Linguistic and Cultural Features of Fabric Weavers' Professional Jargon of the Bay Hien Weaving Village, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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Abstract

Professional jargon is a vital manifestation of the sociality of a language, the professionalism of a profession, as well as the variety and unity of a nation's language and culture. Professional jargon not only reflects professional activities, but it also communicates people's mindsets and ways of thinking in the society while working and performing. Many old Vietnamese professions have been fading in contemporary society, and other traditional professions are also progressively disappearing, resulting in the disappearance of certain professional jargon. In this paper, we performed a survey to collect and examine jargon linked to fabric weaving. The survey was conducted in regions of textile households in Bay Hien Weaving Village, Ho Chi Minh City, from December 1 to December 25, 2021, from a language-culture viewpoint. The descriptive method was used to define the linguistic and cultural features of weaving jargon in Ho Chi Minh City in three key aspects: structure; semantics; identification and culture. The survey findings showed that linguistic and cultural aspects of a group of fabric weavers can be identified via professional jargon. The name, fabric weaving professional jargon, itself symbolizes the way perception mirrors reality, and represents the folk encyclopedic knowledge of the Bay Hien Weaving Village community.

Introduction

Language is a phenomenon that occurs because of a society's formation, existence, and evolution. On the social level, language not only represents the common traits of the ethnic community, but it also reflects the distinctive occurrences of various residential regions and industries. Language has changed as a result of the

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survival and growth of human civilization, the birth and development of artisan villages, and the construction of distinct classes of people in society. Meanwhile, professional and local languages coexist, generating classes of social dialect vocabularies and professional jargon (Glaser, 2000; Marousek, 2015). This is also an essential manifestation of the sociality of the language, the professionalism of the profession, and the variety and unity of the language and national culture. The vocabulary of a language comprises several distinct sublevels of vocabularies. The Vietnamese language has a large number of words, which makes classification of vocabulary into a particular and complete structure critical for language preservation and development. This classification can include Vietnamese words, Han Vietnamese words, and European-Indian vocabularies (in terms of origin). It can include terminology, jargon, slang, local vocab, and professional jargon.

Weaving is a traditional craft that many Vietnamese are familiar with. It has been around for a long time, passed down from generation to generation, and is still completely intact now. Each craft group has its unique set of laboring and producing experiences and views. Nowadays, many traditional Vietnamese professions are fading, and other old professions are progressively disappearing, resulting in the disappearance of certain words amalgamated and classified as professional jargon. These words not only reflect professional actions, but also display the community's mood and thoughts during the laboring and manufacturing process.

Weaving jargon forms a subset of vocabulary that is widely utilized. In addition to the class of terms for common professions that have become familiar to others around the country, each area has a class of words with professional features that are only used among professions and are only used in regional dialects. Weaving jargon is recognizable to all classes and is widely used throughout the regions; some of it has been gathered and investigated in the Vietnamese Dictionary, but the number from weaving has not been collected and explored extensively. As a result, collecting and researching professional jargon in general, and weaving in a certain place in particular, is vital and necessary in understanding the features of the language, professional culture in general, and the textile industry of a specific location.

Saigon - Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) is well-known for being a prosperous, bustling city where people from many cultural backgrounds interact and exchange ideas. Throughout its existence and development, the Vietnamese people in Saigon have created a number of crafts to serve human needs as well as religious and belief needs, such as back casting electrode, lantern making, pottery production, rice paper making, embroidery, dyeing, statues building, engraving, and so on. Many of these occupations have had a long period of development, resulting in the creation of well-known craft towns where skilled craftsmen flourished. However, as industrialization, urbanization, and international integration progressed, the image of luxury towns and cities increasingly supplanted the historical handicraft values, and many traditional vocations no longer exist or have been replaced by alternative production models. Bay Hien Weaving Village is one of the few traditional artisan villages that still exist in Ho Chi Minh City today. However, due to tiny production from family to household, inadequate technology and equipment, and severe competition from international imports, the fabric of Bay Hien Weaving Village no longer has a marketplace, leading to an increasing number of artists abandoning their professions. Some of them are likewise fading into obscurity.

The current study aimed to conduct a survey to collect examples of jargon of the textile sector in Ho Chi Minh City. The objective was to understand the language and cultural features of a professional jargon and examine how it contributed to the richness and variety of the national language. During the study, the unity and diversity of the national language was kept in view, both at broad level and in specific areas. There was a need to identify the common qualities, interference, and variations of vocabulary across the local words, phrases, and slang, in order to yield spectacular results of studying professional jargon. This study also helped in studying the characteristics of both linguistic and cultural aspects, of both national and regional significance, in the professional jargon.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study was built upon the idea that a professional jargon represents vocabulary units expressing meanings, tools, activities, products of a profession, or commonly used within a certain profession. The acquisition and inheritance of professional jargon has been explained in several past studies (Allan & Burridge, 2006; Ankur, 2017; Cowan, 2016; Marousek, 2015; Rebrina & Generalova, 2019), which could be summarized as follows: First, professional jargon is a creative, cumulative result of the language of people working in the same profession. It is a collection of vocabulary units commonly used within a same professional group, Second, professional jargon represents professional identification of some social groups, comprising such characteristics of users belonging to the same class. Third, professional jargon, with all its professional content, is well defined in degree and scope of a given profession, coherently represented by certain language habits viz., pronunciation, words used in natural communication by inhabitants of certain areas, and like. Such a view of professional jargon places it in relation to a specific locality and nationwide range (Kaur, Kaur, Kaur, & Sondhi, 2017).

