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| MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING  HANOI OPEN UNIVERSITY      **PHẠM THỊ THU HÀ**    **STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND AND VIETNAM**  **(TÊN ĐƯỜNG PHỐ Ở NƯỚC ANH VÀ VIỆT NAM)**  **MAJOR: ENGLISH LINGUISTICS**  **CODE: 9220201**  **A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English Linguistics**      **HÀ NỘI, 2024** |
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**STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP**

The thesis entitled “**Street names in England and Vietnam**” has been submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I am the sole author of this thesis, and I have fully acknowledged and referenced the ideas and work of others, whether published or unpublished, in my thesis.

The thesis does not contain work extracted from a thesis, dissertation or research paper previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other university.

**ABSTRACT**

The thesis is carried out with the aim to explore the hidden values of street names in England and Vietnam. The main objective is to find out the similarities and differences between syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names between the two countries. Based on the interpretivist paradigm, the three research approaches, the main research methods used in this study including qualitative method, descriptive method, contrastive method, and interpretive and explanatory method. Structurally, street names are made up of a combination of two generic and specific elements. In which, generic are words that refer to street, specific are specific types of names. English street names have 39 generics, but Vietnamese names only have 6. Regarding specific elements, street names in London have 106 different types and can be divided into large groups based on close relationships. In Hanoi, there are 48 different specific types. In terms of syntactic features, the street names of both countries represent several main groups of meanings about ownership, social class, religion, economy, nature, political structure, history, education and languages, the development of science and technology and transportation. Socio-cultural features of street names are the good traditional values of each country. They share the similarities in the patriotism, unity, and kindness. However, they are different from each other in several values, the practicality of English people versus the romance of Vietnamese people, the individualism versus the collectivism. The results of this thesis contribute to a better knowledge of the cultural traits of the two nations and raises awareness of national values in order to conserve and promote these values. Furthermore, urban architects or those in charge of street naming can consult to ensure that street name is compatible with the nation's socio-cultural values as well as trends in global development.

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**CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **RATIONALE**

The research was carried out with the intention of learning more about nomination, in which street name study, also known as odonyms, is the main object. Because of the increased urbanization and the construction of numerous new roads and streets, many new street names occur. This is also an issue of concern because they symbolize an area, city, or country's image.

Street names are typically used to navigate, offer directions, and differentiate streets within a region or city, or to make it easier for individuals to find addresses (Corwin, 1978). Many researchers, however, have investigated the values and power of street names. Street names, as stated by Azaryahu (2009), are a way of commemorating history, politics and culture. According to David (2013), street names function as witnesses and reflections of regional and national history. They outline crucial times in the evolution of human history. Furthermore, street names reflect a nation's philosophy and heritage. Alderman (2000) researched the political role of street names named after Martin Luther King in the American South. Because of their ability to connect distant communities, they are strong and highly disputed cultural geographies. They demonstrate the significance of location in public memorialization. Researchers are mostly interested in the historical reconstruction of street names. They think that street names are chosen to memorialize historical events, persons who have made significant contributions to the community or country, and to display a regime's political strength. In another study, Peralías (2017) states that street names may be seen as a literature that reveals the social and cultural ideals of a society. It can be seen that street names comprise socio-cultural factors. If the street name represents social and cultural values, what are those values? How are they expressed? Additionally, street names are written in the language of the country which they belong to. Do they contain any linguistic function or value? There are not many studies focusing on these issues. Haben (1896), Ekwall (1954), and Gray & Stubbings (2004) published dictionaries of street names in London, Cambridge. They have gathered the names of the city's streets, explaining the origin of the names as well as the history related to the street names. Room (1992) presented an overview of street names in England, he explained the street terms and divided street names into different types according to their origin. Horton (2002) described street names in Liverpool in details. He recalled the history and the social contexts of not only the street names but also the city. In the research about Hai Phong place names, Nguyen Kien Truong (1996) put street names in human geography place name group, and they contain fully syntactic and semantic features of place names. Phan Thi Diem Huong and Kang (2014) investigate the changing of street names in Ho Chi Minh City from the French colonial to the post-colonial period in order to address the topic of contested national identities. Neethling (2016) claimed the structure of street names including two elements the generic and the specific. Phung Thi Thanh Lam (2017) studied about street names in Hanoi and clarified the meanings of Hanoi street names. Her study has partly mentioned the linguistic characteristics of street names but has only provided an overview and has not provided a specific model or comprehensive study of street names. What role do street names play in language? Which grammatical element does it belong to and what is its relationship with other grammatical elements? Additionally, language and culture are closely related (according to the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, cited in Elmes, 2013). So, what is the relationship between street names as a linguistic element and socio-cultural factors? England and Vietnam are two different countries in geography, language, and culture. So how are street names in these two countries formed, and what are their characteristics? Do they represent each country's linguistic characteristics? Street names are a linguistic element, so their relationship with culture and society cannot be separated. What national characteristics do the street names in the two countries represent? These questions are also the research gaps in street name studies. First of all, there is no specific structural model for street names, especially in England and Vietnam. Next, research focused a lot on the symbolic meaning of street names but did not clarify the linguistic meanings. Another problem is that new studies have shown that street names can convey typical social cultural values of the country, but specific values are not yet available. Furthermore, there have been no studies comparing street names in England and Vietnam. All of these factors are the premise that encourage the researcher to conduct research with the title:" **STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND AND VIETNAM**”. It will inherit the achievements of previous researchers, supplement and gradually erase the research gap on street names. Moreover, due to the requirements of the world integration, it is necessary to have the comparison between different countries to find out the similarities and also differences in terms of language, culture, and society in order to have better understanding about each nation. This helps broaden the researcher’s world point of view, belief, knowledge. These reasons stimulate the researcher to implement the study on street names in England and Vietnam.

* 1. **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

This study is conducted with the following aims. Firstly, it seeks to promote understanding of the cultural and social values of each nation as reflected in street names. It analyzes the linguistic patterns used in street names. Next, it explores urban planning and geographical distribution in England and Vietnam. The dissertation also aids in recognizing national values in street names. Additionally, the research contributes to the development of the field of toponymy in particular and onomastics in general. Finally, it provides practical applications for planning and implementing street naming policie. The findings of the study will help people learn and utilize two languages more efficiently, while also boosting the two nations' linguistic and cultural relationships and preventing culture shocks. To approach these aims of the study, two main objectives are set as in the following:

- Find out the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam

- Point out the similarities and differences of syntactic, semantic and socio-cultural features of street names between England and Vietnam.

* 1. **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Several questions are made based on the objectives of the study:

1. **What are the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam?**
   1. What are the syntactic semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England?
   2. What are the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in Vietnam?
2. **What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features?**
   1. What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of syntactic feature?
   2. What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of semantic features?
   3. What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of socio – cultural features?
   4. **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The research object of the thesis is the syntactic characteristics, semantic characteristics, and socio-cultural characteristics of street names in England and Vietnam. The research scopes are determined as follows.

In terms of time, the street names chosen are up to date (2023), or the street names in the list of names are being used. The research does not mention the change in street names through historical periods, or in other words, the research is synchronous, not diachronic. This is because street names in the two countries have different stages of formation and development. Street names of England appeared very early and according to Room (1992, p.xi) they are as old as the English language. Meanwhile, street names in Vietnam appeared during the French colonial period and have been adjusted and changed many times due to political changes. Thus, the street names in the two countries are not only different in history, but also different in the reason for the change.

In terms of space and geography, the street names are taken from the capitals of two countries, London in England and Hanoi in Vietnam. These 2 countries meet the requirements for research similarity. First of all, they are two independent countries, despite being a part of the United Kingdom, England is a sovereign nation with a government, flag, and national anthem of its own (O’Driscoll, 2003, p.10). Therefore, the two countries are commensurate with each other in terms of comparative scale and socio-cultural factors. The capital cities are chosen because they are the centers of the economy, politics, and culture of a nation. The aim of choosing the two pairs of cities that are to compare and contrast the general point that represent for the whole country of two capitals London and Hanoi. The choice of street names in the two capitals is because they have a long history compared to other cities in their countries. London is one of the most cosmopolitan and oldest major cities in the world, with a history spanning over two millennia. It is the biggest city in Britain, and it serves as the hub for trade, transportation, and culture (Britanica). Hanoi is the oldest urban area in Vietnam in both geographical location and history (Trần Quốc Vượng, 2000, p.22). In addition, Hanoi has various traits that both symbolize the area and the country as a whole because it is the meeting point of people from all other Vietnamese provinces and cities (Phùng Thị Thanh Lâm, 2017, p.8).

In terms of data collected, the total number of street names includes 1564 names in London; 1.238 names in Hanoi. In London, street names are taken from the central area or inner London with 14 boroughs (Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, the City of Westminster, and the City of London). There are more than 32,000 street names in London, but 1.564 names are chosen because they are clearly explained and noted in dictionaries. In Hanoi, street names are chosen randomly from all districts, but not all the names of each district and the same street names of Ha Dong district. The data is collected from books, dictionaries, and the internet. The sources of London street names include the following authors:

* Bebbington, G (1988). *Street names of London*. London: Batsford
* Horton, S. (2002). *Street Names of the City of London*. Countyvise Ltd.
* Mills, A. D. (2010). *A dictionary of London place-names*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
* Room, A. (1992). *The Street Names of England*. Paul Watkins: Stamford.
* Taggart, C. (2012). *The book of London place names*. London: Ebury
* Bùi Thiết. (1993). *Từ điển Hà Nội địa danh*. Nhà xuất bản Văn hoá – Thông tin.
* Giang Quân. (2010). *Từ điển đường phố Hà Nôi*. Nhà xuất bản Thời đại.
* Nguyễn Viết Chức. (2009). *Từ điển đường phố Hà Nội*. Nhà xuất bản Hà Nội.
* Nguyễn Vinh Phúc. (2004). *Phố và đường Hà Nội*. Nhà xuất bản Giao thông vận tải.

In terms of street name linguistic characteristics, the study will go deeper into analyzing the street name structure models of the two countries based on the combination of two main elements: the generic and the specific. Because street name is identified as a separate word class, this study will not analyze the relationship between street name and other grammatical elements or their roles and functions in sentences or texts. In terms of semantics, the researcher investigates the connotative or associative meanings of street names. Therefore, linguistic characteristics do not include analyzing the phoneme and etymology features of street names because English and Vietnamese are different from each other, and it is impossible to create the theoretical framework for the two languages. English and Vietnamese are different from each other about the origin, English belongs to Anglo Saxon while Vietnamese belongs to Mon-Khmer. Moreover, English is a multi-syllable language; Vietnamese is a mono-syllable one (Lê Quang Thiêm, 2004).

In terms of socio-cultural features of street names, this study explores the spiritual values of each country hidden in the street names. According to Tran Van Giau (2011, p.27), the spiritual values of society include the values of science, morality, art, etc., marking the development of the truth, goodness, and beauty aspects of society life. The fundamental moral precepts upon which society is built are found in the historic spiritual ideals of a nation. They are also the fundamental ideas that every citizen of the nation believes in. Traditional values refer to outstanding qualities since only good things may be considered values, which have different positive impacts on morals and influence conduct and cognition (Tran Van Giau, 2011, p.93). Thus, the socio-cultural characteristics in street names are the good traditional values of each nation hidden in the street names.

* 1. **METHODS OF THE STUDY**

Several methods are used to gain the objectives of the study. Firstly, the qualitative method is used to define, clarify different notions of onomastics including place names, personal names, and street names. At the same time, the relationship between language – culture and society is also analysed and interpreted. Then, the descriptive method is used to describe the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam. In addition, the contrastive method plays the role in making a comparison of street names in the two countries. The syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features are compared to identify the similarities and differences. Finally, interpretive, explanatory methods are employed to interpret and explain the features of street names as well as the similarities and differences between the two data collected. Besides, the statistic technique helps collect, classify, and count the structures, semantics types, and socio-cultural features of street names.

* 1. **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study has clarified the structures, and implied socio-cultural values of street names in England and Vietnam. It also helps distinguish the similarities and differences in syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of the two systems of street names. The thesis has shown both theoretical and practical contributions:

Theoretically, the study contributes to a broader understanding of street names in England and Vietnam, both from a linguistic and social-cultural standpoint. It has built the frameworks for studying the structures and meanings of street names in Vietnam, the socio-cultural factors underlined in names of streets. In addition, the comparison of street names in the two countries opens the way to explore more about the culture, and meaningful values in ideology social contexts of the two nations.

Practically, the research plays an important role in educating and recognizing national values. It also creates the opportunities for constructing cultural exchanging relationship between the two countries. It may help the governments, planners, researchers, and individuals consider the aspects and plan in naming a street, or building street names dictionaries.

* 1. **STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY**

The study is structured as the following 6 chapters:

*Chapter 1, Introduction*: The first part gives some information about the rationale, aims, objective and scope of the study, introduces the methods used and research questions.

*Chapter 2, Literature review*: Presents an overview of the theoretical background and theoretical framework. First, the previous studies show a thorough view of related issues in the world and in Vietnam. Next, the theories about onomastics, toponyms, proper names, and street names are mentioned. The socio-cultural aspects of the two countries are introduced helping to understanding more about the situations of the two countries. Thirdly, gaps in previous studies have been identified to help create premises for the development of this thesis. Finally, the theoretical framework is built to analyze and clarify the data in achieving the aim of the study.

*Chapter 3, Research Methodology*: Presents the method approaches (cross – linguistic, cross – culture, and qualitative approaches), and methods used in this study. The research questions are raised to meet the objectives with the explanation. The research design is built with criteria of choosing data, data collection and analysis procedures.

*Chapter 4, Syntactic features of street names in England and Vietnam*: Describes the structures based on the syntactic theoretical frameworks of street names in the two countries. Then, a comparison between the syntax and semantics of street names between the two countries is conducted.

*Chapter 5, Semantic and socio- cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam*: Describes and compare the semantic and socio-cultural features of street names between England and Vietnam.

*Chapter 6, Conclusion*: Presents the main implications, concluding remarks, contributions, limitations and suggestions for further studies.

**CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

This part provides the overview of onomastics, toponymy, personal names, and street names. They have the close relationship with street names, each of them will be discussed with definition, the main branches, and in the relation to linguistic and socio-cultural aspects.

**2.1.1** **Onomastics overview**

The terminology of name studies is a Greek derivation that poses a problem at the very core of the terminological field: the Greek word for '*name*' is *onoma*, but in other dialects *onyma*; and the form used in compounds is -*onymo*-. As a result, the Greek series *onoma 'name*,' stem *onomat-*; *onomazein* *'to name*,' *onomastikos* 'belonging to names,' (teehne) *onomastike* *'the practice, or art, of giving names*,' (from which there is just a slight step to contemporary onomastics 'the study of names,' and so on. The ancient adjectives *anonymos* 'without a name' and pseudonymos 'with a fictitious identity', on the other hand, have been used in Western languages since time immemorial, with their current meanings (which roughly coincide with the ancient ones). Anthroponym (the study of personal names) and toponym (the study of place names) are the main branches of onomatology. The functions of onomatology are presented by International Council of Onomastic Sciences (https://icosweb.net/what-is-onomastics/):

* The study of individual names or names found in certain social groups or places in order to determine their origins and develop social or geographical distributional patterns.
* Existing patterns and processes of naming, to establish the distribution and popularity of certain names or name-types, in relation with the language or languages of the group that uses them.
* The meanings of names, such as how or whether personal names are related to personality or are susceptible to fashion changes.
* How several names may be applied to the same item, even within the same culture, as in pet-naming or nicknaming.
* How common words and phrases may become proper names and vice versa, and/or how they might be used figuratively or linked with entities other than the original object mentioned.
* The practical issues caused by the fact that names are used across language boundaries and that multiple names may apply to the same item; for place-names, for example, onomasticians may recommend international and standard usages and settle disagreements over them.
* the naming of people, places, and things in second-order realms like myth, literature, and cinema, as well as in supernatural worlds.
* What proper names are in general and what they accomplish (how they are employed) to improve our grasp of their nature.

According to Colman (2014, p.1), naming is essential to language, without name there is no language. Names are linguistic category, a large word class of lexical elements, different from common word categories. As with classes of common words, this class is related with lexical characteristics such as gender, which are required for a name or a common word to appear in language use. An onomasticon is a collection of lexical information about names.

Onomastics is a field of lexicology that contains anthroponymie and toponymie branches. Linguistics, as a language science, investigates all linguistic categories, including names. The study of names includes not only linguistic elements but also information about a community's history, tradition, culture, society, and other topics. As a result, the link between onamatology and linguistics is analogous to the relationship between part and the entire (Phạm Tất Thắng, 2005, p.70).

Onomastics aids in the retracement of history. It depicts the origins, formation, and evolution of humans throughout ages. Furthermore, through examining names, it plays an important part in determining the distinctive patterns of communities all over the world. Each community's name is distinct from the others and reflects its unique traits. The study of names is crucial in the research of family names in order to determine the ties between various clans. According to Xuslova and Xuperansskaja (in Phạm Tất Thắng, 2005, p.67), "personal name is a component of national history," and place names give an abundance of sources for personal name research. Language is an important aspect of society. The impacts of culture and history have a role in language selection. Changes in society have an impact on other sections of society, and the names reflect these changes. Having a name confers certain rights on the owner, such as the right to be accepted to the society (Pham Tat Thang, 2005, p.70).

**2.1.2. Toponymy overview**

The study of place names using etymological, historical, and geographic data is known as toponymy. Any word or combination of words used to identify, suggest, or imply a specific physical location—like a town, river, or mountain—is called a place-name. Place names fall into two main groups according to toponymy: feature names and habitation names. A habitation name, which often originates from the locality's founding, designates a place that is populated or inhabited, such as a town, village, or farm. Hydronyms (water features), oronyms (relief features), and sites of natural plant growth (meadows, glades, groves) are the three categories of feature names, which relate to the physical or natural elements of the landscape (Britannica).

Cacciafoco & Cavallaro (2023, pp.3-4) list the branches of toponymy including:

* Hydronyms: the names of all kinds of water bodies, including rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, and seas
* Oceanonyms: the names of oceans.
* Pelagonyms: the names of seas.
* Potamonyms: the names of rivers
* Limnonyms: the names of lakes.
* Micro-hydronyms: the names of smaller and more localised bodies of water, for example, brooks, springs, and wells.
* Oronyms: the names of mountains, hills, and hillocks.
* Speleonyms: the names of caves, chasms, grottoes, mines, and entire underground systems.
* Odonyms: the names of streets, avenues, boulevards, drives, lanes, and other denominations relating to inhabited areas
* Urbanonyms: the names of urban elements, such as, streets, blocks, parks, avenues, drives, churches, buildings, and so on.
* Dryonyms: names of forests
* Insulonyms: names of islands
* Demonyms: the names of groups of people (inhabitants, natives, residents) connected with a particular polity

Place names, like other names, are an essential component of human language. We use names to refer to specific items such as people, animals, buildings, organizations, artifacts, and locations. Names have several purposes, not just as statements referring to specific objects, but also as a means of communicating cognitively, emotionally, ideologically, and socially. The etymological debate and historical connotations of place names have typically piqued the most interest among researchers, particularly in Europe. The primary emphasis was on the language structure, as well as the semantic identification and categorization of distinct aspects. Furthermore, it was deemed necessary to deconstruct the meaning of names in order to use place name material as a historical source, particularly for settlement history, but also for the study of a wide range of natural and cultural phenomena reflected in place names (Helleland, 2012, p.2).

Language and culture are intertwined in the interaction between place name and culture. As a result, while representing the results of human cognitive and thinking processes, place names are, on the one hand, a cultural artifact. When employing the material shell of language to convey cultural meanings, place names, on the other hand, are a form of cultural expression. “Landmarks, like architectural legacy, have their own unique physical component, which is the linguistic material from which the place is constructed.” As an architectural heritage, a place belongs to both the material cultural values of a nation: “Any architectural heritage combines in it the documents (information) about the culture of the people. the spirit of the person who created it and about their material culture”. On the other hand, a place has both cultural and spiritual values when it "keeps within itself informational materials about the spiritual culture of its creators" (Superanskaja, as cited in Nguyễn Đình Hùng, 2015, p.1).

**2.1.3. Overview of personal names**

The study of human proper names, both individual and collective, is known as anthroponomy. Personal name is typically seen of as a formal given name, whereas the phrase personal name refers to a name given to an individual voluntarily (Coates, 2006, P.312). There are different definitions of personal names or proper names. According to Crystal, Chalker, and Weiner (as cites in Le Thi Minh Thao, 2020, p.18), proper name is the name of each individual, such as a person, place, item, event, or publication. Huddleston (2003, as cited in Le Thi Minh Thao, 2020, p.19) states that a proper name is a grammatical subclass of nouns and that it is a customized name for a person, place, or organization. The term "personal name" encompasses a variety of notions that necessitate not only professional but also inter-disciplinary methods to comprehend. Traditionally and globally, one's complete name today may consist of three main elements: given name, middle name, and family name, all of which appear to have various functions and value depending on culture. A given name is a name given to a person rather than one inherited, such as a family name. In Christianity, a baby's name is usually given at baptism, and there are various words in English to refer to this name, such as first name, forename, given name, and Christian name. In the European personal name paradigm, the given name (often known as the "first name") comes before the family name, as seen in the example of *David Cameron*. However, in Asian countries like Vietnam, China, and Japan, given names generally come after the family name. The middle name is the third and final element in the full personal name structure, often appended between the initial name and the family name. The significance of the middle name varies by culture, with some cultures adopting the more common practice of giving one's children or wife their father's last name as their family name (Nguyen Viet Khoa, 2010, p.14).

According to the research of Al-Quran and Al-Azzam (2014, p.113), naming as a linguistic process can involve a wide range of cultural, historical, sociological, romantic, and political factors, making the name a label richly loaded with varied implications stirred up only in the minds of the source language users. Furthermore, it has been shown that people differ in their inclination to name their offspring, with traditional families tending to name their sons after grandparents, while young men have a contrasting attitude of naming children after borrowed personalities or even socially negative people.

**2.1.4. Overview of street names**

Odonyms are the names of streets and roads in toponymic terminology. A street or road name is an identifying name given to a street or road. It belongs to urbanonyms - proper names of urban elements (streets, squares etc.). Street names, according to Le Trung Hoa (2006), allude to any objects on the street.

**2.1.4.1 Street names in Linguistics**

Street name study is one of the branches of typonymy, it involves the linguistic characteristics. Street name study belong to name study, so there are different points of view related to the linguistic features of names in general and street names in particular. Most people claimed that names are proper names (Coates, 2006; Anderson, 2007; Van Langendonck & Van de Velde, 2017). However, Phạm Tất Thắng (2011) asserted that proper names cannot be of the same type as common names, they form a separate system used to define single things and phenomena. Neethling (2016) believes that street names have full syntactic characteristics. He proposed a structural model of street names based on two main elements. Nguyen Kien Truong (1996) identifies the structures of Hai Phong place names. The place names including street names are constructed based on two components common noun and proper noun. Common nouns bear the national and local imprints. Proper nouns stand after common nouns and play the role of personalizing the names.

In terms of semantics, Mill was one of those who believed that personal names had no meaning, that they were simply vestigial marks attached to individuals (in Phạm Tất Thắng, 2005). On the other hands, many people claim that proper names have meaning (Phạm Tất Thắng, 2011; Van Langendonck & Van de Velde, 2016; Nyström, 2016). According to Nyström (2016), names contain denotation and connotation or association meanigs. It can be seen that names in general or street names have full linguistic features including syntax and semantics.

**2.1.4.2 Street naming methods in England and Vietnam**

**Street naming methods in England**

According to Room (1992), street naming in England is based on the use of 12 topics of names.

***Street names from Roman and ancient roads***: There are two types, the ancient trackways which were used for men and animals travelling, and the Roman constructed Roman roads. Some examples of this kind include *Ermine Street, Watling Street, Akeman Street, Stane Street, Aque Arnemetiae, Saxon Shore Way*.

***Street names from the self- description***: The names relate to self-description, provide information about themselves such as the importance, size, nature, or function. They may refer to the area the names arose such as *Highgate, Coney Street*, *Upper John Street, Lower Thames Street, Long Street, Cross Street*, etc.

***Street names from fields and water***: Streets are named after the fields they pass through and often include words for pasture or field such as “*field*”, “*mead*”, “*crof*”, for example, *Ryefield Avenue, Castle Meadow, Westmead Road, Peachcroft Road, Tentercrof Street*. Water names including names form wells, spring, ponds, lakes, and rivers (*Goswell Road, Pearl Street, Drummer Street*).

***Street names from direction words***: they are named for the location or item they lead to on the routes such as *Oxford Street* (the road to Oxford), *Parliament Hill* (lead to the same name hill), *Castlegate* (the street leads to a gate of the castle).

***Street names from religious names***: This type include 2 kinds that are people names (the clergy and members of religious communities) and places (religious houses and worshipping places), for example, *Abbots Lane, Dean’s Yard, Monks Road, Nun Roads, Fiary Lane, Church Street, Chapel Street*.

***Street names from trade, occupation, and nation names***: They involve market names (*Maret Place, Market Hill*), commodity names (*Beastmarket Hill, Cornmarket, Bread Street*), occupation name (*Baker Street, Butcher Row, Cook Street, Fisher Lane*), merchants (*Blowhorn Street, Catherine Street, Bartholomew Street*).

***Street names from buidings and structures***: The streets are named from different kinds: castles (*Castle Road, Boscastle Road*), walls (*City Wall Road, Longwall Street*), houses (*Borough High Street, Mount Terrace*), buildings (*Barum Top, The Headrow*), mansions (Bedfordbury, Bradshaw Street), gardens (*Ranelagf Grove*),palaces (*Buckingham Palace Road, Palace Street, White Hall*), watermills (Ray Mill Road, Ray Drive), mints (*Mint Street, Royal Mint Street*), workhouses (*Union Street, Corporation Row, Malthhouse Lane*, *Exchange Street, Exchange Court*), farms (*Catlins Lane, Grange Road*), schools (*Challow Court, Greycoat Place*), prisons (*Bridewell Alley, Marshalsea Road*), museums (*Museum Road*), stadium (*Stadium Road, Playhouse Yard*), companies (Great Northern Terrace, Midland Street), gates (*Bargate, Chapel Bar*).

***Streets names from inns***: There are several types of inns including inns (*Anchor Street, Bell Inn Yard*); taverns (*Adam and Eve Court, Britannia Road*), hotels (*Dolphin Court*), pubs (*Eaglet Place*).

***Street names from bridges****: London Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Albert Bridge, Old Mill Bridge*

***Street names from Personal names****:* *Carrol Place, Colmore Row, Atkinson Street*

***Street names from commemorative and propitious names***: personal commemorative names (royal personal names, titles: *Adelaide Street, Albany Street*), local commemorative names (*Cambridge Terrace, Cumberland Terrace*)

***Street names from thematic names***: aircraft (*Anson Way, Canberra Road*), Alphabetical names (*Oaland Avenue, Orient Road*), American cities (*Albany Place, Florida Street*), ancient history (*Apollo Close, Barrow Close*), artists (*Da Vinci Close, Tunner Road*), astronomy (*Altair Way, Avior Drive*), battles (*Aldershot*), birds (*Falcon Way, Fulmar Head*), British Empire or Commonwealth (*Australia Road, Canada Way*), cathedral cities (*Canterbury Road, Chester Close*), Counties (*Cornwall Gardens, Cumberland Avenue*), houses orr castle (*Arundel Close, Denham Close*), directional (*Aberdeen Close, Angus Close*), dukes (*Devon Close, Dorset Close*), flowers (*Aster Way, Azalea Close*), folklore (*Allanadale Road, Boniface Close*), generic (*Courtway, Crossway, Fairway*), hills (*Cheviot Avenue, Cleverland Court*), islands (*Arran Close, Barra Close*), lakes (*Ullswater Avenue, Windermere Road*), musicians (*Arne Close, Beecham Road*), ordinal numbers (*First Avenue, Second Avenue*), poets (*Byron Road, Kipling Road*), politicians (*Attlee Road, Bevin Road*), celebrities (*Bannister Close, Lilian Broad Way*), prime ministers (*Beaconsfield Road, Clement Close*), schools (*Denstone Close, Roedean Close*), rivers (*Dervent Road, Medway Road*), royalty (*Alexandra Road, Andrew Road*), saints (*St Augustine Avenue, Anne Road*), Shakespearean characters (*Beatrice Street, Bennedict Street*), towns (*Camborne Avenue, Dulverton Road*), trees (*Acacia Road, Elm Tree Road*)

**Street naming methods in Vietnam**

Le Trung Hoa (2013) and Phung Thi Thanh Lam (2017) summarize the main naming methods for streets that are descriptive method and transformative method.

**Street names from descriptive method**: There are 3 types of descriptive method including natural geographical feature description (*Phố Hoè Nhai, Phố Liễu Giai, Ngõ Gốc Đề*), ideology description (*Ngõ Tự Do, Đường Giải Phóng, Ngõ Tiến Bộ*), and oder description (*Phố Giáp Nhị, Phố Giáp Nhất*).

***Street names from transformative method***: There are 2 types that are personal name transformation (*Phố Trần Văn Lai, Phố Phan Bội Châu, Phố Phan Đình Phùng*), palce name transformation (*Phố Hoa Lư, Đường Cổ Loa, Phố Đông Các*).

**2.1.4.4. Street names and socio-cultural aspects**

In the study of Peralías (2017), street names indicate the cumulative commemorative decisions of municipalities and are used as proxies for their social and cultural characteristics. The street-names indicator of religiosity and because This indicator can represent the population's religious sentiments, according to empirical research at the provincial and municipal levels, implying that street names reflect the local community's social and cultural values. This measure of religiosity is adversely correlated with a number of proxies for local economic growth, which is consistent with earlier research suggesting that Catholicism (the country's predominant religion) is associated with poor economic outcomes. The applicability of street-name indicators to a wide range of issues, including gender roles, national identity, and transitional justice. David (2013) claimed that street names are witnesses and mirrors of each city or town's local history, just as they reflect and bear witness to national history, street names are cultural heritages. Shackleton (2018) in his study also gives the meaning of street names that is indicating of biocultural relationship with many animals, and plant species used for street names. Street names do not have random meanings. They represent the history of the area and honor persons and events that are significant to the community. As a result, street names can be seen of as cultural markers for a town's past. And, street name indices do definitely reflect the population's cultural views (Peralías, 2017).

Through research, street names are proven to contain socio-cultural characteristics. This confirms that street names are linguistic components, not only having full linguistic characteristics but also containing socio-cultural values.

**2.1.5. Overview of culture**

**2.1.5.1 Definition**

Culture is a difficult term to defined (Spencer-Oatey, 2012, p.1), there have been several definitions of culture. According to Tylor (1871, as cited in Andreatta & Ferraro, 2013, p.34), culture is a comprehensive totality that comprises knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and any other talents and habits gained by mankind as a part of society. Kroeber & Kluckhohn (1952, as cited in Spencer-Oatey, 2012, p.2) claim that culture includes implicit and explicit conventions of and for behavior formed and passed on by symbols, constituting the unique successes of human teams, including how they are expressed in artefacts; the vital basis of culture consists of conventional notions and, particularly, their attached values; culture systems can be viewed as outcomes of behavior, or as based parts of future action. In the view of Schwartz (1992, as cited in Spencer-Oatey, 2012, p.2). Matsumoto (1996, as cited in Spencer-Oatey, 2012, p.2) defines culture as a collection of attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors shared by a group of people yet unique to each individual, passed down from generation to generation. Tran Ngoc Them (1999) agrees that culture is an organic system of material and spiritual values developed and accumulated by people through the process of practical actions and contact with others. Spencer-Oatey (2008, as cited in Spencer-Oatey, 2012, p.2) beleives that a group of people's shared basic assumptions, values, life orientations, beliefs, policies, procedures, and behavioral conventions that are collectively referred to as their culture. These shared cultural elements impact each individual member's behavior and how they interpret the "meaning" of other people's behavior, but they do not define it. Andreatta & Ferraro (2013, p.33) assume that culture is all that individuals of a society own, consider, and engage in. They create the three - component model of culture related to three dimentions of culture “*have*”, “*do*”, and “*think*”. "Think" refers to the ideas, beliefs, and attitudes that individuals have in their minds; "do" relates to behaviour patterns; and "have" refers to tangible belongings.

Andreatta & Ferraro (2013, p.33) and White (1959, as cited in Andreatta & Ferraro,2013, p.34) stated that being able to symbolize is the one and only most significant characteristic of mankind and makes they difrerent from animals. The ability to produce and interpret symbols is what enables individuals to categorize, group, and identify objects, concepts, and actions. Through the use of language, humans can indicate occurrences that might occur in the future or convey experiences that happened in the past. Thus, humankind's capacity for linguistic thought allows culture to be passed on from generation to generation.

It can be said that culture is the values created from the way of living and thinking of a group of people. These values are received and passed down from generation to generation. Each group or collective will have different behaviors, thoughts, lifestyles, and beliefs. Therefore, culture is expressed differently even in the same issue or sector.

**2.1.5.2 Characteristics of culture**

Based on the definitions of culture, it is clear that culture is the reflection of people's views and actions within an area, community, or country. Each group or person will have distinct cultural features. However, culture also has common characteristics that are summarized based on several scholars.

***Culture is shared***

Culture is formed by member(s) of the society therefore, it serves as a reminder that people are all part of a shared culture. In order for anything, an idea, or a pattern of conduct to be considered cultural, it needs to be understood by the majority of members of the society. Human lives are less difficult because of shared cultural heritage. People are able to foresee, to a certain extent, the thoughts and actions of others due to their shared culture. Through meaningful communication, interaction, and cooperation, culture fosters a feeling of common sense of purpose and belonging among people. Andreatta & Ferraro (2013, p.36).

***Culture is learned***

Culture is not passed down naturally. Instead, it is gained by education and interaction with one's cultural surroundings. *Enculturation* is the term used to describe this post-natal process of cultural acquisition. People participate in the cultural milieu of the community they belong to from birth. Growing up involves progressively embracing culture, maybe through instruction at home, in school, or simply by self-awareness. Cultural acquisition is a process of deliberate teaching and learning rather than an innate ability. Cultural contents vary depending on the cultural context. Andreatta & Ferraro (2013, p.38)

***The obvious nature of culture***

According to Andreatta & Ferraro (2013, p. 39) and Spencer-Oatey (2012, p. 3), culture is something that is clearly present in a society and is absorbed by its members both consciously and unconsciously. They believe that culture is evident and that people pick it up via interaction with one another such as in the form of cuisine, clothes, or ideologies.

***The influence of culture on behavior and behavioral interpretation***

While certain components of culture are physically apparent, Hofstede (1991, as cited in Spencer-Oatey, 2012, p.3) emphasizes that their cultural meaning is invisible, the cultural meaning exists exactly just in how these behaviors are understood by the participants. Cultural components are therefore interpreted and passed down in diverse ways. They might have diverse interpretations in various cultural contexts.

***The universality of culture***

Based on Andreatta & Ferraro (2013, p.41) and Spencer-Oatey (2012, p.6) 's point of view, although culture is diverse and different between different communities, it is universal. Culture shares common elements such as creating rules about customs, practices, and laws to manage the community. Despite its remarkable global diversity, culture has an intriguing commonality. The idea of cultural universals is the source of this universality. These are things that are shared by all known human civilizations, such as customs, ideologies, or institutions. In any culture, there are certain essential elements. Human wants and experiences are shared, hence Basic necessities for survival, such access to clothes, food, and shelter, are shared by all humans. Social learning and transmission refer to the idea that culture is not inherited biologically, but rather taught and transmitted through generations. Change and adaptation, even if fundamental elements like family structures and rituals may be shared by all cultures, their particular manifestations and forms differ greatly from one another. Because of this adaptability, communities are able to flourish in a variety of settings while retaining their distinctive identities.

***The integration of cultures***

Andreatta & Ferraro (2013, p.44) believe that cultures are interconnected. However, not all components of culture but only certain elements. Besides, they also influence each other. This perspective is based on cultural relativism when considering culture from a contextual perspective. Spencer-Oatey (2012, p. 15) argues that cultures ought to be viewed as integrated wholes, that is, as logical, coherent systems with somewhat interconnected pieces. Components are more than just a collection of arbitrary traditions. Instead, it's an ordered system where some parts could be connected to other parts. Since cultures are logically coherent systems with interconnected constituent elements, changes to one area of the system are likely to result in changes to other sections of the system as well.

**2.1.5.3. The relationship between language and culture**

The complexity of the link between language and culture stems in large part from how challenging it is to comprehend the cognitive processes involved in human communication. Wardhaugh (2002) and Thanasoulas (2001) define language somewhat differently, describing its functions and emphasizing how it links to culture. While Wardhaugh does not mention culture, Thanasoulas (2001) in constrast, claims language being close to culture. In the research with Whorf, Sapir concluded that understanding or appreciating one without knowledge of the other was impossible due to the intimate link between language and culture (Elmes, 2013). Thus, language and culture are inseparable. The two influence each other and complement each other. Language reflects culture, and culture is transmitted through language. According to Ly Tung Hieu (2019), language is always attached to human culture. To study culture, one must often study culture and vice versa. Language research is often a bridge to the cultural field.

**2.1.5.4. The socio-cultural theory**

Socio-Cultural hypothesis (SCT) is a hypothesis of human cognitive and higher mental function development, based on Vygotskian philosophy. According to the theory, social interactions are the primary source of human cognitive and higher mental function development. Individuals are drawn to engage in social activities that require cognitive and communicative functions, which in turn encourage and facilitate the use of these functions in nurturing and scaffolding situations All forms of Social Cognitive Therapy (SCT) are based on the mediation principle, which holds that symbolic tools, both internally and cognitively oriented, moderate human cognitive and material processes. Since it enables people to think about things and events that are displaced in time and space, even some that have not yet occurred in the real world, language is the most potent symbolic instrument available to humanity. Human mental functioning is therefore a mediated process structured by cultural objects, practices, and ideas (Aimin, 2013, p.162).

**2.1.5.6. An overview of syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names**

Street names belong to place names a branch of onomanastics, so, they contain the characteristics of place names both in syntax and semantics. There are not many studies about the syntactic and semantic features of street names, therefore, the researcher investigates the features of street names based on the studies about street names, place names and names in general. They are used as the theoretical foundation sources to build the theoretical framework for the study.

**Syntactic features**

According to Meiring (1993), geographical names include both syntactic and semantic components. Geographic names are compounds with a stem and generic component that serve as a semantic unit when written as one or two words, which are language specific writing patterns. Nguyen Kien Truong (1996) identifies the stuctures of Hai Phong place names. The place names are constructed based on two components common noun and proper noun. Common nouns bear the national and local imprints. Proper nouns stand after common nouns and play the role of personalizing the names. Tent and Blair (2009) outline the Toponymic form and process of naming. They state that place names are compounds and built from two key components the generic and the specific. They also show different methods of place naming of different researchers such as Mencken, McArthur, Stewart, and Pearce. In the study about place names in Thanh Hoa province, Vu Thi Thang (2014) confirms that Thanh Hoa place name features the standard Vietnamese place name structure as a multi-element identifier. It is made up of both common and specialized elements. The average length of Thanh Hoa place names is 3 to 4 syllables, with a maximum of 8 syllables. The maximum length of the common element is 5 syllables, with a maximum of 7 syllables for the individual element. A single structure is identical to a noun and equal to one syllable, but a complex structure with several syllables is equivalent to a compound word or a collection of words. The shared elements, mostly Sino-Vietnamese components, have a fairly simple structure. Several common components have a basic structure that converts well to proper names. This transition exemplifies the bimodality tendency in Vietnamese, adding to the multi-layered nature of Thanh Hoa's place name. Koeva et al (2018) divide geographical names into two types, single word names and multiword names. Single word names are name with one word, and multiword names are names with two or more words. The geographical names are built from the the generic and the triggers. Neethling (in Hough, 2016) claimes that street names contain two parts, the first is the individual name or the specific, the second is the generic or the street type. The oder of these two elements can be changed according to each language. According to Tent (2020), toponymic literature in English generally recognizes three main structures: those with a specific generic element (e.g. Tweed River, Mount White); those with a specific element alone (e.g. Perth, Washington); and, less commonly, those with a generic element preceded by the definite article (e.g. Perth, Washington) (e.g. The Bend, The Bluff). Of course, there are combinations and variants on these three (e.g. The Maiden Mountain, Valley of the Giants). The presence of toponyms consisting merely of a generic word (e.g., Pinnacle, Sugarloaf) has seldom been recognized or addressed. According to Pham Tat Thang (2011, p.138), proper names are completely different from ordinary nouns; they are not formed by word formation but rather by a specific method of combination.

**Semantic features**

In the study about place names of Hai Phong, Nguyen Kien Truong (1996) states that Place names contain meaning, and they reflect the reality meanings. There are two types of the reality in cultural psychology that are the reality of inanimate geophysical objects and the reality of human soul and thought. Van Langenlock and Van de Velde (in Hough, 2016) promote a cognitive approach that emphasizes the pragmatic-semantic aspects of names rather than language-specific grammatical categories. They propose that names are definite nouns with distinctive denotation, an inherent basic level sense, no defining sense, and optional connotative meanings, based on evidence from a variety of European and African languages. Nyström (in Hough, 2016) shares the opinion to the topic of meaning, touching on the many sorts of meaning assigned to names by various academics and detailing the key issues concerning this extremely contentious field of name theory. Although the widely held belief that a name's lack of semantic meaning is a distinguishing feature, some theorists contend that names have certain sorts of semantic meaning, while many—perhaps all—accept that names have non-semantic meaning. He offers a cognitive approach, concentrating on the interface between lexical and proprial meaning, such that lexically visible components of names can recall their nonproprial meanings. Nyström also gives a clear explanation of the many types of potential presuppositional meanings, such as categorical (base level) meaning, associative (connotative) meaning, and emotional (affective) meaning.

**Socio-cultural features**

The social aspects of names in general have also been investigated, and certain conclusions have been reached. This indicates that both names in general and street names have societal implications. Pham Tat Thang (2022, p.6) states that language is both a social phenomena and a product of socio-culture. The way names are built reflects politics, culture, history, economy, and human psychology. In her study of Vietnamese and English female names, Le Thi Minh Thao (2018, p.143) demonstrates that people's names reflect the socio-cultural aspects of each nation and ethnic group. A study by Nguyen Thi Viet Thanh & Phung Thi Thanh Lam (2013, p. 73) claims that street names in particular and place names in general act as a silent record of a region's existence and development under certain political, cultural, topographical, and economic conditions. Through these studies, it can be seen that names, place names, and street names all contain sociocultural meanings of each region, locality, and country.

**2.2. PREVIOUS STUDIES**

This section presents previous research on onomastics, toponymy, personal names, and street names worldwide, in England, and in Vietnam. they are major components of onomastics and also appear in street names. The researcher will summarize the main achievements and discuss the contributions of these studies. This allows to understand about past studies' research gaps as well as the information foundation required by the researcher to complete this thesis.

**2.2.1 Studies on Onomastics**

Nuessel (1992) presents a comprehensive theory of names. He starts with the principles of onomastics and then moves on to anthroponyms, toponyms, acronyms, brand and trade names. Finally, he offers a variety of virtual realm names that include radio call letters, names for imagined languages, collegiate athletic teams, musical ensembles, tropical storms, diverse creatures, railroads, and rewards. However, the author just introduces the definition of names in general, he does not mention the structures or meanings of all kinds of names.

The syntax and semantics of names are described in the work of Anderson (2007) for the first time systematically. He investigates the distribution and subcategorization of names within a framework of syntactic categories and take account how the morphosyntactic behavior of names ties to their semantic roles by drawing on work in onomastics, philosophy, and linguistics. The author contends that there are two main situations in which names are used: the first involves vocatives and their usage in naming predications, where they are indefinite, and the second involves their use as arguments of predicators, where they are definite. This distinction is explored in connection to a number of other languages, including English, French, Greek, and Seri. In order to grasp names' morphosyntax and function in derivational relationships, He argues that names' semantic status, including prototypicality, is essential. He demonstrates how names that are semantically consistent, such as those that relate to individuals and locations, have morphosyntactic characteristics that can differ from language to language. Scholars and more experienced students of linguistics and philosophy will be interested in his innovative and significant inquiry. The author focuses on the syntactic form of words, although it covers many languages but does not fully present the variations of those languages. In addition, the name here does not have any specific meaning.

