**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE**

**HANOI UNIVERSITY OF INDUSTRY**



**DINH THI THANH THUY**


**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF VIETNAMESE AND ENGLISH STOCK TERMINOLOGY IN FINANCIAL NEWS**


MASTER THESIS IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS


Hanoi – 2024

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Major: English Linguistics

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SUPERVISOR:

Dr. Nguyen Thi Huong

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# DECLARATION BY THE AUTHOR

I, Dinh Thi Thanh Thuy, declare that the minor thesis paper "*A contrastive analysis of structural-semantic features of stock terminology in English- Vietnamese financial news*" is my own work. It is submitted to the Department of Post-graduate Studies, Hanoi University of Industry for the Degree of Master in English Linguistics only and has not been published anywhere else.


**Date:** Hanoi, March 22nd, 2024

**Name:** Dinh Thi Thanh Thuy

**Author's signature**:_____



**Approved by**
**SUPERVISOR**
(signature and full name)



**Dr. Nguyen Thi Huong**

## ABSTRACT

The operation of the economy is a dispensable domain of social structure in which the stock market is considered as a mirror of economic development. In the context of globalization, most countries in the world have vibrantly active stock markets, collaboration and mutual investment as well. In Vietnam, there is a growing concern placed on market participants to grasp and sharpen their comprehension of specific concepts about stock terms, thereby work and operate efficaciously and accurately in this area. This master thesis examined deeply the data of stock terminology in English and Vietnamese through the financial news collected within a certain period of time. The data for investigating is stock terms extracted through numerous financial news of online newspapers within nearly 2 months from September - November, 2023. The purpose is unraveling the analogies and discrepancies among English and Vietnamese stock terminology in terms of structural and semantic features. After thorough scrutiny, it has made notable conclusions about similarities and differences in terms of structural and semantic features of the subjects in both languages; then proposed specific conclusions and suggestions.

**Key words:** *stock, terminologies, structural, semantic, financial news*

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| STS | Stock terminology system |
| SPSE | Primary structural |
| STs | Stock terminologies |
| ST | Stock terminology |
| E | Element |
| OSU | Original semantic unit |
| PSU | Primary semantic unit |
| CU | Characteristic unit |
| CUs | Characteristic units |

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Rationale

In the epoch of modernization, it is quite common to see that stock market where capitals from a lot of sources are mobilized for businesses-activities has long been taken as a pivotal element to evaluate the level of progress of a country compared to others across the globe. Most of the government's policies and economic stimulus strategies are in their ways to make a favorable condition for this sector to advance, in order to contribute to the overall development of the country and people living there. It is undeniable that, linguistics studies are now incorporated with the development of a variety of professions. Clearly, a great deal of previous research has placed their priorities on the approach of contrastive analysis as a mainstream for studying, especially themes relevant to terminology of each profession. This reality opens up the chance for establishment of specific language systems adopted in each discipline. Those systems contain an enormous number of concepts and sub-categories that each notion represents.

Besides, to broaden knowledge in the field of share market in regarding to specific terms, it is fundamental to keep up date with the newest information locally and globally, especially with large financial markets in the world such as the US, UK, Japanese stock markets, …through different means. Among the dominant mediums, the most straightforward way is through the press. The reason for this stems from the professional nature of economics that every market in the world all have connections with others and mutual influences on themselves. Obviously, those tasks can be performed with the assistance of high-tech equipment and applications, but the accuracy of transmission has not yet been confirmed. Throughout long history of formation and development up to hundreds of years of Western countries'

stock markets such as the UK and the US, compared with frontier market (pre-emerging market) that has only been established for only just more 20 years like Vietnam, the development of terminology used on such markets has become increasingly sophisticated. On the contrary, because the Vietnamese stock market is an emerging market that was formed later, the trends, concepts or ways of expression and language use on the Vietnamese stock market are more or less influenced by them, though undeniably dims the unique characteristics of the national language and the way it is applied. From those reasons mentioned, comparing the structural and semantic features of English and Vietnamese language will help to shed light on the similarities and differences in how the two languages are used in the stock market, helping readers in general, linguists, students and individuals working in the financial industry in particular get a deeper insight into the terminology of stock market, thereby support the research and teaching of specialized languages, intercultural communication as well as language translation.

This study can potentially solidify the foundation of linguistic analysis regarding terminology. People who are interested in this field can take results from this study for reference so that they can get a deeper insight into the stock market and mitigate risks caused by misunderstanding when they come across English materials. Thereby, it enables the future society to own high-quality human resources with enough specialized knowledge and skills as well as a high level of proficiency in using international language to serve current occupations, and perhaps occupations arising in the future.

Another urgent need could be seen is that training institutions are also targeting to such fields as finance-banking, economics, accountancy and investment in English (EMI). Clearly, the further development of this area requires not only that intensive training must closely follow and meet the

market's demand, but also that linguists need to cooperate with other experts to build up appropriate, up-to-date training programs appropriately and precisely. The thesis promises to make many contributions to the compilation and planning of training programs and subjects to improve training quality. Turn back to the intention of this minor thesis, one must admit that research from semantic-structural perspectives have long been of interest in many studies and scholars' concerns. However, there is almost no specific linguistic studies concerning specialized terms and concepts used in the stock market.

Therefore, the topic of semantic-structural characteristics of terminology used in the stock market extracted from regular financial news is a fertile area that needs to be explored. Theories concluded from this thesis, will have important implications for the practice not only for the faculty of linguistics but also other fields associated with finance, economics.

Recognizing this reality, this study wished to unravel the specific language of semantic-structural features of stock market in daily financial news on online newspapers which has not been systematically conducted.

For the reasons presented above, the author is motivated to choose the topic: ***A contrastive analysis of structural-semantic features of stock terminology in English- Vietnamese financial news*** for my Master minor thesis. It is hoped that the this study will be of some help to those who are concerned and make some significant contributions to the field of linguistic study.

**2. Aims and Objectives of the Study**

**2.1. Aims of the Study**

This minor thesis concentrates on one main aim, which is finding out the analogies and discrepancies of English and Vietnamese stock terminology in

terms of structural and semantic feature through a selection of financial news amassed within a certain period.

## 2.2. Objectives of the Study

Initially coming from urgency mentioned, the thesis sets out some missions, firstly studying the structural-semantic features in Vietnamese and English financial news; secondly seeking the similarities and differences in terms of semantic-structural characteristics of English and Vietnamese stock terminology system in practical use.

## 3. Research Questions

To achieve the objectives designated beforehand, this study sought out plausible answer to these questions:

- What are the similarities between English and Vietnamese stock terminology used in financial news in terms of structural- semantic features?

- What are the dissimilar characteristics of English and Vietnamese stock terms in financial news in terms of structural-semantic perspectives?

## 4. The Subjects of the Study

The subjects of the study is the semantic and structural features of stock terminology collected from Vietnamese and English financial news from 05/09/2023- 15/10/2023

The thesis focuses on contrasting two important aspects:

Firstly, the structural characteristics of stock terminology in Vietnamese and English.

Secondly, the semantic features of stock terminology in Vietnamese and English.

Thirdly, the analogies and differences between the terminology used in the two languages are analyzed in terms of structural and semantic features indicated from gathered data.

**5. Research methods**

In order to tackle the research question, the research uses a few of methods comprising statistical, descriptive and contrastive technique. In addition, the study also adopts the analysis of **primary structural elements (PSE)** consisting two distinctive phases: analysis of structural element and analysis of semantic element.

**Quantitative statistical method**

This method is implemented in the first phase to adequately determine the quantity, frequency, and percentage of occurrence of stock terminology in terms of time frame, terminology formation, and different models of terminology. This technique aims at providing researchers with a general view of the formation of structure and semantics relying on the approach of contrastive linguistics.

**Analysis of structural elements and semantic elements**

These methods are carried out simultaneously to form an overall and detail description of English and Vietnamese stock terminology after the data was collected and categorized.

**Contrastive and descriptive analysis methods**

These methods are employed after implementing the two aforementioned techniques so that investigator could discover two sides: similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese stock terminology.

**6. Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study is stock terminology in English and Vietnamese financial news collected on online newspapers during the period of 05/09/2023- 15/10/2023, concentrating on the aspects of semantic-structural characteristics.

**7. Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, from analyzing research results on terminology in stock market in both English and Vietnamese language from the view of contrastive linguistics, the study will begin with statistics, comparison, analysis of corpus available to generalize of theoretical points about structural and semantic features of stock terminology. In addition, the research results will make a contribution to promote contrastive research of specialized terminology in two or more languages in terms of stock market, then create a premise for the laying a foundation of academic language, teaching methods, and methods of researching financial terminology in Vietnam.

Practically, the research results will provide researchers and users of the stock terminology a base to identify, classify, and understand the meanings, differences and similarities of terminology in both languages more comprehensively and accurately when performing professional jobs. The study also intends to explore and explain some differences, the origins of some terminologies in terms of structural-semantic aspect from viewpoint of historical, cultural, and ideological characteristics. unique characteristics of Vietnamese and Western people - in which there are similar characteristics and also unique features that are only found in Vietnamese culture or Western culture. Especially, the study aims at finding out the reform in the usage of terminology by the Vietnamese under the influence of the long-standing US-UK stock market.

It is hoped that with the findings, this thesis can support language users with effective and accurate use of the stock terminology in regular work to achieve the goal at the highest possible level. In addition, from an academic perspective, the research is expected to improve the quality of research on

stock terminology, a core field of the economy but still be new in many research aspects.

## 8. Structure of the Thesis

Besides the introduction and the conclusion, this thesis is divided into three chapters:

### Chapter 1: Literature Review

This chapter reviews relevant literature and explores previous studies on the same topic.

### Chapter 2: Research Methodology

This chapter deals with the study's research methodology. It encompasses all aspects of the study: context of study; source of data; ways and procedure of collecting, processing data; implemented instruments; and the research procedures.

### Chapter 3: Findings and discussion

This chapter presents the research's main discoveries after careful scrutiny of two (STS) from two perspectives: structural and semantic as well as compares them with previous studies.

## CHAPTER 1: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1.1. General Situation of Research in Terminology

### 1.1.1. General situation of research in terminology in the world

It has been a long time before the study of terminology aimed at satisfying the current trend of globalization and integration, many linguists in the past have paid a remarkable attention to research of terminology. The start of a whole stream research on terminology began early, around the 15th century, then with collected research from the 18th century in an effort to set up terminology systems for separate faculties. Notably, we have some works having laid the foundation for this aspect: the work related to anatomy of Vesalius (1514-1564) (Harcourt. G, 1987); work in the field of Chemistry contributed by Berthollet and Lavoisier (Hudson, J.,1992); or documents of Linne (1707-1778) about terminology of Botany and Biology (Lonati. E, 2013) according to (Dao,N.D, 2018). Researchers at this period mainly worked on expanding and exploring new terms, concentrated on the breadth and diversity of terms without looking into the big picture of scientific nature of terminology, theoretical background for studying terminology or for identifying formation of new term – a matter that can be considered vital in language research, due to the development of society covering the developments of many sciences which continuously gives rise to new terminology.

When the initial stage of research on terminology ended, this flow was fueled and promoted by the internationalization of science. At that time, terminology officially became the central topic of various specialized conferences and seminars in the 19th century. However, it was not until 1930 years that the introduction of Wuster's research (1898-1977) gained its shape and framework in research study to be improved into a concrete approach as

in present time. It can be said that Wuster is a pioneer in the study of scientific terminology, leaving an influence and foundation for modern terminology research. Besides, the development of the research approaches on terminology did not go alone, but also paralleled the development of other linguistic theories that arose during this period. The work of Lotte (1898-1950) perfectly exemplified for this case, his work is of the Soviet school of terminology study ; Dresen- with his research on terminology systems in terms of terminology standardization, …

Embarking on the second half of the twentieth century, terminology study was accompanied by outstanding breakthroughs in science and technology, leading to the birth of new fields as an indispensable reality. This fact required mankind to give aspects, occasions, interactions and a host of might-be matters their deserved names. The 20th century gave terminology a scientific orientation and considered terminology an important social activity at the same time (Rey.A, 1995).

According to Cabre's (1999) division, in his work, he supposed that modern terminology has gone through four basic stages of development: The origin stage (1930-1960); The struggling of the field (1960-1975); The boom (1975-1985); and the expansion (1985 to present).

The fourth phase (from 1985 to the present) is considered a period of expansion in terminology research and the explosive development of computer science is the key element behind changes in research and development. field of terminology. Currently, the overall theory of terminology is transformed mainly to concepts, with a high generality to create terminologies representing exact matters, this is the process of logical nomination (Hoai,N.T., 2018).

**1.1.2. General situation of research on terminology in Vietnam**

The study of language in general and specialized terminology in particular needs to be placed in the historical context of the birth of the Latin-based Vietnamese alphabet the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in September 1945. These historical events provided an outline of the development process of national languages, followed by the development of specialized terminology systems serving each field. If viewed in this way, it is clear that the study of terminology in Vietnam started quite late compared to other nations in the world when it was not until the mid-twentieth century that Vietnamese had specific documents refers to the uneven listing of terminologies in a number of fields, notably the work "Danh từ khoa học" released by (Han,H. X., 1951). The author has made a highlight in his work by establishing 8 regulations of the nomination process, a radical scientific method of terminology's investigation. Although there were some limits, this work still left notable memories in the process of editing and researching Vietnamese terminology (Hanh,H.V., 1991).

In addition to Hoang Xuan Han's material, there has been many scholars contributed and published their views about terminology research. Among them, there was some big names who laid the foundation for theories of terminology study in later period, notably: Do Huu Chau (1962); Luu Van Lang (1979); Nguyen Thien Giap (2001).

A striking approach is carried out through gathering as many terms as possible from each area and putting them into specialized dictionaries written by at least two languages, such as: English-Vietnamese, English-Vietnamese-Russian, English-Vietnamese-French. The dictionaries field are varied, from finance, journalism, medicine, chemistry, tourism, etc. According to his survey, (Thiem, L.Q., 2015) said that from 1945 to 2015, there were 359 English-

Vietnamese translation dictionaries of terms including over 300 different majors.

Scholars have also consolidated theoretical backgrounds of terminology study by proposing new discoveries and works that are summative, theoretically in-depth, which in turn, had scientific and practical significance in this area. Some of them are "Chuẩn hóa thuật ngữ nhìn từ bối cảnh xã hội" by Prof. Nguyen Van Khang (2000); Le Thi Lan Anh (2015) with "Thuật ngữ hóa từ thông thường: một trong các con đường tạo thành thuật ngữ Tiếng Việt". Recently, the issue of terminology has grabbed increasing attention from copious domestic researchers and institutions. In June 2009, the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations organized a conference "Một số vấn đề của thuật ngữ tiếng Việt trong thời kỳ đổi mới và hội nhập". Or else, in March 2011, the Institute of Linguistics accepted the ministerial-level topic "Những vấn đề hiện nay về chuẩn hóa tiếng Việt"" chaired by Assoc Prof, PhD. Vu Kim Bang and Prof. Dr. Nguyen Duc Ton. In addition, the Vietnam Institute of Dictionary and Encyclopedia has implemented a ministerial-level scientific program: "Một số vấn đề cơ bản về cơ sở lý luận và phương pháp biên soạn các loại từ điển, bách khoa toàn thư tiếng Việt" whose project leader was Assoc Prof, PhD. Pham Hung Viet from 2009 to 2010. Scholars are simultaneously concerned about applications of linguistic analysis in terms of contrasting, such as the work of (Hoa, N.C., 2003): "Nghiên cứu đối chiếu cấu trúc cú pháp và cấu trúc ngữ nghĩa câu thuyết tiếng Việt và tiếng Anh: ứng dụng vào việc dạy tiếng Việt như một ngoại ngữ" as his topic of scientific research.

Research on terminology is becoming more and more popular because science and technology is strongly promoted, encouraging researchers to opt for it as their research's topic. Over the past 15 years, a great deal of doctoral

dissertations has tended to consider specialized terminology systems. Evidently, it has been recognized as a professional research choice. Nonetheless, it must be confirmed that it has not just been explored recently, in fact it has been recognized as a professional research option, through Associate doctoral thesis of (Hao,V.Q., 1991) on "Hệ thuật ngữ quân sự tiếng Việt; Đặc điểm và cấu tạo thuật ngữ". Recent dissertations are also of great interest and recognition on the study of specialized terminology along with translation methods into Vietnamese, for example: "So sánh cấu tạo thuật ngữ kinh tế thương mại trong tiếng Nhật và tiếng Việt hiện đại" (Ha, N.T.B., 2000); "Nghiên cứu thuật ngữ chỉ bệnh trong Tiếng Anh và cách chuyển dịch sang tiếng Việt" (Hoai, N.T., (2018); "Đối chiếu thuật ngữ hành chính Việt-Anh" (Nga, V.T.Y., 2018); "Đối chiếu thuật ngữ báo chí Anh-Việt và chuyển dịch thuật ngữ báo chí tiếng Anh sang tiếng Việt" (Dao,N.D., 2018).

## 1.2. General situation of research on the stock terminology

## 1.2.1 Some general information about the history and development of the stock market and stock terminology

The stock market, particularly the stock index, holds a significant position as the economic barometer, a viewpoint shared by numerous economists. Tracing the stock market's history, we find that while stock markets were established in the 1500s in Bruges, Belgium, and the cities of Flanders, Ghent, and Rotterdam in the Netherlands, similar transactions had already been prevalent. For instance, in 1100s France, the Courratiers de Change (money exchangers) played a crucial role in managing and regulating the debts of farming communities nationwide on behalf of banks. These Courratiers de Change can be viewed as the pioneers of brokers, as their primary duties involved settling and exchanging debts with each other. A other times, around the 13th century, Venetian (Italian) merchants began

trading in state bonds. Then, during the 14th century, bank owners in the Italian cities of Pisa, Verona, Genoa and Florence also began trading in state bonds. All of these early stock markets have not traded in stocks, which did not yet exist. Instead, brokers and lenders gathered here to carry out corporate, government and personal debt transactions.

By the mid-16th century, an English official founded a trading market in London England, which later became known as the London Stock Exchange. Other trading markets were also established in France, Germany and Northern Europe.

The development of the market growth was significantly improved in both quantity and quality with a large number of participating members and a host of distinctive features. Therefore, naturally, it was divided into many different markets. The nature of these emerging markets has been giving rise to new concepts of the stock market: Commodity trading market, exchange market, futures contract trading market and stock market…. with the unique characteristics of each market that are favorable for transactions of participants in it.