This view of professional jargon built up a few theoretical perspectives that inspired the study of this subject in the current research. Right at the outset, it was discovered that a study of professional jargon requires awareness of many different perspectives that any professional jargon has in the vocabulary of a specific language. Each perspective presents a different aspect, a different point of view. For instance, in terms of scope of use, professional jargon belongs to the class of socially restricted words or social dialect. Hence, it is essential to understand professional jargon limited in the scope of a particular profession and attached to a particular local area. Secondly, in terms of style, professional jargon depends on the speaking style or the articulation techniques of a particular professional group.

Since the current study focused on the fabric weaving professional jargon's linguistic and cultural features of the working community of the Bay Hien Weaving Village, in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, it was necessary to examine how a particular class of professional jargon played a certain role in the vocabulary of a language; how the professional jargon of fabric weavers contributed to enriching and diversifying the Vietnamese vocabulary system in general, and the dialect in particular in linguistic-cultural aspect. It was found that although the level of expertise of professional jargon was still low in the Bay Hien Weaving Village, as it was not widely disseminated, but the characteristic function of workers associated with the knowledge of their profession was a dominant feature. Besides, the linguistic and cultural backgrounds were also very strongly embedded in the village community, so this feature was also paid attention to in studying their professional jargon.

For the current study, we chose to study the professional jargon of fabric weavers in the textile industry. There were many reasons for choosing this industry. First and foremost, since the early 2000s, the weaving over the wood frame loom was becoming obsolete; the product output with not too many designs or textures was not able to compete with foreign products; the weaver families were reluctantly giving up their jobs, selling machinery, leaving the weaving community at the risk of disintegration. Secondly, owing to the fewer number of textile workers using looms in the streets of the Bay Hien Weaving Village, the sound of the creek and the murmur of the loom workers in their jargon were only heard vaguely from a far distance, unlike how noisy and bustling it was before. Thirdly, the fate of Bay Hien Weaving Village was gradually entering a dead-end since most households were switching to making their living by other professions. Famous fabric brands such as Phuc Trang, Truong Ton, Huynh Giai, etc. were gradually disappearing. The busy roads that were previously home to textile industry such as Vo Thanh Trang, Nguyen Ba Tong, Tai Thiet were quiet and deserted. There were fewer households and artisans attached to the textile industry.

The defined the purpose of this study and helped in designing the appropriate research perspectives, directions, and methods. This research chose to analyze the professional jargon of the fabric weaving community within a language system and evaluate what directions it took in understanding the linguistic and cultural perspectives of the Bay Hien weaving community. This study also took the challenge of first understanding the relationship between professional jargon and other classes of words since the fabric workers were meeting other professions owing to their circumstances. Next, this study attempted to analyze how professional jargon can be restricted to a special class of words, since it has many intersections; and finally, what should be the criteria of the selection of characteristics for the identification of a professional jargon.

Problem statement

The theoretical framework identified for the study hinted at the fact that each direction of professional jargon research has its own advantages and limitations. Specifically speaking, in the context of the weaving industry in Bay Hien, the bigger challenge faced was identifying the relationship between professional jargon and other classes of words; for instance, determining the position of professional jargon in relation to other classes of Vietnamese words (locality-wide and nationwide) such as jargon, slangs etc. moreover, it was also a challenge to restrict the professional jargon to a special class of words, since it has many intersections. The jargon interacts with other groups of words in a language system; in addition, it is unique to each community working in each locality and enjoys the popularity of a universal language when that profession is widely promoted in a society. Another difficulty faced in the study of a professional jargon is the selection of characteristics for its identification. There exist imprints of thinking, cultural norms of a community which is the real owner of those words.

The identification perspective of the professional jargon of the Bay Hien Weaving Village was going to be the most difficult thing to understand since there were fewer types of linguistic and cultural units and therefore it was difficult to perform a derivative designation analysis. For instance, there are three basic types of words in the national language, Vietnamese: single words, compound words and reduplicating words. Since the professional jargon of the fabric weavers in Bay Hien Weaving Village was associated with a certain region, and the residents (weavers) also spoke the familiar dialect of the region, its professional jargon would only be in accordance with the convenience of the professionals. It was evident from many voice samples and observation that the fabric weavers of the village introduced a phonetic change in the articulation of the local words. This change could be termed as the linguistic contribution of a specific profession, which formed their own classes of words or their pronunciation to characterize their profession.