The work of Van Langendonck (2007) is both descriptive and theoretical in nature. It is fundamentally synchronic in nature, while some diachronic mechanisms will be shown in terms of personal names. He looks at the semantic and syntactic status of proper names in particular, seeking to draw a line between proper names and personal pronouns, as well as between proper names and appellatives (common nouns). In addition, He suggests a typology, or a subclassification of proper names based on semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic criteria. After that, socioonomastic theories and descriptions is offered. Because "theoretical linguists have often treated proper names as the poor cousin of other grammatical categories," he highlights the necessity of a linguistic approach to the study of proper names. However, onomasticians occasionally overlook the fact that proper names are a component of the natural language system. Van Langendonck provides pretty convincing arguments for (1) the separation between proper names and procedural lemmas and (2) the notion that proper names have meaning but that it is assumed rather than stated convincing. Nonetheless, a number of concerns about the fundamental presumptions remain open. The first is whether these assumptions are pragmatic, semantic, or both. Furthermore, it's not quite apparent where these assumptions genuinely come from or from.

Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (in Hough, 2016) define names and explain how the semantic-pragmatic aspects of names influence their grammatical properties in a variety of European and African languages. They contend that names are definite nouns with distinct denotations that exhibit an intrinsic fundamental level meaning, and they point out a linguistically relevant cline of name worthiness. They introduced general concepts about names as nouns, different types of names were introduced but only stopped at the word level, focusing mainly on morphology and syntax.

Nyström (2016) addresses many dimensions of name meanings, including lexical meaning, proprial meaning, categorial meaning, associative meaning, and emotional meaning. Furthermore, the author emphasizes the distinctions between denotation and connotation, name and appellative, and lexicon and onomasticon. However, the author focused more on connotation than denotation, it is not given attention and full definition, creating an imbalance in the content.

**2.2.2. Studies on place names**

Helleland (2012) addresses many approaches to the problem of 'place names and identities,' addressing the meaning and function of place names, their significance as links to the past, and their ability for identity construction. He contends that location and place name have an intimate relationship, and he analyzes how place names may reflect or give rise to notions of individual and community identity tied to a place. He also offers an illustration of the identification role of some childhood place names. This research does not mention the syntax or semantics of place names. It also does not mention the foundation for the relationship between the areas and place names.

Cacciafoco and Cavallaro (2023) include a theoretical component with consistent examples and case studies regarding toponym, toponomastics, and particular subtopics in their book. The methods used are developed not just from linguistics but also from the collaboration of numerous disciplines concerned in the study of toponymy. The book begins with a brief but thorough introduction to the fundamental principles and concepts of toponymy and toponomastics, as well as the study of place names in general. The next issue is a discussion of the study of toponymy under the lens of language change and introduces the notions of 'historical toponomastics', 'diachronic toponymy', and 'synchronic toponymy'. The book then delves into many dimensions and epistemological parts of historical toponomastics, demonstrating how the study of toponymy may aid linguists in reconstructing proto-languages and introducing the theoretical conflict between the ideas of "pre-language" and "proto-language." The focus is on the connections between toponymy, landscape, and landscape sciences, as well as how resources from these fields can be used to enhance the etymological reconstruction of place names. Diachronic toponymy topics and issues are also discussed, as well as how toponyms can be studied in communities in the absence of any historical documents. Furthermore, it investigates the interaction between historical toponomastics and historical geography and, in particular, explains the concept of 'synchronic toponymy,' its methods, and applications, and explores in depth sociopolitical factors in naming practices, presenting new and more current approaches to toponymy, such as critical toponymies and the concept of 'commodification of place names. The final section investigates the relationship between place names and society, as well as the sociological and sociolinguistic consequences, and focuses on the close relationship between cartography and toponymy, as well as the importance of toponymic data in historical mapping. This book provides a series of concepts related to place names as well as their relationship to social factors. The author has proposed methods for studying place names, but has only introduced theory, has no experiments, and has not given methods or steps for implementation.

Randall’s (2001) book addresses the history and functions of names, the dynamics that define them, attempts to standardize them, Cold War-related issues, how U.S. diplomatic, military, and intelligence agencies rely on the BGN for accurate names, and instances of interesting or once-acceptable names that have changed for a variety of reasons. The book also addresses the obstacles that have kept place name-related issues from being fully resolved. These include the incapacity of many governments to legislate and enforce standards, as well as linguistic, cultural, and political factors. Despite having the most name programs in the world, the United States hasn't fixed every problem. The author has introduced concepts related to place names, considering the relationship between place names and identification of individuals, groups or a nation. The functions of place names are clarified. However, the author has not provided a basis for the above statements. At the same time, he has not clarified in what aspects place names shape individuals, groups, or countries.

**2.2.3 Studies on personal names**

Reisaeter (2012) focuses on names chosen for children born into families where one or both parents are immigrants to Norway, and discusses whether the infants are given names that reflect a continuation of traditions from the immigrant parent(s)' home country, or names that reflect an adaptation to Norwegian standards. According to the author's research with bilingual families and people in Troms, northern Norway, many of the children are given names that reflect their bilingual background and emphasize naming customs from the immigrant nation. It has also been demonstrated that when people in Norway alter one or more of their names, the change impacts their sense of self and has an influence in both practical and mental aspects. The article has shown the connection between personal names and personal identification, however, it only shows the socio-cultural connection, not the linguistic connection.

Pham Tat Thang (2005) investigates the theories of proper names in general and Vietnamese proper names in particular. He divided proper names into several types including personal names, place names, universal names, family names, animal names, plant names, object names, names of offices and organizations, names of press, art works, administration document names, names of regening year and historical events, and names of deities. In terms of Vietnamese personal names, he focuses on different types of names, the syntax and the formation and changes of personal names in social life. Although developing the theory of proper names, the author focuses mainly on the classification of names and the meaning of names.

Le Trung Hoa (2013) analyzes Vietnamese anthroponymie through the use of family names, middle names, official given names, titles, and addressing personal names. Family names are influenced by social and historical circumstances, are stable through time, and are passed down from generation to generation. The gender identification roles are open in the middle names system. They are malleable and have psychological and aesthetic characteristics. Official given names are also an open system, have a tight link with the individual, and are imbued with psychological and aesthetic characteristics. The title titles alter owing to the link with social classes, political system, and are extremely artistic. Vietnamese addressing strategies are based on social rank and interpersonal interactions.

Le Thi Minh Thao (2020) compares and contrasts the linguistic and socio-cultural features of female English and Vietnamese names. The personal names are called nomination complex with the elements involves sure name/ family name, middle name, and first names/ given name. Her study has presented 24 models of English female names and 21 models of Vietnamese female names. She confirms that female names contain meanings. Regarding socio-cultural features of names, the study has pointed out three main aspects that are forbidden names, naming and changing names, and gender and gender discrimination problems.

**2.2.4 Studies on street names**

**Studies on street names in the world**

In studies about the politic influence on street names, Azaryahu (2014) demonstrates the intimate connection between political rules and street name in East Berlin. He maintained that street names are symbols that reflect and show political identity, both as a political indicator and as a component of it. Pinchevski & Torgovnik (2002) conducts a comparative investigation of the street names of several Israeli municipalities, demonstrating the centrality of Zionist ideology in the naming process, despite the fact that there appears to be a central core of names claiming a national agreement. Most Arab and street names of England were altered as a result of the War of Independence (1948), a symbolic gesture reflecting the Jewish and Zionist nature of the urban environment. Bass & Houghton (2018) criticize the engagement of government, politicians and the broader citizenry in city landscape through the street names changing. By studying these challenges, this article investigates the continuing negotiation of representation in the contemporary South African city, highlighting the ways in which identity creation is entwined with the politics of urban development. They are all concerned with the political component represented in street names, which changes when the political government changes. There are also socio-cultural consequences. However, the authors focus mainly on the commemorative function of street names and have not completely analyzed the meanings of street names.

Neethling (2016) addresses the fundamental purposes of street names or odonyms. He further contends that, in the event of a change in authority, the principal purpose of street names in terms of space organization momentarily takes a back seat while the memorial function of an event or an individual takes center stage. He proposed a framework for street names, but does not mention the semantic features of them.

Cacciafoco and Tuang (2018) investigate patterns in naming practices in Singapore odonyms from three distinct languages: English, Malay, and Chinese. A randomized sample of 50 street names from each language was gathered and assessed according to distinct naming techniques, with the following categories highlighted: descriptive, commemorative, thematic, and borrowing. The results demonstrate a bias for commemorative and borrowing naming techniques for English-derived odonyms, descriptive naming strategies for Malay street names, and a substantial preference for commemorative naming strategies for Chinese-derived odonyms. Further research of the odonyms reveals that these multifaceted naming processes are influenced by a combination of social, political, and historical-geographical elements.

Shackleton (2018) in the study "Urban street names: An opportunity to examine biocultural relationships?" give information about the relationship between names and the bicocultural factor, provides some street naming methods with animals and plants in forty-eight towns and 4 359 street names in South Africa. however, he does not mention the explaination for this naming method, does not point out the relationship between lânguge and social issues.

Listiyorini (2018)'s research depicts the history and culture that serve as the backdrop for street naming in Yogyakarta as part of the particular characteristics of the Yogyakarta Special Region. According to the findings, street name is based on historical and cultural research, with specific reason, purpose, and context. There are 26 historical and cultural themes discovered as the backdrop of street naming in Yogyakarta, with three major aspects, including plant, Japanese royalty, and kind of occupation, dominating. The motive and goal of street naming are to act as a reminder to the public, while the backdrop for the motivation and purpose is to help people to discover and identify locations, as well as to define the breadth of the street itself. The cultural features of street names also are found in Demska’ (2019) study. The article addresses the issue of the relationship between metropolitan place names and culture. The street/square names have been considered to be a component of the culture, a maker of this culture with the immense power of creation or destruction. They contain information on the history of the area or space, the beliefs and values of the individuals or groups of people, and the inhabitants' daily routines. Geographical proper names become cultural codes as parts of urban culture, holding complicated multifaceted information about the city's population as a cultural group. However, the two authors concentrated much on the historical features of street names.

**Studies on street names in Britain and England**

Room (1992) introduced present street names in England. He gave the definition of different street referring words existing in England. In addition, he divided street names into ten types including Roman roads and ancient ways, self-descriptive names, field and water names, religious names, trading and occupational names, building and structure names, inn names, bridge names, personal names, commemorative and propitious names, and thematic names. He also suggested some methods of studying street names. The strength of this book is the statistics of street naming methods with specific evidence and explanations. However, it does not clearly show the structural characteristics or meaning of the naming of these streets. He classified groups of street names in England but did not show the socio-cultural connections of these groups of names.

According Peralas (2017), street names can be a valuable source of data for generating sociocultural indicators at the local and regional levels. He develops two indicators—one assessing the cultural attachment to Great Britain and the other measuring the historical significance of Christianity—to exemplify this methodology for the case of Great Britain. It's interesting to note that the underlying cultural variables that both street-name indicators are meant to represent have a high correlation with one another.

Haben (1896), Ekwall (1954), Field (1986), Mills (2010), and Taggart (2012) create dictionaries of London's streets. They both provide lists of city names, explain the names, and provide information related to the names. However, the place names have no regional annotations, no morphemes and no word origins.

**Studies on street names in Vietnam**

In the studies on street names of Vietnam, there are several researches. In the research about Hai Phong place names, Nguyen Kien Truong (1996) put street names in human geography place name group, and they contain fully syntactic and semantic features of place names. There are two place naming methods: the evaluation the features (or the intention to assign) of geographical objects regarding content and form; the formation or construction to get names after selecting attributes. Syntactically, the model of place names in Hai Phong involves common nouns (maximum 4 syllables) and specific names. Semantically, place names reflect 2 types of reality that are reality in inanimate objects and reality in human soul and thought in each period. In an article, Nguyen Thi Viet Thanh and Phung Thi Thanh Lam (2013) focus on conveying the picture of Hanoi's street naming system during the French colonial period (from 1988 to 1945). The strategy of naming streets in this period plainly demonstrates the goal of reaffirming France's influence in Hanoi. The identifying components, in addition to the type system utilized totally in accordance with French rules, are made up of two primary categories of meanings: registration meanings and descriptive meanings. The names of French government leaders, culturists and scientists comprise the set of registration IDs, which are mostly used to newly constructed streets. The French government used the straight translation approach to translate the equivalent into French for the traditional Hanoi street name system, which is mostly descriptive. Phan Thi Diem Huong and Kang, P (2014) investigate the changing of street names in Ho Chi Minh City from the French colonial to the post-colonial period in order to address the topic of contested national identities. Prior to French occupation, most streets in Vietnam had no official names. The French established their street-naming system in order to impose modern French national and imperial identity on the urban symbolic environment. Following decolonization, the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) both used French street-naming ideas to define their own Vietnamese national identity. The RVN sought to legitimize its regime by highlighting the role of the Nguyen dynasty, whilst the SRV attempted to do so by demonstrating present political leadership. Phùng Thị Thanh Lâm (2017) in her study “Địa danh đường phố Hà Nội từ 1888 đến 2008 (Trên tư liệu bốn quận Ba Đình, Hoàn Kiếm, Đống Đa, Hai Bà Trưng)” through Interdisciplinary studies method and Field research indicates the classification of Hanoi street names with descriptive and transformative methods. She also pointed out the street naming process during the French colonial period with 3 levels, and after French colonial period to now through 8 steps. Research on street names in Vietnam only focuses on their cultural characteristics and structural characteristics based on research of place names. Furthermore, studies have not highlighted the connection between street names and cultural and social characteristics. The national identity expressed in the street name has not been mentioned.

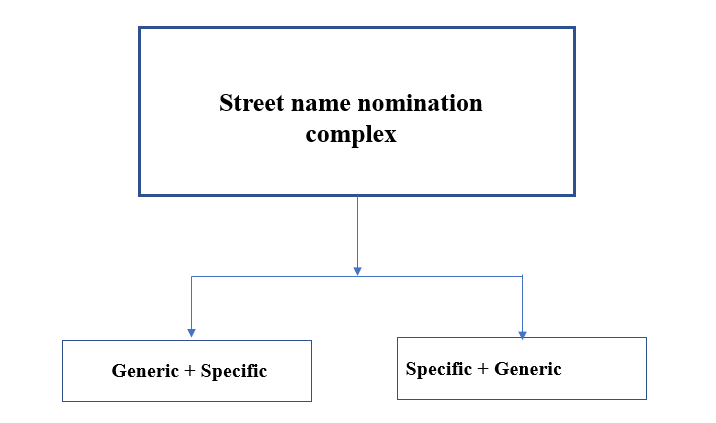
**2.2.5 Research gaps**

Previous research has addressed and investigated concerns of onomatology in general and street names in specific. This is the premise for the researcher to continue developing in her thesis. The research has proposed theories, research methods and specific findings on nomenclature, place names, and street names. Regarding the structure of names in general and street names in particular, previous researchers have identified the main structural components as well as some specific elements and structural types of some place names in general. However, in the street names, only a general model is given and there is no specific model, especially specific elements. Furthermore, street names in England and Vietnam belong to two different languages and two different cultures, so specific research is needed, and this has not been found in previous studies. Regarding the meaning of street names, researchers have found valuable results. However, there has not yet been a study that comprehensively covers both structure and meaning. In addition, there have been no studies comparing and contrasting the linguistic and socio-cultural characteristics between street names in England and Vietnam. This thesis is based on the theoretical foundations of previous research to provide a specific theoretical framework for street names, and at the same time explore and compare the structural and socio-cultural characteristics between the two countries.

**2.3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

**2.3.1.** **Syntactic feature framework of street names**

The syntactic features of street names are actualy the form or the structures of names, or in other word, the formation from different elements. There are different points of view about the syntax of street names. Van Langendonck (2007), Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (2016), and Neethling (2016) claime that place names that include street names are built from the two main element the generic and the specific. Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (2016) consider names as nomination expressions. Neethling (2016) has introduced a clear structure of street names that contain 2 elements the generic and the specific. The generic is the street type and the specific is the individual name and their oder maybe changed depending on ech language. Names, according to Van Langendonck and Van de Velde (2016), are nominal expressions that designate a distinct entity at the level of established language convention in order to make it psychosocially prominent within a particular basic level category. From the theories of Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (2016) and Neethling (2016) the syntactic features of street names are identified as the **nominal complex** or **street name nomination complex** with two element the generic and the specific. The framework for street names is described in diagram 2.1:



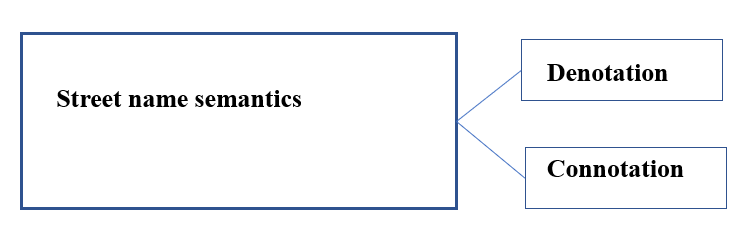
*Diagram1. Syntactic framework of street names*.

The diagram shows that the order of generic and specific can be changed due to different language. In England, street names follow the order that specific comes first and the generic goes after like Tooley Street. However, in Vietnam, the order is versus with the generic stand first and the generic comes after like *Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Phố Hai Bà Trưng*.

**2.3.2. Semantic feature framework of street names**

According to Van Langendonck and Van de Velde (2016), the semantics of a language utterance dictates its syntax. Thus, certain syntactic constructs reflect semantics (Van Langendonck, 2007). Names have meanings that include denotation and connotation. Names have grammatical meanings and set denotations. Connotative meanings are classified into four categories. The first is an etymological or name form-based associated connotation. The second kind appears through denotatum and is implicated here. The third class is emotional meaning, which includes words like contentious, diminutive, and dignified. The final is "facets" of meanings, which acquire new meanings and are caused by metonomy.

In Nyström (2016)'s view, names are significant because they have denotation and connotation meanings. Instead of discussing or "explaining," employing a name to personalize a thing (the referent) and point to it with a focused linguistic statement is a successful strategy. The term denotation refers to the relationship that exists between a name and its referent. These connotations (scattered pictures, associations, and information) may be personal or shared by a smaller or larger number of individuals on a regular basis. Another aspect of connotative meaning is associative meaning. It suggests that while hearing a particular name, a name user or a group of name users thinks of something other or something more in addition to reacting to the name's principal function, which is the function of identifying and locating the references. In this research, the connotative or associate meaning is used to identify the semantic features of street names. The framework of semantic features is illustrated in diagram 2.2:



*Diagram 2.2. Semantic feature framework of street names*.

The denotation meaning of street names refer to the navigation function, they are used to identify different streets. In this study, the researcher focuses on the connotation or associative meanings. Based on the theory of Nyström (2016), connotation meaning is identified by the user or group of users. It means that when looking at or hearing a street names, the user can associate it with other meanings. For example, *King Charles Street* makes the researcher think about the politic, history, and social class meanings. Similarly, *Phố Hai Bà Trưng* refers to history meaning, gender meaning, and patriotic meaning. The possession meaning of street names in England is displayed through the ownership of asserts such as land, house, fileds, inns or taverns such as *Archery Close, Berners Place, Berners Street*. In Vietnam, the possession can be found in some names like *Ngõ Hoàng Sơn, Ngõ Sơn Nam, Ngõ Phúc Thắng*. The social classes involve upper class (*King Street, Queensberry Place*), middle class (*Barbon Close, Guthrie Street*), and working class (*Canon Lane, Baker Street*). In Vietnam, the social classes are demonstrated through some names such as *Đường An Dương Vương, Phố Hàm Nghi, Phố Đoàn Nhữ Hài*,… The religion meaning of street names two countries include the names of religious constructions, monks like *Abbey Road, Creechurch Place, Phố Quán Thánh, Phố Trấn Vũ*. The economy meaning contain the names of different economic sectors, for example, *Pottery Lane, Belmont Street, Phố Đồng Xuân, Phố Chợ Gạo*,… Politic meaning of street names base on the names of government members like *Romilly Street, Đường Phạm Văn Đồng, Đường Phạm Hùng*. The street names express emotion and whishes of people in two countries can be found in several streets like Phố Thanh Nhan, Phố Yên Bình in Vietname, and Attneave Street, Blackburn Road in England. Education and art meaning in Vietnam is related to many street names such as *Phố Chu Văn An, Phố Nguyễn Đình Chiểu, Phố Phan Phu Tiên*. In England, this can be found in names of schools or the sponsors like *Greencoat Place, Greycoat Place*. The nature meaning of street names is based on the names of animals, trees, mountains or river and lakes, for example, *Phố Núi Trúc, Phố Bích Câu, Phố Nhuệ Giang* in Vietnam, and *Elm Tree Street, Saffron Hill* in England. The history and geography are mentioned with the names of the battles, victories, and historic places. The development of science, technology, and transportation in the two nations contain the names of scientists, technology, and means of transportation such as Faraday Road, *Allen Street* in England, *Phố Tiểu Công Nghệ, Phố Tôn Thất Tùng* in Vietnam. Gender issue is raised in street names through the names such as *Phố Hai Bà Trưng, Phố Bùi Thị Xuân, Victoria Street, Catherine Street*.

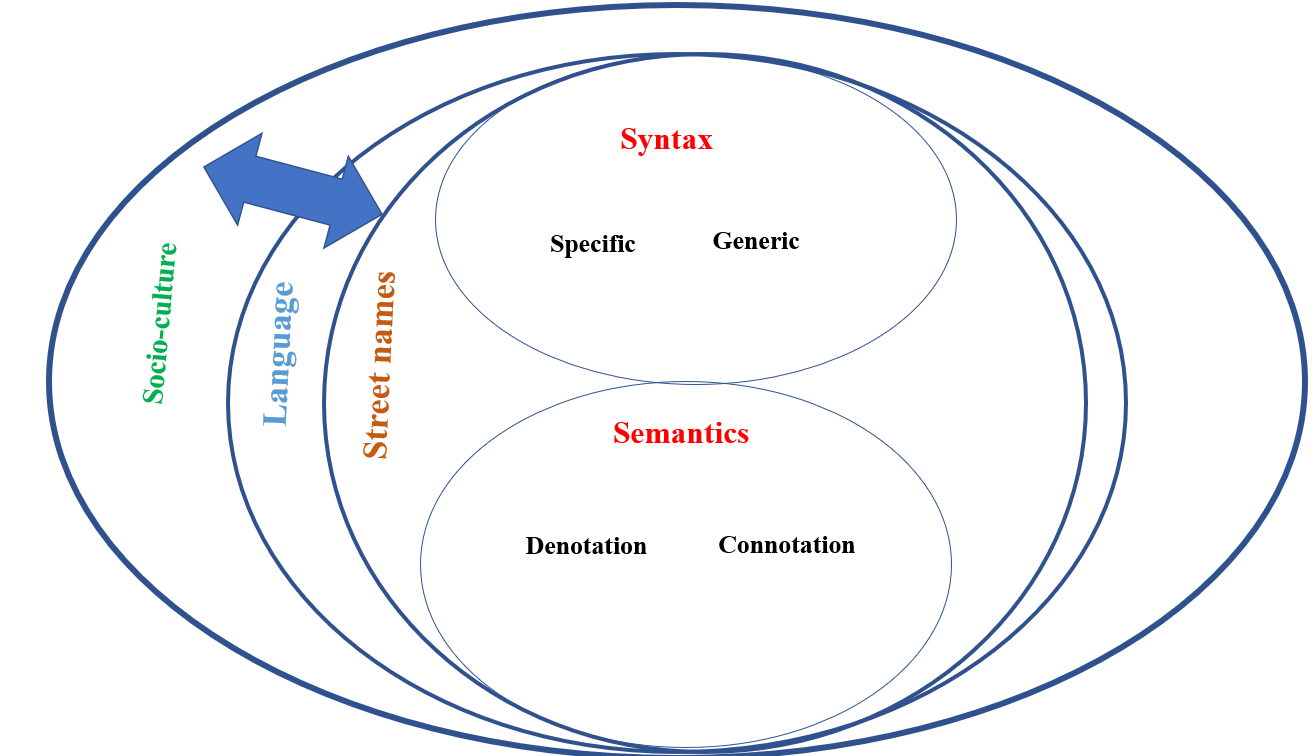
**2.3.3. Socio-cultural feature framework of street names**

In order to build the socio-cultural framework for street names, the interplay between language and culture must be taken into account. Numerous academics, including Humboldt, Boas, Sapir, and Whorf (cited in Sharifian, 2017, p.1), Malinowski, Goodenough (cited in Elmes, 2013, p.12), have focused on and given attention to this subject. They argued that language is an intrinsic part of culture, the socially transmitted set of beliefs and practices that form our whole existence. According to Jiang (2000), there is always an interaction impact between language and culture: the two cannot live apart. They join together to produce a living entity. Language is a swimming talent, and culture is the water, if we compare society to a swimming pool. Nguyen Dinh Hung (2015) concluded that there are three ways in which culture and language related: language expresses the cultural reality; language embodies cultural reality; language symbolizes the cultural reality. Language expresses all cultural aspects, and language reflects cultural features. He also affirms that toponym is a cultural phenomenon. Culture encompasses all facets of human existence. Culture has a strong impact on most social phenomena and human behavior. People's social behaviors result in place names. It is linked to elements such as social psychology, social life, conventions, and so on. Many concerns such as social psychology, society, social life, customs, and so on may be seen via the various occurrences of place names. Hodonym or street names is a branch of toponym, therefore, street names convey the cultural values of their countries.

Allerton (cited in Van Langendonck, 2007) used the term "sociolinguistics" because he believed that linguistic signals are part of a society's linguistic inventory. According to him and Labov (cited in Van Langendonck, 2007), language can only work in a social setting. According to Debus (as cited in Van Langendonck, 2007), linguistics influences sociolinguistics and vice versa. Similarly, names are synonymous with "socionyms." Debus agreed that "socioonomastics" should be listed alongside "sociolinguistics". As stated by Van Langendonck (2007), the relationship between language and society might go either way. Social clustering has a significant influence on name systems, mostly on ideological and political reasons. Proper names, like gender and socioeconomic status, are suitable socio-onomastic characteristics since they represent social systems.

In his analysis of London place names, Mills (2010) claimed that the names had strong connections, powerful vibes, rich overtones, and iconic implications of many types. History, economy, religion, language, nature, gender, art, and geography are all linked with place names. This is similar to Pham Tat Thang's (2022) notion that names carry socio-cultural characteristics of a country.

Street names can be considered as a cultural linguistic (Palmer, 1996, cited in Sharifian, 2017, p.2) and sociolinguictic phenomenon. Based on the theories of relationship between culture, society, and language, and the theories of names, place names the framework of social-cultural features of street names built as in diagram 2.3:



*Diagram 2.3. Socio-cultural feature framework of street names*.

The diagram is derived from the cultural linguistics of Sharifian (2017) with three layers socio-cultural, language, and street names. The core is street names which involve syntax and semantics. Generic and specific are the two main ingredients constructing the syntax of street names. In addition, the semantic features are identified with denotation and connotation meanings. Street names are the result of the interaction between language and socio-culture, they define and determine the syntax and semantics of street names. in contrast, street names which is a socio-cultural linguistic phenomenon reflect the socio-cultural realities. They have the close and related relationship that ca not be separated, no thing can exist without the others.

**2.4. SUMMARY**

This chapter has provided with the basic theories related to onomatology and its branches that are contained in street names. The general theories about onomatology, toponym, and street names as well as their relationships with linguistics and socio-cultural factors have been clarified. Onomatology belongs to linguistics which includes place names and personal names. Street name is one of the branches of place names and contain full characteristics of linguistic aspect. The previous studies have provided with the diversified and abundant resources as well as the fundamental theories. This create the theoretical framework for street names in both syntax and socio-cultural meanings. The structure of street names is based on the combination of two main elements generic and speicifc. The semantic features are determined by the denotative and connotative meanings. The socio-cultural features are the national traditional values of each nation.

**CHAPTER 3. METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the methodology applied in seeking the answers for 3 research questions. It works out the reasons for choosing research design from philosophical worldviews. The research approach has been applied determines the research methods, and also data collection and data analysis. The theoretical framework is verified through a description of the steps in conducting research. This ensures the validity and reliability of the research design.

This study builds on previous research on street names, focusing on the notion of nomination, the linguistic characteristics of nominal components, and the link between language and social culture. It investigates and analyzes the linguistic and socio-cultural aspects of the two nations' street naming systems. This helps to determine the parallels and contrasts between the two research subjects.

Initially, the theory of Kivunja & Kuyini (2017) was analyzed to explain for the choice of the *Interpretivist Paradigm*. As mentioned in previous chapter, street names are both linguistic and cultural element, the study aims at investigating the name systems in the two nations in the relation between language and culture. Therefore, some research approaches have been considered to apply in this dissertation including cross – linguistic approach, cross – culture approach, and qualitative approach. Based on these approaches, the research methods are identified. The stages in conducting the study, the data collection process, and the data analysis are described in detail.

**3.1. Research questions**

The purpose of this dissertation is to identify, compare, and contrast linguistic and socio-cultural characteristics of street names in England and Vietnam. As a result, two research questions are raised. Each country's street names are written in its native language, therefore they reflect the characteristics of the language in general. Because street names play the role of a linguistic and socio-cultural elements, question 1 elucidates the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural characteristics of street names in the two nations. Question 2 aids in determining the similarities and differences between syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural characteristics of street names between the two countries.

1. **What are the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam?**
   1. What are the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England?
   2. What are the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in Vietnam?
2. **What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features?**
   1. What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of syntactic feature?
   2. What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of semantic features?
   3. What are the similarities and differences between street names in England and Vietnam in terms of socio – cultural features?

**3.2. Research design**

**3.2.1. Research paradigm**

The term "*paradigm*" first appeared by Kuhn (1962, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.26) to describe a philosophical method of thinking. The word's origins are in Greek, where it originally meant "pattern." In educational research it, refers to the "worldview" of the researcher Mackenzie & Knipe (2006, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.26). According to Lather (1986, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.26), a research paradigm is essentially a reflection of the researcher's worldview and aspirations. It is made up of the abstract ideas and precepts that influence a researcher's perspective on the world, as well as how he or she understands and behaves in it. A researcher's worldview is defined by Creswell & Creswell (2018) as their philosophical perspective and method of inquiry. Worldview development is influenced by disciplinary orientations, mentor/advisor preferences, and prior research experiences. According to Guba and Lincoln (1994, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.26), a paradigm is a fundamental set of assumptions or worldview that directs an inquiry or a course of study. In a similar vein, Denzin and Lincoln (2000, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.26) characterize paradigms as human constructs that deal with guiding principles or ultimates that reveal the researcher's perspective in order to create meaning that is contained in data. Therefore, paradigms play vital role because they offer convictions and guidelines that, for researchers in identifying what to investigate, how to investigate, and how the study's findings should be interpreted. The four components of a research paradigm are methodology, axiology, ontology, and epistemology. The term epistemology refers to the study of how knowledge is acquired, specifically how reality or the truth are known. A subfield of philosophy known as ontology studies the nature or substance of the social phenomena we study as well as the presumptions we make about what makes sense or is real. With an emphasis on the essence of existence and being, it looks at the researcher's underlying belief system as well as the fundamental categories of objects and their relationships. Methodology refers to a broad range of techniques, methodologies, and processes employed in a well-planned inquiry to gather information (Keeves, 1997, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.28). Axiology describes the moral considerations that must be made while organizing a research project. It considers the values we will assign to the various components of our study, the participants, the data, and the audience to whom we will present the findings (Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.28). There are four paradigms including *Postpositivism, Interpretivist/Constructivist, Critical/Transformative,* and *Pragmatic*.

The Interpretivist Paradigm has been selected as the study's worldview because it contains a number of features that fit the research’ requirements. Understanding the subjective realm of human experience is the primary goal of the interpretivist paradigm (Guba & Lincoln, 1989, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.33). This method attempts to "get inside the heads of the subjects being studied," so to speak, by deciphering and interpreting the subjects' thoughts or meaning and interpretations of the setting. Instead of focusing on the observer's perspective, every attempt is made to comprehend the subject' points of view or meanings. This is consistent with the thesis's study objectives, which are to determine and elucidate the meanings of street names. Understanding the individuals and how they interpret the environment around them is emphasized. This paradigm ensures that data are collected and analyzed in a grounded theory-compliant way (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.33). In this study, each street name plays an important role and the key focus to help understand not only the syntax, semantics but also the cultural values hidden. In addition, the formation of three theoretical frameworks form data collection and data analysis. Data is collected and then analyzed based on syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural frames. The following study’s characteristics that align with the traits of the interpretivist paradigm developed by Morgan (2007, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.34) and Lincoln and Guba (1985, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.33). Firstly, the acknowledgement that one cannot comprehend society from the perspective of an individual. It means that the study findings must be grounded in the theoretical frameworks of other academics rather than the researcher's personal viewpoint. This study examines the link between language and culture as well as the theories of onomastics. These theories provide scholars with a strong theoretical framework to work within. Secondly, the conviction that there are several realities that are shaped by society. Street names are not simply names that distinguish geographical areas or directions, but also contain many other values such as linguistic and cultural. Each different society, country or political regime will have different street name systems. this proves they are the result of many social factors. Next, the awareness that interaction between investigators and study participants is unavoidable. This is obvious from the fact that street names are the primary focus of the study; therefore, each name must be examined in-person by the researcher in order to identify its structure, semantics, and sociocultural significance. Another point is that understanding context is essential to comprehension and knowledge. Interpretivists emphasize the importance of historical and cultural context in shaping meaning and understanding. What is considered "real" or "true" can vary depending on the historical period, social location, and cultural background of the individual or group. Interpretivists emphasize the importance of historical and cultural context in shaping meaning and understanding. What is considered "real" or "true" can vary depending on the historical period, social location, and cultural background of the individual or group. Studying street names cannot be separated from their social context. Each name needs to be considered within the context of linguistic, historical, geographical, cultural and social factors. The final feature is that discoveries of knowledge can be loaded with meaning, and those meanings must be stated clearly. The primary goal of this research is to understand and elucidate street name meanings in relation to three key issues: syntax, semantics, and sociocultural aspects. Every component must be put to the test and demonstrated using arguments and proof that are supported by an adequate theoretical foundation. This paradigm is predicated on a naturalist approach, a relativist ontology, a balanced axiology, and a subjectivist epistemology (Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.33). Below is a simple discussion of each of these components.

As Cooksey and McDonald (2011, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.27) explain, epistemology is the knowledge that describes how we know something, how we know the truth or reality, or what is considered knowledge in the world. What the researcher knows is that street names are created from place names (*Phố Hoa Lư* and *Phố Huế* from the names the old capitals of Vietnam, *Agdon Street* and *Alba Place* from the names of places in England) personal names (*Phố Hai Bà Trưng, Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Adams Court*, *Alexander Road*), market names (*Ngõ Chợ Đồng Xuân*) or trees *(Ngõ Gốc Đề, Apple Tree Yard*). They are written in each country's native language and have certain relation to local history and geography, for example, *Phố Điện Biên Phủ* is related to the victory of Vietnam ending the invasion of the French colonialists. According to Kivunja & Kuyini (2017, p.33), the premise of a subjectivist epistemology implies that the researcher interprets their findings based on their own understanding and cognitive handling of data, which is shaped by interactions with research subjects. The research results are based on the interaction between the researcher and the street names, and also on the subjective and cognitive perceptions and opinions of the investigator. Maybe each individual has a different way of viewing, explaining and finding research results about street names.

Within the field of philosophy, ontology addresses the premises that is considered to be true or logical, as well as the foundation of the social reality under study (Scotland, 2012, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.27). The belief of a relativist ontology, according to Chalmers, Manley, and Wasserman (2005, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.27), is the belief that the situation under study has multiple realities, each of which can be explored, given meaning, or rebuilt through interactions between research objects and the researcher. Ontologically, the researcher discovers that each street name has many values. They express both language and national cultural values. This awareness is gained by researching and comprehending each street name.

According to Carr and Kemmis (1986, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.33), the researcher adopts a naturalist methodology and uses information obtained from participant observation in discourses, texts, interviews, and reflection sessions. Data for this study were gathered naturally from text materials such as street name dictionaries, research publications, and scholarly papers. The researcher's function is that of an observer, examining data using a theoretical framework and a subjective perspective to elucidate the meaning of street names. These approaches align with a qualitative approach.

The term "axiology" describes the moral considerations that must be made while organizing a research project. It considers the philosophical method for reaching morally sound or ethically correct conclusions (Finnis, 1980, as cited in Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017, p.34). In an effort to provide a fair account of the findings, balanced axiology makes an assumption that the research's conclusions will represent the researcher's values. This study exhibits integrity in the gathering of data, and the findings are entirely accurate in reflecting the state of the research.

The aforementioned conversations, together with the viewpoints of Myers (2008, as cited in Alharahsheh & Pius, 2020, p.39) and Saunders et al. (2012, as cited in Alharahsheh & Pius, 2020, p.39), suggest that embracing the interpretivism paradigm can result in a comprehensive understanding of some circumstances, such as cross-cultural research. It may be concluded that this study is most suited to the interpretivism paradigm.

**3.2.2. Research approaches**

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2024), the term "cross-linguistics" refers to languages of various families and kinds as well as the comparison of various languages. There have been many studies conducted following this approach. it is used to compare and contrast different languages. The book "Cross-Linguistic Semantics," edited by Goddard (2008), explores how meaning is conveyed differently across languages. It delves into the concept of grammatical relations, which are the roles words or phrases play within a sentence (e.g., subject, object, agent). The book also compares how different languages express these roles and the relationship between grammar and meaning (semantics) across languages. Rothstein (2008) explores aspect in language from both theoretical and cross-linguistic perspectives. Her book focuses on aspect, a grammatical category that deals with how verbs portray the internal structure or flow of an event. It takes a dual approach, exploring general frameworks and principles for understanding aspect function in conveying meaning. The cross-linguistic investigation examines how various languages express and utilize aspectual distinctions, analyzing languages from diverse families to identify similarities and differences. The book also explores specific topics within aspect, such as telicity, lexical classification, and morphology and syntax. Based on these studies, it might conclude by emphasizing the importance of grammatical relations for understanding cross-linguistic syntax and semantics. could highlight the potential for a universal set of relations or frameworks that can be adapted to explain how different languages express these roles. Burenhult & Levinson (2008) make a comparison in landscape terms and place names among nine languages based on cross – linguistic viewpoint. They propose that the two types of ontology are distinct inside and between languages, and they are both universal. As a result, a cross-linguistic method including comparison and contrast between languages may be used to identify syntactic and semantic similarities and differences. This fully aligns with the thesis's research goals. By using this method, it becomes easier to compare the structure and meanings of street names in Vietnamese and English.

Cross-cultural research is an approach to comparative study that focuses on systematically comparing cultures. Its explicit goal is to address questions regarding the prevalence, distributions, and causes of complex problems and cultural variation in a broad range of contexts, typically across the globe (Olatundun, 2009, p.82). According to Ember & Ember (2009, p.1), anthropologists have extensively studied cultures, describing and explaining cultural diversity, which leads to comparisons. Comparing cultures requires not only showing similarities but also presenting differences. Cross-cultural comparison reveals universal truths about some, many, or perhaps all human cultures. Both in common speech and anthropology, the term "cross-cultural" can be used broadly to describe any type of comparison between different cultures. The purpose of this study is to discover the socio-cultural parallels and differences demonstrated in the street names of England and Vietnam. In other words, compare the two countries' cultures as implied by their street names. As a result, the cross-cultural approach is entirely acceptable and provides a foundation for comparing the socio-cultural aspects of the two nations via their street naming systems.

One of the most significant aspects of the interpretivist paradigm, according to Alharahsheh & Pius (2020, p. 42), is that it allows researchers to use qualitative approach, which is best suited method to get the deep insights based on a particular context. Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups attribute to a social or human situation, according to Creswell & Creswell (2018). The aim is to comprehend and explain occurrences by interpreting them according to the meaning that individuals assign to them (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011, as cited in Creswell, 2013, p. 44). It is suitable for this study because it helps to investigate deeply into the meaning of street names, match the collected data and analyze the data.

Thus, the approaches for this research include cross - linguistic, cross - cultural, and qualitative approaches. All of these approaches provide the basis for choosing an appropriate research method as well as a data analysis framework.

**3.2.3 Research methods**

**3.2.3.1. Research methods**

Based on the approaches mentioned above, this thesis compares and contrasts the linguistic and socio-cultural characteristics of street names in England and Vietnam. Some of the research methods applied to achieve the research objectives include the following. First, qualitative methods are used to explain the meaning and definitions of the concept of street names and related concepts including onomastics, place names, personal names. Next, the descriptive method is used to describe the structural, semantic, and socio-cultural characteristics of street names in England and Vietnam. In addition, the comparative method is used to compare and contrast to find similarities and differences in structural features, semantic features, and socio-cultural features. These are the main research methods. Besides, some other methods are also applied. Synthetic method to synthesize street names and their characteristics from dictionary, books, newspapers, and research sources. Analytical methods to analyze the linguistic and socio-cultural characteristics of street names based on theoretical frameworks. The synthesis method is then used to group the characteristics as a basis for comparison and contrast. Interpretive and explanatory methods to interpret and explain the semantic and socio-cultural characteristics of street names. Moreover, they are also used to explain the differences and similarities in the characteristics of the street names of the two countries. In addition, statistical techniques are used in this study to compile data on the number of street names, the number of structures, the percentage of different types of names, the proportion of elements, the difference of elements in the street name structures.

**3.2.3.2. Research procedures**

Research methods are described in detail according to the research implementation steps as follows.

**Step 1 Qualitative method**

According to Rasinger (2008, as cited in Litosseliti 2010, p.52), "*qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is*." In this step, concepts and definitions are clarified including the concept of onomastics, place names, personal names, and street names. The components and characteristics of each concept are presented in detail. Besides, the relationship between these concepts with linguistics and socio-cultural factors is also clarified.

**Step 2 Descriptive method**

According to Vaus (2001), descriptive research is vital to the research endeavor and has contributed tremendously to our understanding of the structure and nature of our society. Its primary purpose is to describe, explain, and understand the state of a phenomenon or object. This fulfills the purpose of the research in describing the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names.

The initial phase is to define the syntactic properties of street names in England and Vietnam using the theoretical framework of the street name nomination complex developed by Van Langendonck (2007), Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (2016), and Neethling (2016). A street name consists of both general and specialized components. Syntactic aspects are described by combining these two components in accordance with the elements' order and existence in street name structures. The number of structural elements as well as their proportions are described in detail. In the street name structure in England, specific comes before generic (*Banner Street, Castle Road, Christchurch Passage*). There are names that have both components (Clareville Grove include specific *Clareville*, and generic *Grove*), but there are also names that have only one component (*Lothbury, Petyward, Piccadilly, Queenhithe* contain only specific element). In street names of Vietnam, the generic comes first (*Phố Đốc Ngữ, Đường Đào Duy Tùng, Ngõ Dã Tượng*), and there is no name without one of the two elements.

