

LINGUISTICS AND VIETNAMESE LINGUISTICS

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL TERMS BASED ON THE SEMANTIC CONTENT CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT: Terms are units that represent concepts identified in a certain specialized field, so their meanings are always precise. In terms of semantic content categories, 1.893 English terms and 2.987 Vietnamese terms in the specialized dictionary corpus are all units that directly identify concepts or objects belonging to the economic and commercial (EC) system. Through the contrastive method based on the results of this terminology survey of 12 types of identification categories and 28 identification models of the English and Vietnamese EC terms, the article hopes to contribute a perspective, an initial survey result, and a brief overview of the contrastive process of English and Vietnamese EC terms based on semantic content categories.

KEY WORDS: contrastive; identification; terminology; categories; semantics.

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1. Introduction

Terminology is a set of words and nominal expressions used to refer to things, events, phenomena, process concepts, categories, etc., in the fields of science, engineering, technology, and services. In the past, when researching terminology, most scholars believed that terminology was conceived as word classes in the vocabulary of a language. However, today, along with the development of science and technology, digital technology, along the continuous development of linguistics in general, English and Vietnamese EC terms in particular have developed into a system and are continuing to be perfected to serve communication thinking, for the development and transmission of new knowledge about science and technology as well as artificial intelligence in the 4.0 era. Many research works have mentioned the systematic in-depth scientific research on this terminology system in aspects such as standardization, principles, or construction mottos. However, the research on the contrastive of English and Vietnamese EC terms in terms of semantic content categories has not been surveyed and has not made many achievements. Based on the aspect of expressive content through the contrastive of this terminology system, we can affirm that most of the terms in the EC system clearly show the reason and characteristics chosen as the basis for identification.

2. The results of research

2.1. The definition of identification

The concept of "identification" is not a new term, it has been studied for a long time. However, this term has always received much controversy from different streams of thought and viewpoints and it is difficult to reach a common consensus. According to the common understanding, since its appearance, humans have always needed to perceive, explore, and explain phenomena in the surrounding world. That cognitive process creates a system of knowledge that can be subjective, emotional knowledge, or knowledge that is proven and explained by practical life. The results of perceiving and identifying things, phenomena, and attributes of that process are recorded by humans in language and used in the language system to pass them on to future generations. Therefore, in essence, the process of perceiving the objective world is the separation of things, phenomena, distinction, and identification of them. Identification of things and phenomena is called the process of identification. In *the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms*, Nhu Y (1996, p.89) wrote "Identification is the

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use of linguistic units to name, separate parts, segments of objective reality, on that basis forming corresponding concepts about them. Those concepts are "contained" in the form of words, phrases". Researching the *Characteristics of term identification*, Ha Quang Nang (2013, p.10) said that "identification is closely associated with the cognitive process, which is the identification process closely related to the cognitive process based on the comparison between objects and concepts about them to discover their common and unique characteristics and features". Hoang Phe (2015, p.524) said that identification is used to "name things and phenomena when talking about a function of words". Thus, when identifying an object, phenomenon, property, or process... people as the subject of identification observe, research carefully, and outline a set of certain characteristics in it. The essential characteristics are characteristics that indicate the properties of an object of a species and distinguish objects of this species from objects of other species. Therefore, in this research, we also just use some of the most distinctive characteristics in the EC field to conduct research, other characteristics will be presented in the following articles.

2.2. Research method

In this article, we use the method of contrastive English and Vietnamese EC terms to find out their similarities and differences in terms of semantic content. In addition, the article also uses some descriptive and statistical methods, and synthetic analysis techniques to synthesize and classify English and Vietnamese EC terms in terms of categories as well as the identification model based on semantic content to serve as data for the contrastive work in this research.