The cultural values of a traditional craft village can be preserved by preserving the vocabularies related to the profession that the craftsmen use (Liaw, Dani, & Johari, 2013; Patoko & Yazdanifard, 2014). During the conduct of research and field surveys, we encountered the difficulties in collecting textile related vocabulary which seemed to be in danger of being lost because people had left traditional jobs and were not using professional jargon anymore. The above problem exists not only in Bay Hien, but it is a general situation in most traditional craft villages across Vietnam. Though the government has initiated some plans to facilitate and encourage traditional craft villages as a cultural heritage (Marmor & Miller, 2018). A few traditional crafts including the Fabric and textiles were chosen and projected as community tourism model or craft village tourism. A few places were preserved as cultural heritage and some traditional crafts were developed for tourists. Through these activities, though the cultural products of traditional craft villages were promoted, but it was not clear whether such promotions of fabric and traditional craft in the domestic and foreign markets contributed to the preservation of the language and professional jargon.

The scarcity and the obsolescence of the professional jargon were the real motivation behind this study since it was extremely necessary to research and collect professional jargon in terms of traditional handicrafts in order to preserve and develop the values of language and culture of Bay Hien village and its artisans despite socio-economic changes happening in the region.

Literature Review

- *Professional jargon or Language - for - specific purposes*

Professional jargon is defined as a word of a group of professions that is frequently used in that group of occupations; it frequently indicates transfer or transition employed in the manner of speech to express emotions specific to a profession (Allan & Burridge, 2006; Ankur, 2017). Furthermore, professional jargon emerges not just in conventional professions but also in new professions that use scientific and technological breakthroughs, including technical words. In practice, depending on various views, research on professional jargon in the world is mostly carried out in two directions: applied research in the field of dictionaries and research towards social linguistics (Cowan, 2016; Marousek, 2015; Rebrina & Generalova, 2019). These studies have discussed professional jargon as a part of the social dialect, opposed to geographical dialects, pidgins and creoles, slang, borrowed terms, and so on. Linguists frequently classify words into groups when studying the organization of vocabulary; from the whole population, countrywide & locality-wide vocab, slangs, professional jargon, technical terms (Chambers, Trudgill, & Anderson, 1998).

Glaser (2000) conducted a study to answer the question of whether there should be an LSP (Language for specific purposes) dictionary that is stratified and sociologically representing the entire language of a community. The study was based on the viewpoint that professional jargon is a class of words belonging to a language system (speech community). It discussed lower-level vocabulary items including professional jargon as well as technical jargon and nomenclature. By studying different word categories, this study made the LSP lexicon more full and closer to the reality of communication. Such a lexicon is transient, influenced by intimate or intriguing words from oral communication, and likely to diminish in meaning and become neutral units, if not terms (Glaser, 2000). As a result, professional jargon frequently occurs in the form of professional word tables, dictionaries of certain industries/professions such as Computer Science Jargon Dictionary, Educational Dictionary, Military Dictionary, information technology dictionaries, and Body Language Dictionaries.

In socio-linguistics and longitudinal studies, professional jargon can be seen in quantitative research (Miles & Huberman, 1994) where software like PLS-SEM and SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) study the impact of independent variables (gender, age, occupation, etc.). The use of professional jargon is also evident in certain professions (mainly medicine) where people need to be familiar with professional jargon. Various research studies on professional jargon have set the direction of social linguistics showing the professional nature of each type of discipline (Deuster, Christopher, Donovan, & Farrell, 2008; Hudson, 1978; Lawson, 1980). For example, Berman et al. (2015) designed a study aimed at determining professionalism in patient-doctor interactions. The subjects of this study were patients (who had many complex health and psychological problems) and those who were trained in communication skills and professionalism. The results of the study showed that the use of medical words was one of the important factors demonstrating the level of professionalism in the profession.

Likewise, Marousek (2015) analyzed the use of professional jargon in both written and spoken form in the hotel environment, the field of tourism and cuisine. The study demonstrated that hotel professionals were always aware of the meaning of the (often confusing) professional jargon which they used when communicating with each other and when they dealt with potential customers. This study not only enriched the development of the hospitality industry and suggested the typical structure of a hotel facility, but it also described the characteristics of professional jargon and slang, as prevalent in the hospitality industry. This study identified professional jargon from the point of view of social linguistics which explains the role of professional jargon in each social group. It showed how people working in hotels used professional jargon to encourage solidarity in

the group and used professional jargon to be the most effective way of communicating in their working environment.

In a US based study, Lindholm, Hargraves, Ferguson, and Reed (2012) showed how the language barrier negatively impacted the description of a patient's symptoms to the doctor, leading to a higher patient re-admission rates. To minimize this situation, many interpreters were put to work in hospitals to help patients break down the language barrier in communication. However, the use of interpreters for patients did not really seem to be effective. This study contributed to understanding differences in inpatient treatment duration, the 30-day re-admission rate of patients with limited English proficiency but received interpretive support for medical terms. The results of the study showed that patients who received interpretive help when admitted to the hospital or both when hospitalized and discharged had shorter periods of inpatient treatment than those who did not receive interpretive assistance. As such, if the patient is supported with an interpreter at the time of admission and discharge from the hospital, there tends to be less likelihood for them to be re-admitted within 30 days.