At present, there are more than 160 exchanges around the world. Along with their expansions, a system of stock terminology has been accumulated and developed according to the evolution of the world economic status as well as each specific country. The stock market is an indispensable financial institution in the economy of countries which follow market mechanisms, especially developing countries that need to attract large long-term capital flows for the national economy.

Evidently, establishment and development of the stock market is an inevitable existence of any society which is in this way to become a robust economy. In such an economy, people mobilize capital and generate profits or

take risks in investment transactions. Stock terminology at this time was no longer restricted by simple trading concepts like these in the beginning but developed and expanded into a separate terminology system professionally serving this field. In addition to common terms about the stock market related to concepts of trading methods, types of stocks, payment methods, …, a new terminological system was born based on the needs of stock trading, specifically terms related to stock market analysis methods, notably Fundamental analysis (FA) or Technical analysis (TA). Schools of stock investment analysis were born in countries such as the US, UK, and Japan, corresponding to the world's leading financial centers. Typically, the pioneers who initiated the terminology related to stock market techniques included the founder of the technical analysis based on the Japanese candlestick model, Homma Munehisa (1724) in Japan (technical analysis is said to be a method developed during the early 18th century which evolved into the use of candlestick techniques, and is today a technical analysis charting tool). In the 1920s and 1930s, Richard W.Schabacker published several books which continued the work of Charles Dow and William Peter Hamilton in their books Stock Market Theory and Practice and Technical Market Analysis. Later the theory and model were developed by Nicole Elliot,… Or in the US, Charles Dow - the father of modern technical analysis with his theory: the Dow theory; later revisited and developed by his successors, William Peter Hamilton, S. A. Nelson, and Robert Rhea, Richard D.Wyckoff. Or for the school of fundamental analysis (FA) is the author Benjamin Graham - a trading mechanism. Graham published his first book, Security Analysis in 1934. In this book, he defined the framework of Value Investment relying on analysis of a business's financial statements and mentioned security terminology relevant to asset price, business's assets, liabilities, and earnings, health, and competitors and markets.

In modern days, according to technological breakthroughs, trading methods at Stock Exchanges are also gradually improved so that they are proximate to the required speed and volume to bring both efficiency and quality in transactions. Stock exchanges have used computers to transmit orders and shifted from manual transactions combined with computers to completely using electronic trading systems instead of manual transactions. The development of science and technology facilitating changes in the above activities also affected the inventions and emergence of new stock terminologies- terms that are widely popularized and updated in countries with open economies to raise domestic and foreign capitals.

## 1.2.2 Research situation of English stock terminology

There is no room for doubt that the stock markets of English-speaking countries like the US have a long history and pioneering development, laying the foundation for other stock markets around the world. Mentioning the largest stock exchanges, it is impossible to omit the NYSE (New York Stock Exchange), NASDAQ (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations System) in the US, or in the UK with LSE (London Stock Exchange Group), HKSE (Hong Kong Stock Exchange). These countries have developed economies and vibrant stock markets, so it can be said that English stock terminology is considered to be a base for other countries around the world to create and simulate their own stock terminology.

Previously mentioned, various aspects of the stock market have attracted the attention of many investors and professional market researchers from the early time. In addition to in-depth books on stock market analysis methods of different schools, which mentioned a large number of concepts and terminologies belonging to stock market as works presented above, new terminologies are gradually used and arise in a scattered, decentralized way

written by later professional investors such as: How to make money in stocks - William O Neil (1995); The intelligent investor- (Graham, B., & McGowan, B. 2005); Technical analysis of the financial markets: A comprehensive guide to trading methods and applications–(Murphy, J. J.,1999); Getting started in technical analysis (Vol. 19)- (Schwager, J. D., (1999),… Although the authors of these works written in English just tried to present their ideas and methods on the market, they indirectly introduced readers to new or old terms used in the market.

In addition, originated in the request to unify the understanding and interpretation of stock terminology, the websites of major stock exchanges such as Nasdaq or NYSE, LES... or famous securities companies such as Firtrade, J.P.Morgan Asset Management,...  edited separate documents (glossary or glossary of investment terms) with the aim of amassing and listing all stock terms to facilitate investors and other participants, agents in stock market has a transparent understanding of terms in this field. The terminologies recorded on these websites can be said to be quite complete and valuable in use.

Similar to the statistical method above, some authors also published their works as dictionaries of stock terminologies or financial dictionaries that include stock terms, notably: Dictionary of stock market terms (Wyckoff, P., 1964); International dictionary of the securities industry (Valentine, S., 1989); Dictionary of Finance and Investment Terms (Downes, J., & Goodman, J.E., 2014); Dictionary of Banking and Finance (Collin, P.H., 1994), Dictionary of business and economic terms (Friedman, J.P., 2012),…

**1.2.3 Research situation of Vietnamese stock terminology**

Research on stock terminology in Vietnam is not really a topic that are concerned  by many scholars. Most researchers recognized the stock market

as a minor angle of the financial market, so most authors unsystematically grouped what they found in terminological system in finance, economy. These works appeared in the form of specialized dictionaries such as Thuật ngữ chủ yếu về Thương mại quốc tế (Duc, L.M., 1993); Từ điển kinh doanh Anh-Việt (Duc, L.M., 1994); Từ điển kinh tế- tài chính-ngân hàng ( Te, L.V.,1996).

Besides, stock terminology was also compiled in monographs on finance, banking, economics of universities, colleges or research institutes. These textbooks covered concepts, techniques and methods related to stock trading or financial investment. Perhaps the number of terms in each document were not systematic, but the interpretation of terms has been done relatively comprehensively. Some typical examples include: "Từ điển Ngoại Thương Anh-Việt-Nga-Pháp" published by Foreign Trade University (1985); Từ điển thuật ngữ tài chính Anh-Pháp-Việt released by Hanoi University of Finance and Accounting (1990); Kinh tế học by Institute of Internaional Relations (1989).

The most notable research option in terminology research was that a few stock investors, applied their knowledge in collecting, summarizing and publishing works such as dictionaries of stock terminology, typically: Từ điển thuật ngữ chứng khoán (Gia, Q.D., 1998). Although this dictionary had shortcomings because many of the terms listed without complete interpretation in Vietnamese or consisting of many redundant words, causing difficulties for readers, it is still a considerable effort as it is the first Vietnamese dictionary to have collected such an enormous number of terms in a systematic and in-depth manner. Later, others attempts were also made by different authors: Thuật ngữ chứng khoán (Dan, N.Q., 2007); Từ điển Thuật ngữ thị trường chứng khoán by a group of authors from Science and Technics

Publishing House (2007); Từ Điển Giải Thích Thuật Ngữ Chứng Khoán - Ngoại Thương - Ngân Hàng (Vietnamese - English) by (Tong, N.Q., 2007).

Additionally, the Securities Professional Training Materials of the State Securities Commission of Vietnam are also valuable documents in providing stock terms along with general explanations to serve practical purposes related to the field.

It can be easily seen that in Vietnam beside some published dictionaries of stock terminology, there are few studies on the field, especially contrastive analysis between English and Vietnamese.

## 1.3. Some theoretical basis of terminology

## 1.3.1. The definition of terminology

Terminology is formed and developed along with the development of different sciences (Thuong,H.D.D., 2020). There has been a plethora of interpretations of terminology proposed by researchers and linguists. In the world, some researchers observe terminology in relation to what it indicates, its functions, its differences from ordinary words, etc. Alain (1995) in his book claimed that terminology paid special attention to the characteristics of matters, phenomena, and the classifications of those conceptual issues and phenomena. They could be expressed not only in words but also through larger units than words for naming and indicating the mentioned objects and concepts. Kyo Kageura (2002) defines terminology more succinctly, as a system of special words belonging to a separate field, in addition, the term is characterized by its collective nature.

In Vietnam, the definition of the terminology has long been distinguished by numerous researchers such as Do Huu Chau (1962); Luu Van Lang (1977);.... A concept of terminology was stated by Hoàng Văn

Hành (1983) as: " *Terminologies are words used to denote a definite concept in the system of concepts of a certain science. The entire terminology of the sciences constitutes the terminology of language.*" Recently, Nguyen Thien Giap (1998) presented the following definition of terminology: "*Terminology is a special word part of a language. It consists of fixed words and phrases, which are the exact names of concepts and objects belonging to the fields of human expertise.*" In summary, there are many interpretations of the term definition, but it is necessary to ensure that the terminology must be *"placed in a certain field, a certain science"*. Otherwise, the definition of the term will necessarily be changed if they are put in different contexts.

The study adopted Nguyen Thien Giap's view on terminology to conduct research and analyze the structural and semantic features of terminology related to the English-Vietnamese stock market in financial news.

## 1.3.2. Standards for considering terminology and terminology structure

According to ISO, there are 12 standards clarifying terminology, however, many of researchers in the world, in general, have reached a consensus that there are 3 key features of terminology, they are:

- Scientific          (1)

- Ethnic          (2)

- Comprehensible   (3)

In detail, terminology must make sure the requirement (1) by meeting 3 smaller criteria: accurate, systematic, international. Firstly, terminology must be accurate to signify precisely the phenomena or items in a specific area without causing confusion, misinterpretation with other terms. Moreover, accuracy demands clarification and eradicate words or phrases containing similar shades of meaning (polysemy). Secondly, terminology must be systematic, which can be displayed by both symbol system and concept system.

When considering terminology, it is fundamental to place each term or the whole terms in a system to observe or investigate rather than separating each of them. Lastly, terminology must be international because the terminology system is an asset of international science and humanity but terminology should preserve or contain characteristics of national language. Terminology must be understandable, ensuring that it is high connotative, rich in information.

### 1.3.3. Some issues related to terminology and research in stock terminology

When comparing terminology used in the English-Vietnamese stock market, researchers need to ensure a complete and accurate description of the concepts, definitions, and common aspects of terminology in each of these languages. It is necessary to focus more on describing the selected contrastive aspects and comparison bases of the research, for example: structural and semantic. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure consistency in the selection of the aspect and basis for structural and semantic comparison throughout the process.

A contrastive study of the terminology used in the English-Vietnamese stock market should concern the peculiarities of the language type (English is a morphological language; Vietnamese is an isolating language) to choose the most appropriate approach for the comparison process. The study also cannot be ignored to learn about language usage habits, ways of thinking, the history of the stock market, and their mutual influences over the past years to create a premise to accurately and deeply explain the similarities and differences between two research subjects.

This study uses English stock terminology as a basis to compare with Vietnamese equivalents because of the fact that the Vietnamese stock market

was born long after the English-speaking countries' stock market. Therefore, the language used in the stock market in Vietnam is more or less influenced by the language used in those markets. For this reason, the thesis will focus more on describing English stock terminology, which serves as a source language for comparison with Vietnamese stock terminology. In the following chapters, the thesis will compare English and Vietnamese stock terms in terms of structure, thereby drawing out the analogies and dissimilarities between English and Vietnamese stock terms.

# CHAPTER 2: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 2.1. Research Method

The research uses multiples techniques in contrasting two stock terminology system (STS) in English and in Vietnamese involving quantitative and statistical techniques. After the basic step of collecting stock terms from a corpus of financial news within an assigned period of time, the study then employs the analysis of primary elements to determine the smallest units constituting each stock terms in relation to structural and semantic perspective, serving to understand the characteristics of English-Vietnamese **(STS).**

## 2.1.1. Quantitative Statistical Techniques

This method is implemented in the first phase to adequately determine the quantity, frequency, and percentage of occurrence of stock terminology in terms of time frame, and different models of terminology.

In an attempt to gather rather enough data for the research, researcher intended to amass a host of financial news in both two language English and Vietnamese from reliable and common online sources. The next step plays integral part in determining the depth and validity of the study, requiring researcher to adopt computerized techniques in gathering stock terms adequately incorporated with referring to two sources of glossaries chose beforehand.

To be more specific, the command implemented at an extremely high frequency is **"CTRL +F"**. Researcher types these commands with continuity from the first terms to the last terms in each dictionary to survey the existence and frequency of each term in realistic financial news. This operation certainly allows the author to get a firm and authentic list of terms used in

each language in reality. The results of this phase are the two lists of stock term figured out presented in appendices.

This method is responsible for showing the models that form the structure of stock terminology in English and Vietnamese.

**2.1.2. Analysis of Structural Element**

The foundation of this technique lies in the heart of what is known as primary structural element. Every term in two lists would be carefully scrutinized under examining the smallest structural elements. From that point, researcher is able to see the big picture in an endeavor to identify structural models of each terms, thereby, categorizing them in different groups. In detail, this phase would be seen from the viewpoint elaborated below: **primary structural elements (PSE) of stock terminology in English and Vietnamese**

*2.1.2.1. Primary structural element of English terminology at the word level*

When studying (STS) at the word level, we find it reasonable to start to analyze at smallest element called morpheme - the linguistic level that ensures grammatical value. According to Nguyen Tai Can (1996), that type of minimal unit is "morpheme" - the English morpheme and its equivalent form in Vietnamese is called "singly sound" (or *tiếng)*. However, the notable point is that in English, due to its origin in the group of inflected languages, a single word can contain many syllables, for example "compensate" consists of 3 syllables, so the number syllables do not coincide closely with the number of English morphemes. In English there are two main types of morphemes: free morphemes are units that can stand alone and function like a word, for example advantage, cat, book, museum...Second, bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and must combine with other morphemes

to function as words. This form can be divided into 2 smaller forms. The first is functional morphemes such as "s" (in the word cats), "ed" (in the word played), "est" (in the word biggest),…; helps express grammatical relationships. The next type is derived morpheme that takes on the function of forming new words, or changing word types such as: "ment", "ation", "er", "dis", "un",... These morphemes can stand before or after the root (or central morpheme) to create a new word. Single English words can be formed from single words, which can appear as free morphemes such as: play, entertain,... or as free morphemes combined with dependent morphemes: entertainment (entertain + ment); disagree (dis+ agree); uncomfortable (un+ comfort + able);…This type of structure creates derivative words, accounting for a large amount of native vocabulary. In this study, I eliminate the structural analysis of smallest terms containing functional morphemes because the above morphemes do not represent the structural relationship between single elements in the terminologies. In addition, at the word level, English also has a large volume of vocabulary composed of other complex methods:

(1) Blending: forming new words by removing some of the initial syllable or elements of two original words, then combining them together:

Ex: *tech-heavy* (technology + heavy); *telebanking* (telephone + banking);…

(2) Compounding: combining words/word roots to form a new word, in which the new word can be written with or without a hyphen between them:

Ex: *smartphone* (smart + phone); *shareholde*r ( share+ holder); *desk lamp* ( desk + lamp);…

(3) Clipping: *cap* (capitalization); *Liz* ( Elizabeth); *info* (information);….

(4) Acronym: *ROE* (return on equity); *WB* (world bank); *EC* (Europe Committee);…

(5) Conversion: surprise (n)---> *surprise* (v); donation (n) ---> *donate* (v);…

More specifically, in method (2), it is very easy to come across words/phrases/phrases that satisfy the structure of compound words, for example: "Securities Commission depository office"; "social corporation responsibilities" includes more than 2 words/word roots. Such an overlap method was mentioned by Ingo Plag (2003), though the author believed that there was no structural limit for the overlap of smaller compound word structures into larger structures as above, but it was not accepted by the majority, simply because it hindered processing and receiving linguistic data. The author's conclusion was consistent with the most acceptable definition of compound words' formation: " A compound is a word consisting of two elements, the first of which is the root (a word or a phrase), the second word is the root of a word or a word.". However, to further differentiate the concept of compound words from short words/phrases/two-component phrases, Ingo also suggested considering the following characteristics:

1. Main elements tend to appear on the right side of words: *hot money, face value,v.v*…

2. Remaining most of the semantic and structural characteristics of the main element in the compound word, for example, grammatical signs indicating singular or plural, "s" or "es' will be added to the main element in the compound word: desk lamps- (desk lamp),...

3. The stress tends to fall on the first element (Principle of compound word stress) - "leftward stress"; in case, the phrase consists of 2 elements that

have clearly pronounced stress on each word or stress falling on the second element, all of them are not a compound, but a phrase.

### 2.1.2.2. Primary structural element of English terminology at the word level

For Vietnamese morphemes, the primary structural element is morpheme – known as "single sound" or "single syllable, such as: house, door, machine, school, …Clearly, Vietnamese morphemes are different from their acoustic form with English morphemes. In Vietnamese, morphemes are identical with the phonological unit being the syllable, and of course only consist of a single word. Inferred from the above assertion, any Vietnamese word consisting of 2 or more words is a compound word, which can be either coordinate compound (the roles of two single words are equivalent) or subordinate compound (the role of one word is overwhelmed by the other word):

- Coordinate compound: mua bán, ăn ngủ, quần áo,…

- Subordinate compound: xe máy, giá mua,…

In addition, Vietnamese stock terminology, in particular, also has words that are borrowed from different countries' vocabularies from various fields, namely: medicine, biology, pharmacy, economy, finance, military... The factors of cultural import and international trends also deserve to be included in the investigation.

### 2.1.2.3. Primary structural elements of English and Vietnamese stock terminology at phrase level

(STS) owns terms not only at word level but also at phrase level with more complex structures that embrace smaller morphemes, words, or even phrases. When considering their structure, the approach of analysis will begin at a level higher than the morpheme, it must be considered from word level

ensuring that the word must represent lexical meaning. Sidney Greenbaum (1996) mentioned five forms of phrases, along with corresponding examples:

Noun phrase: A second-year *student* in Hanoi

Verb phrase: should have *done* it carefully

Adjectival phrase: economically *underprivileged*

Adverbial phrase: more *closely*

Prepositional phrase: *for* a long time

The above syntagms all contain a central element, guaranteed to be the same word type as the syntagm's name, for example a central noun in a noun phrase, a central verb in a verb phrase. In addition, surrounding elements (could be in form of words or smallest phrases), may come before or after central words which are in charge of modifying the main element, can be omitted without changing the syntax of the sentence.

For Vietnamese, conceptually, a sequence of speech constitutes a fixed or free combination of words in which the words in that linear sequence have a relationship with each other. Normally, relationships in word combinations/phrase are divided into 3 types:

- Subject + predicate: Mưa to khiến đường trơn

- Coordinated phrase: nghiên cứu và phát triển

- Subordinated phrase: bản báo cáo tài chính hợp nhất

Similar to English, Vietnamese syntagms are sets of words with subordinated relationships, often composed of a central element and auxiliary elements that support the central element and cluster around the central element. For instances: cổ phiếu công ty công nghệ lớn

Main element: cổ phiếu (noun)

Auxiliary: công ty (1) công nghệ (2) lớn (3)

Complex terminologies (syntagms) appearing in collected English and Vietnamese financial news can be in the form of "subject + predicate", "coordinated phrases" or "subordinated phrases". However, since such combinations of words all have common characteristics of complex morphology, there are elements that complement the main element (subordinated phrases)... in a large quantities, overwhelms the number of other structures ("subject + predicate", "coordinated phrases") so the author decided to arrange and analyze them simultaneously. The smallest unit identified as a structural element begins with a "*word*" unit that ensures semantic function.