The next phase is to describe semantic features of street names based on the semantic framework constructed from the theories of Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (2016), Van Langendonck (2007), and Nyström (2016). Street names contain denotative and connotative meanings. The researcher focuses on connotative meanings by categorizing them into different meaning groups based on their relationship with the specific elements and due to their reasons and history of naming, or the involvement of these names in the particular groups. The possession group includes the names referring to ownership such as names of asserts such as houses, buildings, fields, or names of lands (*Clarendon Street, Clifford's Inn Passage, Cork Street*). The social class group contains the names of different social classes in England including upper class (*Dover Street, Elgin Crescent, King William Street*), middle class (*Kylemore Road, Lamb's Buildings, Lloyd's Avenue*), and working class (*Air Street, Alvanley Gardens, Franklin's Row*). The religion group is attributed the names of religious constructions, and people (*Abbey Orchard Street, Christchurch Hill, St. Ann's Street*). The nature group consists of tree names, flower names, water names, or mountain names (*Acacia Road, Berry Place*). The economical group carries the names of business people, market names, product names, or job names (*Air Street, Banner Street, Floral Street*). The expectation group covers the names expressing people wishes and desires (*Attneave Street, Blackburn Road, Colbeck Mews, Hogarth Road*). Education group associates with the names from schools, teachers, or supporters of education (*Adamson Road, Eton Avenue, St. Charles Square*). The politic structure group is illustrated by the names of people who govern the country (*Charles II Street, King Henry's Road, Churchill Garden Road, Walpole Street*). The history, art, and geography group is taken the names form the victories, artists, artworks, or geographical names (*Alma Square, Waterloo Road, Homer Row, Kensington Gardens, Paddington Green*). The science, technology, and transportation group refers to the names imply the development of technology, science, and transportation (Faraday Road, Bacon's Lane, Horseferry Road). The gender issue group link to the names of female people named after streets (*Victoria Street, Queen Anne's Gate, Catherine Street, Inverness Gardens, Radnor Walk*). In Vietnam, the semantic features are also related to different meanings groups including possession (*Ngõ Hoàng An, Ngõ Sơn Nam*), religion group (*Phố Chùa Hà, Phố Chùa Láng*), nature group (*Đường Hồng Hà, Phố Núi Trúc*), economical group (*Phố Hàng Đường, Ngõ Chợ Đồng Xuân, Phố Thợ Nhuộm*), people expectation group (*Phố Đại An, Phố Thanh Nhàn, Ngõ Hoà Bình*), education group (Phố Chu Văn An, Phố Quốc Tử Giám, Phố Nguyễn Đình Chiểu), political structure group (*Phố Phạm Văn Đồng, Phố Lê Duẩn, Đường Trường Chinh*), history, art, and geographical group (*Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Phố Văn Cao, Phố Hoa Lư, Phố Huế*), science, technology, and transportation (*Phố Tạ Quang Bửu, Phố Lương Định Của, Phố Cầu Bươu*), and gender issue group (*Phố Ấu Triệu, Phố Hồ Xuân Hương, Phố Bà Huyện Thanh Quan*).

The final phase is to describe socio-cultural features of street names. This is based on the cultural linguistic theory of Sharifian (2017). These characteristics are the traditional spiritual values of the two nations. In England, they are called Englishness and are reflected in street names. The practical characteristic of English people is displayed through navigation names such as *Admiral Walk, Ainsty Estate, Bell Inn Yard, Crawford Passage, Boscobel Place.* Class-consciousness is shown in social class name like *Cannon Lane, Kendall Place, Weedington Road*. The politeness of English people can be found in title names (*Duke Of Wellington Avenue, Duchess Of Bedfords Walk*). The humorousness is in the names to blame or criticize bad habits and lazy people (*Love Lane, Turnagain Lane, Grope Lane*). The individualism in street names can be seen through some names like *Isaac Newton Street, Vinegar Yard*. The Englishness also are demonstrated in personal responsibility (*Agar Grove, Alexander Street, Attneave Street),* unity, hospitality, and globalism (*Camera Place, Lithos Road, Fetter Lane*), fairness (*Constitution Hill*), traditionalism (royal names), the love for sports, festivals, entertainment (*Islington High Street, Daley Thomson*). In Vietnam, there are several the traditional spiritual values of Vietnamese people reflected in street names. firstly, it is the honour of ancestors with the names such as *Đường Âu Cơ, Đường Lạc Long Quân*, *Phố Hai Bà Trưng, Phố Ngô Quyền, Phố Đinh Tiên Hoàng.* Next is the solidarity and patriotism of Vietnamese people (*Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Phố Trần Nhân Tông, Phố Lý Thường Kiệt, Phố Bạch Đằng).* The respect to morality, education, and literature of Vietnamese people are shown in the names of people who are admired not only for their talents but also for their good morality (*Phố Chu Văn An,* *Phố Nguyễn Biểu, Phố Phan Đình Phùng, Ngõ Huy Văn, Ngõ Văn Chỉ, Ngõ Văn Hương).* The love for peace is conveyed through the names like *Phố Ngô Quyền, Phố Trưng Trắc, Phố Trần Hưng Đạo, Phố Lý Thường Kiệt.* The dignification of feminism is illustrated with the names of female great people such as *Phố Hai Bà Trưng, Phố Trưng Trắc, Phố Trưng Nhị, Phố Bùi Thị Xuân, Phố Hoàng Ngân, Phố Ấu Triệu, Phố Mạc Thị Bưởi, Phố Võ Thị Sáu, Phố Nguyễn Thị Định, Phố Nguyễn Thị Thập*. The respect to the nature, and the hardworking of Vietnamese people are demonstrated through the names like *Đường Hồng Hà, Phố Bích Câu, Phố Kim Ngưu, Phố Hài Tượng, Phố Thợ Nhuộm, Phố Lò Rèn, Ngõ Mỹ Ký.* The romance of Vietnamese people can be found in the names of arts like *Phố Huỳnh Văn Nghệ, Đường Xuân Thuỷ, Đường Nguyễn Tuân, Phố Nam Cao, Phố Văn Cao, Đường Tô Ngọc Vân.*

In phase 2 and 3, the analytical, interpretive and explanatory methods are used simultaneously to convey meaning and explain the semantic and socio-cultural characteristics of street names.

**Step 3 Contrastive method**

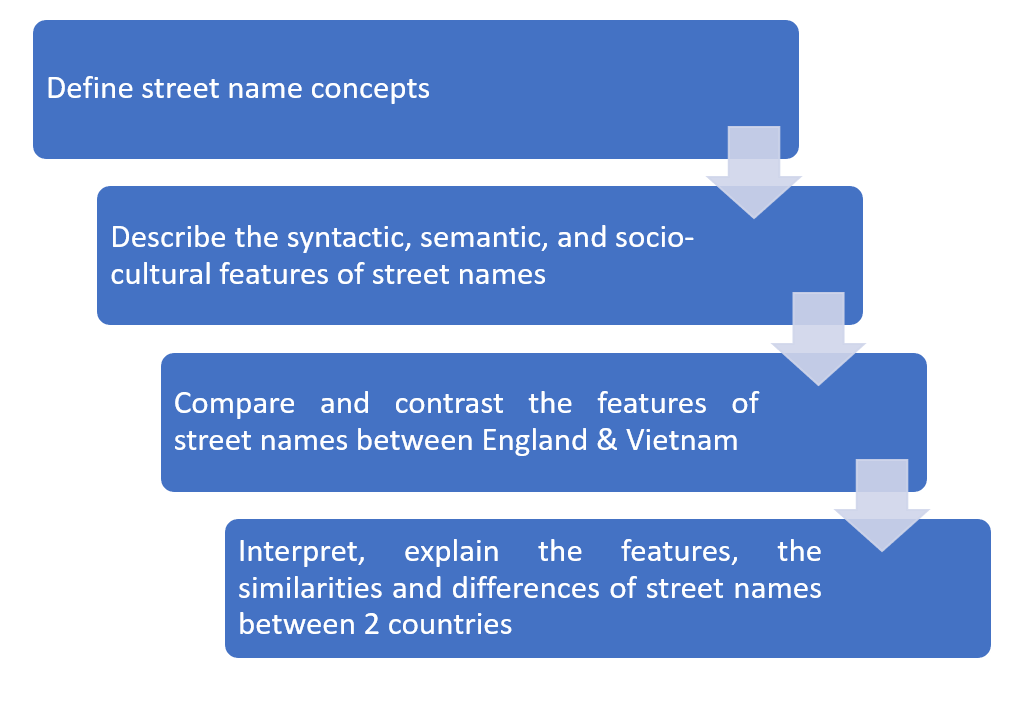
According to Bui Manh Hung (2008, p.9), contrastive linguistics is a branch of linguistics concerned with demonstrating the differences and similarities between two or more languages, and basically, based on synchronic viewpoints. One of the contrastive linguistics rules is descriptive step must be taken first. All means of language need to be described to create the foundation for the comparison. The language means in this study include the syntax, semantic, and socio-cultural features, they are taken into the first step. The second rule, contrastive linguistics must be put in the whole system. The research, therefore, does not separate language and socio-cultural issues. These aspects are set in the relationship between language and culture, language and society, or in other words, how language is constructed in relation to socio-cultural factors. Another requirement of contrastive linguistics is that there must be consistency in the application of concepts and theoretical frameworks. The theoretical framework is applied for both language means.

This step consists of two stages: selecting the comparison criteria in step 1 and doing the comparison and contrast in stage 2. The quantity and sequence of particular and generic components are among the criteria for comparison and contrast when it comes to syntactic aspects. The presence of two primary elements in the street name structure is the next criteria. The number of structures between the two nations is the last requirement. Next, requirements for certain components will be compared for each specific meaning. Similarities and contrasts between socio-cultural traits are also considered. The methods of analysis, explanation, and interpretation in this process are strongly related to the comparison process, which sets the foundation for a clearer comparison.

**Step4 Interpretive and explanatory methods**

According to Malki & Imbeau (2021, p.82), the explanation and interpretation stages of the research process provide a larger viewpoint for social science, enable a more inclusive approach, and provide answers to the "why" and "how" questions. This stage was utilized to look at the underlying meanings of a phenomenon. Following the description, and the comparison and contrast, the researcher uses interpretive explanation to determine the underlying semantic aspects of street names in this study. It aids in clarifying the symbolic and implicit meanings of street names. At the same time, the socio-cultural characteristics of street names are clearly displayed, addressing the issue of why and how streets were named. Thus, in this step, research is conducted in the following order: interpreting syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features; explain the similarities and differences of the above characteristics. To implement the interpretation stage, the researcher summarizes the main findings, compare these results to the literature framework, and then discusses personal views on these findings. Interpretation and explanatory are not separate from the above research steps but are used simultaneously when answering the research questions. The research procedures are illustrated in the following chart.

*Chart 3.1 The research procedures of street names*



**3.3 Data collection and procedures of data analysis**

**3.3.1 Data collection criteria**

The study uses data from street names of two capital cities in England and Vietnam including London and Hanoi. Due to the geographical distance between England and Vietnam, as well as between cities, data is gathered from a variety of document sources, including street name dictionaries, publications, press, scientific research, monographs, and internet resources. The following document resources are selected as the main data for the research:

* Street name dictionaries: provide huge information about the names of streets with their places, history, name givers, or even the meanings or reasons for these names. The dictionaries include *Từ Điển Đường Phố Hà Nội* (Nguyễn Viết Chức, 2010); *Từ Điển Hà Nội Địa Danh* (Bùi Thiết, 1993); *Từ Điển Địa Danh Bắc Bộ* (Lê Trung Hoa, 2016); *A Dictionary of London Place Names* (Mills, 2010); *The Streets of London a dictionary of the names and their origins* (Fairfield, 1983).
* Scientific research, monographs, and publications: the academic data contain valuable sources with scientists’ points of view, beliefs, and findings that are related to the research: *Hà Nội Phố Phường* (Giang Quân, 2003); *Phố Và Đường Hà Nội* (Nguyễn Vinh Phúc, 2004); *36 Đường Phố Hà Nội* (Quốc Văn, 2010); *36 Danh Hương Thăng Long Hà Nội* (Vũ Ngọc Khánh, 2010); *Đường Phố Hà Nội mang tên các nữ danh nhân* (Nguyễn Lam Châu, 2010); *Địa Danh Đường Phố Hà Nội Từ 1888 Đến 2008* (Phùng Thị Thanh Lâm, 2017); *Street Names of London* (Bebbington, 1988); *Discovering London Street Names* (John, 1996); *A History of London in 100 Place* (Long, 2014);
* Internet documents: bring updated information, for example, the new street names that have not been added to the boos or dictionaries: <https://vietbis.vn/ha-noi/tong-hop-danh-sach-ten-duong-pho-ha-noi-3032.html>; <https://www.londononline.co.uk/streetindex/>;
* Documents and resolutions of Hanoi city on naming new streets: Số: 19/2011/NQ-HĐND; Số: 13/2012/NQ-HĐND; Số: 28/2013/NQ-HĐND; Số: 17/2014/NQ-HĐND; Số: 02/2015/NQ-HĐND; Số: 07/2016/NQ-HĐND; Số: 08/2017/NQ-HĐND; Số: 13/2018/NQ-HĐND; Số: 16/2019/NQ-HĐND; Số: 10/2020/NQ-HĐND; Số: 18/2021/NQ-HĐND; Số: 27/2022/NQ-HĐND; Số: 05/2023/NQ-HĐND.

**3.3.2. Data collection procedure**

According to Creswell & Creswell (2018, p.301), the theory underlying qualitative research is to “*purposefully*” choose places, subjects, or materials (such as written or visual materials) that will best enable the researcher to comprehend the issue and the research questions. It means that the researcher can intentionally choose the objects to investigate, in other words, the researcher controls the data collection. There are some steps in collecting data which are described in detail as follow.

In this study, the researcher firstly adopts a pilot analysis of street names in London and in Hanoi. Some street names are taken to test the research results. In England, there are many streets named after kings or queens and churches such as *Charles II Street, King Henry's Road, Queen Anne Street,* or related to churches like *Abchurch Lane,* *Christchurch Passage*. These names contain personal names (*Charles, Henry, Anne*), church names (*Abchurch, Christchurch*) and street referring words (*street, road, Lane, Passage*), so they meet the need for syntactic feature. In terms of semantic feature, personal names refer to the upper class who have the highest power and status in the society; church names refer to religion (Catholicism). Moreover, these kings and queen governed England long time ago, their names as well as church names are designated as street names demonstrating the traditionalism of English people. In Vietnam, many streets are named after kings (*Đường An Dương Vương, Phố Lý Thái Tổ, Phố Ngô Quyền*), pagodas (*Phố Chùa Một Cột, Ngõ Đền Tương Thuận, Phố Chùa Vua*). These names consist of street referring words (*Đường, Phố, Ngõ*), personal names or title names (*An Dương Vương, Lý Thái Tổ, Ngô Quyền*), pagoda and temple names (*Chùa Một Cột, Chùa Vua, Đền Tương Thuận*). They indicate the history and religion meanings because the kings are related to different history stages of Vietnam. Pagoda names are the reference of Buddhism - the main religion in Vietnam. The above-mentioned kings were great contributors to building and defending the country. The street name is named after the family name to show the gratitude of the Vietnamese people. Besides, the names of pagodas and temples show religious beliefs as well as the desire for a peaceful life and belief in supernatural forces.

The next step is to access to the documents including dictionaries, research, articles, resolutions both online and offline. They are public documents that ensure updates and relevance to research.

Choosing the kind of data to gather is the third step. The data used in this study are secondary data, specifically text documents. The selected data ensures detailed information such as kinds of generic and specific, origin of names, and most importantly which names are still being used for street names.

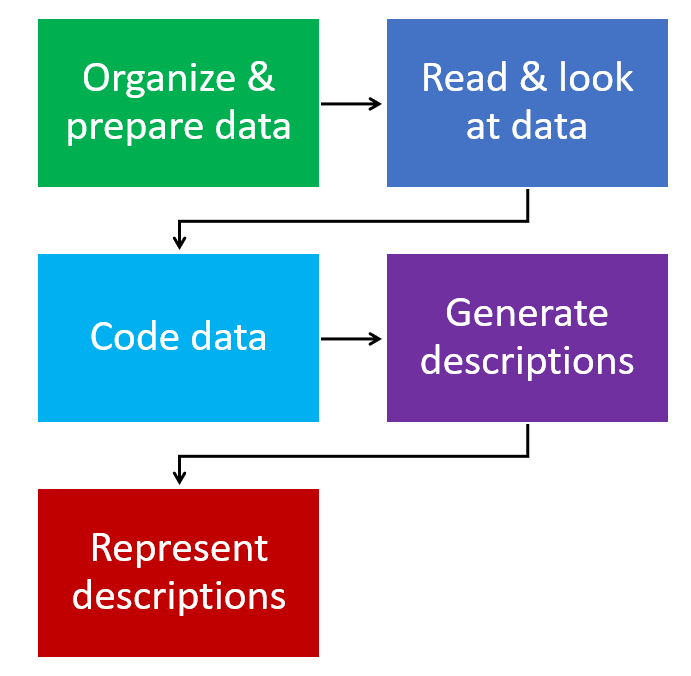
The fourth step is using a device to collect data. The researcher uses Excel software program to gather data. It helps to keep data organized to prevent confusion. In addition, it facilitates fast data finding and filtering. It is possible to designate the data differently and calculate precise statistics.

Finally, administration data collection to ensure the ethical issues. This means that the data collected must be honest and reliable information. The documents were taken by the researcher from different sources but are widely published, allowed for circulation, and have full citations.

**3.3.3. Data analysis procedures**

Researchers follow Creswell & Creswell's (2018) qualitative data analysis model, which includes the five steps illustrated in the following chart.

*Chart 3.2 Procedures of data analysis*



***Step 1*.** In this step, the researcher chooses Excel program to store street names, and then adds information to the name lists in both nations. To prepare the data for analysis, it must first be converted into text form. The added information includes the name origins, kinds of names, generic kinds, and specific kinds. The researcher detects and removes names that are inaccurate, lack annotation information, or are duplicate names.

***Step 2***. The researcher accesses and views street name data in Excel files, and observes the data to make initial judgements. At the same time, the researcher considers the number of street names and the number of structural components. This step creates the basis for coding and interpreting street names.

***Step 3***. Each item contains data grouped by name structure, semantics, and socio-cultural meanings. The structure part will be separated into types with one component, and two components, and generic and specific types. Additionally, generic elements are divided into categories along with combinations with specific elements. Semantic features of street names are interpreted and organized into several groups. Sociocultural characteristics are identified for each name and then labeled based on their significance.

***Step 4***. This step includes carefully arranging and summarizing data to find essential patterns, classifications, and themes in the data. Once the street data has been coded, the researcher generates a description of each code. This process needs to synthesize detailed information about the data codes. First, the researcher defines the syntactic code and its constituents, including composition and element order. Each generic element is chosen as the structural type. It must be stated in full, including the number of street names, specific component numbers, and quantities of each component. Next, each semantic code is defined in detail, containing the number of street names and an explanation of why these meanings are included. Finally, the socio-cultural code is rendered. The researcher synthesizes data for each code and provides findings and explanations based on the labels on each street name.

***Step 5***. The final step means presenting and displaying the findings in a clear, relevant, and visually appealing way. The research results are presented under headings and subheadings and numbered sequentially. Besides the results presented in narrative form, the researcher uses tables and charts to illustrate statistical results such as the general information of street names in the two countries.

**3.3.4. Data analysis framework**

Previous sections have provided the sequence and tools for data collection and analysis. The data analysis process for this study is described in three stages as follows.

**3.3.4.1.** **Analysing syntactic features of street names**

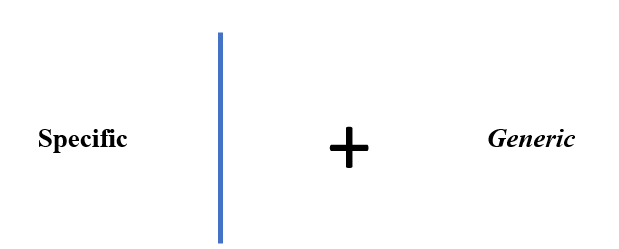
Syntactic features of street names were analyzed based on lists of names of the two countries that were saved in Excel files. All names are thoroughly reviewed and filtered. They are coded and listed with different topics including: 1 element, 2 elements, 3 elements, generic type, specific type. The table below describes these codes.

*Table 3.1 Table of quantity of street names and their elements*.

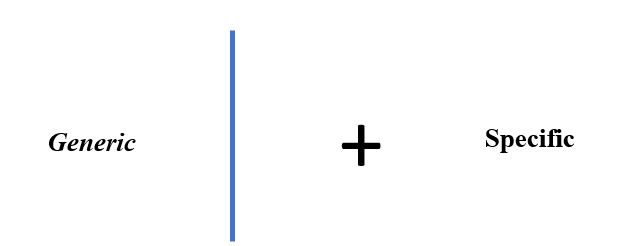
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **England** | **Vietnam** |
| Total number of street names | 1564 | 1238 |
| The number of Generic elements | 38 | 6 |
| The number of Specific elements | 106 | 48 |
| The number of structures with 1 element | 69 | 0 |
| The number of structures with 2 elements | 1497 | 1237 |
| The number of structures with 3 elements | 0 | 8 |

Each kind will be recoded and stored in a new page after the general code has been created. For each subcode, the researcher creates a description complete with graphs and data. This illustrates the connection between the elements and identifies the structure or element with the highest number. This gives the researcher a foundation upon which to evaluate and explain the description. The structures of street names are formed with the formula of *Specific* kind and *Generic* kind, and is illustrated in Diagram 3.1. & Diagram 3.2

*Diagram 3.1. The structure model of street names in England*.



*Diagram 3.2. The structure model of street names in Vietnam*.



For example, the street name structure with the generic “Street” in England. There are 538 names contain this element which accounts for 34.39 %. It takes the greatest quantity in comparison with other generic elements. This element combines with many 62 kinds of specific. Personal names, place names, unknown names take the biggest portion. The next place is for religion names with names of parishes, chapels, and saints. Among street names, "street" is the most widely used generic. This is because of how the word is defined and because London is a big city with plenty of broad roads where a lot of people live and work. When there are people living on both sides of the road, it is utilized for heavily crowded routes.

Combining generic components with additional factors forms the basis of street name description. The structures in the two nations will be described, providing the researcher with a foundation for comparison and contrast to identify patterns and distinctions. Providing remarks and justifications for the comparison mentioned above is the last step.

**3.3.4.2. Analysing semantic features of street names**

Semantic features are analyzed based on the origins and reasons for naming the streets. Each name is noted with relevant information as a basis for labeling. Then, names with the same label are gathered and coded into semantic themes. For example, the names of schools, teachers, and doctors are classified in the code "Education". A name can also belong to several themes. "*Phố Hai Bà Trưng*" is an example, this is the name of two Vietnamese heroines so it belongs to the code "Gender issue", this name recalls the period of struggle against the Dong Han invaders so it belongs to the code "History". Besides, their names express the patriotism and heroic and resilient spirit of the Vietnamese people and belong to the code "Patriotism". Each code is described and explained with evidence and subjective opinions of the researcher to clarify the semantic characteristics of street names in the two countries. These codes were chosen as criteria for comparison and contrast to answer research question 3.

**3.3.4.3. Analysing socio-cultural features of street names**

Analyzing the socio-cultural characteristics of street names is to investigate, discover, and clarify the spiritual values of the two countries. In other words, the researcher looks for hidden values in street names that express the culture, traditions, ideas, lifestyle, and characteristics of each nation. Each street name is labeled with different themes such as "practicality" of the English, "love of peace" of the Vietnamese, etc. Then the names are gathered into a group and coded. Finally, the codes are described, interpreted, and concluded from the researcher's perspective. These values are inferred by the researcher from information about each street name combined with the values described when talking about English and Vietnamese people. Analyzing the realism of English people is an illustration of this section. First, through the number of generic elements in the collected street name. There are 33 different words used to refer to roads or streets. They are called according to their different shapes, sizes, locations, and terrains. This meticulousness and reality can make strangers imagine the road they have not been to yet. Not only does it facilitate transportation, but it can also help shape a city's area. Besides, many streets are named with words indicating directions, trees, and objects on the street. The street names' structures and meanings are used to define every characteristic. There are also the researcher's subjective judgments, explanations, and assumptions. After that, these sociocultural features are selected as criteria to address study question 3.

**3.4 Data validity and reliability**

**3.4.1** **Data Validity**

Validity, one of the advantages of qualitative research, is based on assessing if the conclusions are true from the perspective of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account, according to Creswell & Miller (2000, as cited in Creswell & Creswell, 2018, p.314). Researcher employs several validity approaches, which are particularly given as follows, to obtain validity.

The first is triangulation of data sources. To strengthen findings and increase their richness, the researcher employs a variety of data sources. In addition to publications written by recognized writers and study on street names from sources such doctorate dissertations, the data is gathered from the street name dictionaries in each city. Furthermore, information is obtained from city naming resolutions as well.

The member-checking approach is used by the researcher to complete this study. Its phases are presented to the scientific council for assessment, feedback and discussion by renowned scientists. After receiving these remarks, the researcher made the necessary adjustments to meet the committees' requirements. Additionally, the researcher sent the research viewpoints and a few research findings to several publications and national and worldwide scientific conferences, where they were well-received.

There are some limitations in this study. First, although the data is collected from reliable sources, there is still unclear and difficult to understand information. Next, the researcher does not conduct field research. Ultimately, the interpretation is based on personal subjective opinion, which may be true for some people but not for the others.

The research is mainly based on published sources, so it is inevitable that there will be some discrepancies with reality. For example, the meaning of the name Tran Duy Hung street in Hanoi. The street is named after the doctor and the mayor of Hanoi. According to the researcher, it belongs to the group of political meanings and means gratitude to those who have contributed to the country and city. However, in reality it is associated with prostitution and is often satirized when mentioned. *Tạ Hiện Street* is called *beer street*, the small road running along the railway is also called railway cafe street even though it has no name in any documents or dictionaries.

The researcher has a prolonged engagement with this study. It was carried out over the past 3 years with diligent research from formulating ideas, choosing a topic name, to collecting data and conducting analysis. Every step has been done carefully and with advice, support and comments from reputable scientists. Along with that is the process of researching and reading documents from different sources related to this research. Therefore, the researcher affirms the validity of this study.

Other strategies used by the researcher to improve validity include peer debriefing and external auditors. Regularly discussing research techniques or concerns during the analysis and description phase with graduate students, colleagues, and researchers allows researchers to get new views. Furthermore, they assist in evaluating and correcting errors discovered throughout the study's completion.

**3.4.2. Data Reliability**

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992, cited in Cohen, Manion, and Morrison, 2018, P. 270), in qualitative research, reliability may be defined as a match between what researchers record as data and what actually occurs in the natural situation being studied, i.e. a degree of correctness and comprehensiveness of coverage.

The reliability of the research is proved by the following aspects. First, the methodology is transparent, and the research procedures are carried out consistently. Based on the *Interpretivist Paradigm*, methods are classified as qualitative, cross-linguistic, and cross-cultural. These approaches lead to the selection of research methods that are scientifically sound and appropriate for answering the study's questions. There are four types of methods: qualitative, descriptive, comparative, and interpretation, explanatory. In addition, data collection, data analysis, and data description are carried out in a scientific manner. Data are examined and presented in accordance with the doctoral thesis criteria. Before analyzing data and describing the research results, the researcher carried out an experimental method to investigate the appropriateness of the collected data and the theoretical frameworks. Although the research is conducted independently, the researcher regularly discusses and consults with other researchers and scientists.

* 1. **SUMMARY**

This chapter outlines the methodology of the thesis. Based on the research objectives, 3 research questions are identified to shape the research content. The Interpretivist Paradigm, which is based on the researcher's subjective viewpoint, was chosen as the philosophical worldview for this study. Based on this foundation, the primary methodology is qualitative. Additionally, another method is cross-linguistics, as the goal of the research is to identify the syntactic and semantic parallels and divergences between English and Vietnamese. Moreover, the use of the cross-cultural method to compare and contrast socio - cultural traits. As a result, the three methodologies used in this study are cross-linguistic, cross-cultural, and qualitative. Statistical technique and synthesis method are employed in addition to these methods. Data collected from sources in dictionaries, books, articles, and documents on the internet. Procedures of data collection and analysis are carried out according to qualitative research methods. The data analysis framework is described with three units: syntax, semantics, and socio-cultural characteristics. Based on the theoretical basis of Creswell & Creswell (2018), the validity of data is verified according to the criteria of trustworthiness, authenticity, and credibility. Data Reliability is demonstrated through consistency in methodology. The research paradigm determines the approaches. The research methods and identified based on these approaches, they guide the data collection and data analysis. Another indication is that the thesis was conducted independently but always with discussion, advice, and comments from other scientists.

**CHAPTER 4.** **SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF STREET NAMES**

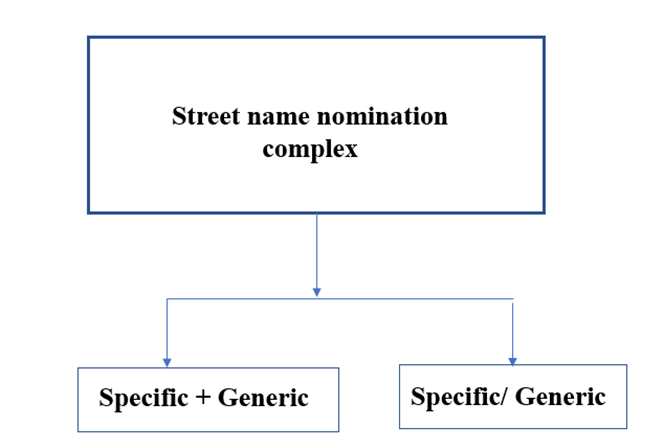
This chapter identifies the syntactic of street names in England and in Vietnam, then makes a comparison to clarify the similarities and differences in terms of these characteristics. Based on the structures of names with two primary components, the generic and the specific, syntactic characteristics of street names are discovered. The generic is street types or words referring to streets or roads. The specific is the specific names.

**4.1. SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND**

According to Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (2017), and Neethling (2016) two primary components specific and generic make up place names. A common noun serves as the generic element, which only occurs in the last place and acts as the head of a modification structure that may be altered by one or more modifiers. Proper nouns that are more precise give more information about the name. The generics are often common nouns and the specifics are proper nouns. In street names, the generics are street referring words and some other common nouns in the names such as hill, mountain, market, church, etc.

Based on the theory of Neethling (2016), street names are structured from the two main parts, one is specific name, and one is street type. The structures of street names in England can be divided into 2 main types including one element (***specific***; ***generic***) such as *Albany* and *Arlington* contain only the title name, so they belong to one element structure (*specific*), *Avenue Road* and *Embankment Gardens* contain 2 generics and belong to one element structure (*generic + generic*); and two elements (***specific + generic***), for example, *Swan Walk* is constructed from name of inn and generic “walk” so it belongs to 2 element structure (specific + generic). Structures of street names in England is illustrated in diagram 4.1.

*Diagram 4.1. Structure of street names in England.*



**4.1.1** **The generic element**

Street referring words are the important part of the street names. In England, there are many words related to streets or roads. The difference between these words are in their location. Street is used in town, but road is in the country according to the explanation of Room (1992). There are 38 types of streets or 38 generics discovered in London street names, they are mentioned in table 4.1.

*Table 4.1. The street words of street names in England.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Generic kinds** | **Frequency** | **Appearance percentage** |
|  | Alley | 4 | 0.26% |
|  | Approach | 3 | 0.19% |
|  | Arcade | 2 | 0.12% |
|  | Avenue | 35 | 2.23% |
|  | Bank | 2 | 0.06% |
|  | Buildings | 11 | 0.70% |
|  | Circle | 1 | 0.06% |
|  | Circus | 2 | 0.12% |
|  | Close | 22 | 1.40% |
|  | Crescent | 17 | 1.09% |
|  | Court | 47 | 3.0% |
|  | Corner | 1 | 0.06% |
|  | Drive | 1 | 0.06% |
|  | Embankment | 1 | 0.06% |
|  | Gardens | 70 | 4.475% |
|  | Gate | 7 | 0.38% |
|  | Green | 3 | 0.19% |
|  | Grove | 17 | 1.08% |
|  | Hill | 30 | 1.91% |
|  | Lane | 77 | 4.92% |
|  | Meadow | 1 | 0.006% |
|  | Mews | 42 | 2.68% |
|  | Parade | 1 | 0.06% |
|  | Park | 5 | 0.31% |
|  | Passage | 10 | 0.63% |
|  | Place | 183 | 11.70% |
|  | Rise | 1 | 0.06% |
|  | Road | 215 | 13.74% |
|  | Row | 17 | 1.08% |
|  | Side | 3 | 0.19% |
|  | Square | 48 | 3.06% |
|  | Street | 538 | 34.39% |
|  | Terrace | 26 | 1.67% |
|  | Villas | 5 | 0.31% |
|  | Wall | 4 | 0.25% |
|  | Walk | 19 | 1.21% |
|  | Way | 18 | 1.15% |
|  | Yard | 24 | 1.53% |

From table 4.1, “*street*” accounts for the biggest portion with more than 34%, the next places are “*road*” and “*lane*”. *Gardens, Court, Square*, and *Court* contain quite many street names. The next group is *Hill, Close, Terrace*, and *Yard*. This shows that they are the common street words in England. Some generics only have one name *like Circle, Corner, Embankment, Rise, Side*.

**4.1.2. The specific element**

The specific names are abundant and they play vital role in identifying the meanings of street names. Each kind contributes great value even with only one name, this shows the ideas, emotion, expectations of the name givers or may be of the whole nation. These names can be divided into different groups according to their close relationship.

Personal names take the major part and most of them are official names with surnames. There are several first names that are names of the Kings (6), Queens (9), Princes (7), or Princess (1) such as Charles II Street, Charles Street, Caroline Place, Albert Road, Charlotte Place. There are 3 Christian names including *Charlbert Street, Charles Street*, and *Zenoria Street*.

The second kind which contributes significantly is house names. A lot of streets are named from the houses that were on the streets at the time of naming. They have different styles such as private houses, manors, villas, or cottages, residential names. The houses belong to private possession of the house owners or maybe the houses of religious positions. The house sign also belongs to this group, it refers to the private house of the owner that is Harp Lane. Bear Street was named from heraldic of the land owner.

Place or location names which the streets are named from the names of city, town, villages, district, ward, or hamlets. Many of them are ancient places recalling the early times of London or England for example, *Kensington Square, Marylebone Lane, Paddington Green*, … etc.

Religious names play an important role in street names of England. They have different kinds but can be grouped into one referring to the religion of the country. One way of naming streets is that take the constructions existing on the streets, and churches were the good choice. In addition, the other constructions such as parish, chapel, priory, yard, or gardens belonging to churches also taken as the names of the streets. The number of these names take the big account such as *Abbey Road, St. Ann's Street, Great Chapel Street, Cheltenham Terrace, Creechurch Lane*. There are 12 streets named after the Saints, who are revered in Roman Catholicism and several other Christian faith traditions as saintly individuals distinguished for their "heroic sanctity" and believed to be in paradise (Britannica, 2018). Some of the saint names are *Evangelist Road, Foster Lane, Paternoster Row, St. Dunstan's Hill*. *Ave Maria Lane* is named from the Latin prayer, also known as Angelic Salutation, is a three-part Roman Catholic Church prayer addressed to the Virgin Mary. The prayer is included in the Blessed Virgin's Rosary and is frequently imposed as penance at the sacrament of reconciliation (Britannica,2023). Another term for this group is religion people from Pilgrim Street, which refers to those who travel for religious reasons. There are 9 street names which belong to title names but they are religious title so they are put in religion group naming *Abbots Place, Hermit Place, Dean Ryle Street*. Another style is temple names, they are named from the temples which were here.

With 102 names, title names are relatively popular in street names in England. They are ecclesiastical titles (9) and aristocratic titles (6), with the rest primarily derived from geographical names. The abbot and prior of the churches are represented by the first type. The second sort of title is a genuine noble title, such as *Duke Of Wellington Avenue, Duke's Lane, or Duchess Of Bedfords Walk*. The final category is derived from place names associated to noblemen, and it accounts for the majority of title names. These title names, however, absolutely allude to those who had aristocratic titles.

Rural names including field and farm names account for a large number. The names from field may involve "field" or not, they belong to different possessions like private possession or the church, the Royal family or nobility. There are 3 farm names *Chalcot Crescent, Chalk Farm Road*, and *Grove End Road* standing for the kind of plants cultivated here. Another kind is garden names, they belong to the churches or individuals such as *Abbey Orchard Street, Kirkby Close, Salem Road*.

The street names containing property names take a big number. They are estate names, land names, property names, even they have different names but also refer to the private property and normally are lands and belong to nobility possession such as the ownership of the Dukes, Earls, Lords, or family ownership. The examples of this group including *Eyre Street Hill, Maiden Road, Abingdon Road*.

Names from inn are the typical manners in English street naming. They can vary in names such as inn, tavern, pub, and hotel but they also imply the place to stay when being in an unfamiliar place. Inns and hotels refer to the place to stay, tavern and pub or public house refer to small restaurants serving food and drinks. not only the names do take great number but also do the tavern and inn signs. The inn and tavern names are normally animal names such as *Great Swan Alley, Greyhound Lane, Heathcock Court, Leo Yard, White Horse Street, White Bear Place, White Lion Street, Swan Lane, Red Lion Square*. The signs are familiar things like crown, plough, cross, or tree for example, *Bell Wharf Lane, Cross Keys Close, Crown Place, Pear Tree Court, Plough Terrace*.

Trade name group has a significant quantity including company names, factory names, advertising names, office names, job names, market names, product names, and working place names. Job names contribute 12 names which refer to the people who did the work of different jobs such as ropemakers, stone cutters, charcoal burners: *Birchin Lane, Coleman Street, Hosier Lane, Leather Lane, Ropemaker Street, Stonecutter Street, Taverners Close*. The market names have 11 street names that stand for the ancient markets like *Chapel Market, Clare Market, Exmouth Market, Leadenhall Market, Macroom Road, Shepherd Market*. Products with different kinds have 10 names containing the exchange of goods like candle, flower, silk, oat, or milk…: *Cannon Street, Floral Street, Oat Lane, Silk Street, Timber Street*. Company names include 9 names such as *Cutler Street, Great West Road, Ironmonger Lane, Telegraph Street*. The advertising names were named for 3 streets namely *Barnsdale Road, Belmont Street, and Ferncroft Avenue*. The monetary names also belong to this group with 2 street names that are *Coin Street and Tokenhouse Yard*.

The construction group involves construction names, building names, hospital names, bath house, burry houses, opera house, wall name, watchtower name, and prison name. They are named for the streets because of their existences here, for example, *Ingestre Place, Great Tower Street, Royal Opera Arcade, Barnsbury Road, Clink Street*, … The castle names are also in this group with 2 street names *Northampton Square* and *Walmer Road*. This group also contain name of military construction that are the fortification with a watchtower named Barbican and an old rampart named *Old Bailey*.

The linguistic connection names embrace language issues. *Hyde Park* is a wrong spelling name of the word "Hyde" which the correct is "Hida" referring to a hunting park. *Lombard Lane* is a slang that means everything there had been pledged to Lombards - the moneylenders. There is a wanton name is *Love Lane*, however, the reason for this calling is unknown. *Pudding Lane* a bad name because it recalls the animal organs thrown in the river in the past. This group also include foreign language name that is *Fetter Lane*, the word "fetter" is an old French word which means "lawyer" (Bebbington, 1988). There are two letter names *Galton Street* and *Oliphant Street* from letters G and O, and they are named randomly. There are two street names formed by wrong pronunciation that are *Creechurch Lane* and *Creechurch Place*, the word "Cree" was incorrectly pronounced of "Christ".

The traffic group involves names of ferry, dock, bridge, and transportation means with 12 names for example, *Railway Approach, Horseferry Road, Battle Bridge Lane*.

The nature group is formed from the names of island, animals, water, hill, mountain, river, trees, and flowers. There are some examples of this including *Beech Street, Camomile Street, Fleet Street, Cock Lane, Ebury Square, Greenberry Street, Saffron Hill, Artesian Road*. The water names that are the names of the wells and streams. Because wells were formerly highly essential in delivering water for people, they were called after the streets where they were located. There are five well names and fifteen stream names.

The descriptive names encompass names of different kinds including size, shape, characteristic, material, colour, complimentary and ironical names. There are 3 names referring to the shape that are *Risinghill Street, Crescent Row, and Quadrant Grove*. The first indicates that the hill is elevated, the second indicates a small road, and the last indicates that a home is located in a quadrant. The size names are made from the adjectives "grand" and "broad" with the generic for example, *Broad Court, Grand Avenue*. Position names are quite very with 13 street names implying the place of the streets with the other locations such as *Upper Terrace, Central Street, Cross Lane*. The direction was named for the streets formed 14 street names like *West Street, South Grove, East Heath Road, North Bank*. There are two street with names from colors that are *Orange Street* and *Red Place*. Gravel Lane serves as a complement to a fine and clean roadway because few streets were paved at the time save for this one. The name *Mount Pleasant*, on the other hand, is hilarious given how filthy and unhealthy the street was.

The culture and art group contain names of different sorts. Nationalism names are the first kind with the streets named after the word imply the Monarchy is "King" such as *King's Bench Walk, King's Mews, King Street*. The office of the Royal also belongs to this group with the name is *Horse Guards Avenue*, the office is responsible for the safety of the Royal family. Musical instrument (*Trump Street*) was originated from the house of the trumpet maker. The literature names with names of characters from the Parish ratebooks and Conan Doyle's novel that are *Russell Court, Sherlock Mews, and Spanish Place*. *Parsifal Road* was named from the artwork that is the last *Opera of Richard Wagner*. The street Bear Gardens was called after the bloody pastime of bear-baiting sport, which dates back to the early Middle Ages. The festival name was used to form Jubilee Place which was the fiftieth ceremony of George III. The name of the game Pall that Charles I and James I often played was named for *Pall Mall*. Fortune Street was named from the theatre name which was the most magnificent one in London. The names of parks were used to name for 4 streets which belonged to a duke and a princess namely *Bulstrode Place, Bulstrode Street, Claremont Close, and Claremont Square*. There are 2 streets containing food names and also product names that are *Bread Street and Milk Street*.

The random group involves random names, ordinal number names, meaningless names, and unknown names. They account for great quantity and their originals are unidentified or just were named randomly to distinguish with other street names. The examples of these names are *Lancing Street, Gayton Crescent, Lissenden Gardens, Catherine Place, Elnathan Mews*. …

The school name group contain 16 school names and 1 nurse home. The schools were charity schools or maybe colleges and some of them were named by the Kings. The examples are *Eton Avenue, Greycoat Place, Royal College Street, Ordnance Hill*.

The country and nationality names have total of 5 names including America Square - named before the American war of independence, Russia Row - named in the year that Russia entered the war as an ally of Britain, English Grounds refers to the railway to London bridge, 2 navies English and Irish setting around the street, was divided into 2 part with 2 nationality names. Portugal Street was named because there was an embassy here. Spanish Place stands for the residential of Spanish built the chapel in this street.

The history name group includes victory and old road names. There are 5 victory names that are related to the fights in the places where they occurred *Alma Square, Alma Terrace, Inkerman Road, Trafalgar Square, Waterloo Road*. Old name road from ancient time was also used to name for new street that is *Haven Street*. The gates add seven names for the streets. They are ancient gates of London from Medieval and Roman including *Aldgate High Street, Bishopsgate, Gate Street, Hillgate Place, Ludgate Broadway, Vicarage Gate, Watergate Walk, Widegate Street*.

The object names involve name of objects, equipment, and tool. The objects are stone and crucifix used to names for 5 streets that are *Crucifix Lane, Lithos Road, Rood Lane, Whitecross Street*, and *Whitestone Lane*. There is one equipment name is the pump in the court and was named as *Pump Court*. The distaff to weave used to name for *Distaff Lane* is the tool name.

There is one nickname is Ray Street, it is the corruption word of "Rag" which signifies poverty and dirt (Bebbington, 1988).

The satellite name is named for *Ariel Road* which is a star on the planet of Uranus and there is no reason for choosing this name.

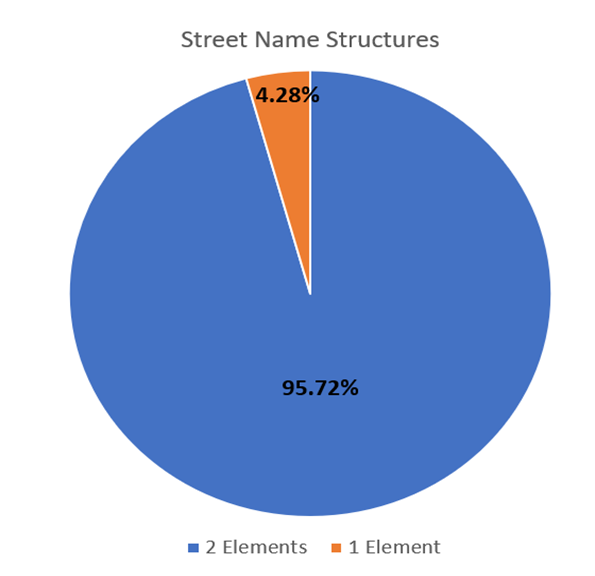
The groups of names are varied and imply great values, they may belong to one or more than one group that are the premises for identifying their semantic and socio-cultural features.