Wolf (1989) argued that professional jargon not only caused difficulties for patients, it also made it difficult to communicate with new medical staff and others. As a result, even doctors with many-years of experience, took services of a spokesperson to communicate with doctors working in the same professional field. For instance, the nursing terms created much confusion, which formed a special class of jargon, consisting of words or phrases that were intimate, scientific, technical, descriptive, and shortened. The Nursing terms were also seen as a brief interpretation of complex concepts, which often made it difficult for beginners. The complex jargon made the professionals spend a lot of time understanding the unclear and complex meanings of the communication messages when changing shifts.

These studies about professional jargon belong to the domain of social linguistics (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021; Whorf, 1956). Although these studies examined the significance of communication within the same group of professionals, they also discouraged the use of professional jargon, especially while communicating with non-professionals, to break down barriers to communication. For example, in the medical field, these studies recommended not to use professional jargon with patients or other non-medical staff. However, these studies encouraged the use of professional jargon for people in the profession to show professionalism, strengthen solidarity in the team to carry out the most effective communication in their working environment.

- *Bay Hien textile village and word-class in terms of weaving*

Saigon - Ancient Ho Chi Minh City was established in 1623, but it was not until 1698 that Lord Nguyen Appointed Marshal Nguyen Huu Canh to the southern land strategy, giving birth to Saigon city. After the reunification of the country in 1976, Saigon officially changed its name to present-day Ho Chi Minh City. Ho Chi Minh City is located in a particularly important strategic location: having the north borders Binh Duong province, the northwest borders Tay Ninh province, the east and the northeast borders Dong Nai province, the southeast borders Ba Ria - Vung Tau province, the west and southwest border Long An and Tien Giang provinces. Besides, Ho Chi Minh City is also located at the international crossroads between the maritime routes from north to south, from east to west, which is the focal point of Southeast Asia. It is considered as a transport hub connecting the provinces in the region and an international gateway to the largest port and airport system in the country.

Due to its favorable geographical location, Saigon – the land once dubbed as the "Pearl of the Far East," is both a commercial center and a convergence of many ethnic groups, each with its own beliefs and cultural nuances, contributing to create a diverse culture. The cultural characteristics of this land are the harmonious combination of national traditions with northern and Western cultures, contributing to forming the lifestyle and personality of Saigonese: frank, outspoken, liberal, brave, dynamic and dare to think, dare to do. Since ancient times, when Vietnamese people set foot in this land, in addition to farming for food, they also started to produce essential items to meet the needs of daily life, thereby forming different crafts. One of the famous craft villages in Ho Chi Minh City that still exists to this day is Bay Hien Weaving Village (Tan Binh district - HCMC) formed from the process of emigrating to Saigon to establish the business of the people of Duy Xuyen district, Dien Ban (Quang Nam). Due to fierce wars in the past, the land of Quang Nam was destroyed; nature was also too harsh which made the life of the people increasingly destitute. As a result, many Quang residents migrated to the South bringing culture and the quintessence of industry to create a miniature "Land of Quang" in the heart of the city. They used their many years of experience to continue to make a living on the new land. Located and concentrated on several routes such as Vo Thanh Trang, Five Chau, Nguyen Ba Tong.

At the corner of Bay Hien intersection, Bay Hien Weaving Village was once a famous textile brand near and far not only in Ho Chi Minh City but also in the vast Southern period. Initially, when they first entered Saigon to start a business, the weavers of Quang land turned to families with carpentry also in Quang Nam to move in, according to their memory and the process of doing their craft but redesigned the loom. The first ones were created from there. According to some high-aged artisans in Bay Hien Weaving Village, when they first started weaving, there was a lack of threads and fibers, so the households here only produced small, fragmented fabrics. By the mid-60s, raw materials were imported by people from countries such as China,

Japan, Korea, which flourished the textile industry in Bay Hien. As a result, over the years, the previous generation passed the craft to the next generation, and the weaving technique increasingly improved, making the brand of Weaving Bay Hien become the second most famous in the city.

Bay Hien's products are favored not only for their good quality but also for their simplicity, colorlessness, patterns, and simple and rustic charm of the people of Quang. Clothes, pants, cotton fabrics in Bay Hien are not only consumed in the inner city, provinces and cities throughout the country but also exported to some countries in the world, creating jobs for many thousands of workers. In the 1980s-1990s, Bay Hien Weaving Village flourished with about 4,000 workers, producing up to 35 million square meters of fabric per year, up to 1,700 households by profession, is the second largest supplier of white silk fabric in the country. Since the textile industry had been flourished attracting a large force of silk sellers and sewers also from Quang land to make Bay Hien area gradually become a "miniature Land of Quang".

The purpose of giving a detailed account of Bay Hien's fabric industry was to provide the evidence of a linguistic and cultural amalgamation that was taking place during its evolutionary phases. The craftsmen and the artisans spoke a language that they were familiar with, comprising jargon, slangs and the vernacular pidgin. Gradually, as they flourished, the professional jargon took a shape and formed a rich corpus, the subject of this study. The professional jargon of the Bay Hien's artisans not only helped them in their professional activities, but it also communicated their mindsets and ways of thinking in the society while working and performing. The current study performed a survey to collect and examine jargon linked to fabric weaving, from a language-culture viewpoint. In a descriptive style, the study defined the linguistic and cultural features of weaving jargon in Ho Chi Minh City in three key linguistic aspects: structure; semantics; and cultural identification.