Regarding Vietnamese terminology, a thorny question bothered linguists and researchers is how to distinguish between compound words (constituted from 2 single words) and phrases/phrases. Differentiating compound words from single words is not difficult, but distinguishing compound words in particular, fixed combinations in general from free combinations is an extremely tricky matter. Nguyen Tai Can (1996) also mentioned*: Vietnamese grammar have proposed many ways, or transformative methods, to distinguish these concepts such as: word stress; the independence and meaning of each elements in the term, reversibility of syntactic order, adding extra elements in the middle, before or after position of the combination.* However, he agreed that there is no single method being perfectly effective for accurately determining free combinations and compound words but can only confirm that there is a gradual shift between them. Therefore, the determination of compound words and fixed combinations in this thesis is only relative due to the mentioned issues.

## 2.1.3. Analysis of semantic element

Taking the same approach to Analysis of structural element, the starting point of this phase is also placed on the smallest semantic elements of stock terms. This procedure is described in detail as following:

The terminology of each discipline is not just a few words, but a whole set of concepts or connotations being encoded by words/or phrases typically presents the field containing the terminological system. Regarding the matter of semantic analysis, Frawley (2013), stated that there were two things that must be taken into account: and implicational meaning. From its name, literal meaning is independent of context whereas implicational meaning requires interpretation must be hinged on specific context. For this semantic research of terminology, it could be implicitly understood that the context has been determined to be in the field of stock market, so the meaning of the terms does not necessarily change according to the context. The reason for such a claim is rooted in the prerequisite of defining or inventing terminology that those onuses do not allow for unfounded ambiguity or speculation. Hence, studying stock terminology does not pay much attention to the context surrounding the terms but focuses on their symbolic meaning (denotation).

Due to these characteristics, when contrasting English and Vietnamese (STs), it is reasonable to study the semantic characteristics from the approach of nomination and nomination's model in order to uncover details about the differences and similarities between English and Vietnamese (STS). Cited from (Ton, N.D., 2011), through studying documents, a number of researchers have agreed that: Nomination is the process of labeling a significant reflecting certain characteristics of a denotation attributes, qualities and relationships of objects and processes in the physical and mental scope. From that, linguistic units constitute the content of communication. More specifically, to analyze English and Vietnamese (STs) on the basis of nomination's models, the

research involves using association fields, that means, the first step is finding the common meaning of a group of words or phrases. Next step is grouping them into a classification with a name that generalizes that common characteristic. For example: bondholder, shareholder, broker, treasurer, issuer,... though having different definitions and represent for different agents in specialized fields, they all have in common that they are subjects (only people) participating in the stock market, so will be classified into the group "subjects participating in stock market". Another example: stock, bill, treasuries, bond, government bond, municipal bond, ... all have in common that they are "products for investment" so they could be put in the category with that name. Thus, the (STS), in general, can be divided into many different semantic association fields, each association field will pinpoint the common feature that all terms in that field possess.

However, grouping terms into groups still does not indicate the uniqueness of each term in the group. This task will not need to be done with terms whose semantic nature already has distinct meanings, for example: stock, bond, bill, etc, referring to 3 other types of investment products. Relating another criterion in determining a word/phrase being terminology is that they must ensure that there is no ambiguity in meaning. Thus, between terms in the same category based on the method of association field, it is necessary to consider and point out the identifying components (specific characteristics) of the term within this group. Each term in the group can be made up of one *original/primary semantic unit (OSU/PSU)* (which comes from its group with an indispensable name; if this unit is removed, the term becomes meaningless) and the *characteristic units (CUs)* that isolate the terms from the other terms in the same group. For example: government bond/ corporate bond/ global bond/ junk bond/ high-yield bond/municipal

bond... all describe different products as we know. However, how can we define or discover what factors create such semantic divergences? The answer lies in the word *"global/ junk/high-yield"* - element that precedes or follows the primary unit*: "bond"*. Meanings of these words makes these terms clearly and distinctly identifiable.

For example, examine this nominal model:

 1) Origin + Investment products

government + bond

corporate    + bond

municipal   + bond

(*government/ corporate/ municipal* indicate the place where a *bond* (primary unit) is issued, clarifying the difference between terminologies pointing out "*bond".)*

2) Feature + Investment products

junk        + bond

high-yield + bond

(*junk/ high-yield* are words that describe the nature of a bond, clarifying the difference between terminologies pointing out "*bond"*)

However, there are terms that have more complex structure, consisting of 3-4 identifying elements, which inevitably leads to terms being characterized by at least 1 different *characteristic unit*, for example:

After-tax        + net       + present    + value

Reference basic + feature     + time    + value

As in the model above, the category of value (value) is identified by 3 different *characteristic units*. Within the limits of this study, the author only chose to analyze and navigate at most two different characteristic units of a

model. Accordingly, based on the above model, *"reference basis"* and *"feature"* are two direct characteristic units that will be chosen to investigate.

In summary, studying the semantics of terms based on the nominal model through association field in this study will consist of two steps. Step 1, classify the meanings of terms according to their typical meaning, then, build *"semantic categories"*. Step 2, find the *"characteristic units"* (distinguishing features) of individual terminology's meaning (if it has) and name that *"characteristic units"*.

### 2.1.4. Contrastive and descriptive analysis method

These methods are adopted to pinpoint the similarities and differences between English and Vietnamese stock terminology.

### 2.2. Source of data collecting

The **stock terminologies (STs)** are collected from financial news on electronic newspaper from websites including:

- English electronic newspaper:

https://www.bloomberg.com/asia

https://www.ft.com/

https://www.wsj.com/

https://www.forbes.com/

https://stockhouse.com/

https://seekingalpha.com/

https://www.thestreet.com/

- Vietnamese electronic newspaper:

https://cafef.vn/

https://diendandoanhnghiep.vn/

https://thoibaotaichinhvietnam.vn/

https://vietstock.vn/

https://forbes.vn/

https://vneconomy.vn/

from September 1st, 2023 to October 20th , 2023.

The research uses two dictionaries as source bases for defining accuracy of terminology including (1) *"Dictionary of stock terminology"* by author Nguyen Trong Dan (2007) and (2) stock terminology glossary on the access portal at the website: https://www.nasdaq.com/glossary/

## 2.3. Research procedure

The study will be conducted in three phases as follows:

Phase 1: Collecting data: groups of stock market's terminologies in English and Vietnamese from financial news on selected websites.

Phase 2: Describing carefully the properties and characteristics of the terminologies of the stock market in English and Vietnamese so that the researcher can have initial considerations about the similarities and differences of those in Vietnam from two aspects of structural and semantic.

Phase 3: Analyzing data – this is the most important phase of the contrastive analysis with the contrastive basis being the structural morphology and semantics of English and Vietnamese terminologies. Specifically, the researcher describes in turn the two structural and semantic aspects of the Vietnamese securities term group and the English term group, then compares the structural and semantic features of those terminologies in both Vietnamese and English languages to find out the similarities and differences.

## CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

## 3.1. Findings of Structural Features of Vietnamese-English Stock Terminology

Research examined financial news in English and Vietnamese to figure out and list the whole (ST), then compare with dictionaries initially chosen as bases, finally found 385 English stock terms (STs) and 229 Vietnamese stock terms. (STs)

## 3.1.1. Structural Features of English and Vietnamese Stock Terminology at Word Level

### 3.1.1.1 English and Vietnamese stock terminology are single words

English (ST) that are single words covers 86 out of a total 386 (ST). Single words include 3 main types of words:

Noun*: revenue, report, portfolio…*

Verb: *issue, bull…*

Adjective: *active, liquid…*

The number of  noun terminologies accounts for the largest quantity among three types, with 72 (STs), followed by verbs with 12 (STs), and only 2 (STs) are adjectives.

In contrast to the number of single-words, Vietnamese has only one single-word ST collected in the corpus. The noun "rổ" - refers to a list of stocks that are being tracked according to a certain criterion.

### 3.1.1.2 English and Vietnamese stock terminology are compound words

The number of English (ST) found in the corpus is 23 terms. For example: bondholder, aftermarket, balance sheet,… The number of Vietnamese stock terminologies being compound words doubles that number of English stock terms with 46 items, accounting for more than one fifth of

the total number of Vietnamese stock terms. Some Vietnamese financial income are compound words such as: lợi nhuận, chuyển nhượng, tài khoản, thặng dư, …

### 3.1.1.3 English and Vietnamese stock terminology are derived words

Because the types of English and Vietnamese are different, Vietnamese is an isolating language, while English is fusional language with morphological changes, the number of derivative words in Vietnamese is 0/229, on the contrary, this figure in English terms is relatively high, accounting for 56/385 ST collected, specifically:

*Bull + ish ----> bullish*

*Deal + er ----> dealer*

*Bankrupt + cy ----> bankruptcy*

### 3.1.1.4 English and Vietnamese stock terminology are blended words

Stemming from the linguistic types aforementioned above, blended words have been found in English (ST), for example: large-cap; small-cap, ... accounts for 5/385 of total number. On the opposite site, within the limits of the research's collected data, there is no Vietnamese (ST) that are blended words.

### 3.1.1.5 English and Vietnamese stock terminology are loanwords

Data from the English financial news does not present any loanwords, while this number for Vietnamese (ST) in output is 5/229. Specifically, in the Vietnamese corpus there are: uptrend, repos, bluechip, ... all of them are English loanwords.

### 3.1.1.6 English and Vietnamese stock terminology in form of acronym

In both corpora, English has 10/387 abbreviated terminologies and Vietnamese has 3/229 abbreviated terms. The way acronyms work in both

English and Vietnamese is to only rewrite the first letters of each word in a phrase. For example: *return on equity - ROE*

English (ST): *DCF, ESP, ECB, ROE, ROIC, IPO*

Vietnamese (ST)*: EPS, P/E, ROE,*

Based on the above conclusions, a table showing a specific statistical number of terminologies at word level in English and Vietnamese with following percentages is below:

**Table 3.1.1:** Statistics on the number of English and Vietnamese stock terminology at the word level

|  | English | Number | Percentage | Vietnamese | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Single word** | Noun | 72 | 18,7 % | Noun | 1 | 0,43 % |
| | Verb | 12 | 3,12% | Verb | 0 | 0 % |
| | Adjective | 2 | 0,52 % | Adjective | 0 | 0 % |
| **Compound word** | 23 | | 5,97% | 46 | | 20,09 % |
| **Derivative word** | 56 | | 14,55% | 0 | | 0 |
| **Blended word** | 5 | | 1,29% | 0 | | 0 |
| **Loanword** | 0 | | 0 % | 5 | | 2,18 % |
| **Acronym** | 10 | | 2,59% (*) | 3 | | 1,31% (*) |
| **Total** | **170 (+10) */385** | | 44,16% | **52 (+3)*/229** | | 22,7 % |

*\* Within the limit of this study, abbreviated (ST) come from phrases/ syntagms analyzed in the section that originated from phrases/ syntagms that would be analyzed in the next section, so the author does not count them in total, but only presents statistical data for reference purposes.*

From the table, it can be seen that, basically, English and Vietnamese STs appeared at the word level in the form of single words, compound words and acronyms. However, for English (STs), the number is generally significantly higher than for Vietnamese (STs), in which the biggest difference lies in the number of single-word (STs). English (STs) is a single word accounting for 18.6%, while this number is considerably low in Vietnamese, only 0.43%. Second, stemming from the characteristics of language type: English which is a fusional language with morphological changes while Vietnamese which is a language without such changes; English (STs) owns derivatives and blended words that Vietnamese (STs) does not have. These are two unique word formation methods that can be seen uniquely in English (although Vietnamese also has compound words, which are word forms that are combined by two separate words, Vietnamese classify them in English compound word category). It can be said that the creation of (STs) in English at the word level is more diverse than in Vietnamese. In addition, Vietnamese tends to use word-level terms as compound words in a significantly larger number than English, accounting for more than 20%, while this number in English terms is less than 6%. In addition, the use of loanwords from foreign languages is a characteristic found in Vietnamese (ST) only. These loanwords can be confusing to those who are not experts, but are widely used and implicitly understood by those who specialize in the field of stock market and finance.

## 3.1.2. Structural features of English and Vietnamese stock terminology at phrase level

English and Vietnamese (STS) in input at the phrase level share a common characteristic: they both include models composed of meaningful lexical elements, and follow a hierarchical structure.

Structural model:

Level 1: includes 2 elements

Level 2: includes 3 elements

Level 3: includes 4 elements

Level 4: includes 5 elements

Throughout the corpus's analysis, the author found that most (STs) at the phrase level include a central element (E) of the whole structure, surrounded by sub-elements or smaller word combinations and structures that complement, clarify certain aspects of the central element. Specifically, consider the following model:



It is evident to see that in co-model of level 1 as above, model (1) has the central element "fund" which is modified by the preceding auxiliary element "mutual"; Model (2) has the central element "cổ phiếu" supplemented by following sub-element "thưởng". Thus, two conclusions can be drawn: First, the subordinate constituents of phrases in English tend to locate to the left. On the contrary, in Vietnamese, the subordinate components tend to shift to the right. Then, considering the above two models, we can put them in the same group of models, in which model 1A is the corresponding model 1A'.

Similarly, with higher-level models, the structural models of English and Vietnamese (STs) at each level are likely to have corresponding models, however, not all higher-order models in English (STs) has a corresponding model in Vietnamese and vice versa.

*3.1.2.1. English and Vietnamese structural model level 1*

*a.    Model **1A** in English and model **1A'** in Vietnamese (see section 3.1.3 above)*

Model **1A** accounts for 168/385 English (STs), model **1A'** accounts for 120/229 Vietnamese (STs).

b. *Model **1B** in English and model **1B'** in Vietnamese*



From input gathered, English (STS) has 7/385 terminologies to satisfy model 1B above. Some examples of this model include: margin of safety; cost of capital,... In the model 1B, E1 is the central element, and E2 is the subordinate element to E1.

Vietnamese (STS) have only 1/229 terms belonging to the corresponding model 1B'. This model is a special model that does not follow the common rule in the position of auxiliary words and central elements when the auxiliary element comes before the central element, in which E2 is subordinate to E1.

### 3.1.2.2. English and Vietnamese structural model level 2

*a. Model **2A** in English and model **2A'** in Vietnamese*

English (ST)
**Consumer Price Index**

E3      E2     E1

**2A**

Vietnamese (ST)
**Thị trường cấp hai**

E1      E2  E3

**2A'**
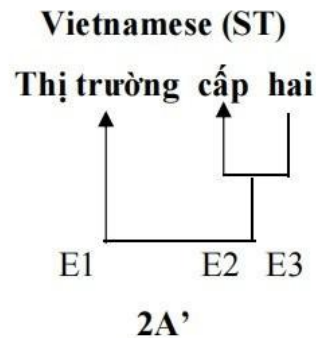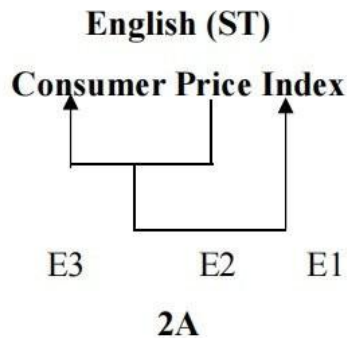
English (STS) has 10/385 units belonging to model 2A. The central element is E1. Level 1 has E3 as a secondary element to E2; and level 2 consists of the combination T3-T2 being a supplement of E1. Similar terms: Class A stock, Dividend payout ratio, etc.

Vietnamese (STS) finds 22/229 terms belonging to model 2A'. The central element is E1, E3 directly modifies E2; then E2-E3 cluster modifies E1. Similar terms: Thị trường chợ đen, Khuynh hướng đi lên,v.v…

*b.* Model **2B** in English and model **2B'** in Vietnamese

English (ST)
**Initial public offering**

E3    E2    E1

**2B**

Vietnamese (ST)
**Độ rộng thị trường**

E1  E2     E3

**2B'**
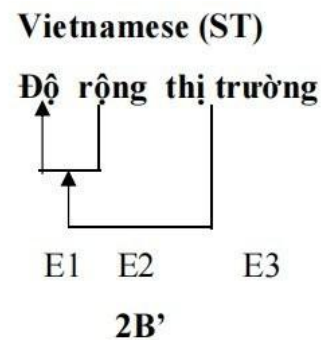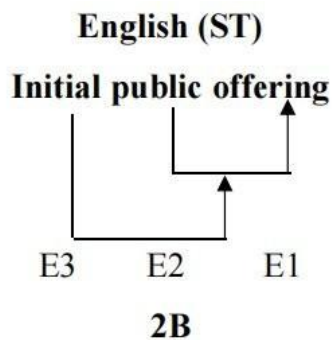
English (STS) has 14/385 terms satisfying to model 2B. The model consists of 2 levels, with the central element being E1. Level 1 includes structure E2-E1, in which E2 is modifier to E1, then at level 2, E3 is modifier to both E2-E1. Similar terms belonging to this model are: European Central Bank, Consolidated financial statement,...

Vietnamese (STS) has 16/229 terms belonging to model 2B'. This also includes 2 levels, level 1 with the central element E1, E2 directly modifies E1; then E3 modifies structure T1-T2. Similar terms: Danh sách theo dõi chứng khoán, Đường trung bình động,…

c) Model **2C** in English and model **2C'** in Vietnamese



**English (ST)**

**Cross-border bond**

E2     E3     E1

**2C**

**Vietnamese (ST)**

**Tài khoản   mới   mở**

E1          E3  E2

**2C'**
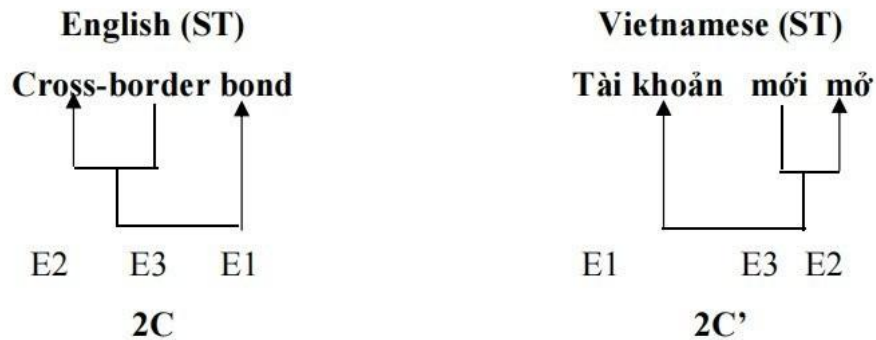
There are 2/387 English terminologies belonging to model 2C and 5/229 terms belonging to model 2C'. Both levels are constituted by 2 levels, level 1 includes structure E3-E2, in which E3 modifies E2, then at level 2, E3-E2 is modifier to E1. Similar terms belong to model 2C: Exchange traded funds; Model 2C': Thị trường thứ cấp, Xu hướng dài han,..

d.  Model **2D** and **2E** in English

Mô hình 2D và 2E là hai mô hình đặc trưng được tìm thấy trong giới hạn ngữ liệu của nghiên cứu mà không có mô hình tương ứng trong ngữ liệu TNCK tiếng Việt.