The surveyed subjects are 1.893 English EC terms and 2.987 Vietnamese EC terms in terms of semantic content. With the specific objectives mentioned above, this article will serve as the first theoretical foundation for describing and analyzing the identification models of the English and Vietnamese EC terminology system based on the following research dimensions: (1) First, we examine the concept of the identification of these terms; (2) Next, we describe and analyze the identification models of English and Vietnamese EC terms, based on data from widely used English and Vietnamese EC term dictionaries in Vietnam; and (3) Finally, we provide comments and evaluations on the identification models of the English and Vietnamese EC terminology system.

2.3. Research results

2.3.1. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Stocks

a) English EC terms referring to Stocks

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 124 (accounting for 6.6%) English EC terms referring to stocks with the general identification model: T + STOCK. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to stocks, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (10 terms, accounting for 0.5%): term stock, long-term stocks, short-term stocks.

(T2) - Transferable or non-transferable (9 terms, accounting for 0.5%): transferable stock, non-transferable stock.

(T3) - Value (32 terms, accounting for 1.7%): heavy stock, high-income stock, high-price stock.

(T4) - Issued or not issued (27 terms, accounting for 1.4%): unissued stocks, issued stocks.

(T5) - Type (46 terms, accounting for 2.4%): simple stock, second-rate stocks, loan stocks.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Stocks

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 188 (accounting for 6.0%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to stocks with the general identification model: STOCK + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to stocks, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (18 terms, accounting for 0.32%): cổ phiếu định kỳ, cổ phiếu dài hạn, cổ phiếu ngắn hạn

(T2) - Transferable or non-transferable (20 terms, accounting for 0.36%): cổ phiếu có thể chuyển nhượng, cổ phiếu có chuyển nhượng được, cổ phiếu không thể chuyển nhượng.

(T3) - Value (42 terms, accounting for 0.76%): cổ phiếu cao giá, cổ phiếu giá cao, cổ phiếu có thu nhập cao.

(T4) - Issued or not issued (33 terms, accounting for 0.59%): cổ phiếu chưa phát hành, cổ phiếu đã phát hành.

(T5) - Types (75 terms, accounting for 1.35%): cổ phiếu loại hai, cổ phiếu thường, cổ phiếu không ghi tên, cổ phiếu vô danh.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive EC terms referring to stocks are summarized in the following table:

Table 1. *Contrastive table of EC terms in English and Vietnamese referring to Stocks*

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Time	10	0.5%	18	0.32
Transfer or not transfer	9	0.5%	20	0.36
Value	32	1.7%	42	0.76
Issued or not issued	27	1.4%	33	0.59
Type	46	2.4%	75	1.35
TOTAL	124	6.6%	188	6.0%

2.3.2. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Bills

a) English EC terms referring to Bills

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 89 (accounting for 4.7%) English EC terms referring to bills with the general identification model: T + BILL. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to bills, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Payment terms (12 terms, accounting for 0.6%): guaranteed bill, interest bill, respectable bill.

(T2) - Scope of activities (16 terms, accounting for 0.8%): foreign bank bill, inland bill, foreign currency bill.

(T3) - Time (27 terms, accounting for 1.4%): term bill, undue bill, matured bill.

(T4) - Value (34 terms, accounting for 1.8%): inchoate bill, respectable bill, set bill.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Bills

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 127 (accounting for 4.3%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to bills with the general identification model: BILL + T. In which, T is the characteristic chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to bills, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Payment terms (22 terms, accounting for 0.7%): hối phiếu có bảo lãnh, hối phiếu có lãi, hối phiếu nhận trả thương mại, hối phiếu nhận trả thương mại phải thu, hối phiếu có thể tái chiết khấu.

(T2) - Scope of activities (24 terms, accounting for 0.8%): hối phiếu ngân hàng nước ngoài, hối phiếu quốc ngoại, hối phiếu trong nước, hối phiếu quốc nội.

(T3) - Time (36 terms, accounting for 1.2%): hối phiếu định kỳ, hối phiếu chưa đáo hạn, hối phiếu kỳ hạn sau ngày xuất trình.