Research methods

Due to its focus on linguistic and cultural perspectives, the current study used multiple research methods. The first method was the field investigation method, which involved a survey to collect vocabulary from the weaving industry in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City. The data collected through the survey was analyzed in statistical tables. The second method was the descriptive method, used to clarify the linguistic and cultural characteristics from the jargon of weaving in three main aspects: structure; semantics; and cultural identification. The third method was the statistical method, used to do a statistical analysis, to classify and systematize jargon for weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City, and determine its usage in communication and social practice. The statistical results were compiled in the form of tables and charts to serve as a raw material for the analysis and evaluation of the contents of the article. The next method was interdisciplinary research method, which not only approached the subject of study from the language level but also associated it with the relationship between linguistic, cultural, dialectical, and social perspectives. Finally, the study also used the comparison method to compare jargon of the weaving industry in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City with the relevant vocabularies to show the characteristics of both general and specific characteristics of fabric jargon and compare it with the common language in the system of Vietnamese vocabulary. The source of the survey data were the 143 units from the weaving profession in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City.

Results

The survey of 143 units to study professional jargon of weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City enabled to understand the linguistic and cultural perspectives of the weavers' communicative style. A few results were drawn based on the findings. Figure 1 presents the distribution of statistics in the structural contexts related to single words, compound words, reduplicating words, random complex words and phrases in the jargon of the fabric weavers in the area of Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City:
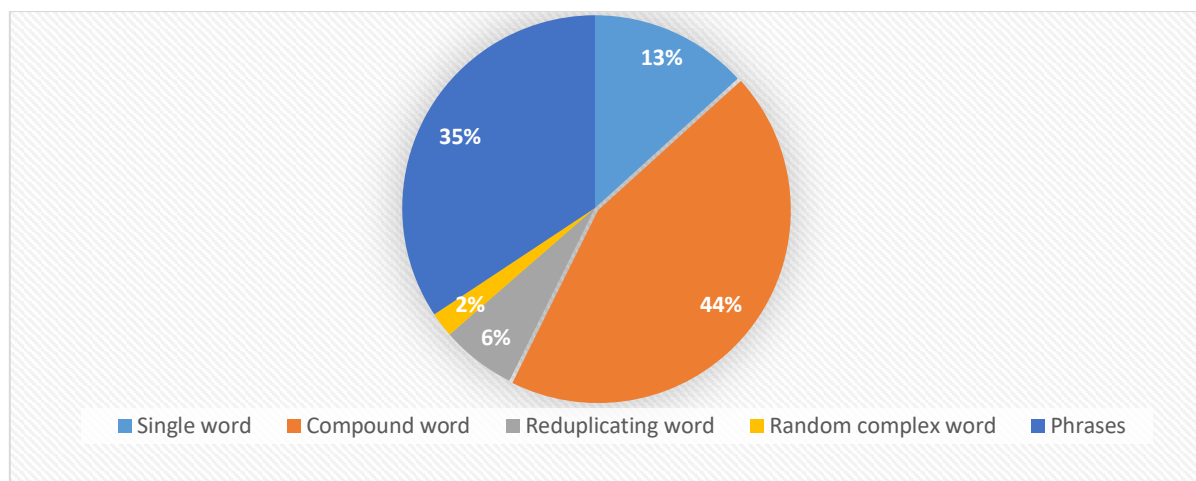
Figure 1 *Statistics showing jargon of the Fabric weavers in area of Bay Hien Weaving Village – Ho Chi Minh City*
    Table 1 presents the statistics of the number of structure jargons identified in fabric weaving in area of Bay Hien Weaving Village – Ho Chi Minh City and assessed in this study. These included structural combinations like single words, compound words, reduplicating words, random complex words and phrases in the jargon of the fabric weavers

Table 1 *Statistics of a number of jargons in weaving in area of Bay Hien Weaving Village – Ho Chi Minh City assessed by Structure*

No.	Jargon	Single	Compound	Reduplicating	Random complex	Phrases	Total
1	Tools, parts, machinery	0	29	1	1	10	41
2	Materials	3	6	0	0	1	10
3	Processes	11	1	0	0	26	38
4	Workers	0	3	0	0	0	3
5	Products	0	14	0	1	2	17
6	Characteristics	2	2	2	1	4	11
7	Malfunction	1	0	3	0	4	8
8	Trading activities	2	7	1	0	1	11
9	Others	0	1	2	0	1	4
	Total	**19**	**63**	**9**	**3**	**49**	**143**

The types of relationships formed jargon from weaving industry in Ho Chi Minh City are considered according to three criteria:

1. According to the number of direct components:

In terms of the number of factors in the direct component that make up jargon of weaving, as we can see that each direct element has one, two or more elements (the underlying element). In terms of the syntax order, the synonyms and identifiers in jargon of weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Villages - HCMC are arranged in the order of **Main** first and **Side** secondary in the Vietnamese syntax order. Taking the first direct element **Main**, the second direct element **Side**, we have five (05) structural models:

Model 1: The direct element only type (Main) - the direct element of classification (Side) consists of a base element:
      Type 1: (Side) is lateral, adds meaning to (Main). For example, *căn kỹ, bánh trớn, con thoi*
      Type 2: (Side) is in front, adding meaning to (Main) only the type that plays the main role. For example, *giò khổ, ú đòn.*
Model 2: The first direct element is indicating type (Main) - the second direct element of classification (Side) consisting of two base elements Side1, Side2
      Type 3: SIDE1 and SIDE2 secondary main relationships, adding meaning to (Main), in which SIDE2 secondary - SIDE1 main. For example: *dao xâu lược, cái cuốn vải, cây móc go, kéo bấm chỉ*
      Type 4: SIDE1 and SIDE2 secondary main relationships, adding meaning to (Main), in which SIDE1 secondary - SIDE2 main. For example, *vải thành phẩm.*
      Type 5: SIDE1 is synonymous with (Main); SIDE2 is synonymous with (Main) and SIDE1. For example, *vải phi bóng, vải xoa dày, giàn máy lên.*
Model 3: The first direct element is indicating type (Main) - the second direct element with classification meaning (Side) consisting of 3 base elements SIDE1, SIDE2, SIDE3

Type 6: (Main) main, (Side) sub-contains 3 base elements for (Main), of which SIDE3 is synonymous with SIDE2; SIDE2 and SIDE3 are synonymous with SIDE1. For example, *máy dệt khung gỗ, bông kén con tằm, cái cộng răng lược.*

Type 7: (Main) main, (Side) sub-contains 3 basic elements, meaning for (Main), of which SIDE2 is synonymous with SIDE3; SIDE2 and SIDE3 are synonymous with SIDE1. For example, *không có hóa chất.*

Type 8: (Main) main, (Side) sub-contains 3 basic elements, auxiliary for (Main), in which SIDE2, SIDE3 have a negative relationship and are both dependent on SIDE1. For example, *tiếng rền đều đều*

Type 9: (Main) main, (Side) sub-contains 3 base elements, meaning for (Main), of which SIDE2 is synonymous for SIDE1, SIDE3 is synonymous for SIDE1, SIDE2 and C. For example, *bỏ cái trục lên*

Model 4

Type 10: The first direct element with the C1-SIDE1 structure is isometrically related to the second direct element of the C2-SIDE2 structure. For example, *chạy qua chạy lại, đan đi đan lại.*

Model 5

Type 11): The first direct element is indicating type (Main) - the second direct element of classification (Side) consisting of 4 base elements SIDE1, SIDE2, SIDE3, SIDE4. In which, SIDE4 is synonymous with SIDE3; SIDE3 and SIDE4 are synonymous with SIDE2; the entire SIDE2, SIDE3, SIDE4 are synonymous with SIDE1 and the entire complex consists of SIDE1, SIDE2, SIDE3, SIDE4 dependents for (Main). For example, *kéo phía sau con trục.*

2. According to the independent or non-independent nature of the elements:

Supposing the independent element is A and the non-independent element is B, we can imagine the compound words that distinguish weaving in Ho Chi Minh City were mainly made up of the following model:

Type 1			
Independent E. (A) – Independent E. (A)			
Example: *con (A)*	+	*thoi (A)*	→ *con thoi*
bạng (A)	+	*tráng (A)*	→ *bạng tráng*

Type 2			
Independent E. (A) – Non- Independent E. (B)			
Example: *bánh (A)*	+	*trớn (B)*	→ *bánh trớn*

It is notable that in terms of the type of relationship and order between the elements in the synonym, according to the patterns of composition, we all see the words are orderly: the main factor in front - the secondary factor behind it.

3. Assessed by the nature of the scope of use of the constituent element:

First of all, we surveyed 63 units to encounter compound words (meaning and conjugation) that have the following combinations: (1) The meaning factor was used in the language of nationwide + the element means to use in the whole population. For example, *con cò, cây điển, cần đẩy.* (2) The meaning factor was used in the language of nationwide + the element of meaning used in the dialect. For example, *bánh trớn, cái nhong, máy sút, sợi dún, cái dĩa, dây sên* (3) The meaning factor used in the dialect + the element means used in the language of nationwide. For example, *sút gỗ, giò khổ, bạng tráng, ú đòn, ngừi nam, ngừi nữ.*

In terms of the identity characteristics of the textile industry in Ho Chi Minh City according to the two following criteria: 1) structure identification and 2) The identification method of professional jargon, we have obtained results on the number and proportion of the types of structure identification of jargon of weaving industry in HCMC. Figure 2 and Table 2 present the results on the number and proportion of the types of structure identification of jargon of weaving industry in HCMC based on the scope of use.
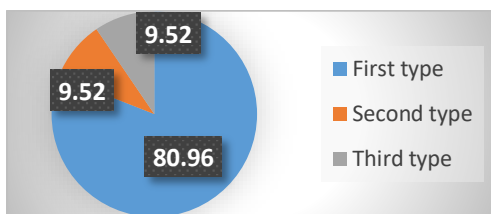

Figure 2 *Percentage of combinations creating compound words from weaving jargon – Assessed by Scope of Use*

Table 2 *Quantity, proportion of the types of jargon for weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Village – Classified by Structure of Identification*

No.	Identification Structure	Type of Identification	Amount		Percentage
1	Simple	Fundamental Base Type 1		19	13.57
2	Complex	Fundamental Base + Identification First Level (Type 2)	99 (81.81%)	121	86.43

	Fundamental Base + Identification Level 2 (Type 3)	22 (18.19%)	
	Total	**140**	**100**

We conducted an analysis and study of 140 units of weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Village - HCMC under the subject of analysis of the identification method. Table 3 presents the results of the types of identification of weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City.