*Model **2D***



**Earning per share**

E1     E2     E3

**2D**
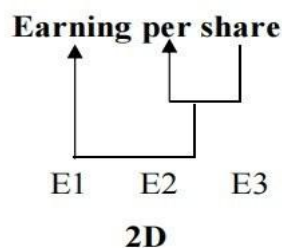
Model **2D** English terminologies amassed have 2/385 terms relying on the above model. Regarding the model structure, at level 1, E3 is an auxiliary element that modifies E2, and at level 2, the cluster E2-E3 modifies E1.

*Model 2E*



**2E**
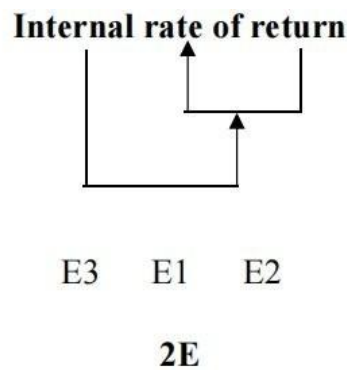
Model 2E contains only 1/385 terms. The central element is located in the middle position, with 2 secondary elements on both sides. At level 1, E2 is an auxiliary element that modifies E1, and at level 2, the cluster E3 modifies the cluster E1-E2.

### 3.1.2.3. English and Vietnamese structural model level 3

a.      Model **3A** in English and model **3A'** in Vietnamese
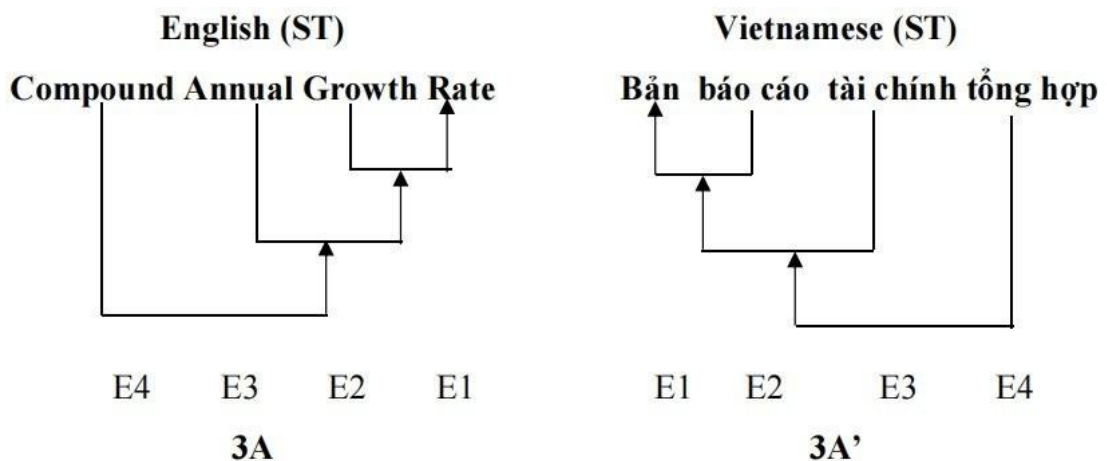


English (STS) has 2/385 terms belonging to model 3A. The model is structured by 3 levels. Level 1 is structure E2-E1, in which E2 is an auxiliary element of E1, then at level 2, E3 modifies structure E2-E1. Finally, at level 3,

E4 modifies for all T3, T2, T1. Similar terms in this model are: Annualized real growth rate

Vietnamese (STS) has 4/229 terms relying on model 3A'. The central element is determined to be at the beginning of the phrase, at level 1, E2 modifies E1 to generate the E1-E2 structure, then at level 2, E3 is a supplement of structure E1-E2. Finally, E4 modifies both T3 and phrase E1-E2. Similar terms: Cơ chế thanh toán bù trừ trung tâm,...

b. Model **3B** in English and model **3B'** in Vietnamese
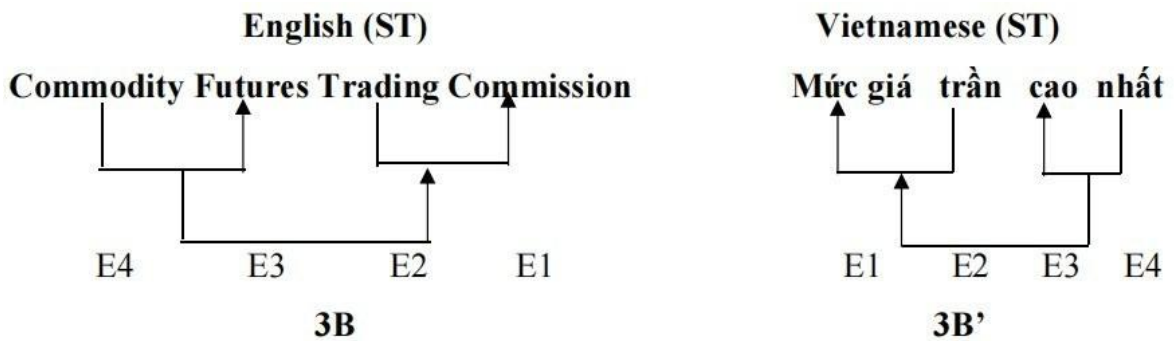


English (STS) has 1/385 terms belonging to model 3B. The above model includes the E2-E1 formation, with E1 being the central element of the entire term, E2 is the auxiliary element of E1. Next, E4 modifies E3 to create substructure E4-E3, then substructure E4-E3 supports a part of the meaning of structure E2-E1. That means, E4, E3, and E2 all modify the main element E1.

Vietnamese (STS) owns 3/229 terms belonging to the model 3B'. The central element is E1. In which E2 is the secondary meaning of E1. The substructure E4 modifies E3 to form the structure E3-E4, and finally this structure modifies the structure E1-E2. Both E4, E3, and E2 are complementary to E1. Similar terms: Ứng trước tiền bán.

c. Model **3C, 3D, 3E** in English and **3F'** in Vietnamese

Models 3C, 3D, 3E are 3 models that characterize the (STS) in English but have no corresponding model that was found in collected Vietnamese data. On the contrary, 3F' is a Vietnamese model that cannot find a corresponding model in English.

*Model 3C*

**Basket of six peer currencies**

E1     E4    E3     E2

**3C**
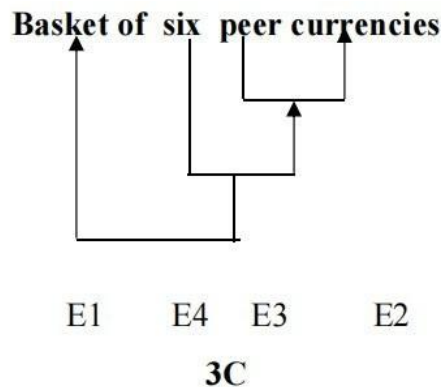
English terminologies found have 1/385 terms belonging to model 3C. The central element has the first position as E1. The substructure is as follows: E3 modifies E2 to form the E3-E2 structure, then E4 is the final supplement for the E3-E2 structure and finally E4, E3, E2 modify E1.

*Model 3D*

**Federal Open Market Committee**

E4     E3     E2     E1

**3D**
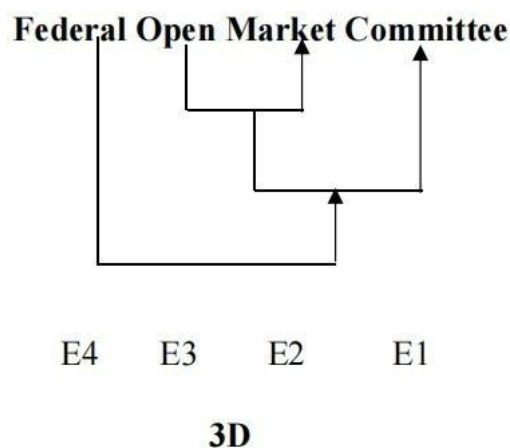
There are 3/385 English terms constituted by model 3D. The central element E1 is at the end, on the right side of the combination. Substructure E3-E2 in which E3 modifies E2 in the middle position. The structures E3-E2 are both auxiliary units of the main element E1 and finally E4 modifies all of E3, E2,

and E1. Similar terminology can be found: International Financial Reporting Standards.

*Model 3E*
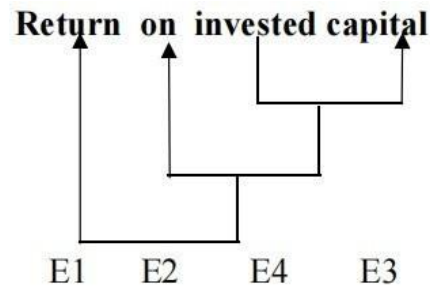


**3E**

Among all collected data, there are only 1/385 terms based on model 3E. The central element E1 is located at the beginning, on the left side of the phrase. Substructure E4-E3 in which E4 is an auxiliary unit of E3. This structure modifies E2 and finally both E4-E3 and E2 modify E1.

*Model 3F'*
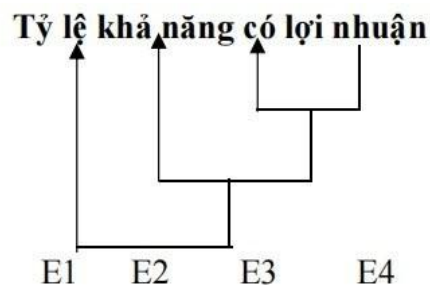


**3F'**

Vietnamese stock terms have only 1/229 terms belonging to the model 3F'. The central element is also located at the beginning, on the left side of the phrase. Secondary structure E4-E3 in which E4 is an auxiliary unit of E3. This structure is a supplement of E2 and finally both E4-E3 and E2 modify E1.

### 3.1.2.4. English and Vietnamese structural model level 4

a.    Model **4A, 4B** in English

Models 4A and 4B are only found in the English corpus, but there is no corresponding model in Vietnamese.

*Model 4A*

After-tax  internal  rate of return

E4   E5      E3      E1      E2
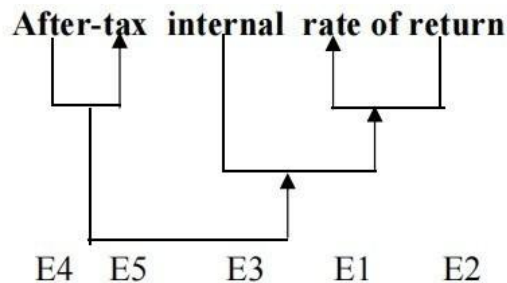
**4A**

English data records have 1/385 terms of this category. The central element E1 is located near the bottom on the left side. E2 is an auxiliary unit to E1, and E3 is an auxiliary part of both E1 and E2. Substructure E5 modifies E4, and finally E4-E5 modifies all of E3, E2, and E1.

*Model 4B*

After-tax  net  present value

E4   E5   E3   E2   E1
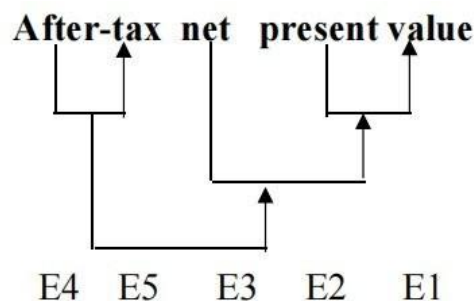
**4B**

There are 1/385 terms in this classification. The central element E1 is located to the right side. Element E2 is an auxiliary element of E1, and E3 modifies both E1 and E2. Substructure E5 is a modifier of element E4, and finally structure E4-E5 modifies E3, E2, and E1.

*Model 4C'*
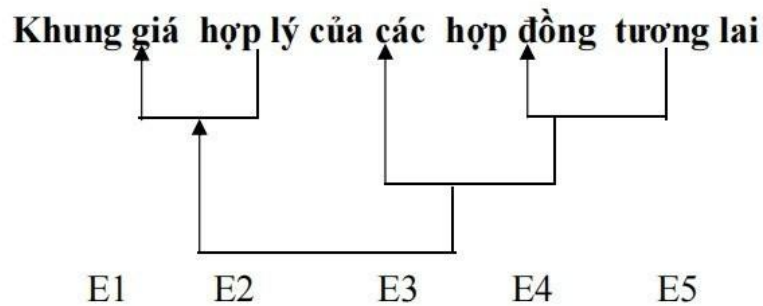
**4C'**

Input shows that there are only 3/229 terms depending on structure 4C'. The central element E1 is located closest to the left. E2 modifies T1 creating E2-E1. Substructure E5 modifies E4, then sub-structure E4-E5 is a supplement of element T3; Finally, the cluster E3-E4-E5 modifies structure E2-E1.

*Model **4D'***
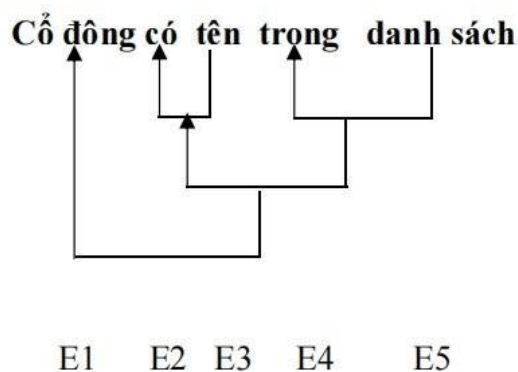


**4D'**

Vietnamese data determined 1/229 terms adopting model 4D'. The central element E1 is located on the left. Element E3 modifies E2; element E5 is modifier of E4 to create substructure E5-E4. Finally, E4-E5 modifies both T3,T2 and finally central element E1.

### 3.1.3.5. English and Vietnamese stock terminology in form of: subject + predicate

- Vietnamese: 1/229 term: Mua và bán

- English: 1/385 term: Securities and Exchange Commission

From the collected data, the table below would summarize the numbers and percentages of specific models at phrase level.

**Table 3.1.2:** Statistics on the number of English and Vietnamese stock terminology at the phrase level

| Level | Models of English stock terminology at phrase level | Number / Percentage | Models of Vietnamese stock terminology at phrase level | Number / Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 1A | 169 | 1A' | 120 |
| | | 43,67% | | 52,4% |
| | 1B | 8 | 1B' | 1 |
| | | 2,07% | | 0,43% |
| **2** | 2A | 10 | 2A' | 22 |
| | | 2,58% | | 9,6 % |
| | 2B | 14 | 2B' | 16:229 |
| | | 3,62% | | 7% |
| | 2C | 2 | 2C' | 5 |
| | | 0.52% | | 2,18% |
| | 2D | 2 | | |
| | | 0.52% | | |
| | 2E | 1 | | |
| | | 0,26% | | |
| **3** | 3A | 2 | 3A' | 4 |
| | | 0.52% | | 1,75% |
| | 3B | 1 | 3B' | 3 |
| | | 0,26% | | 1,31% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3C | 1 | | |
| | | 0,26% | | |
| | 3D | 3 | | |
| | | 0,78% | | |
| | 3E | 1 | | |
| | | 0,26% | | |
| | | | 3F' | 1 |
| | | | | 0,44% |
| **4** | 4A | 1 | | |
| | | 0,26% | | |
| | 4B | 1 | | |
| | | 0,26% | | |
| | | | 4C' | 3 |
| | | | | 1,31% |
| | | | 4D' | 1 |
| | | | | 0,44% |
| **Total** | | 216/387 | | 176/229 |
| | | 55,82% | | 76,86% |

Obviously, when examining, it is obvious that the number of multi-element terms in English (STS) is significantly larger than that in Vietnamese. More specifically, the figure for structural models in English can be seen more varied than Vietnamese structures. When considering the lowest-level of model (level 1) composed of two basic elements, both languages have corresponding structural models. However, when referring to higher-level models (more than 2 elements), the models' structure includes smaller

structures; the minor distribution of modifying elements in the model's connections has led to differences in total structures, consequently, affecting a variety of models. With English stock terms, level 2 has 5 models, level 3 has 5 models in comparison with that in Vietnamese, the corresponding numbers of models are 3-3 respectively.

Among them, at highest level, models consisting of 5 structural elements (level 4) experiencing the most striking features. Within the scope of the collected data, no corresponding model has been found in both languages yet. The structural form of those model is expressed due to its nature of many elements as modifiers, leading to more complex connections. As a result, the structural models are meticulously structured and difficult to find counterparts in the other language. Simultaneously, partly because of the type of language, which governs the way that prepositions are linked to the main element or the position of adjectives, and prepositions that complements the main elements. Even minor discrepancies in elements' position might generate small changes in the model, ultimately creating entirely different models. For example, models 4B and 4C', both contain sub-structures E1-E2 and E4-E5 in the corresponding direction, but the element E3 in English is accompanied by the structure E1-E2 first, while In Vietnamese, it is with the E4-E5 structure first and then connecting all the structures left.

Although the English (STS) collected has more models than the Vietnamese (STS), considering the number of terms belonging to each model, both English and Vietnamese have a preference for low-level models rather than high-level models (containing 2-3 elements). Additionally, models that have corresponding models in the other language will have terms satisfying models. High-level models or models having no corresponding ones contain fewer terms, with no more than 3-4 terms, mainly 1-2 terms per model.

**3.2. Findings of semantic features of Vietnamese-English stock terminology**

The study discovered 15 typical **semantic categories** containing all stock terms found in both English and Vietnamese input as follows:

1. Investment account

2. Subjects participating in the market

3. Investment analysis

4. Value

5. Factors affecting the market/investment

6. Investment results

7. Agencies/units constituting the market

8. Investment products

9. Market operations methods

10. Market trends

11. Tools/facilities

12. Price

13. Market's properties

14. Results of business activities

15. Types of market

And 13 semantically **"characteristic units"** of terms belonging to the categories as follows:

1. Feature

2. Direction

3. Type

4. Type of investment products

5. Term

6. Purpose

7. Reference basis

8. Scope

9. Origin

10. Time

11. Target

12. Field

13. Tool

**3.2.1. Analysis of semantic categories of English stock terminology on the basis of nomination**

*3.2.1.1. English stock terminologies in the category of investment accounts*

There are 11/385 (STs) belonging to the category of investment accounts, referring to elements of the category, for example: account, portfolio, maintenance, orderbook,…

Among them, there are 5/385 terms are modified by adding characteristic units as nominal model below:

Feature + **Investment account**

E.g:      net + position

          short + position

A characteristic unit is named as a feature *(net, short)* added in front of the terminologies in a category to clarify the meaning of the term, distinguish the minor difference in meanings of the primary semantic unit *(position)*.