(T4) - Value (45 terms, accounting for 1.5%): hối phiếu trống, hối phiếu hảo hạng, hối phiếu trọn bộ.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to bills are summarized in the following table:

Table 2. *Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Bills*

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Payment terms	12	0.6%	22	0.7%

Scope of activities	16	0.8%	24	0.8%
Time	27	1.4%	36	1.2%
Value	34	1.8%	45	1.5%
TOTAL	89	4.7%	127	4.3%

2.3.3. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Bonds

a) English EC terms referring to Bonds

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 214 (accounting for 11.3%) English EC terms referring to bonds with the general identification model: T + BOND. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to bonds, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (25 terms, accounting for 1.3%): medium term bonds, undated bonds, long-term bonds.

(T2) - Field of activities (38 terms, accounting for 2.0%): government bonds, land bonds, trust bonds.

(T3) - Guaranteed or not guaranteed (82 terms, accounting for 4.3%): unsecured bond, guaranteed bond, government guaranteed bond.

(T4) - Interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing (54 terms, accounting for 2.9%): flat bond, interest bond.

(T5) - Legal (15 terms, accounting for 0.8%): invalidated bonds, hereditary bonds.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Bonds

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 334 (accounting for 11.2%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to bonds with the general identification model: BOND + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to bonds, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (45 terms, accounting for 1.5%): trái khoán trung hạn, trái khoán vĩnh cửu, trái khoán dài hạn.

(T2) - Field of activities (72 terms, accounting for 2.4%): trái khoán nhà nước, trái khoán đất đai, trái khoán tín dụng.

(T3) - Secured or unsecured (112 terms, accounting for 3.7%): trái khoán có bảo đảm, trái khoán bảo đảm, trái khoán bảo đảm của chính phủ.

(T4) - Interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing (71 terms, accounting for 2.4%): trái khoán không lãi, trái khoán có mức lãi tăng dần, trái khoán hưởng lãi.

(T5) - Legal (34 terms, accounting for 1.1%): trái khoán bị tuyên bố vô hiệu, trái khoán không đóng dấu, trái khoán có thể thừa kế.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to bonds are summarized in the following table:

Table 3. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Bonds

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Time	25	1.3%	45	1.5%
Field of activities	38	2.0%	72	2.4%
Secured or unsecured	82	4.3%	112	3.7%
Interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing	54	2.9%	71	2.4%
Legal	15	0.8%	34	1.1%
TOTAL	214	11.3%	334	11.2%

2.3.4. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Interest rates

a) English EC terms referring to Interest rates

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 81 (accounting for 4.3%) English EC terms referring to interest rates with the general identification model: T + INTEREST RATE. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to interest rates, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (34 terms, accounting for 1.8%): short-term interest rate, long-term interest rate, short rate.

(T2) - Scope of activities (47 terms, accounting for 2.5%): floating interest rate, preferential interest rates, low interest rate.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Interest rates

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 112 (accounting for 3.7%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to interest rates with the general identification model: INTEREST RATE + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to interest rates, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (48 terms, accounting for 1.6%): lãi suất của năm, lãi suất ngắn hạn, lãi suất dài hạn, lãi suất cho vay ngắn hạn.

(T2) - Scope of activities (64 terms, accounting for 2.1%): lãi suất thả nổi, lãi suất ưu đãi, lãi suất thấp.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the term EC referring to interest rates are summarized in the following table:

Table 4. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Interest rates

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Time	34	1.8%	48	1.6%
Scope of activities	47	2.5%	64	2.1%
TOTAL	81	4.3%	112	3.7%

2.3.5. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Clauses

a) English EC terms referring to Clauses

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 137 (accounting for 7.2%) English EC terms referring to clauses with the general identification model: T + CLAUSE. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to clauses, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Method of activities (12 terms, accounting for 0.6%): hedge clause, fleet terms, freshwater clause, green clause.

(T2) - Level (78 terms, accounting for 4.1%): saving clause, restrictive clause, installment payment clause.