Table 3 *Types of Identification of weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City*

No.	Type of Identification	Amount	Percentage
1	Identified by characteristics, status, sound	29	20.71
2	Identified by positioning and affected subjects	28	20
3	Identified by function and operation	21	15
4	Identified by structure features, appearance, size	13	9.28
5	Identified by structure of material	11	7.85
6	Identified by specific subject in its profession	10	7.14
7	Identified by characteristics, its position in a whole	2	1.42
8	Identified by genders	2	1.42
9	Others	24	17.18
	Total	**140**	**100**

We conducted an analysis and study of 140 units of weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Village - HCMC under the subject of analysis of the identification method. Table 4 presents the results of the methods of identification of weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City.

Table 4 *Methods of Identification of weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City*

No.	Methods of Identification	Amount	Percentage
1	Direct Identification	118	84.28
2	Indirect Identification	22	15.72
	Total	**140**	**100**

We conducted an analysis and study of 118 units of weaving in the area of Bay Hien Weaving Village - HCMC under the subject of analysis of the identification method. Table 5 presents the results of the methods of identification of weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City, classified by Feature of Identification.

Table 5 *Methods of Identification of weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City – Classified by Feature of Identification*

No.	Identification Type	Amount	Feature within the whole	Feature outside the whole
1	Characteristics, status, sound	28	12	16
2	Positioning and affected subjects	27	1	26
3	Function and operation	16	0	16
4	Structure features, appearance, size	3	3	0
5	Structure of material	8	7	1
6	Specific subject in its profession	10	2	8
7	Gender	2	2	0
8	Others	24	0	24
	Total	**118**	**27**	**91**

In terms of phonetics, the survey data based on 143 weaving units in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City, we obtained 10 local words corresponding to phonetics with the words of nationwide. The results of the classification of these groups of words are expressed by the specific data in Table 6.

Table 6 *Phonetic Variation Class of Vocab in weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City – Classified by Feature of Identification.*

No. From	Variation of the first syllabus	Variation of Rhyme
1	cộng - cộng	
2	sút - suốt	rúc - rút
3	ngừi - người	căn - canh
4	dĩa - đĩa	chíu - chiếu
5	dún - nhún	tục - tuột
6	duốt - vuốt	
Percentage (100%)	**60**	**40**
Amount (10)	**6**	**4**

Regarding the origin of the jargon, we see that there are two specific classes of words: pure Vietnamese and borrowed words. The results are statistically classified in a specific way and expressed in the aggregate Table 7:

Table 7 *Table of Quantity, percentage of weaving jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Villages – Ho Chi Minh City – Classified by Feature of Identification*

Kinds of vocabulary		Amount	Percentage
Pure Vietnamese		130	90.9
Borrowed	Whole	8	5.59
	Factor	5	3.51
Total		**143**	**100**

Discussion

Since the concept of professional jargon of researchers is not unified, this article has placed words that reflect the "expertise" of the textile industry as tools, means, manipulations, stages, raw materials, products of the profession in relationships with other word classes to consider thesis and make decisions. Surveyed from the textile industry in a specific locality but the article also contributes to show that professional jargon there is a close relationship with the locality-wide word and nationwide. It has an inseparable relationship with the geographical dialect. At the same time, professional jargon has a reciprocal relationship, close to slang and jargon.

Professional jargon in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City has a narrow scope of reflection, not so many fields of reality as other classes of words in the language, mainly five practical areas: tools, parts, machinery; operations and stages; products; trade activities; and textile raw materials. The results of the investigation and survey of the initial article collected 143 units of words.

The richness of weaving terms in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City on the one hand shows the rich reality of the textile industry in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City, on the other hand shows the long-standing close attachment and professional understanding of the weavers. In terms of scope, frequency of use, vocabulary of weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City has many components. In addition to many units of professional jargon, the language of nationwide or the dialects of the Central and The South is used, not only by job-familiar workers but by people in the whole Region of Bay Hien - Ho Chi Minh City. However, the professional jargon is very difficult to understand by people who are outsiders or do not belong to the weaving community. Even people who work in the same profession but in different localities in the profession do not understand it. This shows that the range of profession is quite diverse, there are many types, they are not homogeneous, can vary in popularity and scope of use.

Weaving terms, in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City, are in the Vietnamese word system, bearing the common code of the national language but they are variants, bearing their own characteristics, subject to the influence, movement and development of the local language quite clearly. Social factors, people are one of the factors that make that difference. The habit of observing, perceiving, thinking, and separating things and phenomena in the real world of Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City has its own characteristics, so the language picture of weaving Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City has the characteristic nuances of the language - culture of Quang along with the new Land of Saigon.