**4.1.3. The structures of street names in England**

**4.1.3.1. Street names with one element**

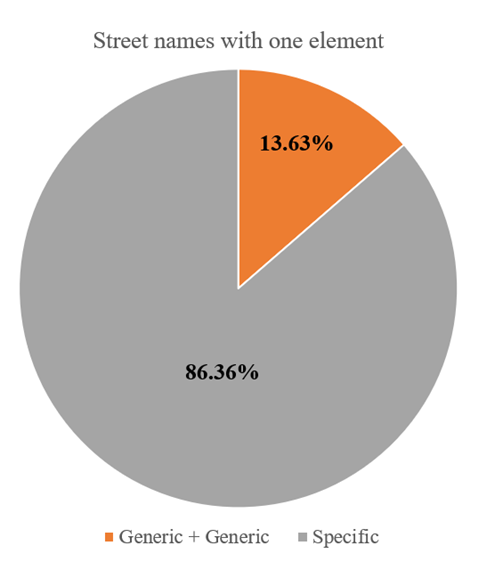
There are 66 street names contain one element which account for 4.28%, and the structures with two elements are 95.72% which described in chart 4.1:

*Chart 4.1. The percentage of street name structures.*



In total 1564 street names, there are 66 names contain one element, 9 names which take 13,63% are formed by 2 generics and 57 names taking 86,36% are specific elements, they are illustrated in pie chart 4.2:

*Chart 4.2. The percentage of street names with one element*.



From the data, market names account for the largest percentage with 8 names, house names take the second position with 6 names, and church names are the third with 5 names. These street names containing one element specific or generic but many of them are noun phrases or compound nouns. There are 9 street names that are single nouns, one is surname, the other are noun phrases, and these noun phrases are written as a single word or two or more words. The street names with only generic are formed by the combination of 2 generics, and they can be both single words and combined words.

**4.1.1.3.2. Street names with two elements**

From the chart 1, it can be seen that most street names in England constructed from 2 elements with nearly 96%. There are diversified types of specifics in street names in combination with 38 kinds of generic. These structures are described in order from the most numerous generic elements to the least.

1. **Structure with *Street***

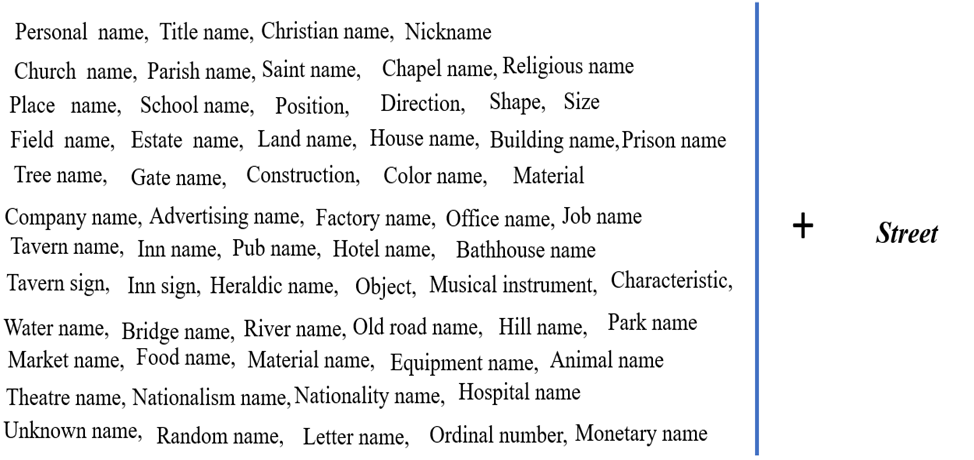
*Street* is one of the few Latin loan words. It is typically found in towns and is a site where people live and work (Room, 1992, p.1). There are 538 names containing this generic, take the greatest percentage in Street names of England. The specific names are abundant with 62 kinds, personal names (*Harmood Street, Herbert Street, Irving Street*), place names (*Ashmill Street, Atherton Street*), and unknown names (*Basil Street, Benjamin Street, Cyprus Street*) contribute the most. A considerable portion is for religious names including church, parish, chapel, saint, Christian names and one street refers to the pilgrims that is called religious name *Pilgrim Street*. This generic takes the greatest portion in the name system due to it is the place where people live and work. London is a big city with a high population density, so there are many crowded streets. The detail of specific element in combination with “Street” is described in table 4.2

*Table 4.2. Specific elements in structure with Street*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  |  |  |
|  | Personal names | 225 |
|  | Place name | 44 |
|  | House name | 29 |
|  | Saint name | 3 |
|  | Church name | 13 |
|  | Parish name | 2 |
|  | Chapel name | 3 |
|  | Christian name | 1 |
|  | Religious name | 1 |
|  | Gate name | 3 |
|  | Title name | 34 |
|  | Nickname | 1 |
|  | Shape | 1 |
|  | Size | 1 |
|  | Estate name | 14 |
|  | Field name | 5 |
|  | Tree name | 7 |
|  | Bridge name | 2 |
|  | Company name | 4 |
|  | Factory name | 1 |
|  | Advertising name | 1 |
|  | Water name (stream, well) | 4 |
|  | Position | 5 |
|  | Tavern name | 5 |
|  | Pub name | 2 |
|  | Inn name | 10 |
|  | Inn sign | 3 |
|  | Tavern sign | 1 |
|  | Heraldic name | 1 |
|  | River name | 4 |
|  | School name | 5 |
|  | Material | 1 |
|  | Job name | 4 |
|  | Office name | 1 |
|  | Hospital name | 2 |
|  | Construction name | 4 |
|  | Building name | 1 |
|  | Bath house name | 1 |
|  | Land name | 4 |
|  | Nationality name | 2 |
|  | Office name | 1 |
|  | Direction | 4 |
|  | Position | 5 |
|  | Animal name | 2 |
|  | Musical instrument | 1 |
|  | Characteristic | 4 |
|  | Colour name | 1 |
|  | Market name | 1 |
|  | Product name | 9 |
|  | Food name | 2 |
|  | Ordinal number | 1 |
|  | Hill name | 3 |
|  | Park name | 1 |
|  | Prison name | 1 |
|  | Monetary name | 1 |
|  | Letter name | 2 |
|  | Equipment name | 1 |
|  | Old road name | 1 |
|  | Theatre name | 1 |
|  | Random name | 6 |
|  | Nationalism name | 2 |
|  | Unknown name | 33 |

The format of street names with generic street is in diagram 4.2.

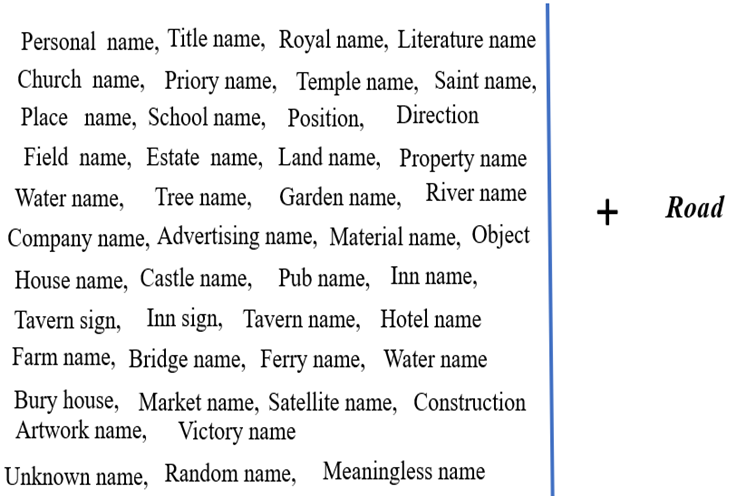
*Diagram 4.2. Structure of street names with Street.*



1. **Structure with *Road***

*Road* is an Anglo-Saxon term that received its modern meaning from Shakespeare and his contemporaries. It was linked with a specific horse trip between two locations. It is usually in the country and goes to a certain location (Room, 1992, p.2). Generic road is one of the most popular street types in the name system with 214 street names, it takes the second place just after street. In the data collected, it combines with different kinds of specific names. The data shows that personal names also contribute the most with 60 names (*Porteus Road, Ranulf Road, Waldegrave Road*), the second is unknown names with 30 names (*Warlock Road, Walterton Road*), place names support for the third place with 23 names (*Westbourne Park Road, Upcerne Road*). This structure has a wide range of specific names including 44 kinds, the formula for this is in diagram 4.3.

*Diagram 4.3. Structure of street names with Road*



The information of specific element combining with “Road” is in table 4.3

*Table 4.3 Specific element in combination with Road*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 61 |
|  | Place name | 23 |
|  | House name | 15 |
|  | Temple name | 1 |
|  | Saint name | 3 |
|  | Church name | 3 |
|  | Priory name | 1 |
|  | Title name | 14 |
|  | Artwork (opera) name | 1 |
|  | Estate name | 6 |
|  | Field name | 9 |
|  | Tree name | 4 |
|  | Bridge name | 1 |
|  | Company name | 1 |
|  | Advertising name | 1 |
|  | Victory name | 2 |
|  | Water name (Well, stream) | 2 |
|  | Castle name | 1 |
|  | Position | 3 |
|  | Tavern name | 1 |
|  | Pub name | 3 |
|  | Inn name | 1 |
|  | Inn sign | 1 |
|  | River name | 1 |
|  | Garden name | 2 |
|  | School name | 3 |
|  | Royal name | 1 |
|  | Material | 1 |
|  | Hotel name | 1 |
|  | Construction | 1 |
|  | Satellite name | 1 |
|  | Property name | 1 |
|  | Land name | 1 |
|  | Farm name | 3 |
|  | Direction | 1 |
|  | Bury house | 1 |
|  | Object | 1 |
|  | Ferry name | 1 |
|  | Water name (well, spring) | 2 |
|  | Market name | 1 |
|  | Random name | 2 |
|  | Meaningless name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 30 |

1. **Structure with *Place***

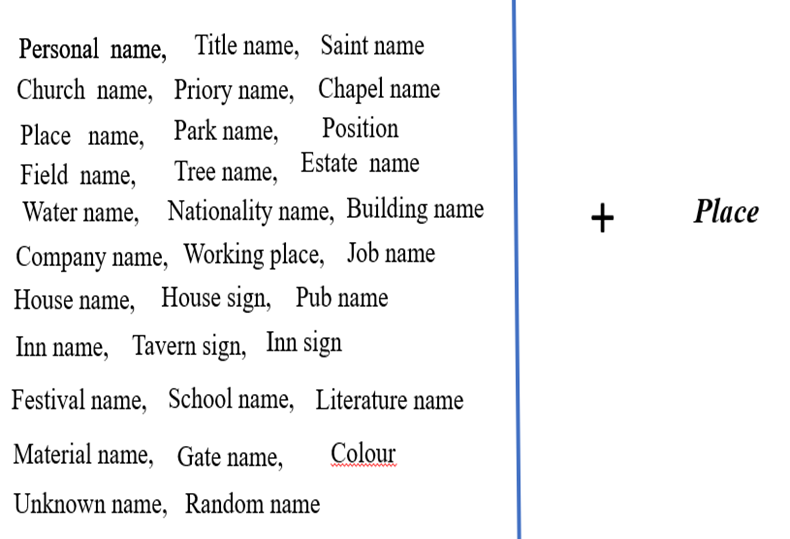
This structure takes the third position in street name system with 183 names. From the data, it can be seen that personal names (*Richard's Place, Salisbury Place*) account for the biggest number, the next is house names (*Smart's Place, Wardrobe Place*), the third place is unknown names (*Bressenden Place, Oldbury Place*). This structure also has many names that are related to religion with church names (*St. Mark's Place*), saint name (*St. Christopher's Place*), chapel names (*Chapel Place*). Estate names also have a considerable portion with 9 names (*Bedford Place, Belgrave Place*). Table 4.4 illustrates all specific kinds appearing in the structure with *Place*.

*Table 4.4 Specific elements in structure with Place.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 69 |
|  | Place name | 15 |
|  | House name | 19 |
|  | Church name | 5 |
|  | Priory name | 1 |
|  | Saint name | 1 |
|  | Title name | 11 |
|  | Festival name | 1 |
|  | Inn name | 1 |
|  | Pub name | 5 |
|  | Inn sign | 1 |
|  | Tavern sign | 1 |
|  | Field name | 4 |
|  | Estate name | 9 |
|  | Job name | 2 |
|  | Water name (stream + well, river) | 5 |
|  | School name | 2 |
|  | Park name | 1 |
|  | Position | 1 |
|  | Random name | 1 |
|  | Material | 2 |
|  | Tree name | 3 |
|  | Chapel name | 2 |
|  | Nationality name | 1 |
|  | Company name | 1 |
|  | Working place | 2 |
|  | Literature name (book+ character) | 2 |
|  | Company name | 1 |
|  | Colour | 1 |
|  | Gate name | 1 |
|  | Building name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 13 |

Based on this table, the structure of street names with Place is shown in Diagram 4.4

*Diagram 4.4 Structure of street names with Place.*



1. **Structure with *Lane***

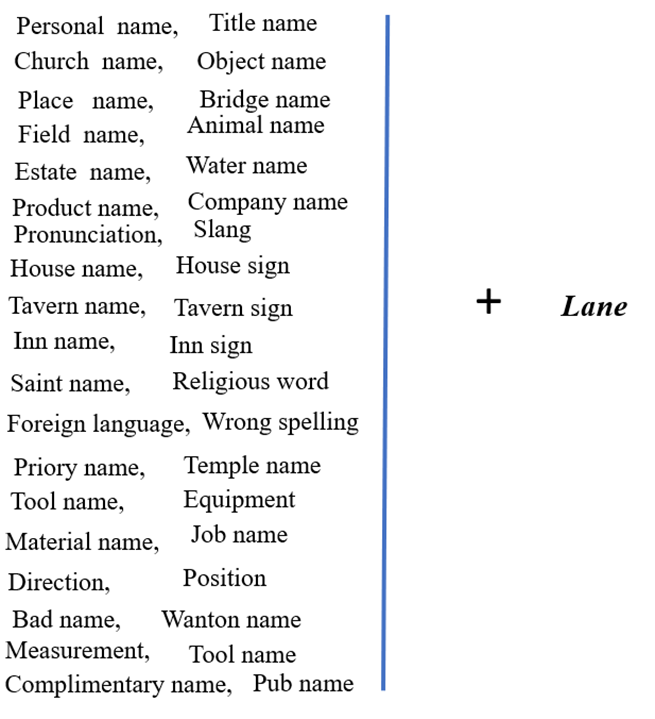
*Lane* is a small route in a town that runs between fences or hedges or between walls or houses (Room, 1992, p.8). The street names involve generic lane are 77 names. In the combination with lane, it has a wide range of specific names with 39 kinds in which personal names (*Regal Lane*), and church names (*St. Clement's Lane, St. Swithin's Lane*) contribute the most. This type of structure has seen the significant portion of religious names, beside church names (*Clement's Lane, Allhallows Lane*), there are also other related names such as priory (*Creechurch Lane*), religious object (*Rood Lane*), temple (*Middle Temple Lane*) and religious greeting in Bible (*Ave Maria Lane*). In addition, the relationship between names and language is proved through the names that are formed by wrong spelling or pronunciation, and from foreign language (French - *Fetter Lane*). The quantity of these specific kinds is displayed in table 4.5.

*Table 4.5. Specific kinds in the combination with Lane*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 14 |
|  | Job name | 3 |
|  | Church name | 10 |
|  | Place name | 5 |
|  | House name | 5 |
|  | Bridge name | 2 |
|  | Field name | 2 |
|  | Inn name | 1 |
|  | Title name | 1 |
|  | Inn sign | 2 |
|  | Tavern name | 1 |
|  | Tavern sign | 1 |
|  | Object | 2 |
|  | Complimentary name | 1 |
|  | Animal name | 1 |
|  | Position | 1 |
|  | Wanton name | 1 |
|  | Bad name | 1 |
|  | Direction | 1 |
|  | Religious word | 1 |
|  | Estate name | 2 |
|  | Pronunciation | 2 |
|  | Water name (pool) | 1 |
|  | Product name | 1 |
|  | Slang | 1 |
|  | Material name | 1 |
|  | Equipment | 1 |
|  | Saint name | 1 |
|  | House sign | 1 |
|  | Company name | 1 |
|  | Temple name | 1 |
|  | Foreign language | 1 |
|  | Priory name | 1 |
|  | Measurement | 1 |
|  | Pub name | 1 |
|  | Wrong spelling | 1 |
|  | Object name | 2 |
|  | Tool name | 1 |

The street name structure with Lane is illustrated in Diagram 4.5.

*Diagram 4.5. Structure of street names with Lane.*



1. **Structure with *Garden***

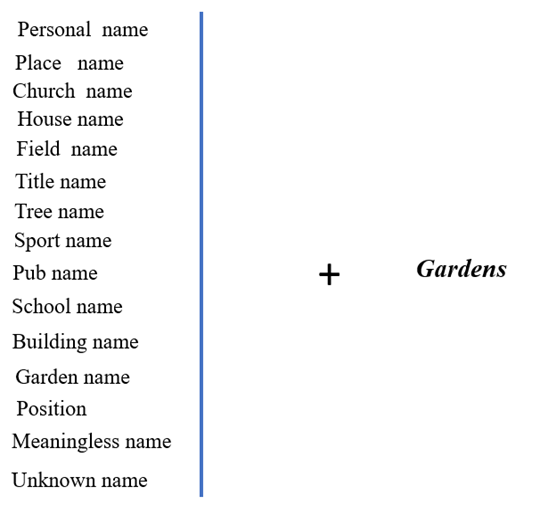
*Gardens* is a generic term for any contemporary residential street (Room, 1992, p.7). It appears quite frequently in street names of England with 69 names. Personal names (*Addison Gardens, Cartwright Gardens, Colville Gardens*) support the most in this type of structure with 21 names, house names (Burlington Gardens, Cambridge Gardens), place names (*Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington Gardens*), and unknown names (*Compayne Gardens, Redington Gardens*) are in the second with 8 names each type. The title names (*Clarence Gardens, Harrington Gardens, Inverness Gardens*) are in the third with 7 names. The others are garden names (*Convent Gardens*), filed names (*Kildare Gardens*), pub names (*Drayton Gardens, Elm Park Gardens*) have more than one. Table 4.6 gives full information of the specific kinds in structure with this generic.

*Table 4.6. Specific kinds in structure with Gardens.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 21 |
|  | Place name | 8 |
|  | House name | 8 |
|  | Church name | 2 |
|  | Title name | 7 |
|  | Sport name | 1 |
|  | Field name | 2 |
|  | Pub name | 2 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Garden name | 3 |
|  | School name | 1 |
|  | Building name | 1 |
|  | Position | 1 |
|  | Inn sign | 1 |
|  | Meaningless name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 9 |

The merger between Gardens and the specific is in Diagram 4.6.

*Diagram 4.6. Structure of street names with Gardens.*



1. **Structure with *Square***

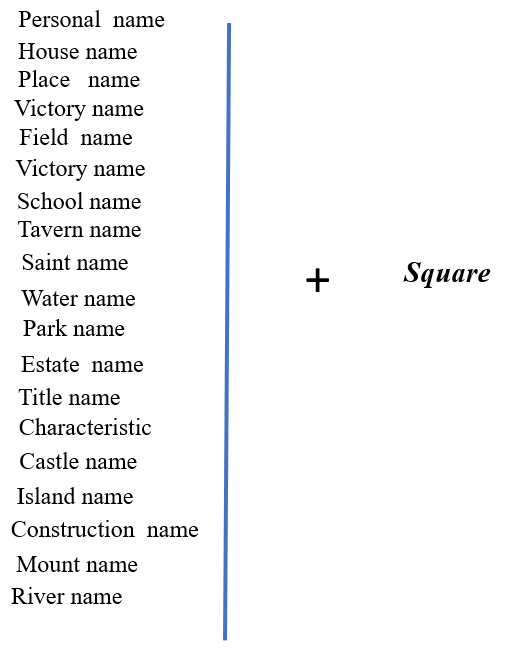
*Square* is most commonly located in the center of a town or region, usually in the form of a rectangular market place (Room, 1992, p.12). This structure includes 48 street names with different specific names. Personal names (*Edwards Square*) contribute the most with 16 names, the second is house names (*Hereford Square*) with 8 names, and the place names (*Montpelier Square*) are 6. The detail kinds of specific is in table 4.7.

*Table 4.7**. Specific element in structure with Square*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 15 |
|  | Place name | 6 |
|  | House name | 8 |
|  | Title name | 1 |
|  | Estate name | 2 |
|  | Park name | 1 |
|  | Animal name | 1 |
|  | Construction | 1 |
|  | Country name | 1 |
|  | Victory name | 2 |
|  | Water name (Well) | 1 |
|  | Castle name | 1 |
|  | Island name | 1 |
|  | Tavern name | 1 |
|  | Mount name | 1 |
|  | River name | 1 |
|  | Characteristic | 1 |
|  | School name | 1 |
|  | Construction | 1 |

The join of this generic with some specific kind is drawn in Diagram 4.7

*Diagram 4.7. Structure of street names with Square.*



1. **Structure with *Court***

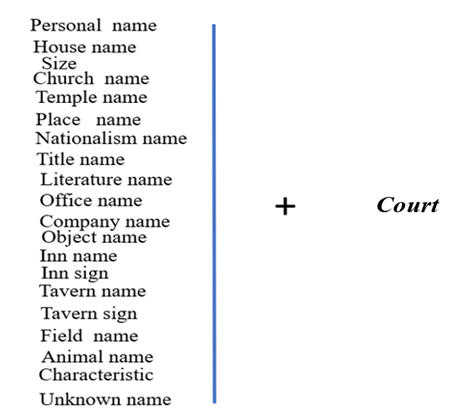
*Court* was originally used for a castle's courtyard; subsequently, it was extended to a yard that opened off a street, and by extension, to the small path that led to such a yard (Room, 1992, p.5). There are 47 street names in this type, the specific involves different kinds. It can be seen that personal names (*Guinness Court, Orme Court, Shrewsbury Court*) account for the biggest number, the next one is house names (*Oakwood Court, Falcon Court, Brick Court*), church names (*St. Anne's Court, St. Olave's Court*), and tavern names (Red Lion Court, Old Mitre Court). The object was named from the pump in the court (*Pump Court*). The characteristic name used to describe a “*handsome court*” (*Quality Court*). The specific kinds are described in table 4.8.

*Table 4.8. Specific element in structure with Court.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 10 |
|  | Place name (location) | 1 |
|  | House name | 8 |
|  | Church name | 3 |
|  | Temple name | 1 |
|  | Inn name | 2 |
|  | Inn sign | 2 |
|  | Title name | 4 |
|  | Tavern name | 3 |
|  | Tavern sign | 1 |
|  | Literature name (character) | 1 |
|  | Office name | 2 |
|  | Company name | 1 |
|  | Animal name | 1 |
|  | Field name | 1 |
|  | Characteristic | 1 |
|  | Size | 1 |
|  | Object name | 1 |
|  | Nationalism name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 2 |

The format for the combination of Court with the specific is in diagram 4.8.

*Diagram 4.8. Structure of street names with Court.*



1. **Structure with *Mews***

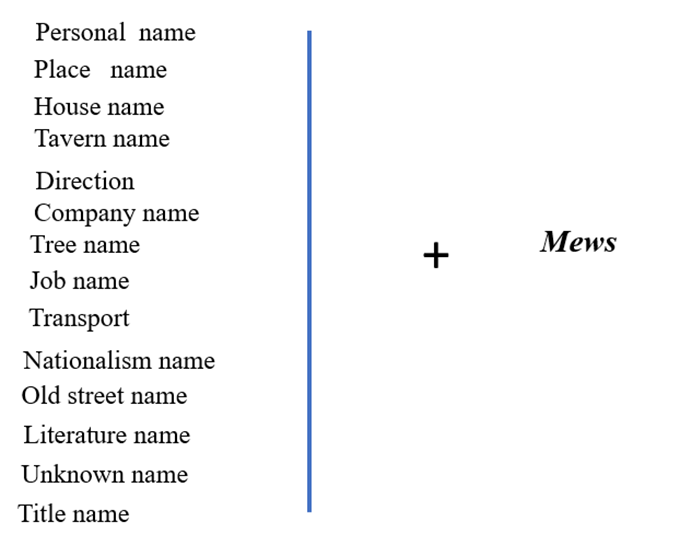
The term "*Mews*" refers to a cul-de-sac in a posh neighborhood of a town or city that was once bordered by homes or apartments made from renovated stables (Room, 1992, p.9)***.*** There are 42 street names that are the combination of specific with the generic mews. This structure considers the combination of generic mews with 15 specific names. Personal names (*Colbeck Mews, De Vere Mews*) take the first place with 15 names, the second one is place names (*Scampston Mews, Atherstone Mews*) with 8 names. Unidentified names are in the third with 5 names (*Elnathan Mews, Ensor Mews, Hesper Mews*), and after this is house name with 3 names (*Boyne Terrace Mews, Adrian Mews, Devonshire Row Mews*). The other kinds add one in each type. They are illustrated in table 4.9.

*Table 4.9. Specific element in structure with Mews.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 15 |
|  | Place name | 8 |
|  | House name | 3 |
|  | Title name | 1 |
|  | Company name | 1 |
|  | Tavern name | 1 |
|  | Direction | 1 |
|  | Job name | 1 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Transport | 1 |
|  | Nationalism name | 1 |
|  | Old street name | 1 |
|  | Literature name (character) | 1 |
|  | Tavern name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 5 |

The structure of street names in combination with Mews is in Diagram 4.9

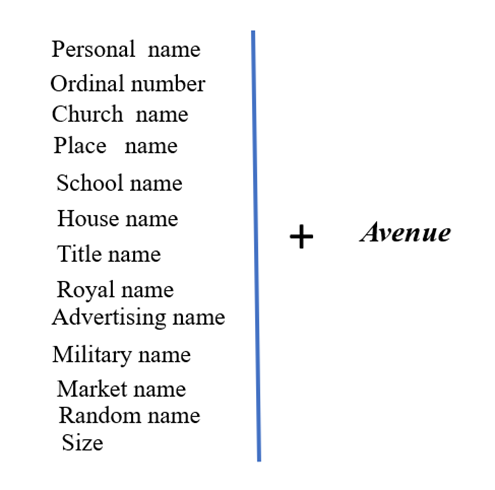
*Diagram 4.9. Structure of street names with Mews.*



1. **Structure with *Avenue***

*Avenue* came from French in 17th century which meant a tree-lined path. In English, it refers to any wide path bordered by trees or other items (Room, 1992, p.4). There are 35 names in combination with avenue. They belong to different groups of specific names. Personal names are nearly half of the street names with generic avenue (*Oakeshott Avenue, Peabody Avenue*), the second position is ordinal numbers with 5 names (*First Avenue, Fourth Avenue*), and church names contribute 3 names (*Church Avenue*). The structure with avenue of street names is described in the Diagram 4.10.

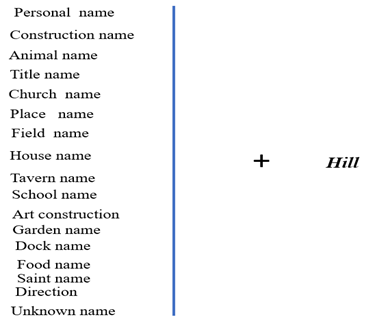
*Diagram 4.10. Structure of street names with Avenue*.



1. **Structure with *Hill***

*Hill* is the term refers to a street that ascends or declines, or an elevated location (room, 1992, p.8). There are 28 street names that contain the generic *Hill*. Among 17 kinds of names, the biggest number is personal names, next is construction names (Telegraph Hill), flower names (*Violet Hill*), food names (*Garlick Hill*) and church names (*Christchurch Hill)* have 2 names each type. The rests contribute 1 name in the group. Diagram 4.11 illustrates the formula of street name structure with *Hill*. Table 4.11 performs the information of specific kinds in this structure.

*Diagram 4.11. Structure of street names with Hill.*



*Table 4.10.* *Specific kinds in structure with Hill.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 4 |
|  | Construction name | 3 |
|  | Church name | 4 |
|  | Place name | 1 |
|  | House name | 1 |
|  | Dock name | 1 |
|  | Food name | 2 |
|  | Saint name | 1 |
|  | Title name | 1 |
|  | Flower name | 2 |
|  | School name | 1 |
|  | Animal name | 1 |
|  | Tavern name | 2 |
|  | Art construction | 1 |
|  | School name | 1 |
|  | Direction | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 1 |

1. **Structure with *Terrace***

*Terrace* refers to a row of residences that are higher above the road than the rest of the dwellings in a neighborhood (Room, 1992, p.12). There are 26 street names containing the generic terrace in their structures. The specific names involve 11 kinds in which personal names (*Adelphi Terrace, Albert Terrace*) are the most with 9 names, title names (*Cornwall Terrace, Cumberland Terrace*) contribute 6 names. This is described in diagram 4.12 and table 4.11.

*Diagram 4.12. Structure of street names with Terrace.*



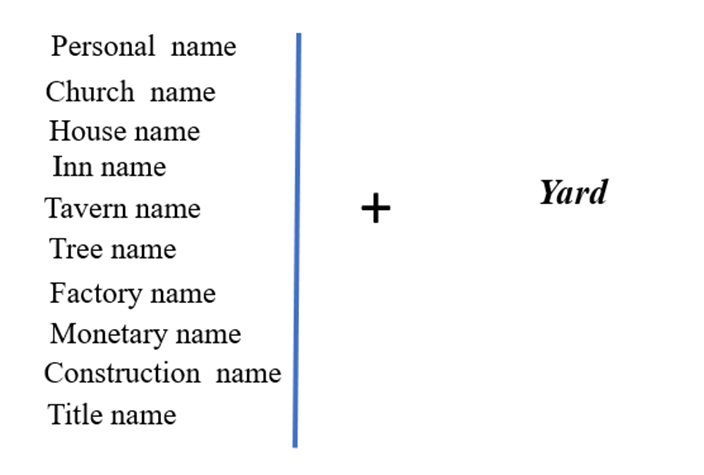
*Table 4.11. Specific kinds in structure with Terrace.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific name** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal name | 9 |
|  | Title name | 6 |
|  | Saint name | 1 |
|  | Church name | 1 |
|  | Victory name | 2 |
|  | Field name | 1 |
|  | Estate name | 1 |
|  | Position | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 1 |
|  | Direction | 1 |
|  | Inn sign | 2 |

1. **Structure with *Yard***

*Yard* is an enclosed space that is bordered by larger structures, sometimes former warehouses or business locations (Room, 1992, p.14). There are 21 street names in this kind of structure. The specific names are made from different 11 types. Inn names (*Bell Inn Yard, George Yard, Talbot Yard*) contribute the most with 6 names, the second position is house names (*Brewhouse Yard, Ireland Yard, Old Manor Yard*) with 3 street names, personal names (*Goodman's Yard, Goslett Yard*) and place names are in the third with 2 names each kind. The form and the information of specific kinds for this structure are in diagram 4.13 and table 4.12.

*Diagram 413. Structure with Yard*.



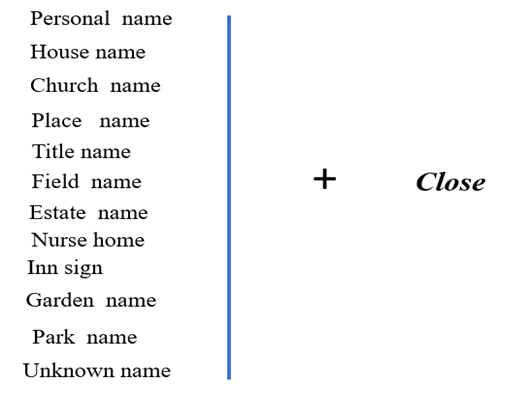
*Table 4.12. Specific kinds in structure with Yard*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal name | 2 |
|  | Place name | 2 |
|  | Church name | 1 |
|  | House name | 3 |
|  | Title name | 1 |
|  | Inn name | 6 |
|  | Bridge name | 1 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Monetary name | 1 |
|  | Construction name | 1 |
|  | Factory name | 1 |

1. **Structure with *Close***

*Close* used to refer to medieval courtyard, for example, is an enclosed space. It is presently used for a quiet residential street with no exit (Room, 1992, p.15). In the combination of close with the specific, there are 14 types of names in which personal names (*Hamilton Close*), church names (*Bartholomew Close*), and house names (*Moncorvo Close*) are the biggest numbers with 3 names in each kind. The structure and the specific information are in diagram 4.14 and table 4.14

*Diagram 4.14. Structure with Close*.



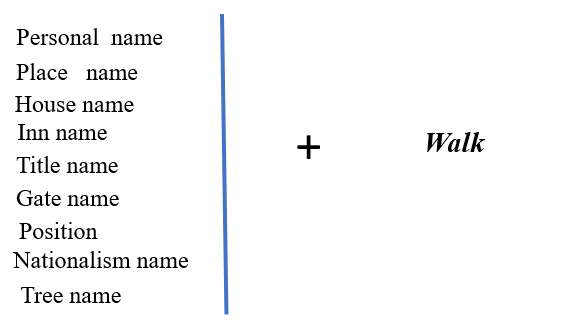
*Table 4.13. Specific element in structure with Close*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific name** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal name | 3 |
|  | Church name | 3 |
|  | Place name | 1 |
|  | House name | 3 |
|  | Job name | 1 |
|  | Nurse home | 1 |
|  | Garden name | 1 |
|  | Estate name | 1 |
|  | Inn sign | 2 |
|  | Property name | 1 |
|  | Building name | 1 |
|  | Park name | 1 |
|  | Field name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 1 |

1. **Structure with *Walk***

The term "*walk*" refers to a roadway or a sidewalk that is appealing enough for a stroll or "promenade" without being overly pompous (Room, 1992, p.13). The street names belonging to this structure are 19 names with 10 types of specific names. House names (*Admiral Walk, Birdcage Walk*) are in the top with 5 names, personal names (*Aubrey Walk, Ladbroke Walk*) and title names (*Duchess Of Bedfords Walk, Radnor Walk*) are the second with 3 names each kind, and place names provide with 2 names. These street names are described in diagram 4.15 and table 4.14.

*Diagram 4.15. Structure of Street names with Walk.*



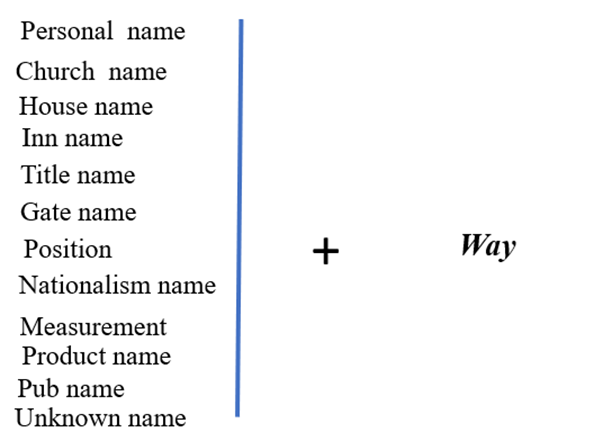
*Table 4.14. Specific element in structure with Walk*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal name | 3 |
|  | Place name | 2 |
|  | House name | 5 |
|  | Title name | 3 |
|  | Inn name | 1 |
|  | Gate name | 1 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Position | 1 |
|  | Nationalism name | 1 |
|  | Size | 1 |

1. **Structure with *Way***

*Way* is a major roadway, especially a contemporary ring road or bypass that round the center of a large town or city (Room, 1992, p.13). There are 18 street names belonging to this structure, they are the combination of 14 types of specific with the generic way. Title names are the biggest number with 3 names (*Albemarle Way, Gloucester Way, Grafton Way*) next, personal names (*Dorman Way, Sutton Way*) and place names (*North End Way, Croftway*) contribute 2 names each type, and the others support one name. In this kind, the specific can join with the generic to create either a noun phrase or a single word. The structure with generic way is in diagram 4.16, and the detail of specific element is in table 4.15.

*Diagram 4.16. Structure of street names with Way.*



*Table 4.15. Specific element in structure with Way*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal name | 2 |
|  | Place name | 2 |
|  | Church name | 1 |
|  | Title name | 3 |
|  | Inn name | 1 |
|  | Pub name | 1 |
|  | House name | 1 |
|  | Product name | 1 |
|  | Gate name | 1 |
|  | Nationalism name | 1 |
|  | Size | 1 |
|  | Estate name | 1 |
|  | Gate name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 1 |

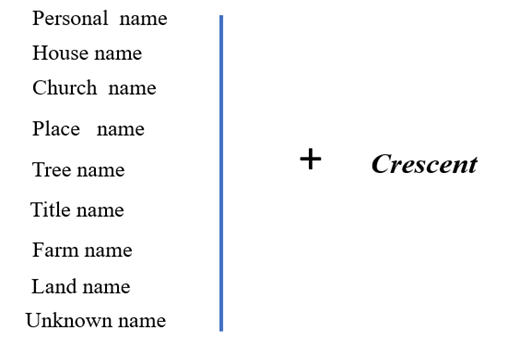
1. **Structure with *Crescent***

Crescent is a semi-circular or curving street (Room, 1992, p.16). The generic *crescent* integrates with several types of specific to create 17 street names. In this structure, personal names take the first place with 6 names (*Addison Crescent, Elgin Crescent*), the second is unknown names with 3 (*Eardley Crescent, Hazelwood Crescent*, *Tavistock Crescent*), and the others have one for each kind. The structure and the specific element of this type are illustrated in diagram 4.17 and table 4.16.

*Table 4.16. Specific element in structure with Crescent*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 6 |
|  | Place name (location) | 1 |
|  | House name | 1 |
|  | Church name | 1 |
|  | Farm name | 1 |
|  | Land name | 1 |
|  | Title name | 1 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Meaningless name | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 3 |

*Diagram 4.17. Structure of street names with Crescent.*



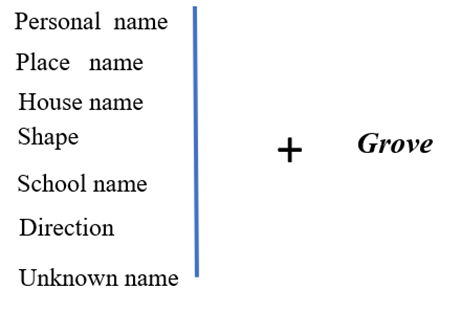
1. **Structure with *Grove***

*Grove* is a small wood or plantation; it appears in the names of certain suburban streets, particularly those bordered with trees, or it is an uncommon term for a specific type of tree (Room, 1992, p.8). The structure with grove contains 17 street names. The specific include 7 types, in which personal names contribute the most, the second place is place names, and house names take the third place. This combination is depicted in diagram 4.18 and the specific is in table 4.17.

*Table 4.17. Specific element in structure with Grove.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific names** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal names | 8 |
|  | Place name (location) | 3 |
|  | House name | 2 |
|  | Shape | 1 |
|  | School name | 1 |
|  | Direction | 1 |
|  | Unknown name | 1 |

*Diagram 4.18. Structure with Grove.*



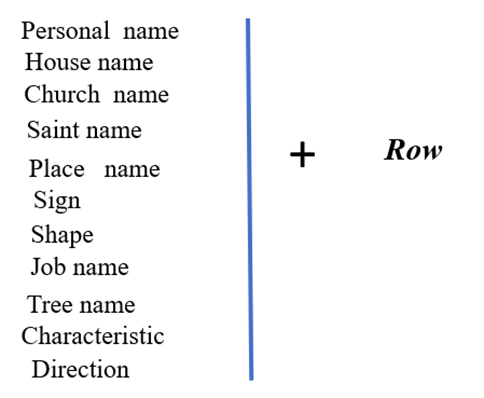
1. **Structure with *Row***

"*Row*" originally referred to the actual row of cottages or dwellings, and it usually refers to a small roadway with terraced houses on one or both sides (Room, 1992, p.11). In this form of structure there are 17 street names. The specific names include 12 types, personal names account for the biggest number with 3 names (*Franklin's Row, Homer Row, Sutherland Row*). The second place is house names (*Artillery Row, Devonshire Row*) and direction names (*North Row, West Row*). The others also take one for each name. The specific and the structure are shown in table 4.19 and diagram 4.19.

*Table 4.18. Specific element in structure with Row.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific name** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal name | 3 |
|  | Place name | 1 |
|  | House name | 2 |
|  | Church name | 1 |
|  | Shape | 1 |
|  | Characteristic | 1 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Size | 1 |
|  | Job name | 1 |
|  | Direction | 2 |
|  | Saint name | 1 |
|  | Country name | 1 |

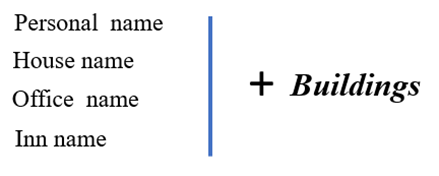
*Diagram 4.19. Structure of street names with Row.*

**

1. **Structure with *Buildings***

*Buildings* A small roadway that leads past a collection of buildings or a tenement block, generally in a densely populated city region(Room, 1992, p.15). This group contains 11 street names with the specific including: 7 personal names (*Bateman's Buildings, Bream's Buildings, Harcourt Buildings, Lamb's Buildings, Raymond Buildings, Richmond Buildings, Young's Buildings*), 1 office name (*Royal Exchange Buildings*), 2 house names (*Southampton Buildings, York Buildings*), 1 inn name (*Staple Inn Buildings)*. The structure of street names with Buildings as in the diagram 4.20.

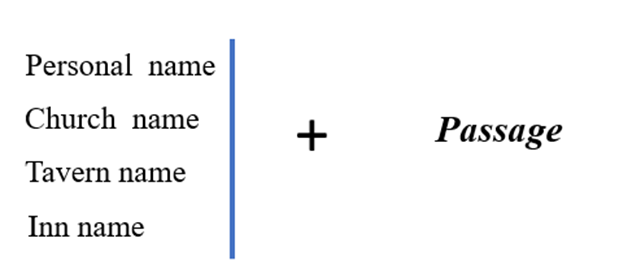
*Diagram 4.20. Structure of street names with Buildings*.



1. **Structure with *Passage***

Passage is a tiny walkway or pedestrian route that leads to certain dwellings or stores or serves as a shortcut between two streets, sometimes passing through a church (Room, 1992, p.10). There are 10 street names in this group. The specific names are in 4 types with 3 personal names (*Canning Passage, Greyfriars Passage, Lamb's Passage*), 1 church name (*Christchurch Passage*), 3 tavern names (*Ship Tavern Passage, Crown Passage,* *Crawford Passage*), 2 inn names (*Clifford's Inn Passage, New Inn Passage*), and 1 field name (*Grotto Passage*). The combination is described in diagram 4.21.

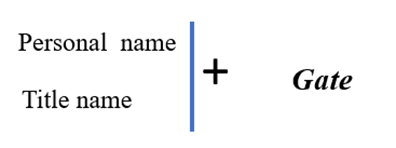
*Diagram 4.21. Structure of street names with Passage.*

**

1. **Structure with *Gate***

*Gate* stems from the Old Norse word "gata," which meant "street" or "road (Room, 1992, p.7). There are 7 street names that involve the generic *gate* in their structures. They involve 5 personal names (*Albert Gate, Cambridge Gate, Emperors Gate, Queen Anne's Gate, Vicarage Gate*) and 2 title names (*Bishopsgate, Gloucester Gate*). The structure is in diagram 4.22.

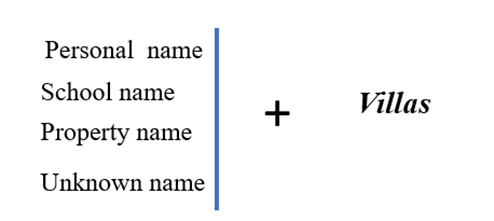
*Diagram 4.22. Structure of street names with Gate.*

**

1. **Structure with *Villas***

*Villas* refers to any freshly constructed row of terraced dwellings, even if the buildings themselves are neither larger or nicer than normal (Room, 1992, p.13). There are 5 street names containing generic *villas*. The specific names are 1 personal name (*Stratford Villas*), 1 school name (*Eton Villas*), 1 property name (*Abingdon Villas*), and 2 unknown names (*Essex Villas, Leamington Road Villas*). Diagram 4.23 illustrates the formula for this structure.

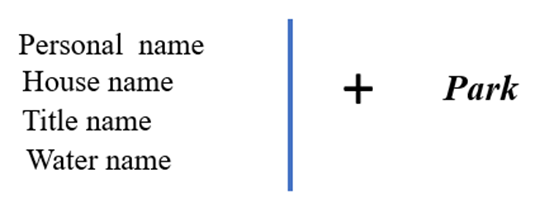
*Diagram 4.23. Structure of street names with Villas.*



1. **Structure with Park**

There are 5 street names belonging to this structure with 1 personal name (*South Parade*), 2 house names (*Holland Park, Belsize Park*), 1 water name (*Brookfield Park* - stream), and 1 title name (*Aberdeen Park*). This combination is described in diagram 4.24.