*3.2.1.2. English stock terminologies in the category of subjects participating in the market*

There are 39/385 English (SRs) in this category, referring to all subjects, including people, groups of people, and agencies that directly conduct trading, buying and selling activities on the market. For example:

broker, market maker, book runner, investor,.. Apart from that, there are 18/40 terms in the category that do not need to combine with any characteristic units **(CUs)** because the semantic nature of those terms does not allow them to be separated into smaller units to define their meanings and each term itself has a clear representation of the designated object.

In addition, the category has 21/385 terminologies combined with the following characteristic units:

a) type of investment products + **subjects participating in the market**

E.g:        Bond + fund

There are 4/385 terms belonging to the above identifying group in which the semantic basis (primary unit)- market participants (*holder, fund*) is characterized by adding the type of investment product in front of it (*option, bond).*

b) field + **subjects participating in the market**

E.g:        Retail + investor

There are 3/385 terminologies combined by market participants (*advisor, investor)* and field characteristic units implying fields *(financial, retail)* to differentiate the meaning of them.

c) type + **subjects participating in the market**

E.g:        Money + manager

Belonging to this classification, there are 6/385 terms created by combining the type (*fund, money)* into the original unit of the market participant *(manager).*

d) scope + **subjects participating in the market**

E.g:        International + fund

There are only 2/385 terms that satisfy the above nominal model. In particular, the characteristic unit indicating scope *(global, cross-border)* are added to the front of the (PSU) *(fund)* to clarify the meaning of the market participant.

e) purpose + **subjects participating in the market**

E.g:          Hedge + fund

There are only 1/385 terms that appear to be in this group. The subject participating in the market is the *"fund"*, which is semantically modified by adding a (CU) of purpose *"hedge"*, indicating the functions and tasks of the original unit.

f) feature + **subjects participating in the market**

E.g:          Smart+ money

              Active + fund

There are 5/385 terms that meet the above nominal model. The identification method is formed by the combination of certain features *(smart, active)* with market participants- original unit *(money, fund)*.

\* *"Money" in the context is transformed by means of metonymy, to refer to objects that own assets that are forms of currency and have the purpose of investing in the market.*

### 3.2.1.3. English stock terminologies in the category of market trends

Data collected shows 14/385 English (STs) in this category. This group does not contain any terms that need to be combined with other (CUs). Some specific terms such as: advance, bounce, pullback,…

### 3.2.1.4. English stock terminologies in the category of investment analysis

There are 20/385 English (STs) in the category of investment analysis, including tools, signs, and conditions, used specifically in the field of investment analysis. This group is similar to the category of market trend, and

does not need to be added by any other (CUs) to differentiate meaning. Some specific terms such as: gap, bottom, benchmark, moving average,...

### 3.2.1.5. English stock terminologies in the category of market operating methods

The research finds 54/385 English (STs) belonging to the category of market operations methods. This category encapsulates trading methods, actions, tasks, and special operations in the stock market. In addition to 45/54 terms belonging to the category that are formed only by a (PSU), for example: repo, buyback, swap,... the study found 9/54 terms that need to be combined with different (CUs) to clarify the meaning of each term.

a) feature + **market operating methods**

 E.g:　　　　Initial + public offering

 There are 3/385 terms constituted by this nominal model, in which market operations/methods (*management, public offering*) are characterized by certain features *(active, initial).*

 b) type + **market operating methods**

E.g:　　　　Risk + management

The number of terms found that satisfy the model is 3/385. The original unit *(management)* is distinguished from other terms in the category by being paired with a certain type *(portfolio, risk),* contributing to the semantic separation of types of management operations.

c) Type of investment products + **market operating methods**

E.g:　　　　Stock + buyback

Only 1/385 terms are identified by the above method. The characteristic unit found specifically belongs to a semantic category mentioned in the 15 categories above - type of investment product *(stock).* When it is accompanied by primary unit *(buyback),* the meaning's term have been distinguished

d) field + **market operating methods**

E.g:         Investment + management

The characteristic unit indicating field deserves to be divided into a separate model, describing a business/market operation method for a broader area. The study collected 1/385 terms belonging to the above model.

e) Reference basis + **market operating methods**

E.g:         Delta + hedge

There is only 1/385 term constituted from this semantic model. Referring to the general method of operation (hedge), the factor (delta) is a distinguishing characteristic that indicates the basis on which the method (hedge) relies to perform its function.

### 3.2.1.6. English stock terminologies in the category of value

There are 44/385 English (STs) that belong to the category of value. This category includes names of indices and typical value types of the stock market. In general, there are 13/385 terms in the category that are not combined with (CUs), for example: capacity, volume, price range,… Besides, there are 31/385 terms that must be combined with identifying units to differentiate meaning. This is also a category that is combined with the most other (CUs) compared to other categories.

a) type + **value**

 E.g:         Trading + volume

  There are 12/385 terms adopting this model, in which words/phrases indicating value *(index, volume)* are combined with types *(trading/consumer price)* to highlight the difference between forms of value.

 b) feature + **value**

E.g:         Fair + value

There are 4/385 terms composed of (PSU) *(value)* and identifying characteristics indicating the nature of value *(fair)*.

c) reference basis + **value**

E.g:          Book + value

The study collected 4/385 terms identified by the above model. According to this model, value is characterized by a certain reference basis, for example *earnings per share* is a type of value where "*earnings" (PSU)* in general need to be placed in a narrow reference basis that is limited in correlates with *"per share"*. Or "*value"* has the basis to be recognized from "*book".*

d) scope + **value**

E.g:          Enterprise + value

              Federal + fund rate

This model has 4/385 terms. Accordingly, elements belonging to the value category *(value, fund rate)* are combined with characteristic units meaning scope *(enterprise, federal)*.

e) time + **value**

E.g:          Present + value

Relying on the nomination method, there are 1/385 terms collected. Specifically, in the model, the element of time *(present)* combined with the semantic root of the category *(value)* creates this specialized term.

f) purpose + **value**

E.g:          Dividend payout + ratio

There are 1/385 terms in the research scope that belong to this small classification. Specifically, the characteristic unit of purpose *(dividend payout)*   adđe with the original unit of the category *(ratio)* creates that complex new term.

g) feature + term + **value**

E.g:          Annualized +  real + growth rate

There are 2/385 terms in the research adopting this model. Specifically about the model, the characteristic unit of term *(annualized)* and (CU) of feature *(real)* precede the semantic root *(growth rate)* to create the new term as mentioned.

h) reference basis + feature + **value**

E.g:          After-tax +  net + present value

Data collected figures out 2/385 terms within the input scope satisfying this model. In particular, the (CU) related to feature *(net)* precedes the root indicating value category *(present value)* and combines with the reference basis *(after-tax)* to form this term.

i) time + feature + **value**

E.g:          Net + present+ value

There are only 1/385 terms used in the model. Different from nominal models, the term is characterized by two things, first is the (CU) of value *(present)* and the feature of the value at the selected time *(net)*. Thus, the semantic scope of the above term is even more isolated.

### 3.2.1.7. *English stock terminologies in the category of agencies/units constituting the market*

There are 53/385 English (STs) of the category of agencies/units constituting the market. This category includes the names of organizations, structures, matters, events, and objects that make up the market. According to the classification, there are 23/385 terms in the category that are not combined with (CUs), for example: share, equity, debt, firm,...

In addition, there are 30/385 terms that are structured by nominal model by combining elements belonging to the category of agency/unit with

different (CUs). The characteristic units found are: feature, field, origin, field,...

a) feature + **agencies/units constituting the market**

 E.g:          Common + share

There are 15/53 terms that use this nominal structure, in which the agencies/units constituting the market *(share, cash flow)* are combined with elements indicating features of semantic root *(common)*.

b) scope + **agencies/units constituting the market**

E.g:          Regional + bank

              European Central + bank

There are 4/53 terms that are composed by combining an semantic root indicating the agency/unit constituting the market *(bank)* with a (CU) indicating the scope *(regional, European central)* to create terms different from each other.

c) origin + **agencies/units constituting the market**

E.g:          Bank + loan

Terms belonging to the model are very rare, only 1/385 terms. The semantic root    identifying the agency/unit *(loan)* is modified by the (CU) *(bank)*. According to semantics, the meaning is that this is a loan subsidized by a bank, so *"bank"* is a characteristic element of *"loan"*.

d)  field + **agencies/units constituting the market**

E.g:          Construction + loan

Investment + bank

The above nominal model contains 6/53 terms. Specifically about the model, the field element (construction, investment) plays the role of an element that adds meaning to the base element indicating agency/unit (loan, investment).

e) scope+ type + **agencies/units constituting the market**

E.g:            Federal + Reserve + Bank

There are 3/53 terms in English (STS) applying this nominal model. Accordingly, the characteristics indicating type *(Reserve)* and scope *(Federal)* combined with the agency/unit constituting the market *(bank)* to create a term with clearer meaning.

f) type of investment products + purpose + **agencies/units constituting the market**

E.g:            Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Research shows that there is 1/53 terms are composed by the above method. Specifically, the type of investment products *(Commodity Futures)* is the first characteristic unit, *(Trading)* is the second characteristic unit related to the purpose, both of these characteristics are semantic modifiers of the main element: agency/unit constituting the market *(commission).*

 *3.2.1.8. English stock terminologies in the category of factors affecting the market/investment*

Figure of stock terminologies is 42/385 English (STs) belonging to this category. Factors listed in the category are all objects, things, and events that

have a certain impact on investment, market trends, and fluctuations taking place in the market in general. Specific data shows that there are 24/385 terms that describe meanings within the category without  being accompanied by (CUs), for example: risk, deflation, cost, manipulation,…

For terms consisting characteristic units for, they account for 18/385 of the total number:

**a.** field + **factors affecting the market/investment**

 E.g:        Investment + risk

There are 2/42 terms of the group, formed by a combination of a (CU)- field *(investment)* and  a basic semantic root - factors affecting investment. /market *(risk).*

b) type + **factors affecting the market/investment**

E.g:        Credit + risk

            Cost of + capital

English (STs) have 10/42 terms formed based on this model. Root elements are semantic elements that refer to factors affecting the market in general *(cost, risk)* specialized by characteristic unit in terms of type such as (*credit, capital).*

c) feature + **factors affecting the market/investment**

E.g:        Core + inflation

            Borrowing + cost

There are a total of 5/385 terms belonging to this semantic structure. Specifically on the way of formation, it is the method of combining characteristic units *(core, borrowing)* with the (PSU) indicating factors affecting investment/market *(inflation, cost).*

d) scope +tool + **factors affecting the market/investment**

E.g:         International + financial reporting + standards

Within the scope of the study, only 1/385 terms were collected that met the above 2-level nominal model. In particular, the semantic base indicating factors affecting investment/market *(standards)* is characterized twice by the method of combining  with the characteristic of tools *(financial reporting)* and then, characteristic of scope *(international).*

### 3.2.1.9 English stock terminologies in the category of  tools/facilities

The study found a total of 16/385 English (STs) in this category. The terms listed in this list refer to the tools, either physical or immaterial, that underpin the market. There are 11/385 terms in the above category that are not combined with identifying unit, for example: credit, report, balance sheet,... and 5/385 terms are combined with characteristic units in the following ways :

a) feature + **tools/facilities**

 E.g:         Gross + leverage

This model is a combination of a feature-specific unit *(safety, gross)* with a semantic root - tool/facility *(margin, leverage).*

 b) term + type + **tools/facilities**

E.g:            Interim financial statement

English stock terms have 1/385 terms formed by this structure. The basic element is a primary unit indicating tools/facilities *(financial statement)* which is specialized by the characteristic unit of term *(interim)* and unit indicating type *(financial).*

### 3.2.1.10. English stock terminologies in the category of investment products

In terms of investment products, the study found 43/385 terms. This category is a  list of different types of investment products on the stock market, or investment products that have a relationship with the market. For terms that belong to the category but are not combined with (CUs), there are 25/385 terms, for example: note, bond, blue chip, savings,…

In addition, there are 18/385 terms that are structured according to methods of combining semantic elements belonging to the category of investment products with (CUs). Characteristic units can be: feature, origin, scope, reference basis,…

a) feature + **investment products**

E.g:            Arbitrage + bond

               Value + stock

There are 12/385 terms belonging to this model, in which investment products *(bond, stock)* are combined with elements indicating specific characteristics *(arbitrage, value).*

b) origin + **investment products**

E.g:         Municipal + bond

              Government + bond

There are 3/385 terms created by combining root elements indicating investment products *(bond)* with (CU) indicating origin *(municipal, government)* to create terms with different meanings from each other.

c) scope + **investment products**

E.g:         Global + bond

The number of terms in the model is 2/385 terms. According to the above example, the basic element identifying the investment product *(bond)* is characterized by the unit identifying the scope *(global)*.

d) reference basis + **investment products**

E.g:         Stock index + option

This model contains only 1/385 terms. Regarding the model, the reference basis is *"stock index"* which acts as a meaningful additional element for the main element indicating investment products *(options)*.

### 3.2.1.11. English stock terminologies in the category of price

Regarding classification of price, the study collected relatively few terms, only 9/385 ones. For terms that do not need to be combined with (CUs), there are 4/385 terms: floor, market value,...

Meanwhile, the remaining terms are formed by combining the root semantic unit with one of the characteristics indicating time, feature, or purpose.

a) time + **price**

E.g:          Closing + price

(PSU) *( price)*; (CU) *(closing)*. This group has 2/385 terms.

b) feature + **price**

E.g:          High + price

(PSU) *( price)*; (CU) *(high)*. This group has 1/385 terms.

c) purpose +  **price**

E.g:          Settlement + price

(PSU) *(price);* (CU) implying purpose (*settlement*). This group has 2/385 terms.

### 3.2.1.12. English stock terminologies in the category of investment results

This category contains 6/385 terms that mean investment results. The majority terms of the category are 5/385 terms that do not need to contain any specific (CUs0, for example: loss, profit, break-even,...

Only 1/385 terms defining investment results must be combined with certain characteristics to complement the main semantic element. The model is as follows:

Feature + **investment results**

E.g: Net + proceed

In the above example, the main element indicating the investment result *(proceed)* is identified by the (CU) *(net)*.

### *3.2.1.13. English stock terminologies in the category of results of business activities*

Overall, there are 13/385 terms that refer to business performance results. For terms that belong to this category but do not need to combine with characteristic units, there are 6/385 terms, for example: turnover, earnings, revenue,...

In addition, there are 7/385 terms that are structured according to nominal models by combining main semantic elements with different characteristics. It can be analyzed as follows:

a) feature + **results of business activities**

 E.g: Net + sales

There are 4/385 terms belonging to the above identifier group. In the example above, results of business activities *(sales)* are combined with (CU) indicating feature *(net)*.

 b) type + **results of business activities**

E.g: Operating + profit

There are 2/385 terms created by putting an main semantic element indicating business activity results *(profit)* with an unit indicating type *(operating)* to create terms with different meanings from each other.

c) reference basis + **results of business activities**

E.g: Book + profit

The number of terms in the model is 1/385 ones. According to the example, the main element having meaning of business results *(profit)* is characterized by (CU) - the reference basis *(book)*.

### *3.2.1.14. English stock terminologies in the category of market's properties*

The study found a total of 7/385 terms indicating characteristics of the market. All terms within the category can stand alone and have separate determined meanings without being combined with any other (CUs). Some terms such as: liquid, active,…

### *3.2.1.15. English stock terminologies in the category of market's characteristics types of market*

There are 14/385 terms that refer to market types. The nominal models of this category are quite special, as most terms are constructed by methods of combining the element *"market"* with a certain feature/type/property/... to differentiate the term's meaning. language. There are only 1/385 terms, "foreign exchange" that do not need additional identifiers to determine the term's semantic nature. The other models are as follows:

a) feature + **market**

There are 5/385 terms that meet this model, for example: broad market, liquid market,...

b) scope + **market**

There are 1/385 terms belonging to this model, namely: domestic market

c) type + **market**

There are 5/385 terms created by this combination, specifically: capital market, equity market, ...

d) field + **market**

The study can collect only 1/385 of the above constituent terms: financial market

e) type of investment products + **market**

Finally, the remaining 2/385 terms of the collected English terms meet this model: futures market, stock market.

**3.2.2. Analysis of semantic categories of Vietnamese stock terminology on the basis of nomination**

*3.2.2.1. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of market's characteristics types of market*

Collected data shows that there are 14/229 (STs) belonging to the classification investment account. In detail, there are 11/14 terms that are not formed by the method of combining with (CUs), for example: basket, account, position,...

In addition, there are 3/385 terms in the category characterized by feature, direction as follows:

a) **investment account** + feature

E.g:          Tài khoản + mới

There are 2/229 terms that satisfy this nominal model. In terms of the model, from the above example is that the (PSU) indicating the general investment account stands in front *(account)*, the unit behind *(new)* indicates the nature of the main element.

b) **investment account** + direction

E.g:            Vị thế + bán

The thesis found 1/229 terms composed of a (PSU) belonging to the investment account category *(vị thế)* and an identifying feature indicating direction *(bán)*.

### 3.2.2.2. *Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of agencies/units constituting the market*

There are 18/229 (STs) belonging to this category. The number of terms that are semantically distinct without a characteristic unit accounts for the highest number of 10/229 terms, for example: cổ đông, trái chủ, người bắt đáy,... Besides, there are 8 /229 terms being a combination of central elements of market participants with different (CUs).

a) **agencies/units constituting the market** + feature

 E.g:            Cổ đông + chính

There are 6/229 terms belonging to the above identification group, in which market participants *(cổ đông, nhà đầu tư)* combined with a characteristic element indicating the characteristics *(chính, ngắn hạn)* behind.

 b) **agencies/units constituting the market**+ type of investment products

E.g:            Quỹ + trái phiếu

There are 2/18 terms combined by market participants *(funds)* - original semantic unit (OSU) and characteristics indicating the type of investment product *(bond)* to name the terms more clearly.