In terms of structure, like the words in the language system of nationwide, weaving terms in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City has kinds of single words, compound words, reduplicating, complex words and identifiers but the number and proportion of the words are very different. The compound word is in large number, mainly in synonyms; the rest are the single word, reduplicating and the complex word associated with a much smaller number. Through such a distribution of vocabulary, we can see that a characteristic of weaving terms in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City is the priority of creating individual identification units, specific in meaning. It seems that the owners of the weaving profession have their own characteristics of thinking, observance, reflection towards the division of the objects named in a specific, detailed, meticulous way to separate the groups of objects of the same type clearly, making the use of words favorable.

The distribution of these types of words in terms of reflection is also uneven, especially for tools, parts, and machinery for weaving. All the jargon from the single weaving industry in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City is from single-syllable words, but in small quantities. Only 19 single words, according to the reality reflected, were found indicating operations, while the weaving stage consists of 11 units (accounting for 57.92%). The compound word has the largest number, consisting of 63 units, of which the group indicating tools, parts and machinery has the most number: 29 units (accounting for 46.03%); reduplicating words in small quantities: 9 units (6.27%). Languages have 49 units (34.31%), they are all composed of sub-main models. At least the compound word was associated with 3 units (2.09%)

In terms of the model and nature and scope of use of the factors involved in weaving terms in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City, this research study considered the words in 3 types of relationship

according to the number of direct components; according to the independent or non-independent nature of the elements; according to the nature of the scope of use of the constituent elements. Basically, the components involved in the structure of weaving in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City are mainly independent elements, meaning vocabulary, can be separated independently as words. Professional jargon with non-independent components makes up only a very small number, mainly they are borrowed elements.

On the contrary, considering the nature of the scope of use of the constituent elements, in the groups from the textile industry in Bay Hien Weaving Villages - Ho Chi Minh City, the factors of nationwide are in large numbers, which makes the use and level of understanding of the textile industry with other people in the local profession not difficult. In particular, the elements involved in the word composition are dialectic elements, although accounting for a very small number, but they also contribute to creating their own imprint of bold professions, creating their own characteristics and cultural characteristics in the language - local culture, contributing to adding nuances to the picture of multi-colors of Vietnamese.

In terms of the way of identifying and naming objects as well as the depth of classification in weaving terms in The Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City, it is clearly seen that the owners of the textile industry in Bay Hien Weaving Village – Ho Chi Minh City, come from a rich system. They perceive, divide, abstract a variety of different characteristics of types of objects. These characteristics are prominent, bearing signs of high isolation, closeness, attachment to the profession, easy to observe directly. Therefore, weaving terms in Bay Hien were created quite rich, diverse in quantity, both easy to remember, understandable, utility used with workers in the profession. Secondly, weaving terms with a simple identity structure denote objects of the type in the profession not much but mainly words with a complex identity structure, denoting things and phenomena that are detailed.

Additionally, professional jargon was seen with a direct identification method with the characteristics in addition to the identity of the object that reflect the visual thinking of weavers in Bay Hien Weaving Village. This visual thinking is also reflected in the selection of a formal basis for identifying professional jargon in Ho Chi Minh City. On the other hand, professional jargon has an indirect identification method that reflects visual thinking, micro-human thinking of the weaver in Bay Hien Weaving Village when metaphorizing the similar properties of professional jargon to the objects that the word denotes. Through the names, the machinery, tools as well as the method of producing textiles in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City are generally still manual and outdated, so the economic efficiency is low, limiting the development of the industry in the extremely vibrant general economy in Ho Chi Minh City in particular, the whole country in general.

Conclusion

The study concludes that linguists have little interest in professional jargon especially the study of a particular profession from a linguistic-cultural perspective. This study, although did not discuss all aspects of professional jargon, however, it tried to contribute to pointing out the diversity of the national language and its role, and the value of professional jargon, especially the vocabulary of the weaving community in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City. The study revealed that the professional jargon in the field of fabric weaving, as collected from artisans, long-time workers in the profession, is a language system within the national language in general. It represents all the values in terms of a language, including the local culture expressed through weaving terms Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City.

In terms of culture, the richness and diversity of weaving terms in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City contributed to the richness of many cultural nuances of the Vietnamese language. The weaving terms were seen expressing cultural characteristics of weavers' personality their souls, their behavior, their adaptability to the conditions and changes of society in the community of residents doing textiles. The symbols derived from the images of the textile industry along with the metaphorical comparison associated with the profession show that cultural values are spiritual values distilled from the practice of professional activities of a traditional craft that is deeply ingrained in the soul, human personality in Bay Hien Weaving Village - Ho Chi Minh City.

In short, the results obtained in this study, many of which are only initial assessments, set the first premises and prompt for future research in the direction of a specialized or interdisciplinary in-depth approach to professional jargon and drawing a language picture perhaps through building a professional jargon dictionary.

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the semantic characteristics of a class of occupational words as well as to examine more deeply the cultural face underlying the language.

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