(T3) - Compensation (17 terms, accounting for 0.9%): franchise clause, loss payable clause.

(T4) - Time (20 terms, accounting for 1.1%): prolongation clause, frustration clause, printed clause.

(T5) - Legal (10 terms, accounting for 0.5%): fraudulent clause, retirement clause, safeguard clause.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Clauses

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 213 (accounting for 7.1%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to clauses with the general identification model: CLAUSE + T. In which, T is the characteristic chosen as the basis for identification of commercial terms referring to clauses, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Method of activities (28 terms, accounting for 0.9%): điều khoản mua đi bán lại để bảo đảm trị giá, điều khoản mua cả đoàn xe, điều khoản rủi ro do nước ngọt, điều khoản xanh.

(T2) - Level (109 terms, accounting for 3.6%): điều khoản bảo lưu, điều khoản hạn chế, điều khoản trả từng phần, điều khoản trả dần.

(T3) - Compensation (25 terms, accounting for 0.8%): điều khoản trả tiền bồi thường, điều khoản mức miễn bồi thường, điều khoản miễn bồi thường bắt giữ, điều khoản miễn bồi thường tổn thất riêng.

(T4) - Time (41 terms, accounting for 1.4%): điều khoản kéo dài hợp đồng thuê tàu định kỳ, điều khoản hành trình gián đoạn, điều khoản ấn định.

(T5) - Legal (10 terms, accounting for 0.3%): điều khoản man trá, điều khoản thu hồi, điều khoản bảo hộ.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to clauses are summarized in the following table:

Table 5. *Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Clauses*

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Method of activity	12	0.6%	28	0.9%
Level	78	4.1%	109	3.6%
Compensation	17	0.9%	25	0.8%
Time	20	1.1%	41	1.4%
Legal	10	0.5%	10	0.3%
TOTAL	137	7.2%	213	7.1%

2.3.6. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Loans

a) English EC terms referring to Loans

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 98 (accounting for 5.2%) English EC terms referring to loans with the general identification model: T + LOAN. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to loans, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (9 terms, accounting for 0.5%): short loan, long-term loan, middle-term loan.

(T2) - Secured or unsecured (21 terms, accounting for 1.1%): unsecured loan, secured call loan, secured loan, signature loan.

(T3) - Interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing (19 terms, accounting for 1.0%): free loan, interest-free credit, interest-free loan.

(T4) - With or without mortgage (12 terms, accounting for 0.6%): housing mortgage loan, signature loan.

(T5) - Conditional or unconditional (12 terms, accounting for 0.6%): tied loan, until loan.

(T6) - Scope of activities (25 terms, accounting for 1.3%): housing loan, temporary loan, transaction loans.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Loans

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 138 (accounting for 4.6%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to loans with the general identification model: LOAN + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to loans, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Time (12 terms, accounting for 0.4%): khoản vay ngắn hạn, khoản vay dài hạn, khoản vay trung hạn.

(T2) - Secured or unsecured (38 terms, accounting for 1.8%): khoản vay có bảo đảm, khoản vay trước không bảo đảm, khoản vay không kỳ hạn có đảm bảo.

(T3) - Interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing (31 terms, accounting for 1.0%): khoản vay không lãi, khoản vay không trả lãi, khoản vay có lãi.

(T4) - With or without collateral (18 terms, accounting for 0.6%): khoản vay thế chấp hàng chờ, khoản vay thế chấp nhà ở, khoản cho vay thế chấp hối phiếu.