### 3.2.2.3. *Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of  market trends*

There are 8/229 Vietnamese stock terms that represent market trends without being combined with additional (CUs) that serve the function of term identification. Some specific terms such as: phục hồi, đi ngang, nhịp điều chỉnh,…

### 3.2.2.4. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of investment analysis

There are 12/229 English stock terms that belong to the category of investment analysis. Terms in this group do not need to be combined with any other (CUs) to differentiate their meaning. Some specific terms such as: *quá bán, quá mua, đường trung bình động,…*

### 3.2.2.5. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of market operations methods

There are 37/229 English (STs) belonging to the category of market operations. There are 35 terms not associated with any (CUs). Some terms such as: thanh toán, sang tay, đầu cơ,.. In addition, there are 2/229 terms appeared with characteristic unit

a) **market operations methods** + type of investment products

E.g:        Chuyển đổi + trái phiếu

The category of operation/method *(chuyển đổi)* is semantically modified by the characteristic of the type of investment product *(bond)* to distinguish this operation from other method. There are 1/229 terms in this type.

b) **market operations methods** + type + feature

E.g:        Tái cơ cấu + nợ + đang có trở ngại

The category of operations/method (tái cơ cấu) is modified by the characteristics of type (nợ) and feature *(existing obstacles)*. Similarly, there are 1/229 terms in this group.

### 3.2.2.6. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of value

There are 28/229 Vietnamese stock terms in this category. Specifically, in terms of the nominal model, there are 13/229 terms belonging to the category that are not added with (CUs), for example: capacity, volume, price range, … and 15/229 terms contain (CUs) to distinguish meanings.

a) **value** + purpose

E.g:          Tỷ lệ + chi trả

There are 2/229 terms belonging to the above group. According to the analytical example, the semantic element of value category *(tỷ lệ)* is semantically modified by the purpose *(chi trả)*.

b) **value** + type

E.g:          Chỉ số + giá tiêu dùng

There are 5/229 terms composed of a base element *(chỉ số)* and an semantic root indicating the type of value *(giá tiêu dùng)*.

c) **value** + feature

E.g:          Hiệu suất + sinh lời

The study collected 5/229 terms identified by the above method. According to the typical example, the value category *(hiệu suất)* is characterized by a certain feature *(sinh lời)* in order to clarify the meaning of the type of value mentioned.

d) **value** + reference basis

E.g:          Giá trị + sổ sách

Taking on the function of identifying the basic semantic element *(giá trị)* is the characteristic unit indicating the basis on which that type of value is based to be recognized *(sổ sách)*. The study found 1/229 terms using this method.

e) value+ feature + type

E.g:          Giá trị + tài sản + ròng

According to the above nominal method, there are 2/44 terms collected. Accordingly, the element indicating the basic category *(value)* is identified twice by the characteristic element indicating feature *(net)* and type *(asset)*.

### 3.2.2.7. *Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of agencies/units constituting the market*

There are 39/229 Vietnamese (STs) belonging to the category of agencies/units constituting the market. According to the classification, there are 13/229 terms in the category that do not have (CUs) but (PSU), for example: branch, cash flow, cash, assets,...

In addition, there are 26/229 terms that are structured according to the nominal model by combining root elements belonging to the category of agency/unit with some other (CUs).

a) **agencies/units constituting the market** + feature

 E.g:        Tổng + vốn, Cổ phần + đang hiện hành

There are 10/229 terms belonging to the above structure, in which the agencies/units constituting the market *(cổ phần, vốn)* are combined with elements indicating features *(đang hiện hành, tổng*. The position of the additional features can be before or after the base element.

 b) **agencies/units constituting the market** + purpose + feature

E.g:        Vốn + đầu tư + mạo hiểm

There are 1/229 terms composed by adding (CUs) indicating purpose *(đầu tư)* and feature *(mạo hiểm)* with the agency/unit constituting the market *(vốn)*.

c) **agencies/units constituting the market** + purpose

E.g:         Tài sản + đảm bảo

The number of terms adopting this model is 3/229 terms. The above example illustrates an identification method consisting of a base element *(tài sản)* modified by a characteristic related to purpose *(đảm bảo).*

d) **agencies/units constituting the market +** scope

E.g:         Ngân hàng + tiểu bang

The above nominal model contains 5/229 terms. In the example, the scope *(tiểu bang)* is responsible for clarifying semantic aspect to the (OSU) *(ngân hàng).*

e) **agencies/units constituting the market +** type + feature

E.g:         Hệ thống tổ chức + thanh toán + bù trừ

There are 4/229 terms in the research scope that apply the model. Accordingly, in turn, the characteristic units indicating type *(thanh toán)*, feature *(bù trừ)* combined with agencies/units constituting the market *(hệ thống thanh toán)* make the term appears to be clearer.

f) **agencies/units constituting the market +** type of investment products

E.g:         Sở giao dịch + chứng khoán

There are only 1/229 terms that are from relying on this model. Specifically, the agency/unit constituting the market *(sở giao dịch)* is semantically isolated by the type of investment product *(chứng khoán).*

g) **agencies/units constituting the market** + type

E.g:          Công ty + cổ phần

There are 2/229 terms formed according to the above nomination method. This method is described as follows: the agency/unit constituting the market *(công ty)* is characterized by its type *(cổ phần)*.

### 3.2.2.8. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of factors affecting the market/investment

Statistics show that 15/229 Vietnamese (STs)belong to this category. Specifically, there are 9/3229 terms whose meanings do not need to be combined with (CUs). For example: mức thuế, sự bất ổn, tính đầu cơ, …

For terms belonging to the category combined with (CUs), they account for 6/229 of the total number of terms

a) **factors affecting the market/investment** + type

E.g:          Chính sách + tiền tệ

There are 4/229 terms using this nominal model, in which the element of type *(tiền tệ)* is combined with the (OSU) - factor affecting investment/market *(chính sách)*.

 b) **factors affecting the market/investment** + feature

E.g:          Lãi suất + cơ bản

Vietnamese (STS) have 2/229 terms that apply the structure. Basic elements are units that refer to factors affecting the market *(lãi suất)* combined with (CUs) relevant to feature *(cơ bản)*.

### 3.2.2.9. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of tools/facilities

There are a total of 7/229 English (STs) in this category. In detail, there are 4/229 terms that are not combined with any (CUs), for example: leverage, credit,… and 3/229 terms are defined by additional characteristics relying on the following structures:

a) **tools/facilities** term

 E.g:          Báo cáo + hàng tháng

The nominal model is a combination of a characteristic unit indicating the term *(hàng tháng)* with a (PSU) indicating the tool/facility *(báo cáo)*. There are only 1/229 terms applying to this method.

b) **tools/facilities** + type + feature

E.g:          Báo cáo + tài chính + hợp nhất

Vietnamese stock terminology's data shows 2/229 terms formed based on this model. The basic semantic unit indicating a tool/facility *(báo cáo)* that is specialized by specific units of type *(tài chính)* and feature *(hợp nhất)*.

### 3.2.2.10. *Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of investment product*

The study found 20/229 terms. For terms that belong to the category but are not combined with identifying units, there are 12/229 terms, for example: chứng quyền, blue chips,...

In addition, there are 8/229 terms whose structures consists of semantic elements belonging to the category of investment products with specific characteristics, specifically as follows:

a) **investment product** + purpose

 E.g:         Trái phiếu + chuyển đổi

There are 1/229 term in this group, in which investment products *(trái phiếu)* are combined with additional elements indicating purpose *(chuyển đổi)*

 b) **investment product** + origin

E.g:         Tín phiếu + kho bạc

This structure has 3/229 terms that are formed by an element indicating the investment product *(tín phiếu)* with an additional unit indicating the origin *(kho bạc)* to create terms with different meanings from each other.

c) **investment product** + feature

E.g:         Chứng khoán + thứ cấp

The number of terms in the model is 4/229 terms. According to the example, the basic element identifying the investment product *(chứng khoán)* is characterized by the additional unit identifying the feature *(thứ cấp)*.

### 3.2.2.11. *Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of price*

The study found 12/229 terms of this category. The number of terminologies having no characteristic unit is 4/229 terms, for example: cost price, market price,...

In addition, there are 8/229 terms that are combination of price with identifying characteristics, specifically as follows:

a) **price** + time

E.g:          Giá + đóng cửa

There are 2/385 terms created by combining an semantic element indicating price *(giá)* with an additional unit indicating time *(đóng cửa)*.

b) **price** + type

E.g:          Giá + trần

The number of terms in the model is 2/229 terms. Based on example's structure, the base semantic unit of price *(giá)* is characterized by the identifier of type *(trần)*.

c) **price** + direction

E.g:          Giá + mua

There are two terms created by combining a semantic root indicating price *(giá cả)* with an additional element indicating direction *(mua)*.

d) **price** + type + feature

E.g:          Mức giá + trần + cao nhất

The number of terms in the model is 1/229 terms. According to the above example, the base element identifying price *(giá)* is characterized by the element identifying type *(trần)* and the element indicating feature *(cao nhất)*.

e) **price** + purpose + target

E.g:          Giá + cung ứng + ra công chúng

The number of terms in the model is 1/229 terms. According to the above example, the base element of price *(giá)* is characterized by an additional element indicating the purpose *(cung ứng)* and the target *(công chúng)*.

***3.2.2.12. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of investment results***

This category contains 5/229 terms. Among them, 1/229 term do not contain additional features, it is: profit.

The remaining 4/229 terms need to be combined with certain characteristics to modify the main semantic element. The model is as follows:

a) **investment result** + purpose

E.g:          Cổ phiếu + thưởng

In the example above, the main element refers to the investment result *(cổ phiếu)* identified by the purpose *(thưởng)*. There are 1/229 terms found using this method.

b.   **investment result** + feature

E.g:          Lợi nhuận + bất ngờ

For this model, the main element indicating the investment result *(lợi nhuận)* is identified by additional characteristic unit *(bất ngờ)*. There are 2/229 terms found by this method.

c)  **investment result** + type

E.g:          Cổ tức + tiền mặt

The main element refers to the investment result *(cổ tức)* identified by the type *(tiền mặt)*. There are 1/229 terms found using this method.

### 3.2.2.13. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of results of business activities

There are 7/229 terms that refer to results of business activities. Terms need to be combined with (CUs), specifically in the following forms:

*a) results of business activities* + feature

 E.g:           Lãi + thuần

There are 6/229 terms belonging to this group. In the example above, business activities' results *(lãi)* are combined with a (CU) indicating feature *(thuần)*.

b) *results of business activities* + reference base

E.g:           Lợi nhuận + sau thuế

The number of terms adopting this model is 1/229 terms. In detail, the main element that means business activities' results *(lợi nhuận)* isolated by the element identifying the reference base *(sau thuế)*.

### 3.2.2.14. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of market's properties

The study found a total of 1/229 terms indicating the properties of the market. This term is not constructed in a compound but can stand alone but still clearly shows its meaning: thanh khoản

### 3.2.2.15. Vietnamese stock terminologies in the category of types of market

There are 6/229 terms that refer to market types. Similar to the English stock terminology system, nominal models of this category are quite special, as

most terms are structured in the form of combining the element "*market"* with a certain characteristic to define the term "*market*". The models are as below:

a) **market** + type of investment products

There are 2/229 terms that satisfy this model, for example: thị trường + cổ phiếu, thị trường + vốn

b) **market** + feature

There are 3/229 terms that belong to this model, for example: thị trường + thứ cấp

c) **market** + type

There are 1/229 terms created by this structure, it is: thị trường + chợ đen

From the above analysis, the following two tables can be synthesized to present the distribution of English and Vietnamese stock terminology according to nominal models as follows:

**Table 3.2.1:** Characteristic units and their combinations in English and
Vietnamese "semantic categories"

| NUMBER | CHARACTERISTIC UNITS |
|--------|----------------------|
| 0 | With no characteristic units |
| 1 | Feature |
| 2 | Direction |
| 3 | Type of investment products |
| 4 | Term |
| 5 | Purpose |
| 6 | Reference basis |
| 7 | Scope |
| 8 | Origin |
| 9 | Time |
| 10 | Target |
| 11 | Field |
| 12 | Type |
| 13 | Tool |
| 1+ 4 | Feature+ term |
| 1+ 6 | Feature+ reference basis |
| 1+ 9 | Feature+ time |
| 7+ 12 | Scope+ type |
| 7+ 13 | Scope+ tool |
| 3+ 5 | Type of investment products+ purpose |
| 1+ 12 | Feature+ Type |
| 1+5 | Feature+ purpose |
| 5+10 | Purpose+ Target |

**Table 3.2.2:** Statistics on the number of English stock terminology based on nominal models

| CHARACTERISTIC UNITS / SEMANTIC CATEGORIES | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1+4 | 7+12 | 6+1 | 9+1 | 3+5 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investment account | 1,55% | 1,3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,86% |
| Subjects participating in the market | 4,67% | 1,3% | | 1,04% | | 0,26% | | 0,52% | | | | 0,78 | 1,55% | | | | | | 10,13% |
| Investment analysis | 5,2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,19% |
| Value | 3,38% | 1,04% | | | | 0,26% | 1,04% | 1,04% | | 0,26% | | | 3,11% | 0,52% | | 0,52% | 0,26% | | 11,43% |
| Factors affecting the market/investment | 6,23% | 1,3% | | | | | | | | | | 0,52% | 2,6% | | | | | | 10,9% |
| Investment results | 1,3% | 0,26% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,56% |
| Agencies/units constituting the market | 5,97% | 3,9% | | | | | 1,04% | 0,26% | | | | 1,55% | | | 0,78% | | | 0,26% | 13,76% |
| Investment products | 6,49% | 3,12% | | | | | 0,26% | 0,52% | 0,78% | | | | | | | | | | 11,17% |
| Market operations methods | 11,69% | 0,78% | | 0,26% | | | 0,26% | | | | | 0,26% | 0,78% | | | | | | 14,02% |
| Market trends | 3,64% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,63% |
| Tools/facilities | 2,86% | 1,04% | | | 0,26% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,16% |
| Price | 1,04% | 0,26% | | | | 0,52% | | | | 0,52% | | | | | | | | | 2,34% |
| Market's properties | 1,82% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,81% |
| Results of business activities | 1,55% | 1,04% | | | | | 0,26% | | | | | | 0,52% | | | | | | 3,37% |
| Types of market | | 1,3% | | 0,52% | | | 0,26% | | | | | 0,26% | 1,3% | | | | | | 3,63% |
| TOTAL | 57,4% | 16,62% | 0% | 1,82% | 0,26% | 1,04% | 1,82% | 3,37% | 1,04% | 0,78% | 0% | 3,37% | 9,88% | | | 2,34% | | | 100% |

**Table 3.2.3:** Statistics on the number of Vietnamese stock terminology based on nominal models

| CHARACTERISTIC UNITS / SEMANTIC CATEGORIES | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1+12 | 1+5 | 5+10 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investment account | 4,8% | 0.88% | 0,44% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,11% |
| Subjects participating in the market | 4,37% | 2,62% | | 0,88% | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,86% |
| Investment analysis | 5,24% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,24% |
| Value | 5,66% | 2,18% | | | | 0,88% | 0,44% | | | | | | 2,18% | 0,87% | | | 12,23% |
| Factors affecting the market/investment | 3,93% | 0,88% | | | | | | | | | | | 1,04% | 2,6% | | | 6,55% |
| Investment results | 0,44% | 0,88% | | | | 0,44% | | | | | | | 0,44% | | | | 2,18% |
| Agencies/units constituting the market | 5,66% | 4,37% | | 0,44% | | 1,31% | | 2,18% % | | | | | 0,88% | 1,74% | 0,44% | | 17,03% |
| Investment products | 5,24% | 1,74% | | | | 0,44% | | | 1,31% | | | | | | | | 8,73% |
| Market operations methods | 15,28% | | | 0,44% | | | | | | | | | 0,43% | | | | 16,16%% |
| Market trends | 3,49% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,49% |
| Tools/facilities | 1,75% | | | | 0,44% | | | | | | | | 0,87% | | | | 3,06% |
| Price | 1,75% | | 0,88% | | | | | | | 0,88% | | | 0,88% | 0,44% | | 0,44% | 5,24% |
| Market's properties | 0,44% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,44% |
| Results of business activities | | 2,62% | | | | | 0,44% | | | | | | | | | | 3,06% |
| Types of market | | 1,31% | | 0,44% | | | | | | | | | 0,44% | | | | 3,63% |
| TOTAL | 58,08% | 17,47% | 1,31% | 2,62% | 0,44% | 3,06% | 0,88% | 2,18% | 1,31% | 0,88% | 0% | 0% | 6,54% | | 5,24% | | 100% |

Generally, the statistical data from two tables offer some glimpse of characteristic units' distribution.

On one hand, in terms of similarities, it can be seen that there is an equivalence in the number of terms that are in the form of a single semantic element, without being combined with any other identifying units in both languages, at 58.08% for Vietnamese and 57.4% for English, respectively. Based on the results of analyzing the collected data, some noticeable points can be made.

Clearly, among the 15 selected categories, the number of English (STs) and Vietnamese ones, the number of terms in each language according to the categories is rather equal in most of the categories.

Another notable feature is that stock terms in the form of a single element are scattered across categories. However, in the category of market type, due to the fundamental structure of formation, there must contain characteristic units accompanying the main element "market" to distinguish the nature of terms meaning, therefore, in this category, there are no terms that appear with a single element. Plus, in the Vietnamese (STS), this feature is also expressed in the category of results of business activities.

Besides, the most commonly used (CUs) in both terminology systems are the features indicating "feature" and "fields". Another remarkable feature is that the characteristic units or categories found and named may not be completely specific to the (STS), but they are interdisciplinary terms, belonging to different branches: economics, accounting, auditing, finance. Those (CUs) can be: reference basis, type, term. For example: book profit (book+ profit) with the characteristic unit (book) is a term used in the field of accounting and auditing still being considered a term in both fields. In essence, even the names of the categories identified in the (STS) to classify the

collected terms also contain categories that are simultaneously used in other fields such as value, results of business activities, factors affecting the market/investment, tools/facilities. Although these characteristic units do not account for too many terms in both English and Vietnamese, it is still worth considering as a manifestation of the interdisciplinary factor, requiring linguists not to be too rigid in selecting and arranging different fields of terminology.

On the other hand, the discrepancies are expressed only in the category of investment, price and market characteristics demonstrating the preference toward using terms in the context of English and Vietnamese financial news. For the category of investment account and price, while the total number of Vietnamese terms is less than 2/3 of the total number of English terms, the number of terms belonging to these two categories of Vietnamese (STS) is significantly more than nearly 2.5 times the English (STS). On the contrary, with the category of market's characteristics, the number of English stock terms is about 4 times the number of Vietnamese stock terms.