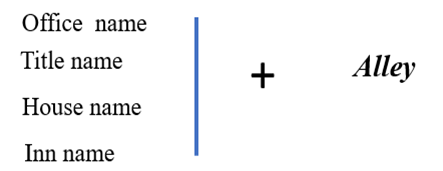
*Diagram 4.24. Structure of street names with Park*.



1. **Structure with *Alley***

*Alley* was originally a walk bordered with trees or shrubs, typically in a park, garden or wood (Room, 1992, p.3). There are 4 names go with alley including *Change Alley* (office name), *Cranbourn Alley* (title name), *Great Swan Alley* (inn name) and *Northumberland Alley* (house name). The structure of street names with alley is illustrated in diagram 4.25

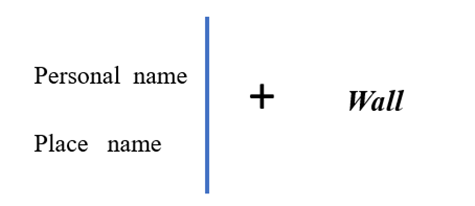
*Diagram 4.25. Structure of street names with Alley*.



1. **Structure with *Wall***

*Wall* relates to a roadway that runs along the wall of a castle, whether or not the castle still stands (Room, 1992, p.13). The street names in this group are *Hatton Wall* and *London Wall*. The first is named after personal name, and the second is from the wall of London. The structure for this group is in diagram 4.26.

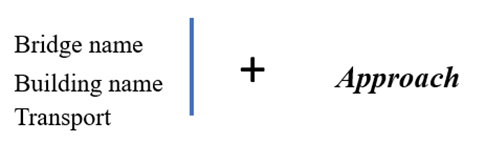
*Diagram 4.26. Structure of street names with Wall.*



1. **Structure with *Approach***

*Approach* is a road or street that provides access to a location, most notably a railway station (Room, 1992, p.3). There are 3 names combine with approach namely *Bridge Approach* (bridge name), *Concert Hall Approach* (*building name*), and *Railway Approach* (*transport name*). The structure of this kind is in diagram 4.27.

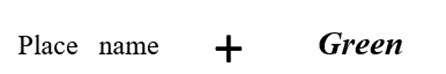
*Diagram 4.27. Structure of street names with Approach*.



1. **Structure with *Green***

*Green* is not a frequent generic in street name systems, yet it conjures images of lush landscapes and refined gardening (Room, 1992, p.206). There is only one street name that is *Paddington Green*. It is the connection of place name – a village name with green. The structure is drawn as in diagram 4.28.

*Diagram 4.28. Structure of street name with Green*.



1. **Structure with *Arcade***

*Arcade* refers to an enclosed or semi-enclosed row of stores (Room, 1992, p.3). The street names joint with arcade are *Burlington Arcade* and *Royal Opera Arcade*. The first is name of house belonging to the Earl, the second is the building or the Opera House. So, the structure with arcade is in diagram 4.29.

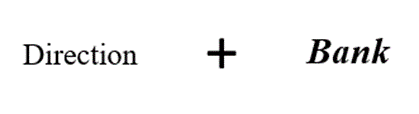
*Diagram 4.29. Structure of street names with Arcade.*



1. **Structure with *Bank***

*Bank* is a road or roadway that rises up a slope or is surrounded by higher terrain by a river or stream (Room, 1992, p.4). Only one street name, North Bank, is associated with bank. This term is a mix of generic bank and direction in diagram 4.30.

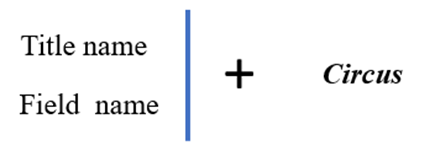
*Diagram 4.30. Structure of street name with Bank.*



1. **Structure with *Circus***

*Circus* is the name given to a group of buildings that form a circle (Room, 1992, p.5). There are 2 street names involving circus that are *Cambridge Circus* (title name) and *Lismore Circus* (field name), they are illustrated in diagram 4.31.

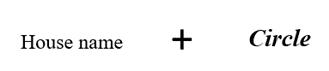
*Diagram 4.31. Structure of street names with Circus.*

**

1. **Structure with *Circle***

*Circle* is another generic refer to street and is quite rare (Room, 1992, p.207). There is one name goes with circle that is a house name called *Outer Circle*. The structure of specific with circle is in diagram 4.32.

*Diagram 4.32. Structure of street names with Circle.*

**

1. **Structure with *Corner***

*Corner* rarely appears in street names and there is no explanation about this generic, it maybe refers to the position of the street or road (Room, 1992, p.207). *Amen Corner* is the only street name in this structure with the combination of personal name and the generic corner. The formula for it is in diagram, 4.33.

*Diagram 4.33. Structure of street name with Corner.*

**

1. **Structure with *Drive***

*Drive* was used for a private road that, when it was tree-lined or picturesque, led to a big residence. It is now used to refer to one of the lengthier streets in a built-up suburban region, particularly one that connects to a major route (Room, 1992, p.6). There is only one name that contain drive in name system *Heath Drive*. The name is the combination of the specific is the name of a tree name that is common in the place is heath. Diagram 4.34 illustrates for the combination of this street name.

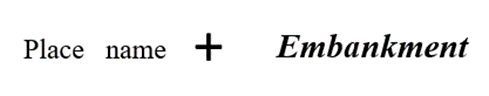
*Diagram 4.34. Structure of street name with Drive.*

**

1. **Structure with *Embankment***

*Embankment* refers to a road built along a bank that was intended to keep a river (Room, 1992, p.6). The structure with Embankment has only one name that is *Chelsea Embankment*. This street name is the combination of place name (Chelsea) and the generic. The structure is in diagram 4.35.

*Diagram 4.35. Structure of street name with Embankment*.



1. **Structure with *Meadow***

The term "*Meadow*" refers to a street name near a current or former field or rural setting, in some areas it is called “mead” (Room, 1992, p.207). There is only one name include the combination of this generic describing the size and it was a field name that is *Long Meadow*. It is displayed din diagram 4.36.

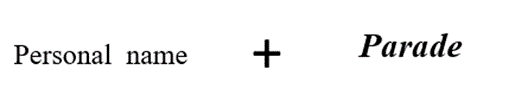
*Diagram 4.36. Structure of street name with Meadow.*

**

1. **Structure with *Parade***

The term “*Parade*” dates back to the 18th century and was used to describe a row of shops in a town and the streets on which they were located (Room, 1992, p.10). There is only one street name has the connection with this generic that is *South Parade*. The specific South is personal name of a builder, the formula of this structure is in diagram 4.37.

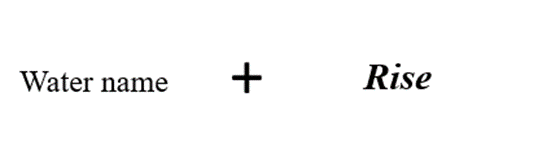
*Diagram 4.37. Structure of street name with Parade*.



1. **Structure with *Rise***

*Rise* is the term used to refer to a mild hill or slope (Room, 1992, p.207). There is only one name in this structure that is *Wells Rise*. It is the combination between water name (well) and the generic rise. The formula is in diagram 4.38.

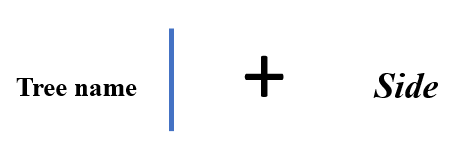
*Diagram 3.38. Structure of street names with Rise.*

**

1. **Structure with *Side***

*Side* is used for a roadway that runs (run) beside bigger things or areas like park or river (Room, 1992, p.12). There is only one street name in this structure Heath Side. The name is the combination of tree name with the generic *side*. It is demonstrated in diagram 4.39.

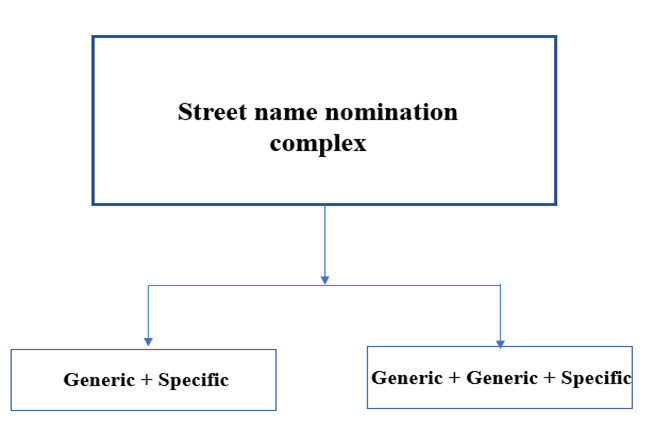
*Diagram 4.39. Structure of street name with Side*.



**4.2 SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN VIETNAM**

This section presents the analysis results of the structural characteristics of street names in Vietnam. Based on the theoretical framework and data analysis framework presented in the previous chapters.

Each street name always contains two elements *generic*, *specific*, and the generic comes first, for example, *Đường An Dương Vương, Phố An Xá, Ngõ Cổng Gạch*. There is no street name that miss one of the two elements, but there is one name containing 2 generics “phố” and “ngõ” that is *Phố Ngõ Trạm*. Therefore, the structure of street names in Vietnam can be displayed in diagram 4.40.



*Diagram 4.40: Structure of street names in Vietnam.*

**4.2.1.** **The generic element**

According to the theories of Zinkin (1969) Van Langendonck and Van de Velde (2017), and Neethling (2016), the street name nomination complex is constructed from *generic* and *specific*. The generic refers to the street words and the specific stand for the specific names of different kind of names. In street names of Vietnam, the generic contains 6 street words that are “*phố*”, “*đường*”, “*ngõ*”, “*dốc*”, “*đại lộ*”, and “*cao tốc”.* From 1248 street names of Hanoi, the generic is described with the quantity and percentage in table 4.19.

*Table 4.19. The generic element in street names of Vietnam.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Street words** | **Frequency** | **Appearance percentage** |
|  | Phố | 791 | 63,53% |
|  | Đường | 322 | 25,86 % |
|  | Ngõ | 128 | 10,29 % |
|  | Dốc | 2 | 0,16 % |
|  | Cao tốc | 1 | 0,08 % |
|  | Đại lộ | 1 | 0,08 % |

From the table, “Phố” accounts for the greatest quantity with 793 names that takes 63,54%. The second place is “Đường” with 321 names which takes 25.72%. “Ngõ” is in third position with 133 names and 10.42%. They are the 3 common street words in Vietnam. “Dốc” is an old word containing 2 names (*Dốc Tam Đa, Dốc La Pho*). “*Cao tốc*” and “*Đại lộ*” are the new street words and each involves 1 name (*Đại lộ Thăng Long, Cao tốc 20*). According to the Decree 91/2005/ND-CP dated July 11, 2005 of Vietnamese Government promulgating regulations on naming and renaming roads, streets and public works, these generics are defined as below.

“*Đường*” is a long and wide way of travel specified in urban planning, comprising primary axes in the metropolitan area, belt and inter-provincial routes.

“*Phố*” is a defined travel corridor in urban planning. Buildings such as residences, businesses, and stores are frequently built on both sides of the roadway.

“*Ngõ*” are narrow passages that connect highways and streets to urban residential areas.

“*Đại lộ*” is a large-scale street with unique significance that plays a significant role in the urban transportation network by satisfying the needs of technical infrastructure, aesthetics, and urban landscape.

“*Dốc*” is not mentioned in the decree, it is defined in Vietnamese dictionary as a road that gradually goes up or down (Hoàng Phê, 2020, p.367).

“*Cao tốc*” is defined in Clause 12, Article 3 of the 2008 Road Traffic Law and the Vietnamese dictionary as a road for high-speed vehicles with distinct two-way traffic (Hoàng Phê, 2020, p.163).

**4.2.2.** **The specific element**

There are 47 kinds of specific elements in street names of Vietnam. The kind with the largest number is personal names with 484 names (*Phố Tôn Đức Thắng, Phố Nguyễn Du, Phố Lý Thường Kiệt*), followed by place names with 465 names (*Phố Hoa Lư, Phố Huế, Đường Đức Giang*), product names hold the 3rd position (*Phố Hàng Chiếu, Phố Hàng Mắm, Phố Hàng Vải*), followed by unidentified names (*Ngõ Thuận Hưng, Ngõ Phay Ninh*). The names of pagodas (*Phố Chùa Hà, Ngõ Chùa Nam Đồng*) and temples (*Ngõ Đình Tương Thuận, Phố Đình Ngang*) are quite numerous with 33 and 18 names. Event names contribute 11 names such as *Đường Giải Phóng, Ngõ Hoà Bình*. Gate names (*Phố Cửa Bắc, Phố Cửa Đông, Phố Cổng Ô, Phố Ô Đồng Lầm*) add nearly 10 names in each kind. Bridges are used to name for 13 streets like *Đường Cầu Bươu, Phố Cầu Trì, Đường Cầu Noi*. Market and victory names also have 7 street names in the system as *Phố Đồng Xuân, Phố Chợ Khâm Thiên, Đường Điện Biên Phủ, Đường Bạch Đằng*. There are several names that express the desire or wishes of Vietnamese people such as *Đường Độc Lập, Đường Chiến Thắng, Phố Thanh Bình, Phố Thanh Nhàn*, they include 7 names. Water names are used for streets such as names of lakes (*Phố Hồ Hoàn Kiếm, Phố Trúc Bạch*), rivers (*Đường Hồng Hà, Phố kim Ngưu, Phố Bích Câu*), wells (*Ngõ Giếng Hậu Khuông, Ngõ Giếng Mứt*). Specific elements in street names of Vietnam are not abundant, they mostly are named after personal names and place names. This is due to the tight regulations in naming streets of the government. The following names are taken into consideration for street names: common place names; nouns with political and social implications; names of historical and cultural artifacts; names of revolutionary movements; names of historical events and victories; names of well-known, morally-respected individuals (Decree 91/2005/ND-CP).

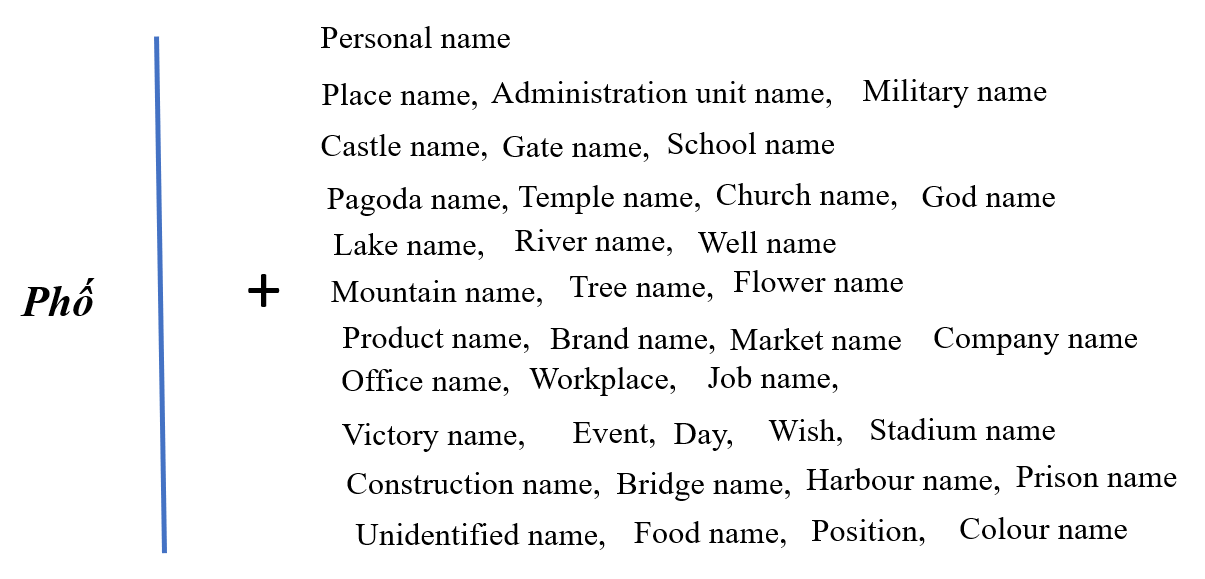
**4.2.3. The structure of street names in Vietnam**

From the data collected, street names in Vietnam always contain 2 elements, there is no one without the generic or the specific. The structure with each generic is described as follow.

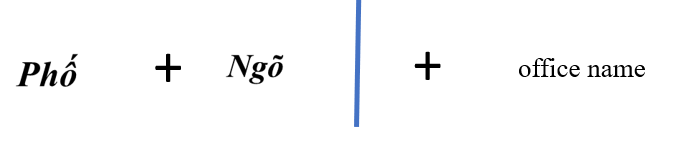
1. **Structure of street names with “*Phố*”**

“*Phố*” is the most frequently used in street names of Vietnam. It is associated with 37 different generic types. Personal names contribute the largest portion with 382 names such as *Phố Lý Thái Tổ, Phố Phùng Hưng, Phố Yết Kiêu, Phố Lê Phụng Hiểu*. Place names come in second place with 246 names, for example, *Phố An Dương, Phố Hoa Lư, Phố Nhân Hoà, Phố Thái Hà*. Commodity names like *Phố Hàng Bạc, Phố Hàng Bồ, Phố Hàng Cót, Phố Hàng Chiếu*, with 51 names, are in third position. Unidentified names appear quite much with 21 names as *Phố An Hoà, Phố Thượng Phúc, Phố Phúc Hoa*. Religion names including14 pagoda and 8 temple names contribute a significant volume in this kind of structure. The examples of this involve *Phố Hàm Long, Phố Chùa Một Cột, Phố Chìa Bộc, Phố Quán Thánh, Phố Nhà Hoả, Phố Miếu Đầm*. In this kind of structure, there is a name containing 2 generics that is *Phố Ngõ Trạm*. It is named from the old office which was used to transfer paper documents for the court. The detail information of specific elements is in table 4.20, and the structure of street names with this generic is illustrated in diagram 4. 41, 4.42.

*Diagram 4.41. Structure 1 of street names with Phố.*



*Diagram 4.42. Structure 2 of street names with Phố.*



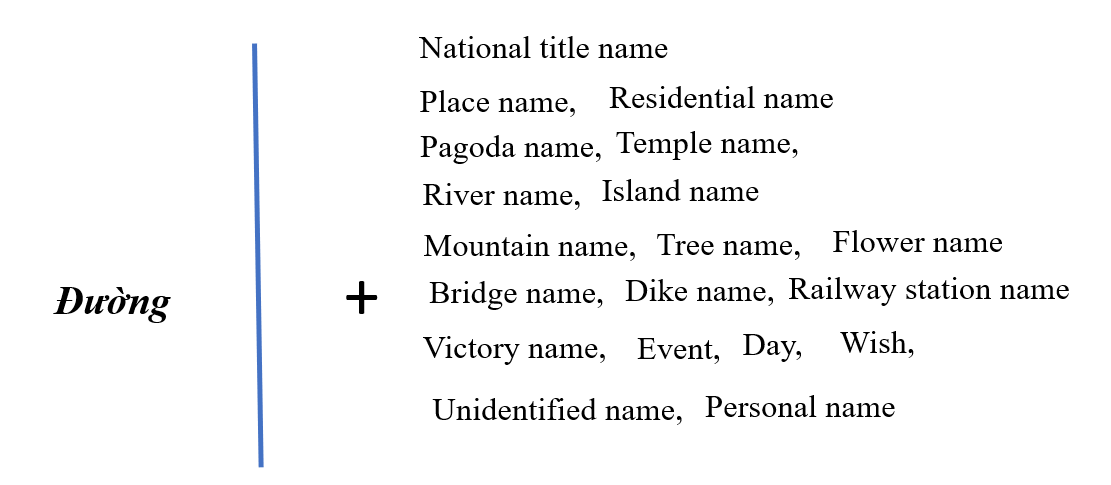
*Table 4.20. Specific element in structure with Phố.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Specific name | Frequency |
|  | Personal name | 382 |
|  | Place name | 246 |
|  | Bridge name | 8 |
|  | Pagoda name | 14 |
|  | Victory name | 4 |
|  | Military Construction name | 1 |
|  | Castle name | 1 |
|  | River name | 3 |
|  | Mountain name | 1 |
|  | Temple name | 8 |
|  | Market name | 5 |
|  | Wish | 4 |
|  | Office name | 4 |
|  | Product name | 51 |
|  | Job name | 1 |
|  | Event | 1 |
|  | Church name | 2 |
|  | Prison name | 1 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Flower name | 1 |
|  | Gate name | 8 |
|  | Unidentified name | 21 |
|  | Day | 3 |
|  | Military name | 1 |
|  | School name | 2 |
|  | Lake name | 4 |
|  | God name | 3 |
|  | Position | 1 |
|  | Work place | 2 |
|  | Company name | 1 |
|  | Food name | 1 |
|  | Habour name | 1 |
|  | Residential name | 1 |
|  | Stadium name | 1 |
|  | Brand name | 1 |
|  | Colour name | 1 |
|  | Administration unit | 1 |

1. **Structure of street names with “*Đường*”**

The generic "*đường*" combines with 19 kinds of specific to create 323 street names. The most common are place names (*Đường Trâu Quỳ, Đường Tứ Hiệp, Đường Đông Mỹ, Đường Tả Thanh Oai*) with 179 names, personal names (*Đường Cao Lỗ, Đường Hà Huy Tập, Đường Trần Quang Khải, Đường Nguyễn Tuân*) are in the second with 95 names. Unidentified names with 5 names come in third such as *Đường Dương Chính, Đường Hữu Hưng, Đường Tựu Phúc*, followed by pagoda names (*Đường Pháp Vân, Đường Chùa Thầy, Đường Chùa Tổng*) and bridge names (*Đường Cầu Noi, Đường Cầu Bươu*). There are 3 victory names used for streets that are *Đường Điện Biên Phủ, Đường Bạch Đằng*, and *Đường Ngọc Hồi*. They are also the place names where mark the glorious victories of Vietnamese people. Two national titles are named for streets including *Đường Vạn Xuân* – national title of Ly and Trieu dynasties, *Đường Đại Cồ Viêt* – national title of Dinh and Le dynasties.  Names of 3 islands are added for streets namely *Đường Hoàng Sa, Đường Trường Sa,* and *Đường Lý Sơn*. The mountain names in street names are *Đường Núi Đôi and Đường Hoàng Xá*. There is a street named after the day that Hanoi decided to revolt against the French calling *Đường 17 tháng 8*. The specific kinds and diagram of this structure are displayed in table 4.21 and diagram 4.43.

*Diagram 4.43. Structure of street names with Đường.*



*Table 4.21. Specific kinds in structure with Đường.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Specific name | Frequency |
|  | Personal name | 95 |
|  | Place name | 179 |
|  | Bridge name | 4 |
|  | Pagoda name | 7 |
|  | Victory name | 3 |
|  | River name | 1 |
|  | Mountain name | 2 |
|  | Temple name | 4 |
|  | National title name | 2 |
|  | Wish | 3 |
|  | Railway station name | 1 |
|  | Residential name | 2 |
|  | Island name | 3 |
|  | Unidentified name | 11 |
|  | Tree name | 1 |
|  | Flower name | 1 |
|  | Dike name | 1 |
|  | Day | 1 |
|  | Event name | 1 |

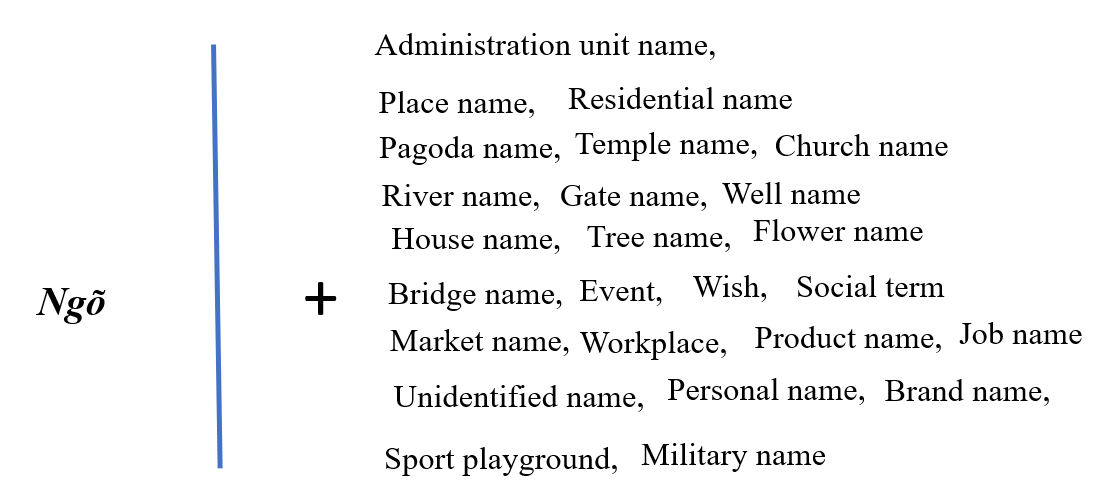
1. **Structure of street names with “*Ngõ*”**

“*Ngõ*” is in third place but contains more specific elements than “Đường” with 25 types. Place names account for the largest number with 41 names (*Ngõ An Thành, Ngõ Báo Khánh, Ngõ Yên Thế, Ngõ Ngọc Hà*), followed by pagoda names (*Ngõ Phổ Giác, Ngõ Linh Ứng, Ngõ Chùa Hưng Ký, Ngõ Chùa Hương Tuyết*), unidentified names (*Ngõ Tân Thịnh Ngõ An Sơn*), and names of events (*Ngõ Chiến Thắng, Ngõ Hoà Bình*). There are 7 names of people given to this kind of street such as *Ngõ Đoàn Nhữ Hài, Ngõ Lý Thường Kiệt, Ngõ Phúc Thắng*. There are 7 temple names like *Ngõ Đình Tương Thuận, Ngõ Đình Đông, Ngõ Nội Miếu*. The names of 2 churches are used for streets that are *Ngõ Nhà Thờ Nam Đồng and Ngõ Tân Lạc*. There is an administration unit added to street that is *Ngõ Huyện*. The detail specific elements and diagram of this structure are described in table 4.22 and diagram 4.44.

*Table 4.22. Specific element in structure with Ngõ.*

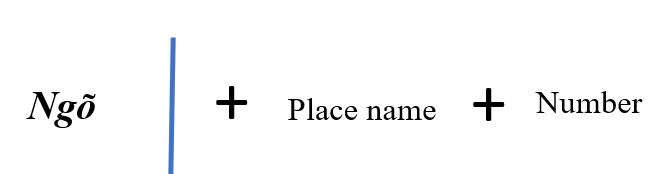
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific name** | **Frequency** |
|  | Personal name | 7 |
|  | Place name | 41 |
|  | Bridge name | 1 |
|  | Pagoda name | 11 |
|  | Office name | 2 |
|  | Administration unit | 1 |
|  | House name | 2 |
|  | Tree name | 2 |
|  | Church name | 2 |
|  | Temple name | 7 |
|  | Gate name | 1 |
|  | Material | 1 |
|  | Well name | 2 |
|  | Lake name | 4 |
|  | Military name | 1 |
|  | wish | 4 |
|  | Event | 9 |
|  | Social term | 1 |
|  | Product name | 6 |
|  | Market name | 2 |
|  | Brand name | 1 |
|  | Work place | 2 |
|  | Job name | 1 |
|  | Sport playground | 1 |
|  | Unidentified name | 15 |

*Diagram 4.44. Structure 1 of street names with Ngõ.*

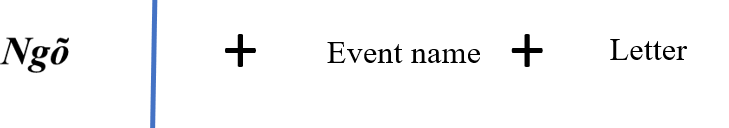


In the name system with the generic “ngõ”, there are also different structures. They are the combination of generic, specific, and number or letter. The first type is *Ngõ Gia Tụ A and Ngõ Gia Tụ B*. This is a combination of generic “*ngõ*” and place name with the letters A and B. The second type is in the names of *Ngõ Hoà Bình* with the numbers 1 to 7. In this kind, generic “*ngõ*” is added with event name and numbers. Therefore, there is another structure of street name with “ngõ” in diagram 4.45 and diagram 4.46.

*Diagram 4.45. Structure 2 of street names with Ngõ*



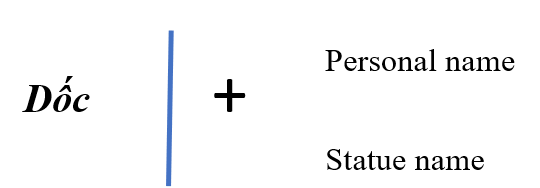
*Diagram 4.46. Structure 3 of street names with Ngõ*



1. **Structure of street names with “*Dốc*”**

There are 2 names in this structure that are *Dốc Tam Đa* and *Dốc La Pho*. The first is named from name of statues which belonged to a production place existing on this street long time ago. The second one is named after a French man - Laforge who took care of the arboretum here. (<https://nguoihanoi.vn/chuyen-ve-nhung-con-doc-trong-long-ha-noi-68576.html>). The illustration for this structure is in diagram 4.47.

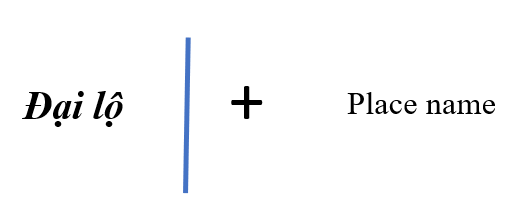
*Diagram 4.47. Structure of street names with Dốc.*



1. **Structure of street names with “*Đại lộ*”**

There is only street name in this structure is “Đại lộ Thăng Long”, this is the old name of Hanoi capital named by king Ly Cong Uan when moving from the old capital Hoa Lu to the new one - Hanoi today. The structure of this combination is in diagram 4.48.

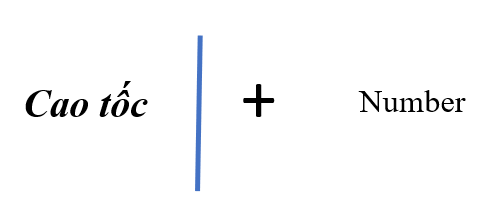
*Diagram 4.48. Structure of street name with Đại lộ.*



1. **Structure of street names with “*Cao tốc*”**

There is only one street name is *Cao tốc 20* or *Đường vành đai 3.* It is numbered like many other highways. Its structure is illustrated in diagram 4.49.

*Diagram 4.49. Structure of street name with “Cao tốc”.*



**4.3. A COMPARISON OF SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF STREET NAMES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND VIETNAM**

**4.3.1 Elements in structure of street names**

Street names of the two countries also includes the two main elements generic and specific. The generic is street words and the specific is the particular names. However, there are some differences between the 2 kinds of street name structures that is considered in detail as the following.

**4.3.1.1 The generic element**

In England, there are 38 kinds of generic or street words, but in Vietnam there are only 6 types including “*Đường*”, “*Phố*”, “*Ngõ*”, “*Dốc*”, *Đại lộ*”, and “*Cao tốc*”. The reason for this difference may be due to the history of the development of streets and the geography characteristics in the two countries. The surface area of Vietnam is smaller than England, with the early development of industrial revolutionary so the streets in England have to be meet the requirements of this. In addition, machines used quite early in England that can help expand the wide of the streets. The geography features play an important role in the shapes of the streets, that’s why in England there are many street words, they are identified according to their shapes, positions, places and their functions. In Vietnam, the small country specialized in agriculture, rudimentary equipment so there was not the ability to expand streets. Architecture also can be used to explain the difference, the housed or buildings, castles in England were quite big and modern with brick material so, they need bigger space. In contrast, houses in Vietnam were small and built with simple material so they didn’t have big space. Moreover, Vietnamese people often gather to create groups or close residentials, therefore, the streets are small round these areas. In addition, England develops the street systems and the names quite early as Room (1992, p.xi) mentioned they may appear in Medieval time and are “as old as English language”. Streets in England are shaped and planned for a long time, the street words are diverse according to the terrain of each area. According to statistics, there are more than 60 street words in England, but currently only more than half are common due to changes in infrastructure and urban planning.

**4.3.1.2. The specific element**

The specific elements in street names are different names belonging to onomastics. Street names of the two countries share the same percentage of personal names, they take account for the biggest portion with more than 30%. Both the personal names significantly refer to men names, female names just take small number. The big difference between male and female names originated from the traditions of the two countries. In the past, men were considered more important than women because they are the breadwinners. In Vietnam, due to the influences from Confucian ideas, women just took care household chores and children. The second position is place names, and then religious names. Place names in street names both are taken from village, hamlet, or town names across the country. The elements that are bridge and product names also account for great amount. Gate names are very common in the street name systems. This is due to they are used to protect the cities from invaders. Although the two countries share some similarities in specific names, they are also different from each other.

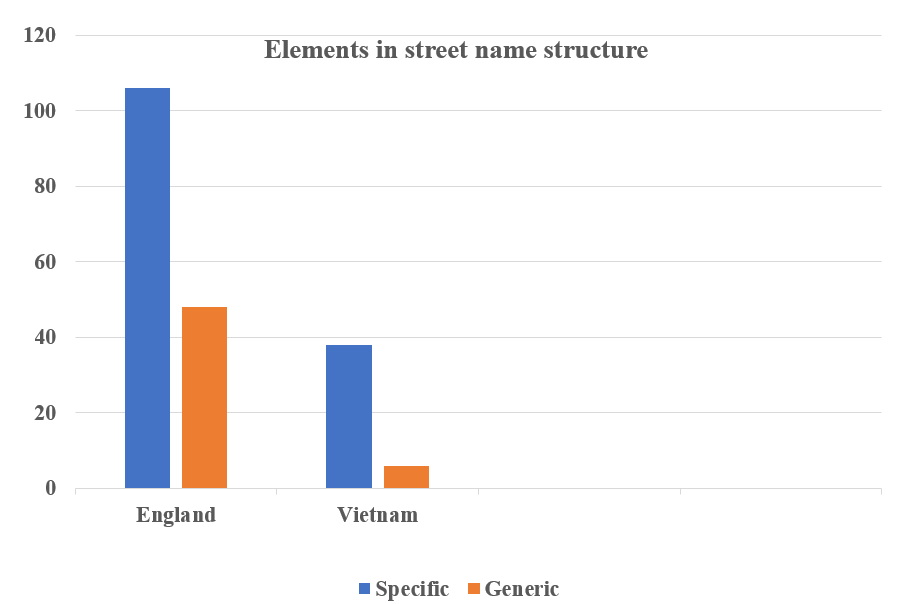
The first is in religious names, in England they are all related to Christianity, the names are quite abundant with church names, parish names, bishop names, or good Christian believers. In contrast, in Vietnam, the main religion is Buddhism with names from pagoda, temples, Budish monks. Water names in England are river, well, and stream names whereas in Vietnam are river and lake names. Vietnamese people often lived near the rivers and this explains why there are river names, lakes are mentioned because of the structure of geography of the country. In England, citizens lived widely through the country, and the country is high from sea level so there are wells play crucial role in provide water for use and for agriculture. Next, the inns and taverns, or pubs appear quite much in street names in England but there is no one in street names of Vietnam. This reflect the hobbies and also the living characteristics of people from the two countries. English people prefer travelling and hunting therefore there are inns. Taverns and pubs are the place for people to gather, to meet and share information. Vietnamese people gather in community activities and the places for this were normally pagodas, or temples of the villages. And, because they lived close to each other, so, they didn’t need to other places. Another reason is that the traditions, and the infrastructure background of Vietnam. Flower and animal names are common in street names of England, however, they are rare in street names of Vietnam. The houses in England are varied with cottages, private house, buildings, or castles. But on the contrary, in Vietnam, houses are not mentioned much. In the relation to product names, the products in England are different from agricultural to industrial products, but in Vietnam, the products are normally form agriculture with handcraft products. In the street name system of England, there are some names that belong to the linguistic realm such as slang, mischievous names, or bad names. This is not found in street names in Vietnam. It shows English humor and language diversity. Both countries have a significant number of randomly assigned names and names whose origin or reason is unknown because they have been used for a long time and are familiar to the people. This shows respect for the past and traditions of the two countries.

**4.3.1.3 The structure of street names in England and Vietnam**

***The order of the two main elements***

The structures of street names or nomination group both in England and in Vietnam are the combination of generic and the specific. However, they are significantly different. The first difference is in the order of the two main elements. In England, the generic is often stand behind the specific, but, in Vietnam, the generic comes first. This is due to the differences in language structure of the two languages. The second issue is that street names in Vietnam always include 2 elements, there is no case of missing one of the two. However, in street names of England, there are some missing places of the generic with 32 names. The final difference is the quantity of structure, street names in England contain more forms than in Vietnam due to the big difference in the number of generic. Street names in England have 41 types of structures, but Vietnamese those have only 6 main types of structure. In street names of Vietnam, there is also the combination with other elements such as number or letter after the generic or specific as in the case of structure with “*Phố*” and “*Ngõ*”. The differences in the quantity of two main elements between street names in England and Vietnam can be described in chart 4.3. It illustrates the differences between the specific and the generic elements, and also the difference between the two countries. In England, the number of specifics is double that of generics, whereas in Vietnam it is eight times more. This distinction is related to the history of street names in the two nations. Street names in England have a long history, reaching back to the medieval period (Room, 1992, p.xi), but street names in Vietnam, despite appearing early, were really formed during French colonial rule (Nguyen Viet Chuc, 2010, p.11).

*Chart 4.3. The difference in elements in street name structure between England and Vietnam*



**4.4 SUMMARY**

This chapter describes the syntactic characteristics of street names in England and Vietnam, and compares and contrasts to find similarities and differences in the structure of street names between the two countries.

Syntactically, they both contain the generic and specific in the street name nomination complex, the generic is street words and the specific is specific types of names. In terms of generic element, street names in England include 38 types that are related to the square, the length, the place and the origin of the road or street. “Street” takes the largest number with 34.39%, the second place is “Road” which takes 13.74%, and “Place” is in third position with 11.70%. Whereas, street names in Vietnam contain only 6 types of specific including “*Phố*”, “*Đường*”, “*Ngõ*”, “*Đại lộ*”, “*Dốc*”, and “*Cao tốc*”. They are divided into different types based on their position in the city. “*Phố*” accounts for the largest number with 63.53%, the next is “*Đường*” with 25.86% and “*Ngõ*” is 10.29%. In terms of specific element, street names in England take bigger quantity with more than 100 types including some several big groups. The biggest group is personal names, the next is place name, and then property names that involve house name, land name, field names, the religious names is the fourth in the range including names of churches, temples, saints, monks. Street names in Vietnam have 40 types of specific, personal names also take the biggest quantity, the second is place names, and the religious names take the third position. It can be seen that the two name systems have the similarity in the leader types that are personal names, place names, and religious names. There are a few types that street names in Vietnam do not have: superstitious names, slang names, or even bad names. These specific names are the basis for determining the socio-cultural significance of street names in each country. In terms of constituent order, in street names of England, the general element comes first, followed by the specific element. In street names in Vietnam, the common element comes first, followed by the distinctive element. Street names in England might be missing one of two components, but street names in Vietnam always contain both. The difference in the syntax of street names is due to the difference in language and history of formation of the two name systems.

**CHAPTER 5 SEMANTIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF STREET NAMES**

The semantic and socio-cultural characteristics of street names are described based on the theoretical frameworks on the meanings and the connection between language, culture, and society of place names developed in chapter 2. This is the symbolic meaning of street names based on two main structural components the generic and the specific. They are divided into different groups of meanings, however there are also street names that belong to several groups of meanings. This shows the polysemy of street names. Likewise, the socio-cultural characteristics of street names in each country are described in detail. This description provides the basis for choosing criteria to compare and contrast these characteristics.

**5.1 SEMANTIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND**

**5.1.1. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND**

**5.1.1.1** **The possession meaning of street names**

The possession is displayed through the ownership of territories, property including houses, fields, buildings, tavern, or land. There are 374 street names referring to this aspect which is clearly described in table 5.1.

*Table 5.1. The kinds of ownership in street names of England*.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Kind of ownership** | **Frequency** | **Appearance Percentage** |
|  | House | 130 | 34.75% |
|  | Manor | 7 | 1.87% |
|  | Estate | 60 | 16.04% |
|  | Land | 65 | 17.3% |
|  | Property | 21 | 5.61% |
|  | Territory | 61 | 16.315 |
|  | Castle | 2 | 0.53% |
|  | Field | 21 | 5.61% |
|  | Park | 2 | 0.53% |
|  | Market | 1 | 0.26% |
|  | Village | 1 | 0.26% |
|  | House sign | 1 | 0.26% |
|  | Heraldic | 1 | 0.26% |
|  | Well | 1 | 0.26% |

The ownership of private house takes the biggest proportion with 138 names which account for approximately 35 %. Most of them are house names or the house owners. There are many kinds of houses including normal house, cottage, manor and villa. The private houses are called dwellings, this includes house sign and heraldic that express the marks of the owners or show the ownership, confirm with the outside world about their possession, their characteristics, their linguistic intension, or maybe their emotion through the names of the houses and other properties. The estate names take the second position with more than 70 street names. The names from territory or the title names, land names, and property names are the strongest illustration of the possession. This greatly demonstrates the sovereignty and the occupancy of the owners. They normally belong to the nobility or the landlord. The other asserts also imply the private possession. These names tell whose they are because they often contain the names, or the possessive implication of the owners. There is only one collective possession which belongs to archery society in early 19th century, it is the field name Archery Close. The possession is also related to religion with 2 streets named from the field that belonged to the church Berners Place and Berners Street. The royal possession is shown through the names of palace, fields, houses or property with 7 street names. it can be seen that the ownership in street names is divided into 5 kinds including religion possession, royal possession, nobility possession, individual possession, and collective possession. Nobility possession account for the biggest portion, next place is individual possession, the third place is royal possession, religion possession is the fourth and collective possession is in the last position with only 1 street name.

**5.1.1.2. The social class meaning of street names**

The social class of England is vividly expressed in street names in a variety of ways. The earliest evidence is in royal names or references to Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, and nobles. The allusion to Kings includes 9 street names, Queens have 13, Prince has three, and Princess has one. The noble class can be traced through the peerage titles. The first nobility title is Duke which appears in 68 names. There are 5 street names refer to the Marquess including *Great Titchfield Street, Kildare Gardens, Kildare Terrace, Powis Place,* and *Queensberry Place*. The street names that contain Viscount are 4 with *Savage Gardens, Sidmouth Street, Weymouth Street, Woodstock Mews.* There are68 street names implying the Earl title with personal names such as *Ashley Place*, property names like *Bedford Way, Romney Street*, or the titles in *Oxford Street, Salisbury Street, Yarmouth Place*. *Radnor Walk* is street name referring to Countess title. The Baron title is presented in one street name called Baron Street which is the field name of a Baron. Lord is a common title which is shown through the names of villages or property with 54 street names. Below the peerage is honorary rank with Knight that can be found in 4 street names Langford Place, Portman Close, Portman Square, and Portman Street. There are four streets named from the Prime Ministers who were the leaders of the government that are *Balfour Place, Churchill Garden Road, Liverpool Road*, and *Walpole Street*. The royal and nobility titles stand for the Upper class in English society. In addition, the wealthy families are also put in this class, one representative is the Grosvenor, they made the mark in 10 street names. Bishops and archbishops are also in upper class and the street names related to them are 24 names, for example, *Blomfield Street, Chicheley Street, Howley Place, Porteus Road*. In total, the upper class is represented through 145 street names. The second one is Middle class that has four categories (Storry and Childs, 1999). Firstly, higher professionals include doctors, lawyer, accountants, architects, and business executives. In this category, there are 3 street names from the personal names of doctors that are *Barbon Close, Guthrie Street,* and *Kenrick Place*. The street names refer to lawyers involving *Fetter Lane, Hatherley Street, Petyt Place,* and *Sekforde Street*. The architect names were used to name for *Bonny Street, Sedley Place*. There is one street name contain name of an accountant that is *Plender Street*, this person was chartered accountant, lieutenant of city London and the baron. There are 2 streets named from the company owner that are *Adams Court* and *Bond Street*. The second kind in middle class is called salaried professionals, this encompasses university and college lecturers, school teachers, government officials, civil servants, and social workers (Storry and Childs, 1999). *Dean's Mews* is the street name that refers to the dean of the college. The government officials or the MPs (Member of Parliament) were named for 2 streets *Wakley Street* and *Walpole Street*. The third group is clerical workers which were named for some streets like *Canning Passage*, was named after a secretary, *Creed Lane* named after a text writer, *Faraday Road* named after a physician. The final group in middle class is self-employed or small business owners. There are a number of streets named after them such as *Cannon Lane, Kendall Place, Weedington Road, Baker Street, Logan Place*. The middle - class accounts for 243 street names, and take the biggest number among the three classes. The third one is the influence of the working class on 45 street names. People in this class worked as a builder, carpenter, baker, pig-keeper, farmer, postman, and so on. *Craddock Street, Harewood Avenue, Holmes Road, Laxton Place, Mary Place, Passmore Street*, and many more are instances of this kind. The social classes are demonstrated mainly through the personal names with specific people who represent for the whole country. The choice of their names maybe on purpose or just a random but clearly draws the picture of the England society.