(T5) - Conditional or unconditional (13 terms, accounting for 0.4%): khoản vay không thời hạn không điều kiện, khoản cho vay có điều kiện, khoản cho vay không kèm điều kiện

(T6) - Scope of activities (26 terms, accounting for 0.9%): khoản cho vay danh dự, khoản cho vay thấu chi, khoản vay nhà ở.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to loans are summarized in the following table:

Table 6. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Loans

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Time	9	0.5%	12	0.4%
Secured or unsecured	21	1.1%	38	1.3%
Interested or uninterested	19	1.0%	31	1.0%
Collateralized or uncollateralized	12	0.6%	18	0.6%
Conditional or unconditional	12	0.6%	13	0.4%
Scope of activities	25	1.3%	26	0.9%
TOTAL	98	5.2%	138	4.6%

2.3.7. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Markets

a) English EC terms referring to Markets

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 250 (accounting for 13.2%) English EC terms referring to the markets with the general identification model: T + MARKET. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to the markets, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Scope of activities (25 terms, accounting for 1.3%): tap market, international capital market, foreign market.

(T2) - Services (57 terms, accounting for 3.0%): stock market, retail market, job market.

(T3) - Time (42 terms, accounting for 2.2%): short-term market, short-term money market, long-term market.

(T4) - Value (76 terms, accounting for 4.0%): strong market, valuable market, price market.

(T5) - Characteristics or properties (50 terms, accounting for 2.6%): sluggish market, promising market, flat market.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Markets

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 303 (accounting for 10.1%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to the markets with the general identification model: MARKET + T. In which, T is the characteristic chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to the markets, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Scope of activities (27 terms, accounting for 0.9%): thị trường chứng khoán nhà nước, thị trường tư bản quốc tế, thị trường tài chính thế giới, thị trường nước ngoài.

(T2) - Services (67 terms, accounting for 2.2%): thị trường gia súc, thị trường bán lẻ, thị trường công ăn việc làm, thị trường đồ cũ.

(T3) - Time (45 terms, accounting for 1.5%): thị trường ngắn hạn, thị trường tiền tệ ngắn hạn, thị trường kỳ hạn.

(T4) - Value (77 terms, accounting for 2.6%): thị trường tăng giá, thị trường giá bán, thị trường giá cả.

(T5) - Characteristics or properties (87 terms, accounting for 2.9%): thị trường yếu ớt, thị trường đầy hứa hẹn, thị trường tiêu điều, thị trường âm đạm.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to markets are summarized in the following table:

Table 7. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Markets

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Scope of activities	25	1.3%	27	0.9%
Service	57	3.0%	67	2.2%
Time	42	2.2%	45	1.5%
Value	76	4.0%	77	2.6%
Characteristics or properties	50	2.6%	87	2.9%
TOTAL	250	13.2%	303	10.1%

2.3.8. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Companies

a) English EC terms referring to Companies

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 134 (accounting for 7.1%) English EC terms referring to companies with the general identification model: T + COMPANY. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to companies, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Field of activities (58 terms, accounting for 3.1%): merchandising company, trust company, investment trust company.

(T2) - Scope of activities (8 terms, accounting for 0.4%): international company, subsidiary company, foreign advertising agency, foreign trade corporation.

(T3) - Form of activities (49 terms, accounting for 2.6%): incorporated company, government company, limited liability company, stock association.

(T4) - Scale of activities (19 terms, accounting for 1.0%): mega-corporation, small company, medium-sized company.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Companies

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 228 (accounting for 7.6%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to companies with the general identification model: COMPANY + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to companies, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Field of activities (83 terms, accounting for 2.8%): công ty thương mại, công ty tín thác, công ty tín thác đầu tư, công ty tín thác đầu tư nhà đất.

(T2) - Scope of activities (16 terms, accounting for 0.6%): công ty đại lý quảng cáo nước ngoài, công ty quốc tế, công ty chi nhánh ở nước ngoài.

(T3) - Form of activities (67 terms, accounting for 2.2%): công ty trách nhiệm hữu hạn, công ty quốc doanh, công ty hữu hạn cổ phần.