In addition to English and Vietnamese stock terms that are single semantic elements, the complex nominal model includes all stock terms that contain features that have the function of clarifying meaning to the root semantic unit. Among the 13 identifiers, with the modal complex identifier model:

Primary semantic unit (belonging to category) + 1 characteristic unit (1)

, the English and Vietnamese terminology systems are both made up of only 10 different characteristic units. With the English terminology system, there is no term formed by the above method that contains (CUs) indicating direction and target. With Vietnamese terminology, (CUs) that are not used are target and field. Thus, the (CU) of target is an uncommon feature in both languages.

The number of terms according to method (1), in terms of each category, the number of terms combined with each characteristic in both languages is scattered and unevenly distributed, with a limited number, from 1-6 terms in both languages. However, there is a particular category where English (STS) follows model (1) significantly more than Vietnamese (STS), expressed in the category of value; (13 terms contain (CUs) indicating features, 12 terms indicate type).

Besides, it is necessary to mention a small, but still notable number of terms that are structured according to the following model:

Primary semantic unit (belonging to category) + 2 characteristic units (2)

According to initial research principles, only at most 2 most indirectly (CUs) will be selected for analysis. Thus, the data shows that Vietnamese (STS) have a tendency for using more of the above complex structure compared to English terminology. Investigating closely in the summary table, it can also see that the combination of two characteristic units "feature + type" dominates the terms following model (2) in the Vietnamese (STS) (which does not exist in English). Meanwhile, the combination method of (CUs) in the above model in English is somewhat more random and diverse. In terms of quantity, there are 5 pairs of (CUs) in English and 3 pairs of (CUs) in Vietnamese that are responsible for differentiating the meaning of terms. However, if viewed from both the number and type of units selected, it can be observed that Vietnamese (STS) seems to be more ambitious in trying to convey the meaning and descriptive nature of the term on surface expression of words than English (STS). In contrast, English stock terms tend to be of minimalism, mainly selecting the most important characteristic, if one feature is removed, their meaning is almost worthless because they are names of organizations and agencies in the field: Federal Deposit Insurance corporation

(FDIC); Commodity Futures Trading Commission;…requiring nomination must be accurate and properly represent their core aspects.

## 3.3. Discussion of Structural - Semantic Features of Vietnamese-English Stock Terminology

### 3.3.1. Discussion of English and Vietnamese Stock Terminology in terms of Structural Features

The study has given clarification of Vietnamese and English structural models at two levels: words and phrases.

The first point is the numbers English (STs) and Vietnamese (STs) is an obvious aspect pinpointed major differences stems from the type of language lies in language origin- English is a fusional language. On the contrary, Vietnamese language (an isolating language) is open to acculturation (English) to adopt new terms having not existed in its own language. In detail, one must accept that single words are predominant used in English rather than in Vietnamese. Additionally, the creation of (STs) in English at the word level is more diverse than in Vietnamese. However, in essence, when translate a term in form of single words in English into Vietnamese, it should be resort to more than 2 single Vietnamese words, resulting in the adoption of compound words in Vietnamese as an optimal translation so that the meaning would never be misunderstood.

When assessing the correlation between two (STS), the author found that English and Vietnamese gravitated toward balancing the use of terms at words and phrases level. Evidently, though the number of terms in form of words and phrases varied in two languages, the ratio remained relatively the same. In addition, some forms of language and reasons for their existences have been examined, for example: (STS) in both languages has abbreviated forms, Vietnamese (STS) directly applies the abbreviated (STS) of English. It

can be concluded that this preference is rooted in the nature and origin of each language. Moreover, blended words and derivative words are two unique structures found only in English (STS). On the contrary, Vietnamese language (an isolating language) is open to acculturation (English) to adopt new terms having not existed in its own language.

This minor thesis provided an overall view that at different level of complexity in structural models of terms, both two (STS) tended to display less similarities or even no analogies with the highest level (models consisting 5 structural elements) accompanying with the less presence in authentic financial news. With higher-level models or models having no corresponding ones contain fewer terms, with no more than 3-4 terms, mainly 1-2 terms per model.

## 3.3.2. Discussion of English and Vietnamese Stock Terminology in terms of Semantic Features

Through data on the English and Vietnamese stock terminology system collected in the corpus, the thesis has clarified the main semantic categories of all terms amassed. In addition, the research also sheds light on the nominal models and additional characteristics that constitute the specific semantics of terms.

In an endeavor, the thesis not only clarified ways in which (STs) have been created in terms of semantic perspective but also underpinned the dominant trends in generating stock terms based on detailed analysis of primary semantic element as well as different (CUs). In addition, the author has made some attempt to explain the underlying roots of such analogies or discrepancies.

First to mention, the most predominant used (CUs) in both (STS) are the features indicating "feature" and "fields". It can be explained that because these two units are somewhat common and contain many easy-to-use word units and phrases but are highly efficacious in distinguishing the meaning of the term, its large figures are easy to understand. Secondly, the number of (STs) structured by single semantic elements whose meanings are firm without being combined with additional features are equivalent in both (STS). Thirdly, it is clear that English and Vietnamese (STS) favor terms with simple structures, single words or phrases.

Another striking view has been unraveled is the adoption of inter-discipline aspects that, in turn allow using stock terms with flexibility and diversity, those areas belongs to different branches: economics, accounting, auditing, finance. This characteristic comes from the nature of the stock market, which always have mutual impacts from the mentioned fields, so sometimes it is easy to come across terms that their (CUs), turned out belong to another field. Those (CUs) can be: reference basis, type, term. Although those (CUs) do not account for too many terms in both English and Vietnamese, it is still worth considering, requiring linguists not to be too rigid in selecting and arranging different fields of terminology.

Furthermore, the researcher simultaneously found the most popular (CUs) in how both language process multi information so as to cofidy the into concrete terms through define exactly the most commonly used (CUs)- "feature" and "fields". It can be explained that because these two units are somewhat common and contain many easy-to-use word units and phrases but are highly efficacious in distinguishing the meaning of the term, its large figures are easy to understand.

Besides, from evaluating the frequency of each type of nominal models, the author acknowledged that each (STS) have its own preference in using (CUs) for clarifying terms' meaning. While investors or the Vietnamese press are more interested in personal issues of the investment field, this leads to more application of words or expressions related to investment accounts or characteristics of price in particular; investors or English-speaking press agencies concerned more about general market status and comments about the market, leading to the abundant use of terms related to the characteristics of the market to give a more general view. To be more specific, considering the quantity, it is clear that (STs) are used in English press publications in a variety of models with one and a half times larger than the figure of terms used in Vietnamese ones.

Another view is that English models are more diverse than that of Vietnamese whose (CUs) in models constituting by 2 (CUs) mainly indicates features, thus their purpose is to describe in detail the objects mentioned in the term of categories. In constrast, types of (CUs) incoporated in models (2) of English whose combination are more varied than in Vietnamese.

Finally, the applications of different (CUs) are predominantly determined by the nature and feature of market as well as the public's concerns within a period of time, entailing the more or less popularity of certain semantic categories or (CUs).

**CONCLUSION**

## 1. Recapitulation

The aim of the study is to find out the analogies and discrepancies between Vietnamese stock terminology and English terminology in financial news. This minor thesis hinges on 2 aspects of linguistics: semantic and structural to conduct the study in an attempt to uncover how stock terminology is formed and prominent categories embracing the whole terminologies involved. From the entire analysis, there are some conclusion can be made:

Some main features and general developments in terminology in Vietnam and English literature have been scrutinized and summarized. In the domain of stock terminology, the thesis initially figured out some striking approaches of such terminologies and standards for navigating them.

In detail, after the determination of research scopes and framework, the structural features were firstly assessed. This research has managed to clarify structural features of Vietnamese and English stock terminology in two degrees: words and phrases relying on basic structural elements- the smallest structural elements guaranteeing grammatical independence. Extracted from above analysis, some conclusions have been made with analogies: Both systems embrace single structural elements and complex structural elements. In terms of the latter type, both include structures made up of 2,3 elements; or 4 elements, with the most complicated models. However, going deeper into the classification, there are quite a few differences revealed. In terms of quantity, English terms are 86 times more single words than Vietnamese terms. In contrast, Vietnamese terminology terms are compound words with a much larger number than English ones, more than 3 times with all 3 types of

words: noun, verb, and adjective while Vietnamese only contains 1 noun. Through investigating, it can be seen that there are typical word forms that only exist in the English terminology system such as blended words and derivative words or in Vietnamese, namely: loanwords originating from linguistic openness. The thesis also analyzes the models of complex terms in the two languages along with their different numbers. It can be stated that the number of models constituting in English terms are more diverse than in Vietnamese, and the similarities and number of terms gradually decrease as the number of structural elements increases. There are models that are only found in the English stock market but none in the Vietnamese stock market system and vice versa. With a model of 5 structural elements, English and Vietnamese stock terminology systems have no similarities in structure. The most prominent common point pointed out is the overwhelming tendency to use the two-composition model in both selected languages.

In terms of semantic aspect, based on the method of distributing terms according to association and vocabulary fields, the thesis has successfully divided all terms into 15 semantic categories. The number of English and Vietnamese terms is distributed quite equally in proportion to most categories, but the difference is especially clear in the categories of *"investment accounts", "prices", and "market characteristics"*. The reason may be due to the special interests of market agents and participants, which has decided the way which category to be used predominantly. The dominant concerns of Vietnamese investors or the press agencies are the private issues of individual investors, while stock English investors or press agencies paid more attention to general factors, such as comments or opinion on the market. In contrast to the structural divergences, in terms of semantics, the number of stock terms made up of a single nominal model, meaning that their meaning solely

expresses clear distinctions of the term without needing to be combined with other characteristic units, are equivalent in both terminology systems. The next similarity discovered is the scattered distribution of *"characteristic units"* when combined with *"primary semantic unit'.* In a total of 13 named characteristics units, for each terminology system, when applying the nominal model according to formula (1), only 10 (CUs) are used directly in both terminology systems. The (CU) of *"target"* does not directly exist in model (1), but plays an indirect role in determining the meaning of the term in model (2) in both terminology systems. Additionally, according to method (2), it is necessary to admit that the number of models for identifying terms in English is more diverse than in Vietnamese with completely different purposes. The nomination methods of terms proved that English terminology mainly aims to name institutions and value forms accurately, while Vietnamese terms contain mainly features, from which their purpose is aimed at describing subjects, objects mentioned in the category.

An important issue recognized in the study of terminological semantics is the interdisciplinary application and the combined use of terms from other fields such as auditing, accounting, and banking in the entire English terminology system. English and Vietnamese; requires linguistic researchers to be flexible and precise in selecting and finding correlations of different terminology fields.

## 2. Limitations

## 2.1. Humble Numbers of Collected Terms for Analysis Rooted in Time Constraints

Guaranteeing an adequate size of examined units is prerequisite for carrying out a firm study with validity and reliability. With the constraint of time for

collecting data within only 2 months, though the number of found terminologies was not quite small, it is evident that a larger quantity of samples would frankly demonstrate more concrete results. In a strenuous effort, the study has still given notable conclusions, but it is expected to carry out more elaborate research on the same topic in later time with substantial size.

## 2.2. Problems Emerged from the Lack of Available Reference Materials

Since the topic of study concentrated on a relatively new theme of the linguistics field: stock terminology plus the unpopularity of official publications of relevant works, this fact brought about various obstructions during the research period. It is nearly hopeless for the research to be conducted due to the fact that there are barely any libraries, bookstores, or corpus from the internet in Vietnamese language serving for studying this area. No more than a handful of linguistics, economists, and financialists in linked areas in Vietnam had released comprehensive works of stock terminology. Most agents or people working in the financial sector implicitly comprehend a certain amount of terminology to work well but when it comes to grasping the whole language used in this domain. It means that they are not necessarily buying a dictionary for looking up, entailing the unpopularity of such works. Therefore, there is growing difficulty for researchers to find a work or dictionary in stock terminology that he or she can rely on and compare accurately.

## 3. Suggestion/ recommendation for further study

From the research's context and results, there are some suggestions that might be potential topics for linguists, English teachers and the next researchers.

The very first concerns the researcher may come across next is an optimal method for standardizing Vietnamese stock terminologies. Throughout the process of investigating Vietnamese terminologies from the chosen dictionary and data extracted from a few sources, a host of redundant words appear in various Vietnamese terms. Those words, such as: *tiền ký thác (ở) ngân hàng- bank deposit; hệ số tín nhiệm (của) trái phiếu- bond rating; lãng rủi ro (có) chiều (tiếp tục) xuống; downside risk; chộp lấy lợi nhuận (chốt lời)- taking profit;...* Contemplating on how to minimize the unnecessary words would polish Vietnamese terms into a form of more standard terminologies, mitigating the unexpected risk in learning, remembering, or working with those words. Such a daunting task should be done in long-term research; in broader consideration of more than a dictionary in order to find an optimal word ensuring both requirement of terminologies and accuracy.

The second idea should be proposed is updating new terminologies that have appeared and used for a long period of time in the world in general and in English data in particular but haven't received decent recognition or codified in Vietnamese dictionaries. When doing a counter search of Vietnamese data and English date, researchers has stunned to discover a number of those words: *thị trường cận biên, thị trường mới nổi, thị trường sơ cấp, nâng hạng thị trường, tạo lập thị trường, thao túng thị trường, lưu ký chứng khoán, tự doanh, nhà đầu tư tổ chức,nới room, khối ngoại, đảo chiều, chuyển giao đối ứng thanh toán,...* Initially, such terms were used barely and not mentioned in dictionaries. Nevertheless, upgraded trading methods, rocketing surge in the domestic economy caused those words and expressions to appear in the press and community's interests as an inevitable tendency. This practice is evident thanks to the tastes and concerns of every market's participants, agents. The year 2023 perfectly exemplified this situation when readers were exposed

frequently to an explosion of knowledge in upgrading or ranking Vietnam's stock market, resulting in mentioning of a host of related terms in media and press.

The emergence of new terminologies due to current preference in the stock market aside, words and phrases that are frequently used in casual situations but then highly used in specialized contexts are also worth paying attention. Those elements are not officially considered as terminologies and just popularly used in either formal presses or informal text through forums, such as: *nhà đầu tư f0, f1,..fn; diều hâu, đại bàng, nới room, cạn room, tay to, bùng nổ theo đà, nền giá,...*Limit scale of this research is unable to reveal all the same words and phrases but it is truly appealing realms for researchers whose focuses are practical uses of language rather than scholastic language. The theme would definitely help language users understand more about language mechanical usages, language's generative ability and why ordinary people use them to express vague notions of finance.

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# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: Links of English and Vietnamese financial news
## 1. Links of English financial news

**BLOOMBERG** - https://www.bloomberg.com/asia

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-13/softbank-backed-arm-said-to-price-ipo-at-top-of-marketed-range

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-13/summers-warns-soft-landing-chances-only-1-in-3-stocks-at-risk

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/live-blog/2023-09-18/house-prices-ftse-100-pound-boe-and-gilt-coverage-uk-markets-today

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-05-25/wall-street-scrutiny-resets-6-trillion-in-esg-debt

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-29/hong-kong-leads-rally-in-asia-on-bets-golden-week-may-lift-mood

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-29/japan-s-30-year-bond-yield-reaches-highest-level-since-2013

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-28/ftse-holds-off-adding-south-korea-india-to-key-bond-indexes-ln3mvgh6

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-28/rates-angst-makes-new-zealand-stocks-a-laggard-ahead-of-election

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-28/big-short-in-fed-fund-futures-targets-a-rate-hike-in-november

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-28/foreign-investors-dump-most-japanese-equities-since-svb-collapse

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-28/india-investors-are-buying-dividend-stocks-as-rally-stalls

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-27/london-s-aim-market-faces-inheritance-tax-policy-change-risk

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-27/s-p-500-options-quirk-mints-billions-stirring-manipulation-talk

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-27/new-cboe-index-pushes-hot-stock-bet-into-wall-street-mainstream

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-27/german-french-stocks-hover-near-march-lows-as-rate-woes-linger

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-27/foreigners-cut-korean-stock-exposure-amid-ev-battery-selloff

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-26/vix-index-s-only-rival-faces-extinction-after-petition-is-denied

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-26/tech-stocks-enter-a-correction-as-fed-fear-dents-market-heroes

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-26/ipo-rebound-to-continue-despite-drops-in-arm-instacart-shares

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-09-25/hedge-funds-cut-stock-leverage-at-fastest-pace-since-2020-crash

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**Appendix 2: Lists of English and Vietnamese stock terms**