**5.1.1.3. The religious meaning of street names**

There can rarely be a town in the nation that does not have a tiny but noticeable fraction of street names of religious origin, if only because a parish church will generally have its access road named after it (Room, 1992, p.73). The religion belief involves different kinds from the specific.

The first kind is religious constructions including churches, temples, priories, chapels, convents, and parishes. The total number of this kind is 91 street names. They are quite different from each other but all of them are used to worship or to lead a religious life of Christian people. Churches play crucial role in religious life of Christian people, they are the places to worship, to practice the believes. The names of churches appear in street names in many cases due to their existences here before the streets formed. This is not only the outstanding marks of the streets but also the respect, the love of the Christian people with their religion. The names after churches are so many and become an identity for street names of England such as *Abbey Road, Allhallows Lane, Bow Lane, Fynes Street, St. Cuthbert's Road, Tooley Street*. A temple is a structure built for religious devotion. The majority of Christians refer to their places of worship as churches. Temples are particular places of worship that serve as centers for learning and performing holy rites for both the living and the dead. (Britannica, 2023). There are 3 streets named from temple Inner *Temple Lane, Middle Temple Lane*, and *Temple Avenue* is the temple of the Knights. The priories, chapels, convents, and parishes were named for streets such as *St. Clare Street, Great Chapel Street, Creechurch Place, Cheltenham Terrace*.

The second kind refers to people involving personal names, saint names, title names, and Christian names. The names of priests were named for many streets. Bishops and archbishops are the leaders of the Christianity religion with 24 street names. In addition, the names of other authorities and parishioners were also used to name the streets. There are 18 streets named from the deans of the churches, 3 streets named from the vicars, one trustee of the church, 6 streets named from the parishioners such as *Cloudesley Place, Emery Hill Street, Flood Street*. There are 5 streets named after the rectors including *Bourchier Street, Endell Street, Islip Street, Penford Street, White Kennet Street*. There is one street named from people whose journeys to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion called *Pilgrim Street*.

The third group is related objects and the prayer. *Ave Maria Lane* is the street named from the prayer or also known as the Angelic Salutation, a three-part Roman Catholic Church prayer offered to the Virgin Mary. *Crucifix Lane* was named from the wooden crucifix discovered here. *Rood Lane* was named from the rood of the church on this street. The decoration object in the door of a church – a shaft was used to name for *Undershaft*.

**5.1.1.4. The natural meaning of street names**

Nature, according to Oxford dictionary is everything in the cosmos, including all plants, animals, and other creatures, that was not created by humans. There are 61 street names in this group, they are named from several natural elements.

The first element is tree names with 30 trees and one flower name such as *Acacia Road, Beech Street, Elm Tree Road, Saffron Hill*. They were used as they grew here or were the special thing of the areas. The names describe the natural plants in different period of time. The next natural element is water names with names of river and streams. There are 8 river names found in the streets like *Aybrook Street, Bourne Street, Bridewell Place, Fleet Road*, etc. The streams named for streets are 10 and one from the village name. There are 7 street named after animals, they are found in names of houses, pump, that were taken in street names and some original street names. The final one is hill names with 3 streets called *Chiltern Street, Farm Street, and Greenberry Street*.

Furthermore, English street words also demonstrate the natural descriptive characteristics of street names. The generics include *Alley, Avenue, Drive, Gardens, Green, Grove, Meadow*. They show that these streets are related to areas with forests, trees, or bushes. Thus, the natural characteristics of street names are not only found in the names chosen but can also be found in words meaning street or road.

**5.1.1.5. The economic meaning of street names**

The economy of a country can be traced through the trading activities, in England, the economic factors in street names displaying with markets, products, occupations, the symbols of the economic development, and the merchants who played the key role in the economy. In addition, the services, the company names, the advertising names, and the names of fields and farms also make the economic sector clearer. The total number of street names in this group is 255 names with different references.

*Market* is the place of buying and selling and it is crucial for economic life of people. This element can be seen in 12 street names such as *Barter Street, Chapel Market, Clare Market, Cornhill*. Product names were used in 9 streets referring to the goods, they were sold or made here like *Silk Street* which silk warehouse was here, *Cannon Street* where candles made, *Floral Street* where flowers were sold, *Oat Lane* was the oat market in the past.

Job names also belong to the economic sector, they imply the occupation of people or the development of the society at particular period of time. There are 12 streets named from job such as *Birchin Lane* was an old English word standing for beard-cutter, *Clothier Street* refers to the people who textile workers or sold clothes, *Taverners Close* was about the tavern owners, *Stonecutter Street* was about the stone workers who lived here.

The working place group with the names of companies, factories, office, and work with total 17 street names, for example, *Hudson's Place, Ironmonger Lane, Pottery Lane, Great West Road, Change Alley, Wine Office Court*. In addition, the advertising names with 3 street names including *Barnsdale Road*, *Belmont Street*, and *Ferncroft Avenue*.

The monetary unit also were named for the streets that are *Coin Street* and *Tokenhouse Yard*, they also refer to coin the monetary unit used at that time, they were the plant of coinage minting.

The names of inns, taverns, and pubs, as well as their signage, indicate the accommodation service that provides a place to stay or drink for travelers. They play an important role in street names, may be found all throughout England, and can become local emblems. There are some examples of this group such as *Bell Inn Yard, Chequer Street, George Yard, Anchor Yard, Bell Wharf Lane*. The inns appeared from Medieaval time, and the layout of Roman inns appears to have been similar to that of ancient villas. Stables and sleeping and dining quarters were built around one or more central courtyards. During the early Middle Ages, lodging for travelers was usually found only in monasteries; however, with the combined influence of the late medieval period's revival of commerce, the Crusades, and an increase in the popularity of pilgrimages, lodging houses were built by monasteries, guilds, and private entrepreneurs. A tavern is a place where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed on the premises. Tavern keeping has evolved alongside the expansion of commerce, travel, and industry throughout history and nearly everywhere. A public house, sometimes known as a pub, is a place where alcoholic drinks can be drunk on the premises. Merchants or entrepreneurs and workers play an essential part in the economic sector. They not only enhance their estate but also contribute to the growth of their community or the entire country. The street named from these people are 76 names. They maybe the merchants or workers. *Air Street* was named from the local brewer and builder, *Botts Mews* was named from the Royal tavern opener, *Botts Mews* was named from the plate glass merchant.

The names of streets reveal a lot about the economics. They depict many economic sectors such as agriculture, commerce, industry, marketing, service and entertainment, and finance. This exemplifies the fact that London, in particular, and England in general, is the world's financial center.

**5.1.1.6. The desire expression meaning in street names**

English people also express many wishes through street names. The first aspect is the respect to the goodness. Kindness and generosity are exemplified in 55 street names through the names of generous and compassionate persons. Some of them were named for the streets as a result of their contribution of land for construction; there are 16 names in all, such as *Attneave Street, Blackburn Road, Colbeck Mews, Hogarth Road*, and others. Other persons are remembered because of their contributions to the construction of the market or hospital, like *Whittington Avenue*, which was named after the lord who purchased property to create a market, *Coram Street* and *Coran Street*, which were named after the people who constructed hospitals. The remaining names are those who have assisted the underprivileged in bettering their lives or who have sponsored children to go to school. For examples, *John Carpenter Street, Latimer Road, Lyon's Place, Shelton Street*. The reflection of kindness and generosity demonstrates the cultural characteristic of English people.

The second one is opposite that is to blame the badness. There are 9 street names in which 4 streets were named after the 2 criminals of corruption including *Trevor Place, Trevor Square, Trevor Street,* and *Verulam Street*. The other names are used to criticize the selfishness (*Greyfriars Passage*), laziness (*Idol Lane*), dirtiness (*Mount Pleasant*, *Pudding Lane, Ray Street*).

There are 2 street names stand for the expectation or wish of people that are *Ossulston Street* and *Silver Place*. They express the hope to have a better life for the area and a better street.

Patriotism is expressed through 3 street names related to Georgian era including *Albion Close, Albion Road, Albion Street*, and 1 personal name of a patriotic musician - *Allitsen Road*. In addition, several names involve “King” showing the loyalty to the monarchy like *King Square* and *King Street*, *Jubilee Place*.

English people are interested in sports and festivals, this is represented through the names of games, sport such as *Pall Mall, Spring Gardens, Stadium Street*.

**5.1.1.7. The educational meaning in street names**

There are 25 street names referencing education, including school names, persons who contributed to education, and patron saints of the institution. The schools add 15 names that were either colleges, orphanages, or military institutions. They were given names based on their presence in the locations. This demonstrates that the school system in England was taken care of from the beginning, with names like *Adamson Road, Eton Avenue, Pickard Street*, and so on. Schooling in the past also had separate schooling for boys and girls, as seen by the names *St. Charles Square*, which was named after the boys' school, *Greencoat Place* and *Greycoat Place*, which were named after the girls' schools. The schoolmaster or the founders were also added to the names of streets such as *Busby Place, Lyon's Place, Pickard Street*.

In addition, there are many street names that express the kindness of English people. They are those who donated land and money to build roads and schools, or those who helped the poor and children to be able to go to school. Street names not only represent groups of educational names but also educate people in kindness and sharing with others. There are 56 street names in this kind, the examples include *Alexander Street* from the man who built the road, *Lyon's Place* named after a woman who endowed a grammar school, *Sutton Way* from the name of a person who provide cheap houses for poor people.

**5.1.1.8. The political structure meaning of street names**

The structure of the national administration is clearly illustrated through 46 street names both personal and title names. The monarchy governs Britain in general and England in particular represented by the Kings or Queens. There are 10 street named after the Kings, and 8 names after the Queen, for examples, *Charles II Street, King Henry's Road, King William Street, Queen Anne's Gate, Queen Victoria Street*. In addition, the Royal family with the princes and princess were named for streets. There are 7 street named after princes, 3 names after the princess like *Claremont Close, James Street, Regent Street*.

The Prime Minister was named after two streets in London: *Churchill Garden Road* and *Walpole Street*. Other streets were named after members of parliament (4 names), district and local council representatives (5 names), politicians (2 names), the secretary of state and secretary and manager of National Standard Land (2 names), the chairman of the local housing committee (1 name), and the local magistrate (1 name). *Romilly Street* was named after a law reformer, while *Chitty Street* was named after a Victorian legal writer.

Although there are not many street names in this group but they partially show the administration structure of the country. The street names are mostly personal names and also belong to upper and middle classes.

**5.1.1.9. The historical and linguistic meaning of street names**

Through the street names, the history is told interestingly and memorably. Every name taken in the past has its own story just like recalling the pass events, moments, or people. There are 79 names with different kinds such as victory names, place names, personal names, title names, and old street names. They tell the stories from ancient time up to present. The victory names are related to the place where the battles took place such as *Alma Square* and *Alma Terrace* from the victory on the river Alma, *Inkerman Road* was taken from the victory over Russian. *Trafalgar Square* and *Waterloo Road* are taken from the 2 famous battle. The Battle of Trafalgar was fought between the British Royal Navy and the Franco-Spanish Coalition during the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815), as part of the War of the Third Coalition. Waterloo was the battle marked the end of the Napoleonic Wars. The place names contribute 22 names with the reference to ancient areas such as Tudor time (*Middlesex Street*), Anglo-Saxon villages (5 names), Medieval villages and district (*Goswell Road, Old Brompton Road, Westbourne Park Road*). The capture other countries of Britain also is mentioned in streets through 4 names with 3 place names and 1title name. The places are Kumasi in Ghanna (*Coomassie Road*), Quebec (*Old Quebec Street*), and Spain (*Vigo Street*). *Admiral Place* was named after the Royal navy admiral after his capture Spanish treasure.

The different languages are found in street names with 7 names indicating the old English words in *Birchin Lane* and *Coleherne Road*. The foreign languages such as Greek language in Lithos Road in which “Lithos” means “stone”, Latin language in *Camera Place* means room or chamber, French language in *Fetter Lane* which means “lawyer”. Ashworth *Road* was named randomly by taking the A letter in the alphabetic. This shows the origin of English language, and also its integration with other languages in the development process.

**5.1.1.10. The relation with geography and art of street names**

Geography is described clearly through the names of places, natural elements, and some descriptive names. Place names take the greatest portion, they introduce different regions of England and some other countries both in the past and at present. The villages’ names were used for 29 streets, some of them are Anglo-Saxon villages names such as *Kensington Gardens, Paddington Green*, there are 2 medieval villages *Old Brompton Road* and *Westbourne Park Road*. Some streets were named because they are the hometowns of the house or land’s owners like *Culworth Street, Daventry Street, Dennington Park Road*. The very small villages called hamlet were named for 4 streets *Fosbury Mews, North End, North End Way,* and *West End Lane*. Besides, the names of old districts were added to several streets, *Goswell Road* named from medieval district, *Marylebone Lane* from an old district, and *Wythburn Place* from a district in Cumberland. In general, the places mentioned in the street names are mostly the small areas, they belong to different regions in England such as Hamsphire, Tonbridge, Northumberland, Devon, Chealsea, and Belford. The characteristics of land or ground also were used to name such as *Sandy Road* refers to a sandy area, and *Stoney Lane* refers to the ground having stones. As mentioned above, the street words partly describe the geography of England with words referring to the characteristics of the areas that they run through.

Art is a vital component since it represents people's real lives and desires, as well as national cultural values. There are 57 streets named from artists, art works, structures that serve the arts, or artists’ houses. The personal names take for the greatest number with 47 street names. 12 poets were named for the streets such as *Addison Avenue* after the poet, writer, and politician*, Akenside Road* after a poet and physician*,* *Homer Row* after theGreek poet who is recognized for writing *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, two classic masterpieces of ancient Greek literature. The musician and composer names were added to 6 streets for example, *Blagrove Road* after Henry Gamble Blagrove the celebrated English violinist and musician, *Wesley Street* a small musician who taught the villagers to sing in this place, *Allitsen Road* after English composer Mary Frances Allitsen. The writers contribute 6 names for the streets, 3 names from the essayists, and 3 names from the editors. *Dorman Way* is the street named after the playwright. There are some streets named from architects and sculptor including *Bonny Street, Sedley Place, Frampton Street*, and *Mackennal Street* was named after an Australian sculptor Sir Edgar Bertram Mackennal who designed the coinage and stamps for king George V. In addition, the names of actors and actresses were named for 6 streets like *Irving Street, Langtry Road, Siddons Lane*. The art work is the last opera of Richard Wagner was named for *Parsifal Road*. The art center or artists’ houses are named for several streets such as *Royal Opera Arcade* and *Scala Street* are the opera houses, *Ireland Yard* was named from Shakespeare’s house. Moreover, the character in the novel also was named for the street *Sherlock Mews*, it’s the name of the detective in Conan Doyle's fiction novel. It’s can be seen that the English art is diversified with different kinds and sectors. This is an honour for cultural values and the contributions of artists not only in the country but also throughout the world.

**5.1.1.11. The reflection of science, technology, and transportation development in street names**

The development of science and technology is reflected in street names through the names of scientists, engineers, and some constructions and equipment. One of the most famous scientists is Michael Faraday an English chemist and scientist who made significant contributions to electromagnetism and electrochemistry, his name used for *Faraday Road*. *Sloane Avenue, Sloane Gardens*, and *Sloane Terrace* were named after Hans Sloane a physicist, naturalist and collector, his collection laid the groundwork for the establishment of the world-famous British Museum. In addition, the inventors were named for several streets. *Allen Street* was named after the property owner who developed the stucco innovation in building. *Bacon's Lane* was named after the refrigeration idea creator, the inventor of modern chronometer escapement balance was named for *Earnshaw Street*. The appearance of the first steam engine was marked by the names related to railways such as *Railway Approach, Railway Mews*, this emphasizes the technology development and industrial revolutionary of the world. Along with technology, media has advanced with the introduction of the telegraph, which gave rise to the names *Telegraph Hill* and *Telegraph Street*.

The quantity of street names themselves reflect the development of transportation. It shows the wide range of transport network through out the country with road, railways, and water transportation. Railways are not the inflection of advanced technology but also advanced transportation, this is the first of mass transportation. Water transportation with ferry name in *Horseferry Road* and some bridge names such as Knightsbridge, Battersea Bridge Road, Cloak Lane illustrate the natural characteristics and also the expansion of water transportation.

**5.1.1.12. The gender issue meaning of street names**

Institutionalised sexism in the UK in general and England in particular, according to Storry and Childs (2003) is still a problem with male domination despite the strength and endurance of the British women's movement. In street names system it is not an exception, with 537 personal names and 102 title names referring to people, there are only 46 women names that account for 7.19%. The women named for streets mostly were from upper social class- the royal family or nobility such as *Victoria Street, Queen Anne's Gate, Catherine Street, Inverness Gardens,* *Radnor Walk*. Some of the names come from women who contributed to society and were honored for their compassion or patriotism, such as *Allitsen Road*, which was named after a song writer, and *Ossington Street*, which was named after a woman who was very interested and kind in good works of betterment. There are only 2 names from working class that are *Mary Place* named after a pig-keeper, and *Julia Street* named after a carpenter’s daughter.

With more than 40% in street name system, personal name references are mostly taken from male names. This shows a big gap between male and female, and also illustrates sexual discrimination in choosing names for streets. However, it is the problem of the whole society because women in the past did not have much opportunities.

**5.1.2 SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND**

England is one of the four countries belonging to the UK, however, it has great influence and dominance on the other three countries and also Britain in general not only in politics, language, but also in culture (O’Driscoll, 2003). National character or the Englishness has been illustrated in many aspects of great authors such as Easthope (1999), Priestley (1973), Mandler (2006), Colls (2004), Kumar (2015). The Englishness also is embedded in street names, it shows the characteristics of English people, demonstrates the national socio-cultural values.

**5.1.2.1** **The practicalness of English people in street names**

The English are typically seen to be practical. This indicates that they prioritize what is actual and doable above abstract concepts or goals. Many areas of English culture demonstrate this pragmatism. In street name system, this is shown through some groups of names that are direction and descriptive names. Many London streets are named simply and directly, describing their location, function, or prominent features. This practical approach makes it easier for people to find their way around, especially in a city with a complex and winding layout. A lot of streets are named after people or things that existed there. The most common names are house names, inn, pub, or tavern names such as *Admiral Walk, Ainsty Estate, Bell Inn Yard, Crawford Passage, Boscobel Place*. Names of trees, markets, churches, occupations also show this feature. There are 21 tree names which were taken to name streets because they were there like *Acacia Road, Beech Street, Camomile Street*. The market and product names are used quite common, for example, *East Poultry Avenue* was named after a market that sold poultry, *Silk Street* was named because silk was sold here. *Bread Street* located in the City of London, this street was historically home to many bakeries and markets selling bread*. Lithos Road* is named after a stone that was here.

English practicality is also demonstrated by the way roads are named based on their design, size, length, shape, and direction. *Broad Court, Broadwick Street,* Grand Avenue, Long Lane, and Broadway are the names of the widest, largest, and longest roads at the time they were named*. Crescent Row, Quadrant Grove* describe the shape of the road, and the houses on this road. Naming streets according to direction is quite popular with 16 names. *Back Hill and Back Lane* are on the real of thoroughfare. *City Road* is used to call the road toward the city, *East Harding Street,* *Eastbourne Terrace* and *East Heath Road* are on the East of the property and the direction. *North Bank, North End, North End Way, North Row* are the examples of the roads that are on the North. On the South there are *South End, South Grove, South Molton Street, and South Street*. *West Central Street, West End Lane, West Halkin Street, West Mews*, and *West Street* illustrate the roads on the West.

This characteristic of English people also is indicated in generic element, with 38 kinds of generic, it can be said that every kind of road or street also is nominated as long as it has a path for commuting. Some of them are called due to the position is specific area such as “*road*” is in the country and goes to a certain location, “*street*” is in towns and is a site where people live and work, “side” runs beside bigger things or areas like park or river. In addition, several generics are formed because of the shape of the things on these streets. “Square” is based on form of a rectangular market places, a row of homes that are elevated above the road relative to other homes in the area is referred to as a “terrace”. The other streets refer to the things or plants that are in the places such as “alley”, “avenue”.

All of the aforementioned aspects demonstrate not just the English practicality, but also their meticulousness in planning roadways, metropolitan areas, and residential regions.

**5.1.2.2.** **Class-consciousness of English people in street names**

Class consciousness is the understanding of a social class's members. This current sociological idea has its roots in Marxist theory and is strongly related to it (André, 2023). In other words, Class consciousness is the knowledge and comprehension of one's social class status and the corresponding benefits and drawbacks. It also includes perceptions of different socioeconomic classes and their roles in society. The street name system in England show clearly class awareness through the classification of three social classes including upper class, middle class, and working class. This is shown through personal names, place names, and occupation names.

Personal names in street names fully demonstrating social classes. The upper class can be traced with the names of royal family and nobility such as names of kings, queens, princes, and princess, earls, barons, or names of advanced jobs like lawyers, doctors. The names of middle class refer to people that are businessmen such as *Cannon Lane, Kendall Place, Weedington Road, Baker Street, Logan Place.* Working class are the names of people who are manual workers, traders like *Craddock Street, Harewood Avenue, Holmes Road, Laxton Place, Mary Place, Passmore Street.* All kinds of English people are named for streets, they can be the leader, prestigious people, scientists or artists, and many of them are normal people. Place names used in street names are common, some of them indicate the classes such as *West End* versus *East End*. A historical divide exists between the affluent West End, associated with aristocracy and wealth, and the East End, traditionally home to the working class and industry. This divide is reflected in street names, with grand avenues in the West End contrasting with more functional names in the East End. Streets like *Butcher Row, Baker Street*, and *Savile Row* denote trades and professions prevalent in specific areas, offering clues about the social composition of the residents.

**5.1.2.3.** **The politeness of English people in street names**

English politeness is typical and has long been admired (Paxman, 1999, p.12). The politeness is presented through streets named after respectful titles of the royalty, nobility, and dignitaries. The royal titles including “King”, “Queen”, “Prince” and “Princess”. The noble titles may involve the titles or just the place names that belong to the titles such as *Aberdeen Park, Addison Gardens,* *Duke Of Wellington Avenue, Duchess Of Bedfords Walk*. In addition, personal names in street names are often the surnames, or sometimes the full names, first names rarely appear. This clearly exhibits and contains educational purposes of English civility, not just in addressing individuals, but also in recommending and reminding others to do good behaviors.

**5.1.2.4.** **The humorousness of English people in street names**

Humorousness, accoding to Paxman (1999) is also typical character of English people. It is represented in street names through ridiculing, blaming, and even wanton names. Subjects of ridicule were not limited to commoners, nobles, and even royalty. Some streets are named wantonly or wittily such as *Love Lane, Turnagain Lane, Grope Lane, Slaughter Lane, Mount Pleasant, Ray Street, Pudding Lane*. They were named because of their dirty and mudding conditions in the past. They have nice names but actually were too bad in the past when lots of London’ roads were full of garbage and mud. This is a polite and hilarious way of bantering, which also recreates a portion of London's and medieval England's past.

Several streets were named showing the blame for some people’ problems and criminals. *Fitzroy Square*, *Fitzroy Street,* and *Litchfield Street* were named after the illegitimate son of King Charles and his mitress. *Langtry Road* was the name of an actress who was King Edward's mistress. Laziness is also blamed through the name of street *Idol Lane* where the idlers lived. They were criticized for doing nothing or their unwillingness to work. The next satire is aimed at liars with the street name *Greyfriars Passage*. This is the name of a family that pretended to be poor and simple, but were subsequently discovered to be hiding a treasure. Criminals was named for streets Trevor Place, Trevor Square, Trevor Street, and Verulam Street. They were names of persons who were accused of corruption. All these street names show English humorousness, but also show politeness because although they satirize bad things, they are still very gentle and use beautiful names. Besides, this also shows that the English people hate laziness and lies, they are self-reliant people.

**5.1.2.5.** **Individualism in street names**

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, individualism is the belief that the independence of thought and action for each individual is the most essential feature of a community, rather than a collective effort and responsibility. Based on Britannica (2023), individualism is a political and social ideology that stresses an individual's moral value. Thus, individualism in street names of England can be demonstrated by the freedom in economy. This can be clearly seen through the personal ownership in street names. It accounts for an almost absolutely high percentage. All personal property is named from houses (*Artillery Row, Belsize Park*), lands (*Carmelite Street, Udall Street*), fields (*Baron Street, Archery Close*), occupations or products. Names of inns (*Lincoln's Inn Fields, Poland Street*), taverns (*Crown Passage, Phoenix Road*), pubs (*Boscobel Place, Elm Park Lane, Redan Place*) or company names (*Cutler Street, Ironmonger Lane*) also represent for the marks of each individual. They are part of a free economy in which everyone contributes. Street names emphasize an individual's personal identity through the name of the business owner (*Bond Street, Young's Buildings*), or company or family symbols. They praise and recognize their contributions in creating the country's overall economy. In addition, the names of individuals who always want to assert themselves and their independence are used to name streets. *Sherlock Mews* displays a cultural admiration for independent thinking and unorthodox heroes. *Newton Street* honoring the distinguished scientist is a great example of how to value individual creativity and talent. Individualism presents itself in street names through a patchwork of stories, each expressing a different aspect of this complicated virtue. The historical background is really important. While some names honor particular accomplishments, others may represent previous societal structures or economic realities. Finally, street names provide a window into the character of the country, presenting a location where individual spirit mixes with communal history, resulting in a lively and ever-changing urban landscape.

**5.1.2.6. Personal responsibility in street names**

Personal responsibility is a complex concept with various interpretations and nuances. It generally refers to the belief that an individual is accountable for their choices, actions, and their consequences. In street names of England, personal responsibility is expressed in concern for the community and each person's self-reliance.

56 street names are named after people who have made positive contributions to the community. They are the people who donated land to build these roads, markets, schools and churches like *Agar Grove, Alexander Street, Attneave Street, Blackburn Road, Brushfield Street, Cabbell Street, Whittington Avenue*. Besides, many people donate money to the poor and help children go to school such as *Sutton Way, Shelton Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, Rampayne Street, Owen's Row, Ossington Street, Orme Court, Myddelton Square*. In addition, there are a number of street names that express concern for the community. The names such as *Watchtower Court* and *Guardian Place* allude to a past emphasis on neighborhood watchfulness and shared accountability for security. The connections between the legal system and *Jury Street*, *Old Bailey*, demonstrate the value put on maintaining the rule of law and personal responsibility. Certain streets are dedicated to honoring acts of selflessness. Named for the renowned nurse, Florence Nightingale Street represents each person's obligation to look out for others and promote social justice. Honoring a philanthropist who established a shelter for abandoned children, Captain Coram Street highlights the obligation that each individual has to provide for the less fortunate. Furthermore, several routes, like *Observatory Road*, *Safety Drive*, and *Lookout Hill*, serve as helpful reminders of the importance of personal readiness and alertness throughout history. They serve as a reminder to locals of their responsibility to maintain vigilant. *Bricklayer's Arms* and *Scrubbs Lane* are related to physical work and maintenance, suggesting the importance of each person's contribution to the care of the city's infrastructure. According to Paxman (1999), English people have sense of duty with the fact wearing uniform of adult population. This can be seen in street names with the names of schools which were named from the uniforms.

In street names of England, personal responsibility is stated clearly. It's frequently interwoven with societal conventions, the history of the nation, and its development. Investigating these links pushes us to consider how we influence our communities and accept accountability for our deeds.

**5.1.2.7.** **Unity, hospitality, and globalism in street names**

In Paxman’s book (1999), he claimed that English people are unified and homogeneous. This clearly shown through several kinds of names. The first type is street names from international names. Several streets are foreign languages such as Latin, German, French, Greek (*Camera Place, Lithos Road, Fetter Lane*). In addition, the place names out side England also were named for streets like *Coomassie Road* (a place in Ghanna), *Zetland Street* (a place in Scotland), *Vigo Street* (a place in Spain), *Alma Square* (a place in Ukraine), *Trafalgar Square* (a place in Spain), *Waterloo Road* (a place in Belgium). Many street names reflect the immigration communities. *Polonez Court* in Swindon is named after an automobile company during the Communist period. The local government in the Berkshire town has permitted the use of fifteen Polish phrases for new developments due to the town's recent influx of people from Eastern Europe. The traditional dance that inspired *Oberek Lane* name. *Masjid Lane* in Tower Hamlets, east London, is called after the Arabic word for mosque, while *Allama Iqbal Road* in Bolton. In Peterborough, on the other hand, *Salaam Court* use the Arabic term meaning peace (Dailymail online). *Jewry Street* and *Old Jewry* refer to the setlements of the Jews. When mentioning the unity of England, it is impossible not to mention the name of the English royal family in the street name. This is the pride of the United Kingdom, not just England. Although it is an independent country, it does not separate from the kingdom. The country has its own characteristics but still integrate and respect traditions and national unity with the kindom. This creates ethnic diversity in England. It also proves that the English are very generous, willing to accept other peoples to live together and also the religions of immigrants such as Judaism, Hinduism, and Islam. England is a unified whole but also a “global village”.

**5.1.2.8. Traditionalism in street names**

Through the street names, it can be seen that the English appreciate tradition. Evidence for this is firstly in the names that are old but have not been changed even though they have no information about origin or meaning. These unknown street names appear quite a lot. Next, historical names, names of people who have made great contributions to humanity and the country. Nicknames of aristocrats, or just names of common people of the working class. Place names from ancient times to new places all record history through the ages. Every step of humanity's progress is recorded in street names such as the birth of the steam engine and the railway industry. The names of victories such as Waterloo, Alma, Tragalar, besides that are the names of buildings or rivers, bridges, wells, plants, animals, etc., all of which are both historical but also showing respect for the country's traditions.

**5.2 SEMANTIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN VIETNAM**

**5.2.1. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN VIETNAM**

**5.2.1.1. The religious belief meaning of street names**

Religion and belief play an important role in the spiritual life of Vietnamese people. The religious aspect is illustrated through the names of pagodas, temples, churches, and the monks. This show the diversity of Vietnamese religions. The most influenced religion is Buddhist which related to the names of 33 pagodas, for example, *Phố Hàm Long* was named from the Lý dynasty pagoda, *Phố Chùa Một Cột, Ngõ Phổ Giác, Phố Chùa Bộc, Phố Chùa Láng*, etc. In addition, there are 3 streets were named after the great monk of Vietnam including *Phố Tuệ Tĩnh* is the Buddhist tittle names of traditional medicine doctor, *Phố Khuông Việt* – the title of great master Chân Lưu, who contributed significantly in the foundation of Đinh Tiên Hoàng’s dynasty, and *Phố Vạn Hạnh* named after the great master that made great contributions for the establishment of the Ly dynasty. The cults of spirits are thought to be the genuine religion of the Vietnamese (Mc Leod & Nguyen Thi Dieu, 2001). This idea can be proved through the names of 18 temples, they not only worship animist gods (*Phố Nhà Hoả* - named after the temple worshiping the fire god), but also village tutelary gods (*Phố Quán Thánh, Phố Trấn Vũ*), persons who have made significant contributions to the nation and are honored as gods (*Phố Trung Liệt* from the temple worshiping 3 martyrs of Hanoi Đoàn Thọ, Nguyễn Tri Phương, Hoàng Diệu; *Phố Đồng Nhân* named after the temple worshipping Hai Bà Trưng). Other religions including Catholicism and Protestantism are listed on the street name map with the names of churches or related constructions. The churches include *Phố Nhà Thờ, Ngõ Nhà Thờ Nam Đồng, Phố Hội Tin Lành, Ngõ Tân Lạc*. There are 2 names that come from works that serve religious purposes, the first one, *Ngõ Nhà Giáo* isderived from the house used to teach doctrine of Nam Đồng church, the second name is *Phố Nhà Chung* which is the business organization of the church.

**5.2.1.2. The nature description in street names**

The nature in street names of Vietnam is described through the names of places, trees, flowers, lakes, rivers, and mountains. The quantity of natural element is not big but these names vividly engrave the natural scenery of Vietnam - a small country with many rivers, lakes, and mountains. Rivers associated with the nation and with Hanoi are found in the street names *Đường Hồng Hà, Phố Bích Câu, Phố Kim Ngưu, Phố Nhuệ Giang*. A distinguishing aspect of Hanoi and Vietnam is the abundance of lakes, and it is not difficult to recognize lake names in street names such as *Ngõ Hồ Giám, Phố Thiền Quang, Đường Tây Hồ,* *Phố Trúc Bạch* … *Phố Núi Trúc* and *Đường Núi Đôi* are originated from the names of mountains in which Núi Trúc no longer exists, and Núi Đôi is located in Sơn Tây. The names of trees and flowers given to streets are often the names of tree species that appeared in the area including *Phố Ao Sen, Ngõ Trại Găng*, *Phố Bồ Đề*, and *Phố Hoè Nhai*.

**5.2.1.3. The economic meaning of street names**

Vietnam's economy in the past and present is expressed through the names of markets, goods, occupations, offices, company names, and brand names.

Markets provide more than just the fundamental function of trading products and conducting business transactions. The market is also a place to interact and exchange ideas, and it is ethnically diverse while retaining its traditional essence. People go to the market not always to buy anything, but also to live in the market environment, to immerse themselves in Vietnamese market culture. The names of the markets in the street names can be mentioned as *Phố Đồng Xuân, Phố Chợ Gạo, Phố Chợ Khâm Thiên, Ngõ Chợ Mơ*.

A typical economic feature of street names is that they are named after the goods sold on those streets. They are named with “hàng” and the name of product, according to the Vietnamese dictionary, “hàng” means product for sale. There are 58 streets with “hàng” such as *Phố Hàng Bài, Phố Hàng Bè, Phố Hàng Buồm, Phố Hàng Chỉ*, etc. Moreover, there are some streets without “hàng” but also refer to name of products like *Phố Thuốc Bắc* sold traditional medicine, *Phố Bát Đàn* sold musical instruments, Phố Bát Sứ sold porcelain and ceramic products. There are street names that include the place of manufacturing and the products, they are street names with “lò” which means a place that specializes in producing a certain item. These names include *Phố Lò Rèn* producing and selling iron utensils, *Phố Lò Sũ* producing and selling caskets, *Phố Lò Đúc* producing and selling products from metal smelting, *Ngõ Lò Lợn* was named after one abattoir here. In addition, the names of workplaces are also given to street names like *Ngõ Trại Cá, Ngõ Mỹ Ký, Ngõ Nhà Dầu, Phố Tràng Tiền*.

Economic features may also be found in the names of localities with traditional artisan villages or persons who have contributed to the region's economic growth. The place names involve *Đường Đa Sĩ* an ancient village with blacksmithing, Ngõ Hài Tượng was the place of shoe makers, *Phố Ngọc Hà* named after the village specializing in growing flowers, *Đường Kiêu Kỵ* is the name of the village specializing in gold plating, Phố Ngũ Xã is a famous craft village for bronze casting. Phố Phùng Khắc Khoan was named after the founder of silk weaving, Phố Nguyễn Chính was named after the person who taught the villagers the craft of plating tin, Phố Trần Điền named after the founder of jewelry making in Định Công village.

**5.2.1.4. The expressions of Vietnamese people desire in street names**

Street names in Vietnam also express many people's wishes and desires. This is clearly shown through place names and names using social terms. First of all, the wish for a prosperous, lucky, and wealthy life can be seen in place names with the words "*Phú*", *Thịnh*", “*Lộc*”, or "*Phúc*". These words are found in ancient place names such as *Phố Phú La, Phố Phú Thượng, Đường Phú Minh, Ngõ Thịnh Quang, Ngõ Thịnh Hào, Đường Phúc Diễn, Đường Vạn Phúc*, *Phố Lộc, Ngõ Phất Lộc*. In each historical period, people have different desires. When wars occur, what they desire most is freedom, independence, or peace. This explains why so many names are made up of nouns and social terms. The examples are the names such as *Ngõ Tự Do, Đường Giải Phóng, Ngõ Hoà Bình, Đường Chiến Thắng*. These names express their desire to end wars and have a peaceful life. After experiencing difficulties due to war or natural disasters, Vietnamese people want a leisurely and peaceful life. This can be seen in names with the word "*Yên*", *Nhàn*", or "*An*". For example, *Ngõ An Sơn, Phố An Xá, Phố Thanh Yên, Phố Thanh Nhàn*.

Another point of the street name is to express the pride of the Vietnamese people. The proud of national heroes such as *Phố Lý Thường Kiệt, Phố Trần Hưng Đạo, Phố Hai Bà Trưng*. They made great contribution for the independence of Vietnam. In addition, the proud of fighting against the invaders through the names of victories such as *Đường Điện Biên Phủ, Đường Bạch Đằng, Ngõ Hà Hồi, Phố Hàm Tử Quan, Phố Chương Dương Độ*. *Phố Hàm Tử Quan, Phố Chương Dương Độ* were named from the places where battles took place during the Resistance War against the Yuan army in 1285 by Dai Viet's army and people. Ham Tu victory contributed to destroying and wiping out 500,000 Yuan troops from the land, completely liberating Dai Viet. *Đường Bạch Đằng* was named after the place marking 3 victories over the Mongol army of Ngô Quyền, Lê Hoàn, Hưng Đạo Đại Vương. Điện Biên Phủ victory was named for *Đường Điện Biên Phủ* that was the great victory ended the French colonial invasion.

**5.2.1.5. The educational meaning of street names**

The tradition of respect to the teachers and morally talented people, and the fondness for leaning are the beauty of Vietnamese culture. Regarding the educational issues, streets are named with the reference to education involving names of educator, teachers, doctors, temples, and some place names. The streets are named after great teachers such as *Phố Chu Văn An, Phố Nguyễn Đình Chiểu, Phố Vũ Thạnh, Phố Lý Quốc Sư, Phố Phan Phu Tiên*. Following that are the names of doctors who represent both intelligence and virtue for example, *Phố Nguyễn Hiền, Phố Mạc Đĩnh Chi, Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm, Phố Trạng Trình, Đường Nguyễn Quốc Trinh*. To remember the gratitude of teachers and honor talented people, Vietnamese people have built temples, there are 3 famous temples including Ngõ Văn Chỉ named after the temple to worship Confucian masters, Phố Văn Miếu named after temple to worship Khổng Tử and the great teachers, Phố Y Miếu named after temple to worship the doctors who first passed the highest exams. Not only personal names but also school and land names show the studious spirit of Vietnamese people that are the places with “Văn” like *Đường Trung Văn*, the schools like *Phố Tràng Thi* used to be the school for first-degree examination, *Phố Quốc Tử Giám* was the first school of Vietnam.

**5.2.1.6.** **The political structure in street names**

Vietnam's political system includes: Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV); State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations. The only political party allowed to operate is the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), which maintains the principle of "democratic centralism." The names of the general secretaries of CPV can be found in many streets such as *Phố Trần Phú, Phố Lê Hồng Phong,* *Đường Nguyễn Văn Cừ, Đường Trường Chinh, Đường Lê Duẩn, Đường Nguyễn Văn Linh*. The Vietnamese State structure in the street names firstly with the names of the Presidents such as *Phố Tôn Đức Thắng, Phố Nguyễn Hữu Thọ, Đường Trường Chinh*. Next, the names of the leader of the government or the Prime Ministers include *Đường Phạm Văn Đồng, Đường Phạm Hùng*. Besides, there are the names of ministers like *Phố Tạ Quang Bửu, Phố Nguyễn Cơ Thạch*, names of parliamentarians *Đường Đào Duy Tùng, Đường Nguyễn Đức Thuận, Phố Nguyễn Duy Trinh, Phố Nguyễn Hữu Thọ, Đường Hồ Tùng Mậu*, etc.

**5.2.1.7. The historical meaning of street names**

The streets named are the reflection of different stages of the country's history. They recall the history from the ancient time to the modern time of the country. The streets contain names and also are placed next to each other showing the close relationship among these names. The history of the foundation and development starting with the first state of Hung kings with *Hùng Vương.* The next time period is stage of combating the domination of Chinese. Street are named from the people and place names of this period including *Hai Bà Trưng, Bà Triệu, Mai Hắc Đế, Triệu Việt Vương, Lý Nam Đế, Triệu Quốc Đạt, Phùng Hưng, Lê Đại Hành, Hoa Lư, Đại Cồ Việt, Đinh Tiên Hoàng, Lý Thái Tổ, Ngô Quyền*. The streets are also named from who have great victories or great contribution such as *Tông Đản, Lý Đạo Thành, Lê Phụng Hiểu, Lý Thường Kiệt, Lý Quốc Sư, Khúc Thừa Dụ, Dương Đình Nghệ*. Trần’s dynasty continues the time period with street names of *Trần Hưng Đạo, Trần Thánh Tông, Trần Nhân Tông, Trần Quốc Toản,* *Trần Thái Tông, Trần Thủ Độ, Trần Bình Trọng, Dã Tượng, Yết Kiêu*. The places related to this time are names including *Chương Dương Độ, Hàm Tử Quan, Tây Kết, Vạn Kiếp, Vân Đồn, Bạch Đằng*. The dynasty also impresses with heroes *Trần Quang Khải, Trần Khánh Dư, Trần Nhật Duật, Nguyễn Khoái, Phạm Ngũ Lão, Lê Văn Hưu, Hàn Thuyên, Trần Khát Chân. Đặng Tất, Nguyễn Cảnh Chân, Nguyễn Biểu, and Đặng Dung* are the names for the streets that recall the time of combating Minh’s invaders. Lê’s dynasty is described with the street names *Lê Thái Tổ, Đinh Liệt, Đinh Lễ, Lê Lai, Lê Thạch, Trần Nguyên Hãn, Nguyễn Xí, Nguyễn Trãi*. Tây Sơn’s dynasty can be found in the street names with *Lê Ngọc Hân, Ngô Thì Nhậm, Ngô Văn Sở, Quang Trung, Bùi Thị Xuân, Phan Huy Chú, Trần Quang Diệu, Tây Sơn, Đặng Tiến Đông* *Ngọc Hồi*. The campaigns against French colonialist is the remarks for modern history of Vietnam. The street names involve *Hoàng Diệu, Nguyễn Tri Phương, Tôn Thất Thiệp, Tôn Thất Đảm, Cao Thắng, Tống Duy Tân, Phan Đình Phùng, Tạ Hiện, Mai Xuân Thưởng, Nguyễn Thiện Thuật, Nguyễn Quang Bích, Đốc Ngữ, Lê Trực, Hàm Nghi, Tôn Thất Thuyết, Nguyễn Thái Học, Nguyễn Khắc Nhu, Hoàng Hoa Thám, Đội Cấn, Đội Nhân, Phan Bội Châu, Phan Chu Trinh, Lương Văn Can, Lương Ngọc Quyến, Đặng Thái Thân, Ấu Triệu*. The historical flow goes on with the time of pre- August revolutionary with names of the leaders who contribute considerably for the success of August revolutionary namely *Phạm Hồng Thái, Lê Hồng Phong, Trần Phú, Hoàng Văn Thụ*. *Phố 19 tháng 12,* *Nguyễn Sơn, Nguyễn Phúc Lai, Phùng Chí Kiên* and *Điện Biên Phủ* are also in this period. The American revolutionary is mentioned with names from many army generals such as *Nguyễn Thị Định, Nguyễn Chí Thanh, Hoàng Văn Thái, Lê Trọng Tấn, Vương Thừa Vũ, Trần Đăng Ninh, Nguyễn Viết Xuân, Bùi Ngọc Dương, Vũ Xuân Thiều, Ngô Xuân Quảng, Hoàng Sâm, Hoàng Đạo Thuý*. The street names not only tell the long history of the nation but also express the pride of Vietnamese people, the pride a magnanimous history with great people and great victories. Each name is similar to a living film that make significant impression. Moreover, street naming related to the history of the nation also show the respect, the thank to the ancestors of Vietnamese people.