(T4) - Scale of activities (62 terms, accounting for 2.1%): công ty khổng lồ, công ty nhỏ, công ty cỡ vừa.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to companies are summarized in the following table:

Table 8. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Companies

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)

Field of activities	58	3.1%	83	2.8%
Scope of activities	8	0.4%	16	0.5%
Form of activities	49	2.6%	67	2.2%
Scale of activities	19	1.0%	62	2.1%
TOTAL	134	7.1%	228	7.6%

2.3.9. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Banks

a) English EC terms referring to Banks

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 90 (accounting for 4.8%) English EC terms referring to banks with the general identification model: T + BANK. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to banks, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Scope of activities (69 terms, accounting for 3.6%): foreign bank, investment bank, joint stock bank.

(T2) - Scale of activities (21 terms, accounting for 1.1%): prime bank, unit bank, universal bank.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Banks

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 136 (accounting for 4.6%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to banks with the general identification model: BANK + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to banks, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Scope of activities (114 terms, accounting for 3.8%): ngân hàng nước ngoài, ngân hàng đầu tư, ngân hàng cổ phần.

(T2) - Scale of activities (22 terms, accounting for 0.7%): ngân hàng lớn hàng đầu, ngân hàng đơn nhất, ngân hàng đa năng.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive EC terms referring to banks are summarized in the following table:

Table 9. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Banks

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Scope of activities	69	3.6%	114	3.8%
Scale of activities	21	1.1%	22	0.7%
TOTAL	90	4.8%	136	4.6%

2.3.10. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Contracts

a) English EC terms referring to Contracts

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 258 (accounting for 13.6%) English EC terms referring to contracts with the general identification model: T + CONTRACT. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to contracts, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Legal (102 terms, accounting for 5.4%): formal contract, illegal contract, informal contract, invalid contract.

(T2) - Ability to perform (36 terms, accounting for 1.9%): hazardous contract, running contract, frame contract, long contract.

(T3) - Time (11 terms, accounting for 0.6%): short-term contract, long-term contract.

(T4) - Exclusivity (12 terms, accounting for 0.6%): sole contract, sole agency contract.

(T5) - Method (97 terms, accounting for 5.1%): legal contract, installation contract, resale contract.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Contracts

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 451 (accounting for 15.1%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to contracts with the general identification model: CONTRACT + T. In which, T is the characteristic chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to contracts, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Legal (176 terms, accounting for 5.9%): hợp đồng chính thức, hợp đồng không hợp pháp, hợp đồng phi chính thức, hợp đồng không có giá trị pháp lý.

(T2) - Performance ability (72 terms, accounting for 2.4%): hợp đồng chưa định giá, hợp đồng chờ giá, hợp đồng bấp bênh, hợp đồng đang tiến hành.

(T3) - Time (24 terms, accounting for 0.8%): hợp đồng thuê chưa quá hạn, hợp đồng thuê ngắn hạn, hợp đồng dài hạn, hợp đồng chuyên chờ dài hạn.

(T4) - Exclusivity (17 terms, accounting for 0.6%): hợp đồng độc quyền, hợp đồng đại lý độc quyền.

(T5) - Method (162 terms, accounting for 5.4%): hợp đồng mua bán hợp pháp, hợp đồng bán trả góp, hợp đồng bán lại, hợp đồng mua lại chứng khoán.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to contracts are summarized in the following table:

Table 10. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Contracts

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Legal	102	5.4%	176	5.9%
Ability to perform	36	1.9%	72	2.4%
Time	11	0.6%	24	0.8%
Exclusivity	12	0.6%	17	0.6%
Method	97	5.1%	162	5.4%
TOTAL	258	13.6%	451	15.1%

2.3.11. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Invoices

a) English EC Terms referring to Invoices

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 129 (accounting for 6.8%) English EC terms referring to invoices with the general identification model: T + INVOICE. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for the identification of invoices EC terms, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Scope of activities (81 terms, accounting for 4.3%): master policy, sinking fund policy, freight policy.

(T2) - Form (18 terms, accounting for 1.0%): single premium policy, fraud order.