**1. List of English stock terms**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Account |
| 2. | Accretion |
| 3. | Acquirer |
| 4. | Acquisition |
| 5. | Across the board |
| 6. | Active |
| 7. | Active fund* |
| 8. | Active Management |
| 9. | Adjusted basis |
| 10. | Advance |
| 11. | After-tax internal rate of return* |
| 12. | After-tax net present value* |
| 13. | Aftermarket |
| 14. | Agency |
| 15. | Mutual fund |
| 16. | Ahead of itself |
| 17. | Amortization |
| 18. | Annualized real growth rate* |
| 19. | Anticipation |
| 20. | Artificial Intelligent |
| 21. | Asset management |
| 22. | Assumption |
| 23. | At risk |

| 24. | Asset allocation decision |
| --- | --- |
| 25. | Arbitrage bond |
| 26. | At the market |
| 27. | Availability |
| 28. | Balance sheet |
| 29. | Bank loan |
| 30. | Bankruptcy |
| 31. | Bar |
| 32. | Base |
| 33. | Basket of six peer currencies |
| 34. | Basket |
| 35. | Bear market |
| 36. | Bearish |
| 37. | Benchmark |
| 38. | Benchmark interest rate |
| 39. | Bid |
| 40. | Bitcoin |
| 41. | Blue chips |
| 42. | Bond |
| 43. | Bond fund |
| 44. | Bondholder |
| 45. | Book profit |
| 46. | Book runner |
| 47. | Book value |
| 48. | Borrowing cost |

| 49. | Bottom |
|-----|--------|
| 50. | Bounce |
| 51. | Boutique |
| 52. | Branch |
| 53. | Breath |
| 54. | Break |
| 55. | Break-even |
| 56. | Brent crude |
| 57. | Broad market |
| 58. | Broad-base |
| 59. | Broker |
| 60. | Broker dealer |
| 61. | Budget deficit |
| 62. | Bull |
| 63. | Bullish |
| 64. | Buy |
| 65. | Buyback |
| 66. | BTC |
| 67. | Calendar |
| 68. | Cancel |
| 69. | Capacity |
| 70. | Capital |
| 71. | Capital expenditure |
| 72. | Capital market |
| 73. | Capitalization |

| 74. | Carry |
| --- | --- |
| 75. | Cash flow |
| 76. | Cash position |
| 77. | Cash transaction |
| 78. | Central bank |
| 79. | Certificate of deposit |
| 80. | Charge |
| 81. | Class A stock/ shares |
| 82. | Close |
| 83. | Closing price |
| 84. | Collar |
| 85. | Combination |
| 86. | Commodity |
| 87. | Commodity Futures Trading Commission |
| 88. | Common stock |
| 89. | Common share |
| 90. | Company |
| 91. | Compensation |
| 92. | Competition |
| 93. | Completion |
| 94. | Compound Annual Growth Rate |
| 95. | Consensus forecast |
| 96. | Consolidated financial statement |
| 97. | Construction loan |
| 98. | Consumer goods |

| 99. | Consumer Price Index (CPI) |
|---|---|
| 100. | Control |
| 101. | Core inflation |
| 102. | Corporate bonds |
| 103. | Corporations |
| 104. | Correction |
| 105. | Cost |
| 106. | Cost of capital |
| 107. | Coupon |
| 108. | Covenant |
| 109. | Coverage |
| 110. | Credit |
| 111. | Credit risk |
| 112. | Cross-border bond |
| 113. | Current liabilities |
| 114. | Dealer |
| 115. | Debt |
| 116. | Debt market |
| 117. | Debt securities |
| 118. | Deduction |
| 119. | Deficit |
| 120. | Deflation |
| 121. | Delivery |
| 122. | Delta hedge |
| 123. | Delta |

| 124. | Derivative |
|------|-----------|
| 125. | Discount rate |
| 126. | Discounted cash flow ( DCF) |
| 127. | Disinflation |
| 128. | Dividend payout ratio |
| 129. | Domestic market |
| 130. | Drop |
| 131. | Dump |
| 132. | Early stage |
| 133. | Earnings |
| 134. | Earnings per share (EPS) |
| 135. | Earnings yield |
| 136. | Economic earnings |
| 137. | Economic growth |
| 138. | Emerging market |
| 139. | Unemployment rate |
| 140. | Enterprise value |
| 141. | Equity |
| 142. | Equity market |
| 143. | European Central Bank ( ECB) |
| 144. | Exchange traded funds |
| 145. | Execution |
| 146. | Expected return |
| 147. | Face value |
| 148. | Fair value |

| | |
|---|---|
| 149. | Federal Deposit Insurance corporation (FDIC) |
| 150. | Federal Funds Rate |
| 151. | Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) |
| 152. | Federal Reserve Bank |
| 153. | Financial asset |
| 154. | Financial adviser |
| 155. | Financial market |
| 156. | Financial position |
| 157. | Financial risk |
| 158. | Financial statement |
| 159. | Firm |
| 160. | Fiscal policy |
| 161. | Fiscal stimulus |
| 162. | Fiscal year |
| 163. | Fixed asset |
| 164. | Fixed-income market |
| 165. | Float |
| 166. | Floating rate |
| 167. | Floor |
| 168. | Fluctuation |
| 169. | Foreign exchange |
| 170. | Free float |
| 171. | Fully valued |
| 172. | Fund manager |
| 173. | Futures contract |

| 174. | Future market |
|------|---------------|
| 175. | Gap |
| 176. | Global bond |
| 177. | Global fund |
| 178. | Going public |
| 179. | Government bond |
| 180. | Gross leverage |
| 181. | Gross profit margin |
| 182. | Gross profit |
| 183. | Growth opportunity |
| 184. | Growth stock |
| 185. | Haircut |
| 186. | Headline inflation |
| 187. | Hedge |
| 188. | Hedge fund |
| 189. | Hedging |
| 190. | High price |
| 191. | High-yield bond |
| 192. | Income tax |
| 193. | Index fund |
| 194. | Index futures |
| 195. | Indication |
| 196. | Indicator |
| 197. | Industrial production |
| 198. | Inflation |

| 199. | Infrastructure |
|------|----------------|
| 200. | Initial margin |
| 201. | Initial public offering ( IPO) |
| 202. | Insurance |
| 203. | Intangible asset |
| 204. | Interest |
| 205. | Interest expense |
| 206. | Interest rate |
| 207. | Interim financial statement |
| 208. | Internal rate of return |
| 209. | Internal revenue code |
| 210. | International fund |
| 211. | International Financial Reporting Standards |
| 212. | Investment |
| 213. | Investment bank |
| 214. | Investment company |
| 215. | Investment management |
| 216. | Investment manager |
| 217. | Investment risk |
| 218. | Investment strategy |
| 219. | Investor |
| 220. | Issue |
| 221. | Issuer |
| 222. | Junk bond |
| 223. | Large-cap |

| 224. | Last trading day |
|------|------------------|
| 225. | Lead bank |
| 226. | Lender |
| 227. | Leverage |
| 228. | Liability |
| 229. | Limit |
| 230. | Liquid |
| 231. | Liquid market |
| 232. | Liquidity |
| 233. | Loan |
| 234. | Long position |
| 235. | Loss |
| 236. | Macroeconomic |
| 237. | Maintenance |
| 238. | Management |
| 239. | Manager |
| 240. | Manipulation |
| 241. | Margin call |
| 242. | Margin of safety |
| 243. | Margin requirement |
| 244. | Market |
| 245. | Market capitalization |
| 246. | Market cap |
| 247. | Market index |
| 248. | Market jitter |

| | |
|---|---|
| 249. | Market maker |
| 250. | Market share |
| 251. | Market price |
| 252. | Market return |
| 253. | Market value |
| 254. | Medium term |
| 255. | Merger |
| 256. | Monetary policy |
| 257. | Money |
| 258. | Money manager |
| 259. | Money market |
| 260. | Mortgage |
| 261. | Mortgage rate |
| 262. | Moving average |
| 263. | Municipal bond |
| 264. | Net income |
| 265. | Net present value |
| 266. | Net proceed |
| 267. | Net position |
| 268. | Net sales |
| 269. | Notes |
| 270. | On board |
| 271. | On the money |
| 272. | Opening price |
| 273. | Operating cash flow |

| | |
|---|---|
| 274. | Operating profit |
| 275. | Opportunity cost |
| 276. | Option |
| 277. | Option holder |
| 278. | Options contract |
| 279. | Order book |
| 280. | Ordinary share |
| 281. | Outstanding share |
| 282. | Oversold |
| 283. | Overvalued |
| 284. | Par |
| 285. | Par value |
| 286. | Participant |
| 287. | Partner |
| 288. | Partnership |
| 289. | Patent |
| 290. | Payment |
| 291. | Payoff |
| 292. | Pension fund |
| 293. | Personal consumption expenditure (PCE) |
| 294. | Physical asset |
| 295. | Portfolio |
| 296. | Portfolio management |
| 297. | Portfolio manager |
| 298. | Premium |

| | |
|---|---|
| 299. | Present value |
| 300. | Price range |
| 301. | Primary dealer |
| 302. | Prime broker |
| 303. | Principle |
| 304. | Probability |
| 305. | Proceeds |
| 306. | Production |
| 307. | Profit margin |
| 308. | Profit |
| 309. | Profitability |
| 310. | Profit taking |
| 311. | Project |
| 312. | Projection |
| 313. | Public offering |
| 314. | Pullback |
| 315. | Purchase agreement |
| 316. | Purchasing managers index |
| 317. | Put option |
| 318. | Real estate |
| 319. | Recession |
| 320. | Reserve |
| 321. | Regional bank |
| 322. | Reinvestment risk |
| 323. | Repo |

| | |
|---|---|
| 349. | Smart money |
| 350. | Speculation |
| 351. | Stagflation |
| 352. | Stock |
| 353. | Stock buyback |
| 354. | Stock exchange |
| 355. | Stock index |
| 356. | Stock index future |
| 357. | Stock index option |
| 358. | Stock market |
| 359. | Stock option |
| 360. | Stock rally |
| 361. | Strong dollar |
| 362. | Swap |
| 363. | Technical analyst |
| 364. | Term |
| 365. | Term bond |
| 366. | Ticker symbol |
| 367. | Total return |
| 368. | Tracking stock |
| 369. | Trade |
| 370. | Trader |
| 371. | Trading desk |
| 372. | Trading price |
| 373. | Trading volume |

| 374. | Transaction |
|------|-------------|
| 375. | Treasurer |
| 376. | Treasury |
| 377. | Treasury bill |
| 378. | Treasury bond |
| 379. | Treasury notes |
| 380. | Turnover |
| 381. | Unemployment rate |
| 382. | Valuation |
| 383. | Value stock |
| 384. | Volatility |
| 385. | Volume |
| 386. | Working capital |
| 387. | Yield |

## 2. List of Vietnamese stock terms

| 1. | Rổ |
|----|-----|
| 2. | Công ty môi giới |
| 3. | Mua và bán |
| 4. | Cổ đông có tên trong danh sách |
| 5. | Tổng công ty |
| 6. | Ứng trước tiền bán |
| 7. | Hệ thống tổ chức thanh toán bù trừ |
| 8. | Mức giá trần cao nhất |

| 9.  | Tỷ lệ khả năng có lợi nhuận |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| 10. | Bản báo cáo tài chính tổng hợp |
| 11. | Sức mua |
| 12. | Bản cáo bạch |
| 13. | Trái phiếu chuyển đổi |
| 14. | Quỹ trái phiếu |
| 15. | Chuyển đổi trái phiếu |
| 16. | Vị thế bán |
| 17. | Đình chỉ giao dịch |
| 18. | Vốn lưu động |
| 19. | Thị trường chứng khoán |
| 20. | Mức hỗ trợ/ mức giá đỡ |
| 21. | Tính đầu cơ |
| 22. | Mua bán sang tay |
| 23. | Ngân hàng thế giới |
| 24. | Tiền thu được |
| 25. | Chứng chỉ quỹ |
| 26. | Nợ thứ cấp/ nợ thứ yếu |
| 27. | Danh sách theo dõi |
| 28. | Lợi nhuận bất ngờ |
| 29. | Tỷ lệ lợi nhuận/ tỷ suất lợi nhuận/ biên lợi nhuận |
| 30. | Chộp lấy lợi nhuận/ chốt lãi |
| 31. | Giá trần |
| 32. | Chứng khoán cơ sở |

| | |
|---|---|
| 33. | Trái phiếu kỳ hạn/ trái phiếu có kỳ hạn |
| 34. | Chứng chỉ tiền gửi |
| 35. | Đòn bẩy cho hoạt động |
| 36. | Nước ngoài |
| 37. | Hấp thụ |
| 38. | Môi giới |
| 39. | Tài khoản |
| 40. | Trách nhiệm |
| 41. | Lũy kế |
| 42. | Mức thuế |
| 43. | Lợi suất |
| 44. | Chi nhánh |
| 45. | Chứng quyền |
| 46. | Bất ổn |
| 47. | Khối lượng |
| 48. | Tháo gỡ |
| 49. | Bán tháo |
| 50. | Lãi suất |
| 51. | Doanh số |
| 52. | Kỳ hạn |
| 53. | Thặng dư |
| 54. | Đình chỉ |
| 55. | Lợi nhuận |
| 56. | Cổ phiếu |

| 57. | Cổ đông |
|---|---|
| 58. | Đầu cơ |
| 59. | Thu nhập |
| 60. | Giảm phát |
| 61. | Cổ phần |
| 62. | Sang tay |
| 63. | Phục hồi |
| 64. | Vị thế |
| 65. | Thanh toán |
| 66. | Mệnh giá |
| 67. | Đòn bẩy |
| 68. | Kỳ phiếu |
| 69. | Tín phiếu |
| 70. | Thị giá |
| 71. | Chuyển nhượng |
| 72. | Đồ thị |
| 73. | Dòng tiền |
| 74. | Tiền mặt |
| 75. | Hạn mức |
| 76. | Giá vốn |
| 77. | Doanh nghiệp |
| 78. | Trái chủ |
| 79. | Phá sản |
| 80. | Thanh khoản |

| 81. | Tài sản |
|---|---|
| 82. | Mức sinh lợi/ mức sinh lời |
| 83. | Thị trường thứ cấp |
| 84. | Xu hướng dài hạn |
| 85. | Lợi nhuận sau thuế |
| 86. | Tài khoản mới mở |
| 87. | Suất lợi tức |
| 88. | Rút tiền/ chuyển tiền |
| 89. | Tài sản rủi ro |
| 90. | Tài sản đảm bảo |
| 91. | Công ty nước ngoài |
| 92. | Khối ngoại |
| 93. | Tài khoản mới |
| 94. | Nợ xấu |
| 95. | Tính thanh khoản |
| 96. | Lệnh mua |
| 97. | Tiền gửi ngân hàng |
| 98. | Lãi suất cơ bản |
| 99. | Lãi thuần |
| 100. | Chính sách tiền tệ |
| 101. | Lãi ròng |
| 102. | Phát hành cổ phiếu |
| 103. | Lỗ ròng |
| 104. | Khối lượng lớn |

| | |
|---|---|
| 105. | Cổ tức tiền mặt |
| 106. | Lưu lượng tiền mặt |
| 107. | Doanh thu thuần |
| 108. | Cung tiền tệ/ cung tiền |
| 109. | Ứng tiền mặt |
| 110. | Cơ chế thanh toán bù trừ trung tâm |
| 111. | Giá cung ứng ra công chúng |
| 112. | Việc chào bán ra công chúng |
| 113. | Vốn góp của chủ sở hữu |
| 114. | Khung giá hợp lý của các hợp đồng tương lai |
| 115. | Tái cơ cấu nợ đang có trở ngại |
| 116. | Báo cáo hàng tháng |
| 117. | Giá trị tài sản ròng |
| 118. | Khung hợp đồng tương lai |
| 119. | Thỏa thuận mua lại/ thỏa thuận mua bán lại |
| 120. | Thị trường lên xuống ít/thị trường đi ngang |
| 121. | Sở giao dịch chứng khoán |
| 122. | Khuynh hướng đi lên |
| 123. | Lệnh rút tiền |
| 124. | Số lũy kế |
| 125. | Khoản phải thu |
| 126. | Thị trường chợ đen |
| 127. | Cổ phần chia thêm |
| 128. | Dòng tiền bắt đáy |

| 129. | Lực cầu bắt đáy |
|---|---|
| 130. | Người bắt đáy |
| 131. | Vòng gọi vốn |
| 132. | Chỉ số giá tiêu dùng |
| 133. | Hiệu suất sinh lời |
| 134. | Thị trường cấp hai |
| 135. | Phục hồi có tính kỹ thuật |
| 136. | Vốn chủ sở hữu |
| 137. | Tín phiếu của ngân hàng nhà nước |
| 138. | Độ rộng thị trường/ tầm rộng của thị trường |
| 139. | Tiền ký thác ở ngân hàng |
| 140. | Bán ra công chúng |
| 141. | Điểm trung bình dịch chuyển/ đường trung bình động |
| 142. | Nhà đầu tư chứng khoán |
| 143. | Bán bất chấp giá |
| 144. | Báo cáo tài chính hợp nhất |
| 145. | Nhà đầu tư ngắn hạn |
| 146. | Phát hành cổ phiếu |
| 147. | Đòn bẩy tài chính |
| 148. | Chi phí cơ hội |
| 149. | Việc chào bán |
| 150. | Giá chào bán |
| 151. | Đi ngang |
| 152. | Vốn cổ phần |

| 153. | Biểu đồ điểm |
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| 154. | Tỷ lệ chi trả |
| 155. | Mức giá |
| 156. | Khung giá |
| 157. | Cao trào bán |
| 158. | Lãi suất thực/ lãi suất thực tế |
| 159. | Giá sàn |
| 160. | Cổ đông chính |
| 161. | Cổ đông chiến lược |
| 162. | Cổ đông lớn |
| 163. | Danh mục đầu tư |
| 164. | Đầu tư nước ngoài |
| 165. | Phục hồi kỹ thuật |
| 166. | Hoạt động thanh toán bù trừ |
| 167. | Tái cơ cấu nợ |
| 168. | Tín phiếu kho bạc |
| 169. | Trái phiếu kho bạc |
| 170. | Giá chuyển đổi |
| 171. | Vốn đầu tư mạo hiểm |
| 172. | Danh sách theo dõi chứng khoán |
| 173. | Khối lượng giao dịch |
| 174. | Giá trị sổ sách |
| 175. | Chủ tịch hội đồng |
| 176. | Giá đóng cửa |

| 177. | Quỹ tương hỗ |
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| 178. | Thị trường chung |
| 179. | Ngân hàng thương mại |
| 180. | Ngân hàng nhà nước |
| 181. | Thị trường vốn |
| 182. | Tăng vốn |
| 183. | Ngân hàng trung ương |
| 184. | Ngân hàng tiểu bang |
| 185. | Ngưng thua lỗ/ cắt lỗ |
| 186. | Cổ phiếu thứ cấp |
| 187. | Đà điều chỉnh/ sự điều chỉnh/ nhịp điều chỉnh |
| 188. | Chứng khoán thứ yếu |
| 189. | Danh sách cổ đông |
| 190. | Chi phí giao dịch/phí giao dịch |
| 191. | Tài khoản giao dịch |
| 192. | Gọi vốn |
| 193. | Phương thức thỏa thuận |
| 194. | Thỏa thuận mua bán |
| 195. | Khớp lệnh liên lục |
| 196. | Cổ phiếu thưởng |
| 197. | Tổng số lượng |
| 198. | Quá mua |
| 199. | Tỷ lệ chuyển đổi |
| 200. | Quá bán |

| 201. | Chỉ số giá cả/ chỉ số giá |
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| 202. | Cổ phiếu penny |
| 203. | Mặt bằng giá |
| 204. | Mid cap |
| 205. | Tiền mạnh/ đồng tiền mạnh |
| 206. | Dòng tiền mạnh |
| 207. | Giá trị thực |
| 208. | Giá mua |
| 209. | Giá bán |
| 210. | Hạ cánh mềm |
| 211. | Công ty cổ phần |
| 212. | Cổ phần đang hiện hành |
| 213. | Chi phí sản xuất |
| 214. | Bổ sung vốn |
| 215. | Phân tích kỹ thuật |
| 216. | Đầu tư ngắn hạn |
| 217. | Sự bất ổn |
| 218. | Tổng vốn |
| 219. | Vốn điều lệ |
| 220. | Giá trần |
| 221. | Giá giảm |
| 222. | Vốn đầu tư |
| 223. | Tổng lợi nhuận |
| 224. | Tổng doanh thu |

| 225. | Uptrend |
|------|---------|
| 226. | Repos |
| 227. | Penny |
| 228. | Bull-trap |
| 229. | Bluechips |