**5.2.1.8. Geography and art meanings of street names**

Vietnam's geography is partly depicted in street names, but because the street name is Hanoi, the city's geography is described more clearly through place names, river, mountain, or lake names. Some provinces and cities are named for streets such as *Phố Yên Bái, Phố Yên Thế* reminding the revolution of Hoang Hoa Tham. *Phố Hoa Lư* recalls the old capital in Ninh Binh province before moving to Hanoi. *Phố Huế* is named after the old capital of final Vietnamese feudalism. Victories names also name of places where mark the victories of Vietnamese people in different historical places. *Phố Vân Đồn* is from the island district in Quang Ninh province. *Đường Điện Biên Phủ* is the city of Điện Biên province, *Đường Bạch Đằng* not only commemorates the victory of three heroes, but it is also a location in Hai Phong city. In addition, names of islands including *Đường Hoàng Sa, Đường Trường Sa*, and *Đường Lý Sơn* shows the geographical characteristics of Vietnam that is close to the sea.

Vietnamese art is described in street names with nearly 100 names. They record the names of artists including poets, playwrights, painters and musicians. The poets contribute the largest number of street names with 54 names such as *Phố Bà Huyện Thanh Quan, Phố Hồ Xuân Hương, Phố Nguyễn Khắc Hiếu, Phố Đoàn Thị Điểm, Phố Nguyễn Khuyến*, *Phố Tố Hữu*, etc. There are 7 street named after great musicians namely *Phố Văn Cao, Phố Huy Du, Phố Trịnh Công Sơn, Phố Đỗ Nhuận, Phố Lưu Hữu Phước, Phố Nguyễn Xuân Khoát*. Names of writer and playwrights can be found in more than 20 names like *Đường Vũ Trọng Phụng, Đường Nguyễn Tuân, Phố Nguyễn Đinhg Thi*. Names of famous painters who pioneered Vietnamese painting include *Phố Bùi Xuân Phái, Phố Trần Văn Cẩn, Phố Nguyễn Đỗ Cung,* and *Phố Nguyễn Phan Chánh*.

**5.2.1.9. The reflection of science, technology, and transportation development in street names**

The development of science and technology is illustrated through the names of scientists specializing in several aspects such as medicine with the names of doctors *Phố Phạm Ngọc Thạch, Phố Tôn Thất Tùng, Phố Trần Hữu Tước, Phố Hồ Đắc Di, Phố Y.E.C Xanh*, technology with the names *Phố Đặng Văn Ngữ, Phố Lương Định Của, Phố Bùi Ngọc Dương, Phố Tạ Quang Bửu, Phố Trần Đại Nghĩa*. The other aspects include the researchers in culture, history, mathematics, literature, for example, *Phố Đào Duy Anh, Phố Hoàng Ngọc Phách, Phố Ngô Sỹ Liên, Phố Lê Quý Đôn, Phố Nguỵ Như Kon Tum, Phố Nguyễn Quý Đức, Phố Vũ Hữu*, etc.

Transportation is not clearly described but through the names, it can be seen the means of transportation mainly through road, water, and railway. These names list 12 bridge names such as *Đường Cầu Bươu, Phố Cầu Trì, Phố Cầu Đất, Phố Cầu Đông, Đường Cầu Giấy*, habour name in *PhốTây Trà* – the name of an ancient river wharf, railway station in *Đường Ga Đông Anh*.

**5.2.1.10. Gender issue in street names**

There are more than 20 streets named after Vietnamese women. Mother Au Co, who is credited with giving birth to the Vietnamese people, was the first lady that the Vietnamese people respected in the name of *Đường Âu Cơ*. The other women who are female heroes who courageously fought against the enemies such as names *Phố Hai Bà Trưng* remember the merits of two sisters, Trung Tran and Trung Nhi, who led the people to implement the first uprising against the Northern invaders, and the names of their female generals were also given to the following roads *Đường Lê Chân, Đường Hồ Đề, Đường Bát Nàn*. In later wars, the names of heroines continued to be honored through street names. *Phố Bùi Thị Xuân* commemorates one of the five brave female generals of the Tay Son army. *Phố Ấu Triệu* is named after Lê Thị Đàn, an outstanding woman in the Dong Du movement led by Phan Boi Chau. After she sacrificed heroically, Phan Boi Chau called her Au Trieu, meaning young lady Trieu, following the mirror of lady Trieu Thi Trinh. The other great women in Vietnamese history are named for streets including *Phố Minh Khai, Phố Mạc Thị Bưởi, Phố Võ Thị Sáu, Phố Nguyễn Thị Thập, Phố Nguyễn Thị Định, phố Đặng Thuỳ Trâm*. Not only are they heroic, Vietnamese women are also very talented. *Phố Nguyễn Thị Duệ* is named after the first female doctor of Vietnam. *Phố Bà Huyện Thanh Quan, Phố Hồ Xuân Hương, Phố Lê Ngọc Hân, Phố Đoàn Thị Điểm* are named after great female poets. There is a street named after the women world day that is *Phố 8-3*. This demonstrate the honour of women and their efforts and talents.

However, the number of female names is still quite small in comparison with the other personal names. Among nearly 500 personal names there are only 23 female names are chosen to name for the streets. This also shows gender inequality and needs to be considered.

**5.2.2. SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF STREET NAMES IN VIETNAM**

The important moral concepts that people in a country of all ages and historical periods rely on to discriminate between right and wrong in order to establish that nation's independence and growth are known as its traditional values, according to Tran Van Giau (2011, p. 93). These qualities are the result of five factors: geographical circumstances, strategic placement, a distinct indigenous civilization, the upheaval of battles, and revolutions against invaders. These ideals are vividly conveyed in the street names, as explained below.

**5.2.2.1. The** **solidarity and patriotism of Vietnamese people in street names**

The solidarity is shown in the legend names about the origin of the Vietnamese. They believe that they have the same origin and are the offsprings of dragon (Lac Long Quan) and fairy (Au Co). Despite being a multi-ethnic country, Vietnamese people employ the same origin argument to demonstrate that they are a united entity with a common origin. This brings the entire nation together. Furthermore, the street names chosen have meaning and significance for the entire country. This might explain why cities in Vietnam have so many of the same street names, particularly those of personal names, victory names, and historical names, for example, *Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Phố Trần Nhân Tông, Phố Lý Thường Kiệt, Phố Bạch Đằng*, etc. Unity is also shown through the names of Nghe Bo alleys, where community activities of the elders in the village take place. This also shows the sense of community according to village organization in Vietnamese culture. In addition, the names of ancient villages also appear many in street names. They evoke living, working and trading together with the names *Phố An Xá, Phố Báo Khánh, Phố Châu Long, Đường Đa Sĩ, Ngõ Hài Tượng, Đường Phúc Diễn*, etc. In terms of religion, Vietnamese people are quite tolerant and accommodating of new religions, and they join with people of other faiths. Buddhism, Christianity, Protestantism, and the practice of worshiping gods are all mentioned in the street name like *Phố Chùa Hà, Phố Nhà Thờ, Phố Hội Tin Lành, Phố Quán Thánh*. Vietnamese faiths are varied and coexist peacefully. This demonstrates the Vietnamese people's unity. It is true to the mythology that all Vietnamese people are descended from dragon and fairy.

Vietnamese patriotism is reflected in nearly all street names. To begin with, place names express their love for the homeland and the place in which they live, whether it's the name of a village, a river, or a mountain, all of which have long been associated with local people, such as *Đường Bưởi,* and *Ngõ Yên Bái*, *Ngõ Yên Thế* named after the place where Hoang Hoa Tham rebelled against the French invasion. *Phố Hoa Lư* and *Phố Huế* are named after Vietnam's former capitals. Following that are the names of individuals who fought and sacrificed to create and safeguard the country, as well as intellectuals and scientists who made significant contributions to the country's growth. It is hard to avoid mentioning the names of patriotic artists. The patriotism of Vietnamese people is expressed in almost all street names. First of all, place names express love for their homeland and the land where they live, from the name of the village, the name of the river or the mountain, all of which have long been associated with local people such as *Đường Bưởi*, *Ngõ Yên Bái* where Hoang Hoa Tham rebelled against the French invasion, etc. *Phố Hoa Lư* and *Phố Huế* are named after the old capitals of Vietnam. Next, the names of those who fought and sacrificed to build and protect the country like *Phố Nguyễn Văn Trỗi, Phố Lê Hồng Phong, Phố Hoàng Diệu, Phố Minh Khai*, the names of intellectuals and scientists who contributed greatly to the country's development such as *Phố Tôn Thất Tùng, Phố Trần Đại Nghĩa, Phố Lương Định Của*. It is impossible not to mention the names of patriotic artists in *Phố Bà Huyện Thanh Quan, Phố Văn Cao, Phố Nguyễn Công Hoan*. The names of the victories not only express national pride but also show the passionate patriotism that created these victories.

**5.2.2.2.** **The** **diligence of Vietnamese people in street names**

The term “diligence” refers to the industriousness not only in woring but also in all fields such as studying, writing books, researching… (Tran Van Giau, 2011, p.234). This is firstly displayed in economic names. Names of products, marets, jobs, and workplace describe lively the economy of Vietnam, but also depict the hardworking of Veitnamese people. They constantly work and trade to create economic value for themselves and for the society. Items such as rice, fabric, porcelain, fruit, etc., although they are agricultural products, affirm the country's economic origin and today are becoming Vietnam's strength. It can be traced through the names of “*Phố Hàng*” such as *Phố Hàng Bột, Phố Hàng Bồ, Phố Hàng Bún, Phố Hàng Chuối, Phố Hàng Đồng*. The workplace names in street names also reflect the working life and the traditional jobs like *Phố Lò Rèn, Phố Thợ Nhuộm, Phố Lò Sũ, Phố Lò Đúc, Ngõ Lò Lợn*. Next to that are the names of the craft villages. *Đường Bát Tràng* is named after a famous ceramic production village in the Red River Delta. *Đường Đa Sĩ* is the name of the knife and scissors making village. Đường Định Công is named after the famous jewelry making village. *Phố Yên Thái* is from the names of traditional paper making village. *Phố Ngũ Xã* is the name of bronze casting village, *Phố Ngọc Hà* is from the name of flower growing village. *Đường Vạn Phúc* and *Phố Lụa* refer to the silk making village Van Phuc in Ha Dong district. These names not only evoke traditional Vietnamese products and crafts but also show their hard work and the economic and cultural value they have created.

Another factor that shows the diligence is in the names of doctors, scientists, researchers. They are studious, talented, and virtuous people. The names of doctors in old regimes are named for streets such as *Phố Mạc Đĩnh Chi, Phố Nguyễn Hiền, Phố Trạng Trình*. There are more than 60 streets named after doctors, scientist, heroes in fighting invaders, and in working. Their names show talent, heroism, and diligence in all fields. For example, *Phố Phạm Ngọc Thạch* and *Phố Phạm Ngọc Thạch* are named after great doctors and labour heroes who contritued for the development of Vietnam medecine and healthcare. *Phố Lương Định Của* is from the name of agricultural scientist, *Phố Đào Duy Anh* is from the cultural and historical scholar.

**5.2.2.3. The heroism and collectivism of Vietnamese people in street names**

Heroism is a moral concept that refers to outstanding courageous actions according to the right things and ideals, which are admired by everyone. Vietnamese heroism comes from patriotism and develops on the basis of patriotism (Tran Van Giau, 2011, p.279). Heroism in street names is presented through the names of national heroes. *Phố Phù Đổng Thiên Vương* and *Đường Phù Đổng* are named after Thánh Gióng the god of Vietnames people who fighted the invaders when he was a child. This is the foundation for Vietnamese patriotism. The national heroes and heroeins of Vietnam that are named for streets including *Đường Hùng Vương, Phố Hai Bà Trưng, Phố Lý Nam Đế, Phố Đinh Tiên Hoàng, Phố Lý Thường Kiệt, Phố Trần Nhân Tông, Phố Ngô Quyền, Phố Trần Hưng Đạo, Phố Quang Trung, Đường Võ Nguyên Giáp*. They are people who have made great contributions to building and protecting the country. In addition, the names of generals and soldiers who sacrificed for national independence. There are 67 streets named after the generals such as *Đường Cao Lỗ, Phố Đặng Dung, Phố Yết Kiêu, Phố Trần Bình Trọng, Phố Đinh Liệt, Ngõ Dã Tượng*. A significant number of names of generals in Vietnam's defense ministry are named for streets like *Phố Hoàng Minh Đạo, Phố Nguyễn Chí Thanh, Đường Văn Tiến Dũng*. Moreover, there are many names of those who sacrificed heroically for the freedom of the nation. There are 16 street names mark their contributions such as *Phố Nguyễn Phúc Lai, Phố Mạc Thị Bưởi, Phố Hoàng Ngân, Phố Nguyễn Văn Trỗi, Phố Võ Thị Sáu, Phố Lý Tự Trọng, Phố Đặng Thuỳ Trâm*.

The collectivism in other words, it is the the sacrifice of one's self for others. This shows the community spirit of Vietnamese people. In street names, there is no name that refers to private ownership. The names chosen display the common values, asserts of Vietnamese people. Those are the names of ancient villages and hamlets that evoke the gathering life of a community like *Phố An Xá* named after an ancient village from Ly’s dynasty, *Phố Bảo Linh, Phố Xuân Đỗ, Phố Do Nha*, etc. The names of the heroes and heroines, and the martyrs mentioned above are also those who battled and died for the benefit of all people. Their names are the most obvious proof, and they will be saved and remembered forever.

**5.2.2.4. The romance of Vietnamese people in street names**

Vietnamese romance is expressed through the artists' names and the artistic names given to the streets. Among personal names after the streets, there are many artists, they are poets, writers, musicians, playwrights. Great national poet and writer names were added to streets such as Nguyễn Trãi, Hồ Xuân Hương, Đoàn Thị Điểm, Bà Huyện Thanh Quan, Nguyễn Khuyến, Trần Tế Xương, Nguyễn Bỉnh Khiêm, Nguyễn Công Trứ, etc. These people are not only poets but they are also scholars, teachers, and mandarins. Poetry is not their main profession, but they have written works of great value both in terms of literature and educational and ideological significance. They are talented, ethical, and also extremely romantic. Their works express patriotism, strong will and humanity, and are also moved by the beauty of nature. There are many poets and also great geneals, steadfast revolutionary soldiers. Phố Trần Hưng Đạo was named after the great general who defeated the Yuan Mongol army three times, but he also was the poet and witer with one of the most famous poem “Hịch tướng sĩ”. Some of them were kings but also the poets like Trần Nhân Tông, Quang Trung. In modern times, poets are also steadfast communist soldiers as in the names of *Phố Huỳnh Văn Nghệ, Đường Xuân Thuỷ*. The names of notable musicians, artists, and writers are often included in the streets *Đường Nguyễn Tuân, Phố Nam Cao, Phố Văn Cao, Đường Tô Ngọc Vân*, etc.

**5.2.2.5. The dignification of feminism of Vietnamese people in street names**

Discrimination against women is rare in Vietnamese society, yet the image of women is nevertheless maintained and retains a valuable role in traditional cultural activities, particularly in religious places of worship (Nguyen Huu Thuc, 2021). In street names, there are many streets named after women. *Đường Âu Cơ* is from the name of the woman who is considered national mother of Vietnamese people. *Phố Hai Bà Trưng, Phố Trưng Trắc, Phố Trưng Nhị* are from the two sisters who led the uprising against the Han Dynasty invaders. The two sisters' insurrection launched the battle for Vietnamese independence and highlighted the Vietnamese people's and women's stubborn (Nguyen Lam Chau, 2010). *Phố Bà Triệu* was named after Mrs. Triệu Thị Trinh who led the campaign againsting Han invaders. *Đường Ỷ Lan* is from the name of Lý Thánh Tông’s wife who was good at governing the country. Other heroines of the resistance war against the French and Americans were named for the streets, including *Phố Bùi Thị Xuân, Phố Hoàng Ngân, Phố Ấu Triệu, Phố Mạc Thị Bưởi, Phố Võ Thị Sáu, Phố Nguyễn Thị Định, Phố Nguyễn Thị Thập*. Vietnamese women are not only brave and resilient but also talented, they are poets, writers who created great valuable works such as Hồ Xuân Hương, Đoàn Thị Điểm, Lê Ngọc Hân, and their names were named for many streets in Vietnam. However, the number of street names named after women is not much compared to the number of human names.

**5.2.2.6. The kindness of Vietnamese people in street names**

Kindness is a valuable characteristic of Vietnamese people, it is presented through street names as in the names of the gods, kings, great heroes, and in religious names. Lac Long Quan is a god who is considered the father of the Vietnamese people but is also a person who loves the people through legends of fighting goblins and saving civilians, his name is in *Đường Lạc Long Quân*. The ideology of Buddhism is compassion. Vietnam's main religion is Buddhism, so it affects many areas, including street names. with many names of pagodas, temples, and names of monks such as *Phố Chùa Hà, Đường Chùa Thầy, Đường Chàu Bụt Mọc, Đường Chùa Nền, Phố Vạn Hạn. Phố Trần Nhân Tông* is named from the Buddha Emperor - the king who renounced the throne to become a monk. Humane ideology is also expressed through the names of kings, generals, and mandarins who always take care of the lives of the people as *Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Đường Quang Trung, Phố Lý Nam Đế*, etc. There are 2 streets named after patriotic bourgeois (*Phố Trịnh Văn Bô* and *Phố Nguyễn Sơn Hà*) who donated land, gold, and property to the state during the resistance war against the French. They not only show patriotism but also show kindness. They helped when the country encountered difficulties, both fighting famine and fighting foreign invaders.

**5.2.2.7. The respect to morality, education, and literature of Vietnamese people in street names**

The tradition of respecting teachers and teachings is a beautiful feature of Vietnamese culture and is clearly depicted in the street name. The names of outstanding teachers are given to many streets. They are well-known not just for their talent, but also for their integrity. *Phố Chu Văn An* was named after a well-known educator of Vietnam, noted for his humanistic educational theory, has inspired generations and helped to the establishment of progressive ideals in the area, supporting lifelong learning and contributing to today's educational goals. The other streets were named after teachers including *Phố Phan Phu Tiên, Phố Nguyễn Đình Chiểu, Phố Lý Quốc Sư, Phỗ Vũ Thạnh*. *Phố Nguyễn Quyền* was named after a modern Vietnamese patriot. He is one of the founders of the Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc movement. It was a social reform movement in Vietnam during the French colonial period in the early twentieth century. The movement's goal is to enlighten people, and the following methods are planned: create free teaching courses (private school for good actions) and organize talks to share ideas with the people. Phố Lương Văn Can was named after the headmaster of Đông Kinh school, who refused to serve for the French government and instead taught at Đông Kinh with the other founders. Schools also were named for streets such as *Phố Quốc Tử Giám* after the first school of Vietnam, *Phố Tràng Thi, Phố Giảng Võ*. In addition, the names of many doctors and scientists were given to the street to show appreciation for their talent, morality as well as patriotism such as *Phố Nguyễn Biểu, Phố Phan Đình Phùng, Phố Phan Huy Ích, Phố Thân Nhân Trung, Phố Đặng Văn Ngữ, Phố Ngô Sỹ Liên*, etc.

According to Tran Ngoc Them (1999) and Tran Quoc Vuong (2006), Vietnamese people value literature, so the street name has many elements related to "văn". It can be seen in place names such as *Ngõ Huy Văn, Ngõ Văn Chỉ, Ngõ Văn Hương, Ngõ Văn Chương, Đường Trung Văn*. "Văn" means words, to be literate is to have knowledge. These names convey people's desire to go to school and have knowledge. It is also the desire for the young generations to value learning, study well and be successful.

**5.2.2.8. Vietnam's military force in street names**

Vietnam has gone through and won many wars to protect national independence from the Northern invaders to the French colonialists and the American imperialists. These victories demonstrated the nation's ingenuity and military strength. This strength does not come from modern weapons and large numbers of troops, but from the solidarity, courage, and resilience of all Vietnamese people. Besides, to have these victories it is impossible not to mention the ingenuity of generals through historical periods. Among the street names in Vietnam, there are 63 names of generals. They are the people associated with each period of the country's resistance to invaders. The early period BC with the war against the Thuc invaders by King An Duong Vuong. During this time, Cao Lo (*Đường Cao Lỗ*) was the general who helped the king create the magic crossbow and win the first victory. Next was Hai Ba Trung's period of fighting against the Han invaders with female generals such as Le Chan, Ho De, and Bat Nan (*Đường Lê Chân, Đường Hồ Đề, Đường Bát Nàn*). The following periods marked the victories of famous generals such as Ly Thuong Kiet, Yet Kieu, Tran Nhat Duat, Dinh Le, Tran Hung Dao, Quang Trung... In the resistance war against the French, generals including Vo Nguyen Giap, Van Tien Dung, Hoang Van Thai, Vuong Thua Vu. Streets named after generals during the resistance war against the US for example, *Phố Nguyễn Chí Thanh, Phố Nguyễn Thị Định, Phố Nguyễn Bình, Phố Chu Huy Mân, Phố Lê Quang Đạo*, etc. Vietnam has 2 generals in the list of 10 best generals in the world including Hung Dao Vuong Tran Quoc Tuan and General Vo Nguyen Giap *(Phố Trần Hưng Đạo, Đường Võ Nguyên Giáp*). The names of the generals throughout the city symbolize the nation's respect and pride for them. Furthermore, they exhibit the power and skilled military art of a little country that refuses to surrender to any opponent.

**5.3. A COMPARISON OF SEMANTIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF STREET BETWEEN ENGLAND AND VIETNAM**

**5.3.1 A comparison of semantic features of street names between England and Vietnam.**

**5.3.1.1 The possession in street names**

In England, street names reflect a large portion of private ownership, with streets tied to the proprietors of lands, homes, estates, fields, manors, or inns. However, there is no street names in Vietnam that connect to possession. This discrepancy is attributable to the different structures of the two countries' states. England has been a monarchy state for thousands of years, but Vietnam has changed various sorts of governmental organization from feudal to socialist. Because property in Vietnam is state-owned, there are few private possessions. Furthermore, Vietnamese culture is a community culture, all social and cultural activities are of a communal and collective nature according to the regulations and customs of the village. During the feudal era, those who held power and property belonged to the ruling class including kings, mandarins, and landlords. Private ownership in street names of Vietnam belonged to the landlord class of the old society. England follows a constitutional monarchy, with property ownership based on social class. Most of the property owners belong to the upper class such as kings and nobles. The middle and working class own small properties such as fields, inns, and taverns.

**5.3.1.2 The social classes in street names**

English society is very clearly divided into 3 classes including the upper class, middle class, and working class. All these classes are found in the names of the streets. The upper class includes the royal family with the names of kings, queens, princes, and princesses; nobles with titles; the super rich and those who work as lawyers and doctors. The middle class are people with specific jobs, business owners, and property owners. The working class are manual laborers and workers. On the contrary, in Vietnam, social classes do not exist. The reason for this problem is that Vietnam is a socialist country so society is not divided by class. The state is a state of the people, by the people, and for the people. All people are treated fairly.

**5.3.1.3. Religion in street names**

Religion is one of the aspects that accounts for the big place in street names of the two countries. In the two systems, religion also takes 6.9% of total. It is reflected through the names of religious constructions like churches, pagodas, temples, name of saints or gods, names of monks, and names of people who showed their good believes. However, the religion of each country is different from each other. The main religion in England is Christianity with the influence of the Church of England that has formal constitutional standing inside the legal and political framework of the country. The Christian religion is intergrated into every level of people's life: government, education, architecture, the arts, radio, and many other fields (Story & Childs, 2002). Therefore, street names are also greatly influenced by Christianity, which is no exception.

On the contrary, Vietnam is considered a Buddhist and Confucian country. This is clearly shown through the number of names of pagodas, temples, and gods. The pagoda is a symbol and place where Buddhist activities take place and has become familiar to the people, associated with community activities. Temples in Vietnam to worship gods such as the fire god, village tutelary gods, and even those who sacrificed their lives for the country and people like the temple of Hai Bà Trưng. Besides, Vietnamese people worship talented and virtuous people, respected teachers, and doctors. Meanwhile in England, the temples belonged to the Knights Templar, a Catholic military order of knights founded during the Crusades that served as a model and inspiration for future military organizations. Originally established to guard Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land, the order expanded its military responsibilities throughout the 12th century. Distinct religions and beliefs result in distinct street names in the two nations, yet this contributes to each country's cultural uniqueness.

**5.3.1.4. The nature in street names**

The nature depicted in street names is typical of each country with names of trees, flowers, rivers, mountains and hills, and parks. Both capitals have the presence of a historic river that plays an important role in life and has become a symbol of the country. That is the Thames River in England and the Red River in Vietnam.

However, in England, natural is used with more frequency than in Vietnam. partly due to the natural characteristics of England's larger area. on the other hand, due to the terrain and distribution of these natural elements. London is known as a green city with many types of trees as well as parks and gardens, so the number of tree species names appearing with a frequency of 1.43%, parks also account for 0.0255%. London is famous for its gardens and has a garden recognized as a Unesco heritage site. London's natural terrain is wet land with many marshes. Hanoi is a city on the Red River, with many mudflats that have become villages and streets. In addition, Hanoi has many natural lakes that are not only natural but also historical, so the names of the lakes appear quite a lot, up to 0.64%. The names of tree species in Hanoi are not placed on main streets but mainly on alley names or name with “Ngõ”.

**5.3.1.5. The economy in street names**

The economy in the street name is a distinct quality that is extensively and passionately reflected in the two nations. Agriculture, handcraft production, services, and industry are all included in the street naming system. Street names from markets are used quite a lot. They are not only places of commerce but also represent the culture of each country.

However, there are significant disparities between the economies of England and Vietnam. The first distinction in agriculture is that street names in England are derived from field names, but in Vietnam they are derived from place names connected to agriculture. Besides, the names of farmers are also included in street names of England, but in Vietnam, no street is named after a farmer. The streets are also named for the employees. In contrast to England, which has both personal names and names signifying occupations in general, Vietnam exclusively has names indicating occupations. The main distinction is that street names are named after products. They account for only 0.0639% in the UK, but 7.4% in Vietnam. These items are all commonplace in everyday life, including dishes. The industrial sector early appeared with spurmaker, windmill, pump, and especially the appearance of railway, that’s the milestone for the development of industrial revolutionary of the world starting in England. The economy of Vietname, in contrast, is based on agriculture with street names related to products, they are made manually and made from rice, bamboo, or agricultural produce. They symbolize Vietnam's distinct agrarian civilisation. Another difference is in the service industry. In England, there are many street names named after motels, pubs, even public baths and some after morgues. This does not appear in street names in Vietnam. They are places to stop for travelers, sometimes providing meals. they have a long history dating back to medieval times wherever there was trade. The financial services industry appeared very early and was found in street names with places to exchange and produce money. The financial services industry appeared very early and was found in street names with places to exchange money and produce money. The industrial revolution that began in England was integral to the appearance of the steam engine and later the train. In Vietnam, although there is also a station name, there is only one name. This difference also clearly shows the economic situation of the two countries. England has its starting point as an industrial and financial country, while Vietnam is an agricultural country with a long history.

**5.3.1.6. The history in street names**

Street names of the two countries also show the history of each nation, tell people about the stories of the past. In England, the history of each street is also the history of the place, the people around it. However, the history of England is unconnected, the time periods are not link with each other although it tells the stories of the past, but the story of different people and places. This maybe due to the personality show strongly, reflect the characteristics of the people and also the country. In contrast, the history of Vietnam is described clearly and thoroughly. The history started with legends explain the origin of Vietnamese people with “*Đường Âu Cơ, Đường Lạc Long Quân, Đường Hùng Vưong”.* The name system displays the history form the beginning of human history to the process of protecting and building the country over thousands of years. Each street can tell different story about one person, one place but they are connected with each other to create the whole picture that no one or nothing is missed. This is true with the characteristics of the nation that heighten the unity.

**5.3.1.7. The political structure and geography in street names**

The politics of England is different from politics in Vietnam. The Monarchy is represented here with many streets named after kings, queen, prince, or nobility class, and some of the leader of parties that control the countries. Whereas, the politics in Vietnam mentioned with the streets named after the leaders of the Communist party, the senior position in state in in the Communist party are also communist members.

The geography of England is drawn through different types of streets, many of them describe the geography of the place. In Vietnam, there are 6 types of streets due to the structure of the land, it is small and narrow so the streets are built accoding to the situation of the ground. The similarity between the two countries is that street names are based on many place names, which are names of hamlets, ancient villages, and names of towns and cities. However, street names in England also contain names of foreign places. This demonstrates international integration.

**5.3.1.8. The education, language, and art in street names**

Both street name systems mention education issue with school names, teachers, or the headmasters of the school. In England, the education issue can be seen through the school names, the name of headmasters or people who helped students. In Vietnam, education is crucially important, showing the spririt of the nation that is nểnating the teachers. The school name is *Quốc Tử Giám*, the first school of Vietnam, the teachers are high respectful people such as *Chu Văn An*, *Nguyễn Đình Chiểu*, *Lý Quốc Sư*. In addition, the names of doctors in the old state are names for many streets. Education is also an issue mentioned in the street naming system through the names of schools, principals, or people who contribute to education in general. However, the difference in England is that the streets are named after the principals or school uniforms, and the names of those who sponsor the school. On the contrary, in Vietnam, street names related to education are the names of great teachers, demonstrating the tradition of respecting teachers. Besides, the street is named after good students and those who passed doctorates. There are even temples of teachers and doctors. These street names serve as role models to encourage generations of students and people.

Languages of street names in England are old English, Roman, Germany, and French. But, in Vietnam, the main language is Vietnamese, there is few other languages such as Indian, and French. The difference is due to the intergration with other countries of England while Vietnam in influenced by the domination of France in the past. In street names of England, there are many names given in very special ways such as slang, mispronunciation, or wanton names.

Street names describe the colourful of art life with names of poets, writers, artists, and also art works such as songs, novels, characters, and musical instruments. In Enland, the art life is quite plentiful with several aspects such as poem, novel, music, painting, theatre, and film. However, in Vietnam, the art life is mainly poem, novel, music, and painting and the quantity is quite small. In the two countries, art is expressed through the names of famous artists, whether they are poets, writers, musicians, painters or composers. If street names in Vietnam in this field are mainly people's names. On the contrary, in street names of England , the names are more diverse with names of works of art such as operas, names of theaters, and names of characters in novels also being given to street names. A special thing about the artistry of street names in Vietnam is that the artists can be revolutionaries, talented military leaders, or soldiers. This shows the artistic soul of Vietnamese people, both resilient but also very romantic.

**5.3.1.9. The desire and wishes of the people in street names**

The thoughts and feelings of the people of the two countries are expressed very prominently in the street name system. The common point is that they all express patriotism with the names of kings who fought and sacrificed for national independence. It is a celebration of kindness, generosity and helping others, and pride in victories over foreign invaders.

However, these emotions also have distinct differences. Firstly, about patriotism, street names in England are expressed through naming after kings or people who show their patriotism. In Vietnam, almost all names show this. Those are the names of kings, mandarins or generals who have patriotism and love for the people. In addition, there were those who bravely fought and sacrificed for national independence. The reason for this difference is because Vietnam always has to fight to protect the country from foreign invaders. Another thing is that street names praise the kindness of people who help and sponsor the poor, build schools, or fight for the rights of the less fortunate. The English also show disapproval of stingy people and corrupt criminals. This is not shown in street names in Vietnam. In addition, because Vietnam always has to fight with enemies, many names express the desire to be independent and free with names like *Chiến Thắng, Độc Lập, Giải Phóng*, etc. moreover, many names express aspirations. prosperous and peaceful life.

**5.3.1.10. The development of science, technology, and transportation in street names**

The development of science, technology and transportation in the street names of the two countries is shown through the names of scientists, national transportation systems and names of means of transportation. However, street names in England represent the development and invention that laid the foundation for later science, breakthrough inventions for all mankind such as scientist Michael Faraday and physicist Hans Sloane. Besides, the invention of the steam engine created the industrial revolution in the 18th century, which not only created a turning point for humanity in technology but also in transportation. Railways brought widespread trade and the first form of mass transportation appeared. The form of water transport also represents the characteristics of England's topography with the names of ferries, harbours, river systems and bridges. In street names of Vietnam, the development of science, technology and transportation is also shown through the names of scientists, bridges and stations. However, Vietnam is a late-developing country, so scientists are mainly in the fields of mathematics, socio-cultural research, or agriculture, and weapon manufacturing to serve the task of national liberation.

**5.3.1.11.** **Gender issues in street names**

Gender issues in the street name systems of the two countries are reflected in the difference between male and female names. both countries give a very small percentage to female names. This shows inequality in gender issues. However, it is also due to the general social characteristics of the whole world where the role of women has not been respected in the past. The people for whom the street is named are good women, poets, actors, artists, and heroes. Their name shows respect for good qualities, talent and courage. It is also a voice fighting for women's rights, affirming that the role and talents of women are not inferior to men. In England, female names are often the names of queens, princesses, nobles, artists or good people. And in the name of Vietnamese streets are the names of female heroes, resilient revolutionary soldiers, and poets.

**5.3.2 A comparison of socio-cultural features of street names between England and Vietnam**

The traditional values of the 2 countries are significantly reflected through treet names. Differences in geographical location, language, and culture have led to differences in socio-cultural characteristics in street names. However, as mentioned, the characteristics of common human culture are that they still have the same common values.

**5.3.2.1. The patriotism in street names**

Street names in both countries express their patriotism, love for their culture and people. This is shown in the names of places with villages and hamlets, the names of kings, heroes, or the names of people who have contributed to the country. For example, names of kings in both countries account for a significant number such as *Charles II Street, King Henry's Road, King William Street* in England, and *Đường An Dương Vương, Đường Hùng Vương, Phố Lý Thái Tổ, Phố Mai Hắc Đế* in Vietnam. Next, that is the names of national symbols, Lower Thames Street is from the name of Thames river – a symbolic tiver in England, and Đường Hồng Hà is named after Red river - a historical river in Vietnam. The two countries also name streets with the names of victories, this not only express their pride but also their patriotism. In England, the victories are named for streets such as *Alma Square, Inkerman Road, Trafalgar Square, Waterloo Road*. In Vietnam the victories are in streets like *Đường Điện Biên Phủ, Đường Bạch Đằng, Đường Chương Dương Độ, Phố Hàm Tử Quan*.

**5.3.2.2. The unity and solidarity in street names**

The street names of both countries represent unity and solidarity. In England, this is expressed through the names of different languages, nationalities, and the names of people from other countries. This is because London is a multi-ethnic, multicultural city. On the contrary, in Vietnam, unity and solidarity are found in the names of legendary figures such as Au Co and Lac Long Quan. This is an explanation for the origin of Vietnamese people who are all of the same race, and also shows solidarity. In addition, street names in Vietnam reflect the unity through religious names with the names of churches (*Phố Nhà Thờ, Phố Phố Hội Tin Lành*), pagodas (*Phố Chùa Bộc, Phố Chùa Hà*). This shows the unity of different religions in Vietnam.

**5.3.2.3. The individualism versus collectivism in street names**

Individualism in the names of England's streets is expressed through the names of individual properties and economic names. Each asset such as house, land, and field is given its own name, this affirms the sovereignty of each individual. It implicitly announces that this is private territory that cannot be violated. In economic names, each individual has its own ownership such as the names of inns and taverns. They do business independently and do not depend on each other. Each pub and tarven has its own name and sign. This contrasts with the collective nature of street names in Vietnam. There are almost no individual property names in street names in Vietnam, there are only 3 streets named after the land and property owners here that are *Ngõ Hoàng An* named from rich landowner, *Ngõ Sơn Nam* from the name of man who built house for rent, and *Ngõ Phúc Thắng* from the name of land and cimema owner. In economic names such as product names, workplace names do not have individual names but common names of all business households. This is true to the Vietnamese proverb:"You need friends when trading”. In addition, place names like village, hamlet names also show the collectivism of Vietnamese people. According to Vietnamese culture, villages are important community organizations of Vietnamese people, they live together, do business together and have a close bond according to each village's own regulations (Tran Ngoc Them, 2012, p.96). The presence of individualism and collectivism in street names in the two countries is due to different historical, social and cultural conditions. Individualistic thought has a long history in England, going all the way back to the Enlightenment and the rise of liberal philosophy by John Stuart Mill, Thomas Hobbes, and John Locke who helped shape concepts of personal autonomy, freedom, and rights of the individual. Furthermore, the foundation for the advancement of individual rights and liberties was established by England's political growth, which included the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Glorious Revolution in 1688. The Industrial Revolution, which began in England in the late 18th century, resulted in tremendous social and economic transformations. Industrialization resulted in urbanization, the emergence of capitalism, and the expansion of the middle class. These developments contributed to a move away from traditional community organizations and toward a greater emphasis on personal accomplishment and autonomy. Vietnam has a long history of communal life and the practice of collective action. Throughout history, Vietnamese society has frequently been formed around extended families, villages, and communities that collaborate for mutual gain and survival. Another aspect is that Confucianism, which has had a significant impact on Vietnamese society, emphasizes the value of harmony, obligation, and social order. Confucian ideals emphasize the importance of communal needs over individual preferences, as well as the development of strong social links among families and communities. In addition, Vietnam's colonial past—first under Chinese dominion, then under French colonization—generated a feeling of shared identity and opposition to foreign hegemony. Vietnamese people were brought together by a shared purpose during the independence movement, which also strengthened national ideals. Finally, Vietnamese society values family and filial piety. Families commonly live together in multigenerational families, and choices are frequently made collaboratively, with participation from numerous family members. This emphasis on household harmony and joint decision-making extends to more general social relationships as well.

**5.3.2.4. The practicalness versus the romance in street names**

The English practicalness in street names is shown through the way of distinguishing different types of streets with the number of 38 words indicating streets or streets. Every road is classified, defined, and regulated according to terrain, length, location, area, and resident characteristics. This helps commuters easily identify and know information about the route they take. In addition, there are street names with names indicating directions, names of objects on the street, or names based on letters and common names such as *South End, South Street, West Row*. Although some street names in Vietnam are named after directions, there are not many. Many names carry wishes for a comfortable, rich, and prosperous life, or for children and grandchildren to study well and pass the exam, for example, *Phố Thanh Nhàn, Phố Thanh Bình, Đường Phúc Lộc, Phố Lộc*, etc. This difference is due to the living environment. Westerners live in a nomadic way, their lives do not depend on nature, so they have the mindset of wanting to conquer nature (Tran Ngoc Them, 2012, p.24). English culture places a high value on pragmatism, efficiency, and problem-solving. There is a tendency to prioritize practical solutions over theoretical or abstract approaches to problems. Vietnamese culture is an agricultural culture, life depends on nature, so there is a desire for the river to be in harmony with nature. Therefore, the way of thinking is subjective and emotional (Tran Ngoc Them, 2012, p.25). According to Nguyen Van Huyen (1996, p.42), Vietnamese people are more artists than scientists. In the street names, there are many names of poets and writers. Although for some people, writing poetry is not their main job, they have created great value works, for example, *Phố Cao Bá Quát, Đường Nguyễn Trãi, Phố Phùng Khắc Khoan, Phố Trần Cung*, etc.

**5.3.2.5. Class-consciousness in street names**

Street names in England clearly reflect social class. The names of the streets are clearly split into three types. Upper-class names include monarchs, queens, or members of the royal family, as well as aristocrats, attorneys, and doctors. The middle class comprises small company owners. The working class includes manual laborers and farmers. England is still a monarchy country, thus people are conservative and wish to maintain and maintain traditions. On the contrary, Vietnam is a socialist country so there is no class division.

**5.3.2.6. The politeness in street names of England and the respect, honnour of ancestors in street names of Vietnam**

The politeness of street names in England is shown in the following points: many street names are named after kings, queens, princesses, princes, and nobles with their titles and names, for example, *King Henry's Road, Queen Victoria Street, Duchess Of Bedfords Walk*. Besides, family names almost are used in personal names. In street names of Vietnam, personal names account for the largest number. Those are the names of those who have contributed to the country. Each name represents respect, recognition, and gratitude. That is the name of the kings who founded Vietnam such as *Đường Hùng Vương, Đường An Dương Vương, Phố Lý Thái Tổ, Phố Lê Thái Tổ, Phố Mạc Thái Tổ, Phố Trần Nhân Tông, Phố Lê Thánh Tông*, etc. All the king names are post-titles, or the names are honored after death. There are regulations on addressing the kings, using family name and post-title (*Phố Lê Thánh Tông*), or using reigning title (Phố Quang Trung) (Le Trung Hoa, 2013, p.148). In addition, the use of word “Bà” in *Phố Hai Bà Trưng, Phố Bà Triệu*, and *Ngõ Bà Triệu* shows the respect of Vietnamese people. This word means grandmother in Vietnamese or “lady” in English. For historical names and modern, scientist names, the use of full names demonstrates the appreciation and respect such as *Ngõ Đoàn Nhữ Hài, Phố Phạm Huy Thông, Phố Giang Văn Minh, Đường Phan Đăng Lưu*, etc. Thus, both countries are similar in showing respect and politeness in using street names.

**5.3.2.7. Personal responsibility and the kindness in street names**

The English express personal responsibility through the names of those who donated land to build roads, those who supported the poor or schools. This is similar to the kindness of Vietnamese people. However, for Vietnamese people, each individual's responsibility is to sacrifice for the common good. It is dedication and sacrifice for national independence and peace for everyone. The two countries have different expressions of personal responsibility, but what they have in common is kindness, for the benefit of the community.

**5.3.2.8. The humourousness in street names**

English humor is expressed through naming streets after criminals, satirical names for shabby and dirty areas, or lazy people. This does not appear in street names in Vietnam. The reason for this difference is due to the cultural differences of the two countries. Vietnamese culture is influenced by Confucianism and Taoism, so they are cautious and delicate. and moreover, due to strict regulations in naming streets.

**5.3.2.9.** **The** **diligence in street names**

As mentioned above, the diligence of Vietnamese people shows in the fields of work, study, research, and even fighting. Streets are named after doctors, engineers, professors, or military heroes. This stems from the origins of agricultural culture. Vietnamese people's life is dependent on the nature, hence they are always striving to overcome obstacles. Furthermore, because they had been through so many wars, they learned the value of dedication and hard effort. Although street names in England do not refer to industriousness, many street names allude to this. Those are the names of builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, or salesmen and merchants.

**5.3.2.10. The military force in street names**

There is a big difference in the street names of the two countries. While many street names in Vietnam are named after generals, street names in England are not. This originates from the historical reality of the two countries. Vietnam went through many wars to protect national independence, this freedom was exchanged with many sacrifices and losses. In addition, the leadership of the generals determined much of the country's victories. It also shows the pride and gratitude of the people to those who have contributed greatly to the country.

**5.4 SUMMARY**

In this chapter, the semantic, cultural and social characteristics of street names in England and Vietnam have been described, compared and contrasted. Street names of the two countries express several main socio-cultural meaning groups. With street names meaning ownership, in England possession means assets such as houses, land, and fields. . Social class in England is clearly divided into three classes including the middle class, the middle class, and the working class. Street names in Vietnam do not show private ownership class division . The religious field clearly shows the difference between the two countries. While in England, Christianity prevails and is the country's dominant religion. But in Vietnam, Buddhism is the main religion. There are also other religions such as Protestantism or animism. Nature is also depicted in street names with elements such as names of trees, flowers, rivers, mountains, and hills. Street names in England also include animal names. The economy in the street name is described through the name of the market, product, company, brand name, advertising name, and service industry name. The difference shows that Britain's economy is an industrial and service economy, while Vietnam's economy develops on an agricultural basis. There are also differences in education issues in street names between the two countries. Vietnam is a country that upholds the tradition of respecting teachers, so streets are named after great teachers and doctors who are virtuous. Education in England is expressed mainly through the names of headmasters, schools and school patrons. Vietnam's history is systematic and outlines a long history from early times to modern history. However, English history records discrete milestones, victories and the history of colonial conquest. Street names in England describe art through the names of artists, works and works of art. The unique point is to use the character's name. Most street names in Vietnam only list the names of artists from many different fields. The language of street names is expressed through different languages such as Old English, Latin, French, and even slang. In street names of Vietnam, there are French and Indian names but are transliterated into Vietnamese. The topography of each nation is represented in the street names and place names. Each name clearly reflects a separate area, forming the outline of the national map. With the advent of foreign place names, street names in England have become more cosmopolitan. The evolution of science, technology, and transportation in each country is seen in street names. England saw the start of the first industrial revolution and the technologies that transformed the course of history. Vietnam is mostly developing in academics and research. Since women's names represent for a relatively tiny percentage, street names are also a voice reflecting gender inequity. Furthermore, these names fight for women's rights, recognizing women's roles and capacities in society.