(T3) - Time (30 terms, accounting for 1.6%): term policy, time policy, short-term policy.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Invoices

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 339 (accounting for 11.3%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to invoices with the general identification model: INVOICE + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to invoices, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Scope of activities (187 terms, accounting for 6.3%): đơn bảo hiểm chính, đơn bảo hiểm quỹ trả nợ, đơn bảo hiểm chuyên chờ.

(T2) - Form (67 terms, accounting for 2.2%): đơn đặt hàng một lần, đơn đặt hàng thử, đơn đặt hàng chưa thực hiện, đơn đặt hàng chưa giao, đơn đặt hàng còn chờ.

(T3) - Time (85 terms, accounting for 2.8%): đơn bảo hiểm định kỳ, đơn bảo hiểm định hạn, đơn bảo hiểm ngắn hạn.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to invoices are summarized in the following table:

Table 11. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Invoices

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Scope of activities	81	4.3%	187	6.3%
Form	18	1.0%	67	2.2%
Time	30	1.6%	85	2.8%
TOTAL	129	6.8%	339	11.3%

2.3.12. English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Taxes

a) English EC terms referring to Taxes

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 289 (accounting for 15.3%) English EC terms referring to taxes with the general identification model: T + TAX. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to taxes, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Type (96 terms, accounting for 5.1%): head tax, monopoly tax, state tax, sanctuary tax.

(T2) - Transfer or not transfer (89 terms, accounting for 4.7%): transfer tax, untransfer tax, real estate transfer tax.

(T3) - Income (68 terms, accounting for 3.6%): supplementary income tax, unitary income tax, progressive income tax.

(T4) - Tax or not tax (36 terms, accounting for 1.9%): undistributed profit tax, graduated taxation.

b) Vietnamese EC terms referring to Taxes

Through surveying the corpus, we obtained 418 (accounting for 14.0%) Vietnamese EC terms referring to taxes with the general identification model: TAX + T. In which, T is the feature chosen as the basis for identification of EC terms referring to taxes, with the following specific forms:

(T1) - Type (155 terms, accounting for 5.2%): thuế xa xỉ phẩm, thuế xa xỉ, thuế quan chống phá giá, thuế đầu người, thuế độc quyền, thuế thuốc lá.

(T2) - Transfer or not transfer (112 terms, accounting for 3.7%): thuế chuyển nhượng, thuế chuyển nhượng bất động sản, thuế tài sản chuyển nhượng.

(T3) - Income (89 terms, accounting for 3.0%): thuế thu nhập bổ sung, thuế thu nhập đơn nhất, thuế thu nhập lũy tiến.

(T4) - Tax or not tax (62 terms, accounting for 2.1%): thuế đánh từng bậc, thuế đánh trên lợi nhuận chưa chia.

Thus, the basic characteristics chosen by English and Vietnamese as the basis for identification when contrastive the EC terms referring to taxes are summarized in the following table.:

Table 12. Contrastive table of English and Vietnamese EC terms referring to Taxes

Type	English		Vietnamese	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Type	96	5.1%	155	5.2%
Transferred or not transferred	89	4.7%	112	3.7%
Income	68	3.6%	89	3.0%
Taxed or not taxed	36	1.9%	62	2.1%
TOTAL	289	15.3%	418	14.0%

The results of contrastive the identification methods of English and Vietnamese EC terms according to semantic content categories can be summarized specifically in the table below:

Table 13. Contrastive of English and Vietnamese EC terms according to semantic content categories

No	Category	English		Vietnamese	
		Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
1	Stocks	124	6.6%	188	6.3%
2	Bills	89	4.7%	127	4.3%
3	Bonds	214	11.3%	334	11.2%
4	Interest rates	81	4.3%	112	3.7%
5	Terms	137	7.2%	213	7.1%
6	Loans	98	5.2%	138	4.6%
7	Markets	250	13.2%	303	10.1%
8	Companies	134	7.1%	228	7.6%
9	Banks	90	4.8%	136	4.6%
10	Contracts	258	13.6%	451	15.1%
11	Invoices	129	6.8%	339	11.3%
12	Taxes	289	15.3%	418	14.0%
TOTAL		1.893	100%	2.987	100%

