fully consistent with the actual ratio of word types in each language: nouns always make up the most number, then verbs and adjectives the least (Leitchik & Shelov, 2003; Tham, 2018).

On the other hand, the specialized field of terminologies is distinguished from the non-specialized field. For example, in the field of traditional crafts of ethnic people, the concepts are used with different expressions. A few are universal, suggesting that practitioners in the same professional field in different countries and ethnicities understand the same (except for specific concepts related to ethnic people in the field of tourism as mentioned above). In the non-professional fields, the concepts used in it is understood differently depending on each country, each ethnic group. There may even be a concept that exists only in one country or people and does not exist in another country or people. Engineering, diplomacy, military, commerce, tourism, etc. are specialized fields; and crafts such as bronze casting, knitting mats, making hats and so on are not areas of expertise (Ingram, 2003; Robinson, 1992). Since the tourism field is inherently international, it is easy to understand the similarity in the proportion of words in the Vietnamese and English tourism terminology systems.

In addition, it is also necessary to mention another worthy cause that affects this similarity, which is the imitation of English tourism terminologies to create Vietnamese tourism terminologies. Robinson (1992) and Tran et al. (2020) have pointed out that due to the international nature of the tourism industry (especially in the current globalization trend), Vietnamese tourism terminologies are created by copying Indian-Europe tourism terminologies (English). The number of terminologies borrowed by mimicking, according to the statistical results, accounts for about 80% of the terminologies surveyed, for example: *limited-service hotel* – “khách sạn có dịch vụ hạn chế”, *long-stay car park* – “bãi đỗ xe dài ngày”, *suggested selling* – “bán hàng gợi ý”, etc.

Conclusion

Based on the research results and the structure and word types of Vietnamese and English tourism terminologies, a few conclusions can be drawn. First, the English tourism terminology has a more concise and shorter structure, which is more nominal than the Vietnamese one, in terms of the number of terminology elements. Second, the Vietnamese tourism terminology is more descriptive and has a loose structure. Third, in Vietnamese, the number of terminologies generated from a terminology element accounts for only 12.93%, whereas in English, it accounts for approximately 38.07%. Fourth, in both languages, most of the elements are multi-terminology (English: 61.93%, Vietnamese: 87.07%) whereas 45 percent of English terminologies are made up of two terminology elements. Fifth, the number of terminologies in both languages made up of three, four, and five terminology elements is small. In Vietnamese, the number of terminologies with 2-3 terminology elements accounts for the highest percentage: 73.86% (two terminology elements: 34.13%, three terminology elements: 39.73%).

In terms of word characteristics, the tourism terminologies in Vietnamese and English have the same ratio of each type of word. The terminology system consists primarily of nouns or noun phrases (Vietnamese: 80%, English: 78%). The percentage of tourism terminology that is a verb or phrasal verb, accounts for less than 15% Vietnamese and 14% English. Adjectives and adjective phrases have the fewest number of terminologies (Vietnamese: 5%, English: 8%). This result can be interpreted as follows: the content or "expression" of the terminology can be a concept or object used in a specific scientific or professional field. As a result, in each terminology system, nouns or nouns expressing concepts or objects naturally account for the greatest percentage. On the other hand, this is quite consistent with the actual proportions of the notional word in each language: nouns are always the most numerous, followed by verbs and, finally, adjectives.

In terms of structural method, the tourism terminologies in Vietnamese can be single words (5.07%) or compound words (7.86%) or fixed phrases/identifiers (87.07%). However, the tourism terminologies in Vietnamese are formed by the method of compounding according to the main-minor relationship, so most of them exist in the form of compound words or fixed main-minor-phrases or identifiers. In Vietnamese, there is almost no tourism terminology in the form of acronyms like in English. The tourism terminologies in English have a single word form (20.46%) or is formed by derivative (or additive), compound, or abbreviated methods, so they have the form of a derivative word (accounting for 10.6%), compound words (7.01%) and fixed phrases (identifier - 55.06%) and acronyms (6.87%).

The structural characteristics of the system of tourism terminologies in Vietnamese and English under evaluation of structural methods have both similarities and differences as mentioned above due to the specified linguistic typology: Vietnamese belongs to the simple type, and analysis, while English belongs to the type of synthesis. Therefore, the number of terminologies in Vietnamese is more than that in English (specifically, Vietnamese has many terminologies with 3-5 terminology elements, while the number of English terminologies with 4-5 terminology elements is exceedingly small). This is what makes the English terminologies more verbatim and therefore more rigorous. The Vietnamese terminologies are more phraseological, so it is loose. The Vietnamese terminology has the word form: 12.93%, fixed phrases form: 87.07%; English terminology with word form: 38.07%, fixed phrase form: 55.06%).

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