3. Comments and discussion

The descriptive and analytical results presented above allow us to initially draw the following conclusions:

3.1. Regarding the number of nominal categories and the number of terms: Through the survey of the corpus, it is shown that the EC terminology has 12 types of nominal categories, of which there are 5 most typical types of nominal categories with the highest quantity of terms (in English, there are 1.140 terms, accounting for 60.22%; and in Vietnamese, there are 1.845 terms, accounting for 61.77%). Going into each category specifically, it can be seen that the identification category referring to Contract ranks first with a total of 709 terms (of which English is 258 and Vietnamese is 451), the identification category referring to Tax ranks second with a total of 707 terms (of which English is 289 and Vietnamese is 418), the identification category referring to Market ranks third with a total of 553 terms (of which English is 250 and Vietnamese is 303), the identification category referring to Bond ranks fourth with a total of 548 terms (of which English is 214; and Vietnamese is 334), and the identification category referring to Single ranks fifth with a total of 468 terms (of which English is 129; and Vietnamese is 339).

3.2. Regarding the number of identification models: With 12 types of identification categories of the English and Vietnamese EC terms, 28 identification models have been created, of which 3 identification models have the highest number of terms, including the identification model referring to the scope of activities ranked first with 729 terms (of which English is 271; and Vietnamese is 458), the identification model referring to time ranked second with 447 terms (of which English is 178; and Vietnamese is 269), and the identification model referring to legality ranked third with 347 terms (of which English is 127; and Vietnamese is 220).

3.3. Regarding the grammatical relations in the identification models: It can be affirmed that the 12 types of identification categories of English and Vietnamese EC terms are structured in the main subordinate relationship. In which, the main element in front - is used to indicate the concept and type. The secondary elements in the back - are used to indicate the characteristics, and nature chosen as the basis for identifying the concept and specifying the meaning for the preceding elements. This is a typical feature of the common grammatical structure of this terminology system.

Hence, it can be affirmed that the basis for constructing categories and types of nominal models of English and Vietnamese EC terms is very diverse. With 12 types of nominal categories, 28 different types of nominal model structures have been created in terms of semantic category content, which fully and deeply reflects the specific nature of the EC industry. Therefore, researching, contrasting, and researching the types of nominal models of English and Vietnamese EC terms according to semantic content categories in Vietnam is a very urgent issue. This helps authors and English learners have more opportunities to understand more deeply the nominal characteristics of the EC terminology system in English and Vietnamese, and contributes significantly to meeting the urgent needs in teaching and research, especially meeting the requirements of the industrialization and modernization of our country in Industrial Revolution No.4.

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Bước đầu đối chiếu định danh thuật ngữ kinh tế thương mại tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt theo phạm trù nội dung ngữ nghĩa

Tóm tắt: Thuật ngữ là những đơn vị biểu thị các khái niệm định danh trong một lĩnh vực chuyên môn nhất định nên ý nghĩa của chúng luôn chính xác. Xét về phạm trù nội dung ngữ nghĩa, 1.893 thuật ngữ tiếng Anh và 2.987 thuật ngữ tiếng Việt trên ngữ liệu từ điển chuyên ngành trong nghiên cứu của chúng tôi đều là những đơn vị định danh trực tiếp chỉ khái niệm hoặc đối tượng thuộc hệ thống kinh tế thương mại (KTTM). Thông qua phương pháp đối chiếu dựa trên kết quả khảo sát hệ thuật ngữ với 12 kiểu phạm trù và 28 mô hình định danh thuật ngữ KTTM tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt, bài viết mong muốn đóng góp một cách nhìn tổng quan bước đầu về đối chiếu thuật ngữ KTTM tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt theo phạm trù nội dung ngữ nghĩa.

Từ khóa: đối chiếu; định danh; thuật ngữ; phạm trù; ngữ nghĩa.