Street names in both countries express patriotism, love for their culture, and people. In England, streets are named after kings, national symbols, and victories, while in Vietnam, they are named after legendary figures and religious names. Individualism in street names is expressed through individual properties and economic names, affirming the sovereignty of each individual. In contrast, in Vietnam, there are almost no individual property names, and place names like village and hamlet names show collectivism. The presence of individualism and collectivism in street names in the two countries is due to different historical, social, and cultural conditions. Individualistic thought has a long history in England, with the foundation for personal autonomy and liberties established by political growth and the Industrial Revolution. Vietnam has a long history of communal life and collective action, with extended families, villages, and communities that collaborate for mutual gain and survival. Confucianism emphasizes the value of harmony, obligation, and social order, while Vietnam's colonial past generated a feeling of shared identity and opposition to foreign hegemony. Practicalness in street names is shown through the number of 38 words indicating streets or streets, which helps commuters easily identify and know information about the route they take. English culture places a high value on pragmatism, efficiency, and problem-solving, while Vietnamese culture is an agricultural culture that depends on nature. The way of thinking is subjective and emotional, with many street names mentioning poets and writers, who have created great value works. Street names in England and Vietnam are frequently courteous and respectful, referencing monarchs, queens, princesses, princes, and nobles. Personal names are most commonly used in Vietnam to express respect, admiration, and thanks. Both countries demonstrate personal responsibility by naming individuals who contributed land, helped the destitute, or funded schools. The military strength is reflected in street names of Vietnam through the names of many generals. They lead the army and won glorious victories in different historical periods. However, this cannot be seen in street names of England.

**CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION**

**6.1. SUMMARY OF THE STUDY**

This dissertation's theoretical approach adhered to the current research trend in onomastics in general, and toponymy in particular. The structures, meanings and socio-cultural features of street names in England and in Vietnam are identified and compared in detail to form the basic theory for the street name research.

Based on the and interpretivist paradigm, the thesis employs cross – linguistic, cross – culture, and qualitative approaches. The researcher identifíe the main reserch methods that are qualitative, descriptive, and comparative, interpretive and explanatory methods. 1,564 London street names and 1.238 Hanoi street names were used to obtain research data. The concepts put out by Van Langedonck & Van De Velve (2007), and Neethling (2016) provide the foundation of the theoretical framework for syntactic characteristics. Semantic and socio-cultural traits based on the ideas of Van Langedonck (2007) and Noystrom (2016).

The results from the study have drawn the structures of street names with 2 types in England and 1 type in Vietnam. Due to the variety of names, there are many subtypes of street names. The general formation of street names is considered as nomination complex with the two main elements the generic, and the specific. The generic of street names is street words and the specific is the particular names. Due to the differences in geography, climate, and also culture, there are more street words in England than in Vietnam. The street names in England have two types, the first type contains 2 elements which include 38 sturctures, the second type contains just one element which include 2 structures, the generic only, or the specific only. The generic always comes after the specific. However, in street names of Vietnam, there are always two elements in a name, and the generic comes first. Names of humans account for the greatest number of distinctive components and are largely male names; feminine names account for a relatively minor fraction. The location name comes next, with recognizable village and hamlet names from each nation. Following that are religious names, which are called after religious structures such as churches and chapels in England and pagodas and temples in Vietnam. Names relating to economics have a high quantity, as do names of markets, goods, or labor.

The meanings and socio-cultural features of street names are identified with the meanings related to 11 groups including possession, social classes, politic structure, economy, religion, history, education, geography, language, art, and gender issue. The street names have outlined the completed and lived picture of each country. The possession in England traces from the names with the owners of land, house, estate and fields. In Vietnam, the possession is not clear. The politic structure in England is Monarchy which ruled by King or Queen and the parliament governed by Priminister. They are named for the streets and take the big portion. This also express the power meaning, the royal family memebers and nobility class with properties or names of princes, princesses, lords, dukes, and Viscounts. The economy aspect is described with the names from the jobs, works, products, and markets. Religion aspect is related with streets named after churches, parishes, bishops in England and pagodes, temples, and monks in Vietnam. Social class is clearly shown in street names in England with 3 classes: upper class, middle class, and working class. In Vietnam, there is no social class division due to the diference in political regime. The new street names all belong to the proletariat, communists who fought and sacrificed for national independence or intellectuals who contributed to the development of science and art. The history through stress names in England is quite unconnected, but in Vietnam it is described completely and thoroughly. In terms of education, the street names in two counties also are named after teacher, headmasters, and names of the schoold. The geography is mentioned with names from strucutres of surface that create deifferent types of streets. The language is clearly mentioned in street names, many streets are the languages that existed or impacted in the countries gor the long time. The art life also has impacts on street names representing in names after artish, art works, characters of novels, or the stages. The development of science, technology, and transportation also reflects the cultural characteristics of the two countries. England is the cradle of the first industrial revolution, so street names also record these marks with the names of the world's leading scientists. The appearance of steam engines and trains created breakthroughs in industry and transportation. In Vietnam, the development of science is recognized in the field of theory and literature because of the characteristics of an agricultural country. Gender issue is strongly expressed in street names with very small portion for female names, vastly they are named after men.

The structures or meanings and socio-cultural features of street names in two countries share some similarities because they belong to toponym, they have the functions and characteristics of place names. The differences are due to the cultural, historical, traditional, religious, and georaphical background. Culture play a vital role in explaining why the street name are different from each other.

The socio-cultural characteristics in the street name are the good traditional national values of the two countries reflected in the street names. Each country has different traditional values but also similar values. First, the street names of two countries express patriotism, unity, politeness, and kindness. The main difference between the two countries is that street names in England represent practicality, while street names in Vietnam represent romance. Besides, that is the difference between individualism and collectivism. Another problem is that street names in England reflect an awareness of social class division with the presence of three classes in street names. Meanwhile, in Vietnam this is not reflected. This distinction is due to variances in cultural background, political system, geography, and natural factors. The diligence of Vietnamese people is displayed in street names through the names of traditional craft villages, workplace names, and names of doctors who studied well and get high positions in the past examinations. Although this is not the same thing in English culture but many street names reflect the working life of English people with the names of workers, builder, capenters, or merchants. Englich culture tend to show the power through street names. Because English people are humourous, the street name combines sarcasm with negative traits like corruption, stinginess, and sloth. However, due to their quiet and reticent dispositions, street names in Vietnam do not display this. Street names in Vietnam express military strength, national pride, and gratitude through the names of many generals through different historical periods. this does not appear in the street names of Egnland. This difference is due to the historical realities of the two countries.

**6.2. CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Street names are a type of toponym; they are used to designate streets in different locations. They contain vital values in terms of linguistics and cultural – social aspects. In terms of linguistics, they contain syntactic and semantic characteristics.

The syntax of street names or the structure can be called the street nam nomination complex with the combination of the *generic* and the *specific* elements. The generic is different street reffering words that connect with the shape, location, function of the streets. They are varied and join with the specific to creat the nomination complex. They can be missed in some cases. The specific is the particular names ranging from onomastic group to other groups in linguistics. The specific in street name nomination complex is quite abundant, it shows the ideas, values, and also the emotions of each country.

In terms of semantic, street names involve the denotative meanings that are closely related to the socio-cultural features. Street names express historical values with the names that connects with historical events, people. They are intimately linked with each other creating completed pictures of national history. The politics aspect contributes with names of the state leader and the parties that control the goverments. Economic values are outlined with the history of the development of economy form the early time up to the modern time, showing through names of markets, products, merchants, financial centres and services. The education aspect is displayed through the names of headmasters, great teachers, and the school names. Geography of each country also is described through street names that are named after the characteristics of the locations and terrain. The art aspect in street names is showed with names of artist, artworks, and different types of arts. The languages used in each country also can be traced with the written language of street names and also the names themselves. The gender issue is also rised in street names with almost of male names, female names just account for small percentages. The nature is drawn beautifully in street names with the pictures of the countryside in England, the trees, flowers, and animal names in both two countries. The socio-cultural characteristics of street names in the two countries reflect the good spiritual values of the two countries. England's street names reflect the practicalness, class-consciousness, politics, humourousness, individualism, personal responsibilitity, unity, hospitality, globalism, and traditionalism of English people. The national values reflected in Vietnamese street names are solidarity, diligence, heroism and collectivism, honoring women, kindness, respect for morality, education, literature, and military power.

The similarities in terms of syntax, semantics and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam show that they contain all the characteristic of toponyms, include the national values, express the life, the ideas, desires, emotions of the whole nation. The differences between street names in England and Vietnam are due to the different socio-cultural background. Each country socio-cultural features are clearly described in street names. This makes street names become means to promote the national values, they are important and special national treasures. They need to be taken care in choosing and using that are adequate with the values that they contain.

**6.3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Street name studies have been paid attention and steadlily developed in Vietnam due to the development of onomastics. Different research show that this aspect is important and play vital role in the development of the country. They canbe not missed in any locations in order not only to distinguish streets or roads but also express the national values both in linguistics and socio-cultural factors.

In terms of theoretical framework, the dissertation has provided the theories for both linguistics and socio-cultural studies. The framework for the syntax of street names creates the premises for further studies. The basic format of street names is based on the combination of 2 elements the generic and the specific. There are 59 structres of street names have been created. The semantic or socio-cultural features investigate the meanings implying behind each name. The meanings of street names have outlined showing that they are plentiful in expressing the national values.

The dissertation has also pointed out the similarities and differences between the name systems in the two countries. This contribute in studies on linguistics and at the same time on socio-cultural background of England and Vietnam.

In practical contribution, the dissertation helps to evaluate the importance of street names. It promotes the planners and the government consider the factors that influence street names.

The study reveals and narrow down the gaps from intenational and Vietnamese research on street names. Although several results have been founded but they just only concentrate on the meanings or single socio-cultural features of street names. There is no research on the syntax of street names or the comparison between street names in England and Vietnam in terms both linguistics and socio-cultural characteristics.

There are hundreds of resource books for the dissertation, however, they do not provide a complete framework for street name studies. The studies in Vietnam focus much on the meanings, therefore this would not be a perfect framework for street names.

The primary data source is collected from the dictionaries, books, and the internet dated from 1982 to 2023. The researcher has checked the data resources for the correct information of names, the updated theories. Therefore, the dissertation is updated and reflect the new information.

The dissertation has found 40 structures in England and 6 structures in Vietnam and 11 meanings of street names. This creates the framework for futher sudies and also helps the planners and government consider caferfully and thoroughly in choosing the names for the streets.

This thesis cannot avoid limitations including the following issues. The new data is only from 1 city in each country, other regions may have features that the capital does not have such as ethnic minority languages. The new data analysis is only based on dictionaries and book sources, without actual testing. Streets are named from many different sources. There are names for which no explanation can be found, so there may be inaccurate inferences.

There are several problems with street naming in Vietnam that can be seen through data analysis. Firstly, although there are too many personal names but not many female names used for streets names, it may show gender inequality. The source of names for naming streets is limited, leading to duplication of street names in cities across the country. Therefore, street names in each area do not represent regional cultural characteristics. The study of street names has not received much attention, therefore, there are not many documents or research on this issue. In addition, the street name information is not official updated through the internetbase, it may lead to difficulties for those who want to discover and look at. In documents and decisions on naming new streets, it is also necessary to include information about the origin and meaning of the chosen names. Moreover, there are street names that coincide with the village name or administrative name of the ward or district. For example, *Kim Giang Street* belongs to Kim Giang ward, Thanh Xuân district, Khuong Thuong street belongs to Khuong Thuong ward, Dong Da district.etc.

**6.4. LIMITATIONS AND** **SUGGESSTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

In the process of conducting this thesis, some limitations cannot be avoided as follows. First of all, data collection is based mainly on books, dictionaries and the internet, so validity cannot be guaranteed fully. The data is only taken from one city in each country, so it may not fully represent the country's linguistic and cultural characteristics. Although each locality has common characteristics, it also has a local nature that is not present in other places. The researcher did not have an experimental survey, so the information learned was not clear. In addition, the documents are old and therefore not up to date. Learning about a country's culture only through documents also leads to not fully understanding the cultural values of that country. In terms of methodology, the application of many theoretical methods has not fully exploited the value of these methods. Research results are based on the researcher's subjective perspective, so subjective inference cannot be avoided. However, this research also expands the researcher's understanding of the language as well as the social culture of her own country and the country in which she studies English. The study also suggests other research directions on this topic such as the use of street names in communication and discourse. In addition, there are impacts or influences of the street name on the cultural and economic development of the areas.

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**APPENDIX 1: STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Abbey Orchard Street | 1. Dorman Way | 1. Millman's Street |
| 1. Abbey Road | 1. Dorset Street | 1. Modbury Gardens |
| 1. Abbots Place | 1. Douro Place | 1. Monck Street |
| 1. Abchurch Lane | 1. Dove Mews | 1. Moncorvo Close |
| 1. Abchurch Yard | 1. Dovehouse Street | 1. Monkwell Square |
| 1. Aberdare Gardens | 1. Dover Street | 1. Montagu Mansions |
| 1. Aberdeen Park | 1. Dowgate Hill | 1. Montague Place |
| 1. Aberdeen Place | 1. Downing Street | 1. Montpelier Grove |
| 1. Abingdon Road | 1. Downshire Hill | 1. Montpelier Square |
| 1. Abingdon Villas | 1. Draycott Avenue | 1. Montrose Place |
| 1. Acacia Road | 1. Draycott Terrace | 1. Moor Lane |
| 1. Achilles Road | 1. Drayton Gardens | 1. Mora Street |
| 1. Adam Street | 1. Drury Lane | 1. Morgan Street |
| 1. Adams Court | 1. Dryden Street | 1. Mornington Crescent |
| 1. Adamson Road | 1. Duchess Of Bedfords Walk | 1. Mount Pleasant |
| 1. Addison Avenue | 1. Duchess Street | 1. Mount Vernon |
| 1. Addison Crescent | 1. Dufferin Street | 1. Moxon Street |
| 1. Addison Gardens | 1. Duke Of Wellington Avenue | 1. Mulberry Walk |
| 1. Addison Road | 1. Duke Of York Street | 1. Mulready Street |
| 1. Adela Street | 1. Duke Street Hill | 1. Myddelton Square |
| 1. Adelphi Terrace | 1. Duke's Lane, W8 | 1. Neal Street |
| 1. Admiral Place | 1. Duke's Road | 1. Neathouse Place |
| 1. Admiral Walk | 1. Duncannon Street | 1. Needham Road |
| 1. Adpar Street | 1. Dunraven Street | 1. New End Square |
| 1. Adrian Mews | 1. Durham Place | 1. New End |
| 1. Agamemnon Road | 1. Eardley Crescent | 1. New Fetter Lane |
| 1. Agar Grove | 1. Earnshaw Street | 1. New Inn Passage |
| 1. Agar Place | 1. East Harding Street | 1. New London Street |
| 1. Agar Street | 1. East Heath Road | 1. New Oxford Street |
| 1. Agdon Street | 1. East Poultry Avenue | 1. New Quebec Street |
| 1. Ainger Road, | 1. Eastbourne Terrace | 1. New Row |
| 1. Ainsty Estate | 1. Eastcastle Street | 1. New Square |
| 1. Air Street | 1. Eastcheap | 1. New Street |
| 1. Ajax Road | 1. Ebury Square | 1. Newburgh Street |
| 1. Akenside Road, | 1. Edge Street | 1. Newbury Street |
| 1. Alba Place | 1. Edgware Road | 1. Newcourt Street |
| 1. Albany | 1. Edis Street | 1. Newgate Street |
| 1. Albemarle Street | 1. Edith Terrace | 1. Newton Street |
| 1. Albemarle Way | 1. Edwards Square | 1. Noble Street |
| 1. Albert Gate | 1. Egbert Street | 1. Noel Street |
| 1. Albert Place | 1. Eldon Road | 1. North Bank |
| 1. Albert Road | 1. Eldon Street | 1. North End Way |
| 1. Albert Street | 1. Elgin Avenue | 1. North End, Barnet |
| 1. Albert Terrace | 1. Elgin Crescent | 1. North Gower Street |
| 1. Albion Close | 1. Elizabeth Street | 1. North Row |
| 1. Albion Road | 1. Elm Park Gardens | 1. Northampton Square |
| 1. Albion Street | 1. Elm Park Lane | 1. Northington Street |
| 1. Aldermanbury | 1. Elm Park Road | 1. Northumberland Alley |
| 1. Aldgate High Street | 1. Elm Place | 1. Northumberland Avenue |
| 1. Aldred Road | 1. Elm Row | 1. Northumberland Place |
| 1. Alexander Place | 1. Elm Street | 1. Northwick Close |
| 1. Alexander Road | 1. Elm Tree Road | 1. Nottingham Court |
| 1. Alexander Square | 1. Elms Mews | 1. Nottingham Place |
| 1. Alexander Street | 1. Elnathan Mews | 1. Nottingham Street |
| 1. Alfred Road | 1. Elsham Road | 1. Nugent Terrace |
| 1. All Saints Road | 1. Elverton Street | 1. Oak Village |
| 1. All Souls Place | 1. Ely Place, EC1N | 1. Oakeshott Avenue, N6 |
| 1. Allcroft Road | 1. Elystan Place | 1. Oakfield Street |
| 1. Allen Street | 1. Embankment Gardens | 1. Oakington Road |
| 1. Allhallows Lane | 1. Emerald Street | 1. Oakwood Court |
| 1. Allington Street | 1. Emery Hill Street | 1. Oat Lane |
| 1. Allitsen Road | 1. Emperors Gate | 1. Observatory Gardens |
| 1. Allsop Place | 1. Endell Street | 1. Old Bailey |
| 1. Alma Square | 1. English Grounds | 1. Old Barrack Yard |
| 1. Alma Terrace | 1. Ensor Mews | 1. Old Bond Street |
| 1. Alvanley Gardens | 1. Epworth Street | 1. Old Brompton Road |
| 1. Amen Corner | 1. Errington Road | 1. Old Change Court |
| 1. Amen Court | 1. Erskine Road | 1. Old Church Street |
| 1. America Square | 1. Essex Road | 1. Old Compton Street |
| 1. Anchor Yard | 1. Essex Street | 1. Old Court Place |
| 1. Anderson Street | 1. Essex Villas | 1. Old Gloucester Street |
| 1. Andover Place | 1. Estelle Road | 1. Old Jewry |
| 1. Anglers Lane | 1. Eton Avenue | 1. Old Manor Yard |
| 1. Ann Lane | 1. Eton Road | 1. Old Marylebone Road |
| 1. Ann's Close | 1. Eton Villas | 1. Old Mitre Court |
| 1. Ansdell Street | 1. Euston Road | 1. Old Palace Yard |
| 1. Ansdell Terrace | 1. Evangelist Road | 1. Old Pye Street |
| 1. Antrim Grove | 1. Eversholt Street | 1. Old Quebec Street |
| 1. Antrim Road | 1. Excel Court | 1. Old Street |
| 1. Apollo Place | 1. Exchange Court | 1. Oldbury Place |
| 1. Apple Tree Yard | 1. Exhibition Road | 1. Oliphant Street |
| 1. Aquila Street | 1. Exmoor Street | 1. Onslow Close |
| 1. Archery Close | 1. Exmouth Market | 1. Orange Street |
| 1. Arctic Street | 1. Eyre Street Hill | 1. Orchard Street |
| 1. Argyle Square | 1. Fairfax Place | 1. Ordnance Hill |
| 1. Argyle Street | 1. Fairfax Road | 1. Oriel Place |
| 1. Argyle Walk | 1. Falcon Court | 1. Orme Court |
| 1. Argyll Road | 1. Fann Street | 1. Oseney Crescent |
| 1. Argyll Street | 1. Faraday Road | 1. Ossington Street |
| 1. Ariel Road | 1. Farm Street | 1. Ossulston Street |
| 1. Arlington | 1. Farmer Street | 1. Outer Circle |
| 1. Arlington Way | 1. Farringdon Road | 1. Owen Street |
| 1. Arne Street | 1. Farringdon Street | 1. Owen's Row |
| 1. Artesian Road | 1. Fawcett Street | 1. Oxford Street |
| 1. Arthur Street | 1. Featherstone Street | 1. Paddington Green |
| 1. Artillery Row | 1. Fenchurch Street | 1. Paddington Street |
| 1. Arundel Street | 1. Ferncroft Avenue | 1. Pall Mall |
| 1. Ashburn Gardens | 1. Fetter Lane | 1. Palmer Street |
| 1. Ashburn Place | 1. Field Court | 1. Palmerston Road |
| 1. Ashburnham Road | 1. Finch Lane | 1. Pangbourne Avenue |
| 1. Ashley Place | 1. Finch Mews | 1. Panton Street |
| 1. Ashmill Street | 1. Finchale Road | 1. Paradise Walk |
| 1. Ashworth Road | 1. Finsbury Street | 1. Park Place |
| 1. Astell Street | 1. First Avenue | 1. Park Street |
| 1. Atherstone Mews | 1. First Street | 1. Park Walk |
| 1. Atherton Street | 1. Fish Street Hill | 1. Parker Street |
| 1. Atterbury Street | 1. Fisher Street | 1. Parliament Square |
| 1. Attneave Street | 1. Fisherton Street | 1. Parliament Street |
| 1. Aubrey Road | 1. Fitzmaurice Place | 1. Parsifal Road |
| 1. Aubrey Walk | 1. Fitzroy Square | 1. Passmore Street |
| 1. Austin Friars | 1. Fitzroy Street | 1. Pater Street |
| 1. Ave Maria Lane | 1. Flaxman Court | 1. Paternoster Row |
| 1. Avenue Close | 1. Fleet Road | 1. Paternoster Square |
| 1. Avenue Road | 1. Fleet Square | 1. Paton Street |
| 1. Avery Row | 1. Fleet Street | 1. Patshull Place |
| 1. Avondale Park Gardens | 1. Flood Street | 1. Pavilion Road |
| 1. Avondale Road | 1. Floral Street | 1. Peabody Avenue |
| 1. Aybrook Street | 1. Fordingley Road | 1. Pear Tree Court |
| 1. Aylesbury Street | 1. Fore Street | 1. Peel Street |
| 1. Aylesford Street | 1. Fortess Road | 1. Peerless Street |
| 1. Babmaes Street | 1. Fortune Green Road | 1. Pembroke Gardens |
| 1. Back Hill | 1. Fortune Street | 1. Penford Street |
| 1. Back Lane | 1. Fosbury Mews | 1. Petersham Place |
| 1. Bacon's Lane | 1. Foster Lane | 1. Peto Place |
| 1. Bainbridge Street | 1. Foulis Terrace | 1. Petty France |
| 1. Baker Street | 1. Fourth Avenue | 1. Petyt Place |
| 1. Balfour Place | 1. Frampton Street | 1. Petyward |
| 1. Balliol Road | 1. Francis Street | 1. Phillimore Gardens |
| 1. Banbury Court | 1. Franklin's Row | 1. Phoenix Place |
| 1. Bankside, SE1 | 1. Frederic Mews | 1. Phoenix Road |
| 1. Banner Street | 1. Frederick's Place | 1. Phoenix Street |
| 1. Barbican | 1. Friend Street | 1. Piccadilly |
| 1. Barbon Close | 1. Frognal | 1. Pickard Street |
| 1. Barge House Street | 1. Fulham Road | 1. Pickering Place |
| 1. Barnby Street | 1. Furnival Street | 1. Picton Place |
| 1. Barnsbury Road | 1. Fynes Street | 1. Pilgrim Street |
| 1. Barnsdale Road | 1. Gainsborough Gardens | 1. Pine Street |
| 1. Baron Street | 1. Gainsford Street | 1. Platt's Lane |
| 1. Barrett Street | 1. Galen Place | 1. Plender Street |
| 1. Barrow Hill Road | 1. Galton Street | 1. Plough Terrace |
| 1. Barter Street | 1. Garbutt Place | 1. Plympton Street |
| 1. Bartholomew Close | 1. Gard Street | 1. Poland Street |
| 1. Bartholomew Lane | 1. Garden Court | 1. Pollen Street |
| 1. Basil Street | 1. Garden Road | 1. Pond Street |
| 1. Basinghall Avenue | 1. Garlick Hill | 1. Poplar Place |
| 1. Basinghall Street | 1. Garnett Road | 1. Poppin's Court |
| 1. Bassett Street | 1. Gate Street | 1. Porteus Road |
| 1. Bassishaw Highwalk | 1. Gateforth Street | 1. Portman Close |
| 1. Bastwick Street | 1. Gayton Crescent | 1. Portman Square |
| 1. Bateman's Buildings | 1. Gayton Road | 1. Portman Street |
| 1. Bath Street | 1. Gee Street | 1. Portnall Road |
| 1. Battersea Bridge Road | 1. George Yard | 1. Portpool Lane |
| 1. Battle Bridge Lane | 1. Gerald Road | 1. Portsmouth Street |
| 1. Bayley Street | 1. Gerrard Place | 1. Portsoken Street |
| 1. Baynes Mews | 1. Gerrard Street | 1. Portugal Street |
| 1. Baynes Street | 1. Gilbert Place | 1. Pottery Lane |
| 1. Beak Street | 1. Gilbert Road | 1. Poultry |
| 1. Bear Gardens | 1. Gilbert Street | 1. Powis Place |
| 1. Bear Street | 1. Gillies Street | 1. Primrose Gardens |
| 1. Beatty Street | 1. Giltspur Street | 1. Primrose Street |
| 1. Beauchamp Place | 1. Glasshouse Street | 1. Princes Road |
| 1. Beaufort Gardens | 1. Glasshouse Yard | 1. Printer Street |
| 1. Bedford Gardens | 1. Glebe Place | 1. Priory Road |
| 1. Bedford Place | 1. Glenhurst Avenue | 1. Providence Court |
| 1. Bedford Square | 1. Glenmore Road | 1. Pudding Lane |
| 1. Bedford Way | 1. Gloucester Gate | 1. Puddle Dock |
| 1. Beech Street | 1. Gloucester Place | 1. Pump Court |
| 1. Beeston Place | 1. Gloucester Road | 1. Purchese Street |
| 1. Belgrave Place | 1. Gloucester Street | 1. Quadrant Grove |
| 1. Belgrave Square | 1. Gloucester Walk | 1. Quality Court |
| 1. Bell Inn Yard | 1. Gloucester Way | 1. Queen Anne Street |
| 1. Bell Street, | 1. Godliman Street | 1. Queen Anne's Gate |
| 1. Bell Wharf Lane | 1. Golborne Road | 1. Queen Elizabeth Street |
| 1. Belmont Street | 1. Golden Lane | 1. Queen Victoria Street |
| 1. Belsize Avenue | 1. Golden Square | 1. Queenhithe |
| 1. Belsize Lane | 1. Goodge Street | 1. Queensberry Place |
| 1. Belsize Park | 1. Goodman's Yard | 1. Queensway |
| 1. Benjamin Street | 1. Good's Way | 1. Quex Road |
| 1. Bennet Mews | 1. Gordon House Road | 1. Raddington Road |
| 1. Bennet's Hill | 1. Goslett Yard | 1. Radlett Place |
| 1. Bentinck Street | 1. Goswell Road | 1. Radnor Walk |
| 1. Berkeley Road | 1. Gough Square | 1. Railway Approach |
| 1. Berkeley Square | 1. Gracechurch Street | 1. Railway Mews |
| 1. Berkeley Street | 1. Grafton Crescent | 1. Rainsford Street |
| 1. Bermondsey Street | 1. Grafton Place | 1. Ralston Street |
| 1. Berners Place | 1. Grafton Road | 1. Rampayne Street |
| 1. Berners Street | 1. Grafton Road | 1. Randolph Avenue |
| 1. Berry Place | 1. Grafton Terrace, | 1. Randolph Crescent |
| 1. Berry Street | 1. Grafton Way | 1. Randolph Gardens |
| 1. Bertram Street | 1. Grafton Yard | 1. Ranelagh Grove |
| 1. Berwick Street | 1. Grand Avenue | 1. Ranulf Road |
| 1. Bessborough Gardens | 1. Grant Street | 1. Raphael Street |
| 1. Bessborough Place | 1. Grantully Road | 1. Rathbone Street |
| 1. Bessborough Road | 1. Gravel Lane | 1. Ray Street |
| 1. Bessborough Street | 1. Great Central Street | 1. Raymond Buildings |
| 1. Bevington Road | 1. Great Chapel Street | 1. Red Lion Court |
| 1. Bidborough Street | 1. Great Cumberland Place | 1. Red Lion Square |
| 1. Billing Place | 1. Great George Street | 1. Red Lion Street |
| 1. Billing Road | 1. Great Guildford Street | 1. Red Place |
| 1. Billing Street | 1. Great Ormond Street | 1. Redan Place |
| 1. Billiter Street | 1. Great Pulteney Street | 1. Redburn Street |
| 1. Bina Gardens | 1. Great Queen Street | 1. Redcliffe Gardens |
| 1. Birchin Lane | 1. Great Russell Street | 1. Redcross Way |
| 1. Bird Street | 1. Great St. Helen's | 1. Redfield Lane |
| 1. Birdcage Walk | 1. Great St. Thomas Apostle | 1. Redington Gardens |
| 1. Bisham Gardens | 1. Great Swan Alley | 1. Redington Road |
| 1. Bishop's Bridge Road | 1. Great Titchfield Street | 1. Reece Mews |
| 1. Bishopsgate Churchyard | 1. Great Tower Street | 1. Reeves Mews |
| 1. Bishopsgate | 1. Great West Road | 1. Regal Lane |
| 1. Blackburn Road | 1. Great Winchester Street | 1. Regency Place |
| 1. Blackburne's Mews | 1. Great Windmill Street | 1. Regent Square |
| 1. Blagrove Road | 1. Greenberry Street | 1. Regent Street |
| 1. Bletchley Street | 1. Greencoat Place | 1. Reston Place |
| 1. Blomfield Street | 1. Greenhill, SE18 | 1. Richard's Place |
| 1. Bloomsbury Place | 1. Greenhill's Rents | 1. Richbell Place |
| 1. Bloomsbury Square | 1. Greenwell Street | 1. Richmond Buildings |
| 1. Bloomsbury Street | 1. Greenwood Place | 1. Riding House Street |
| 1. Bloomsbury Way | 1. Gregory Place | 1. Risinghill Street |
| 1. Bolt Court | 1. Grenfell Road | 1. Ritchie Street |
| 1. Bolton Street | 1. Gresham Street | 1. Roberts Mews |
| 1. Bonchurch Road | 1. Greville Place | 1. Robin Grove |
| 1. Bond Street | 1. Greycoat Place | 1. Rodmarton Street |
| 1. Bonny Street | 1. Greycoat Street | 1. Rodney Street |
| 1. Booth's Place | 1. Greyfriars Passage | 1. Roger Street |
| 1. Borough High Street | 1. Greyhound Hill | 1. Roland Gardens |
| 1. Boscastle Road | 1. Greyhound Lane | 1. Romilly Street |
| 1. Boscobel Place | 1. Greyhound Road | 1. Romney Street |
| 1. Boscobel Street | 1. Greyhound Terrace | 1. Rona Road |
| 1. Boston Place | 1. Grosvenor Crescent | 1. Rood Lane |
| 1. Boswell Court | 1. Grosvenor Gardens | 1. Ropemaker Street |
| 1. Boswell Street | 1. Grosvenor Hill | 1. Rosebery Avenue |
| 1. Bosworth Road | 1. Grosvenor Place | 1. Rosoman Street |
| 1. Botolph Lane | 1. Grosvenor Road | 1. Rosslyn Hill |
| 1. Botts Mews | 1. Grosvenor Street | 1. Rousden Street |
| 1. Boundary Road | 1. Grotto Passage | 1. Rowland Hill Street |
| 1. Bourchier Street | 1. Grove End Road | 1. Royal Avenue |
| 1. Bourdon Street | 1. Guinness Court | 1. Royal College Street |
| 1. Bourne Street | 1. Gunter Grove | 1. Royal Exchange Buildings |
| 1. Bouverie Place | 1. Guthrie Street | 1. Royal Hospital Road |
| 1. Bow Churchyard | 1. Gutter Lane | 1. Royal Mint Street |
| 1. Bow Lane | 1. Hadley Street | 1. Royal Opera Arcade |
| 1. Boyne Terrace Mews | 1. Half Moon Street | 1. Rugby Street |
| 1. Bracknell Gardens | 1. Hall Road | 1. Runcorn Place |
| 1. Bradiston Road | 1. Hall Street | 1. Russell Court |
| 1. Bramshill Gardens | 1. Ham Yard | 1. Russia Row |
| 1. Bravington Road | 1. Hamilton Close | 1. Ryder Street |
| 1. Bread Street | 1. Hamilton Place | 1. Ryder's Terrace |
| 1. Bream's Buildings | 1. Hampden Gurney Street | 1. Saffron Hill |
| 1. Brechin Place | 1. Hampshire Street | 1. Salem Road |
| 1. Bremner Road | 1. Hampstead Lane | 1. Salisbury Court |
| 1. Bressenden Place | 1. Hanover Place | 1. Salisbury Place |
| 1. Brewer Street | 1. Hans Crescent | 1. Salisbury Street |
| 1. Brewhouse Yard | 1. Hans Place | 1. Saltram Crescent |
| 1. Brick Court | 1. Hans Road | 1. Sandal Road |
| 1. Brick Street | 1. Hans Street | 1. Sandland Street |
| 1. Bridewell Place | 1. Hanson Street | 1. Sandy Road |
| 1. Bridford Mews | 1. Hanway Place | 1. Savage Gardens |
| 1. Bridge Approach | 1. Harben Road | 1. Savernake Road |
| 1. Bridge Street | 1. Harcourt Buildings | 1. Savoy Court |
| 1. Bridle Lane | 1. Harewood Avenue | 1. Savoy Hill |
| 1. Bristol Gardens | 1. Harewood Place | 1. Scala Street |
| 1. Britten Street | 1. Harley Street | 1. Scampston Mews |
| 1. Britton Road | 1. Harmood Street | 1. Scott Ellis Gardens |
| 1. Broad Court, | 1. Harp Lane | 1. Second Avenue |
| 1. Broad Walk | 1. Harrington Gardens | 1. Sedley Place |
| 1. Broadwall | 1. Harrington Road | 1. Seething Lane |
| 1. Broadway | 1. Harrow Place | 1. Sekforde Street |
| 1. Broadwick Street | 1. Harrow Road | 1. Semley Place |
| 1. Brook Street | 1. Hart Street | 1. Senior Street |
| 1. Brooke Street | 1. Hasker Street | 1. Serjeants' Inn |
| 1. Brookfield Park | 1. Hat & Mitre Court | 1. Shaftesbury Avenue |
| 1. Broomsleigh Street | 1. Hatfields | 1. Shawfield Street |
| 1. Brown Hart Gardens | 1. Hatherley Grove | 1. Shelton Street |
| 1. Brown Street | 1. Hatherley Street | 1. Shepherd Market |
| 1. Browning Mews | 1. Hatton Garden | 1. Sheraton Street |
| 1. Brunswick Mews | 1. Hatton Place | 1. Sherlock Mews |
| 1. Brushfield Street | 1. Hatton Wall | 1. Sherriff Road |
| 1. Bruton Lane | 1. Haven Street | 1. Ship Tavern Passage |
| 1. Bruton Place | 1. Haverstock Hill | 1. Shirlock Road |
| 1. Bruton Street | 1. Hay Hill | 1. Shorts Gardens |
| 1. Bryanston Place | 1. Hayes Place | 1. Shouldham Street |
| 1. Bryanston Square | 1. Hayward's Place | 1. Shrewsbury Court |
| 1. Bryanston Street | 1. Hazelwood Crescent | 1. Shroton Street |
| 1. Brydges Place | 1. Headfort Place | 1. Siddons Lane |
| 1. Buckingham Palace Road | 1. Healey Street | 1. Sidmouth Street |
| 1. Buckingham Place | 1. Heath Drive | 1. Silk Street |
| 1. Buckingham Street | 1. Heath Road | 1. Silver Place |
| 1. Bucknall Street | 1. Heath Side | 1. Sirdar Road |
| 1. Bull Inn Court | 1. Heath Street | 1. Sixth Avenue |
| 1. Bulmer Mews | 1. Heathcock Court | 1. Skinner Street |
| 1. Bulstrode Place | 1. Hemstal Road | 1. Sloane Avenue |
| 1. Bulstrode Street | 1. Henry Dickens Court | 1. Sloane Gardens |
| 1. Burleigh Street | 1. Henstridge Place | 1. Sloane Terrace |
| 1. Burlington Arcade | 1. Herbert Crescent | 1. Smart's Place |
| 1. Burlington Gardens | 1. Herbert Street | 1. Smith Street |
| 1. Burnaby Street | 1. Hereford Square | 1. Smithfield Street |
| 1. Burnsall Street | 1. Hermes Street | 1. Soho Street |
| 1. Bury Street | 1. Hermit Place | 1. Solent Road |
| 1. Bury Walk | 1. Hertford Street | 1. South End |
| 1. Busby Place | 1. Hesketh Place | 1. South Grove |
| 1. Bush Lane | 1. Hesper Mews | 1. South Molton Street |
| 1. Bywater Street | 1. Hide Place | 1. South Parade |
| 1. Cabbell Street | 1. High Holborn | 1. South Street |
| 1. Cale Street | 1. High Timber Street | 1. Southampton Buildings |
| 1. Callow Street | 1. Hill Road | 1. Southwark Bridge |
| 1. Calthorpe Street | 1. Hill Street | 1. Southwick Street |
| 1. Calvert Street | 1. Hillfield Road | 1. Spafield Street |
| 1. Cambridge Circus | 1. Hillgate Place | 1. Spanish Place |
| 1. Cambridge Gardens | 1. Hillsleigh Road | 1. Spanish Place |
| 1. Cambridge Gate | 1. Hillway | 1. Spital Square |
| 1. Cambridge Square | 1. Hinde Street | 1. Spring Gardens |
| 1. Camera Place | 1. Hippodrome Place | 1. Spring Place |
| 1. Camomile Street | 1. Hobart Place | 1. Springfield |
| 1. Campden Grove | 1. Hogarth Road | 1. St. Alban's Road |
| 1. Candover Street | 1. Holbein Place | 1. St. Albans Street |
| 1. Canning Passage | 1. Holland Park | 1. St. Andrew Street |
| 1. Canning Place | 1. Holly Lodge Gardens | 1. St. Andrew's Hill |
| 1. Cannon Hill | 1. Hollybush Hill | 1. St. Anne's Close |
| 1. Cannon Lane | 1. Holmes Road | 1. St. Anne's Court |
| 1. Cannon Place | 1. Homer Row | 1. St. Ann's Street |
| 1. Cannon Street | 1. Hop Gardens | 1. St. Anselm's Place |
| 1. Cantelowes Road | 1. Hopton Street | 1. St. Augustine's Road |
| 1. Canvey Street | 1. Hormead Road | 1. St. Barnabas Street |
| 1. Carey Lane | 1. Horse Guards Avenue | 1. St. Chad's Street |
| 1. Carey Street | 1. Horseferry Road | 1. St. Charles Square |
| 1. Carlisle Street | 1. Hortensia Road | 1. St. Christopher's Place |
| 1. Carlos Place | 1. Hosier Lane | 1. St. Clare Street |
| 1. Carlow Street | 1. Howitt Road | 1. St. Clement's Lane |
| 1. Carlton Street | 1. Howland Street | 1. St. Cross Street |
| 1. Carlyle Square | 1. Howley Place | 1. St. Cuthbert's Road |
| 1. Carmel Court | 1. Hudson's Place | 1. St. Dunstan's Hill |
| 1. Carmelite Street | 1. Hugh Street | 1. St. Edmund's Terrace |
| 1. Caroline Place | 1. Hunter Street | 1. St. George's Lane |
| 1. Carrington Street | 1. Hyde Park | 1. St. Giles High Street |
| 1. Cartwright Gardens | 1. Idol Lane | 1. St. Helen's Gardens |
| 1. Castle Road | 1. Ifield Road | 1. St. James's |
| 1. Castle Yard | 1. Ingestre Place | 1. St. James's Gardens |
| 1. Cathcart Road | 1. Ingham Road | 1. St. John Street |
| 1. Cathedral Street | 1. Inkerman Road | 1. St. Loo Avenue |
| 1. Catherine Place | 1. Inner Temple Lane | 1. St. Luke's Road |
| 1. Catherine Street | 1. Inverforth Close | 1. St. Mark's Grove |
| 1. Catherine Wheel Yard | 1. Inverness Gardens | 1. St. Mark's Place |
| 1. Cato Street | 1. Inverness Street | 1. St. Martin's Le Grand |
| 1. Caxton Street | 1. Ireland Yard | 1. St. Mary Abbot's Place |
| 1. Central Street | 1. Ironmonger Lane | 1. St. Mary Abbot's Terrace |
| 1. Chadwick Street | 1. Irving Street | 1. St. Mary At Hill |
| 1. Chalcot Crescent | 1. Islington High Street | 1. St. Mary Axe |
| 1. Chalk Farm Road | 1. Islip Street | 1. St. Matthew Street |
| 1. Chalk Road | 1. Iverna Court | 1. St. Michael's Street |
| 1. Chamberlain Street | 1. Ives Street | 1. St. Olave's Court |
| 1. Chancery Lane | 1. Ivor Place | 1. St. Pancras Way |
| 1. Chandos Place | 1. James Street | 1. St. Paul's Churchyard |
| 1. Change Alley | 1. Jameson Street | 1. St. Quintin Avenue |
| 1. Chapel Market | 1. Jay Mews | 1. St. Quintin Gardens |
| 1. Chapel Place | 1. Jermyn Street | 1. St. Stephen's Close |
| 1. Chapel Street | 1. Jewry Street | 1. St. Swithin's Lane |
| 1. Chapone Place | 1. Jockey's Fields | 1. St. Vincent Street |
| 1. Chapter Street | 1. John Adam Street | 1. Stadium Street |
| 1. Charing Cross Road | 1. John Carpenter Street | 1. Stafford Place |
| 1. Charing Cross | 1. Johnson's Place | 1. Stafford Street |
| 1. Charlbert Street | 1. Jubilee Place | 1. Stalbridge Street |
| 1. Charles II Street | 1. Julia Street | 1. Stanford Road |
| 1. Charles Street | 1. Junction Mews | 1. Staple Inn Buildings |
| 1. Charlotte Place | 1. Kean Street | 1. Star Street |
| 1. Charlotte Street | 1. Keats Grove | 1. Stationers Hall Court |
| 1. Charterhouse Square | 1. Keeley Street | 1. Steeles Road |
| 1. Cheapside | 1. Kelly Street | 1. Stonecutter Street |
| 1. Chelsea Embankment | 1. Kelso Place | 1. Stoneleigh Place |
| 1. Chelsea Manor Street | 1. Kemble Street | 1. Stoney Lane |
| 1. Cheltenham Terrace | 1. Kempsford Gardens | 1. Stratford Villas |
| 1. Cheney Road | 1. Kendal Street | 1. Strathearn Place |
| 1. Cheniston Gardens | 1. Kendall Place | 1. Strathmore Gardens |
| 1. Chequer Street | 1. Kenrick Place | 1. Studio Place |
| 1. Chesterton Road | 1. Kensal Road | 1. Sumatra Road |
| 1. Chetwynd Road | 1. Kensington Gardens | 1. Sumner Street |
| 1. Chicheley Street | 1. Kensington Palace | 1. Sussex Street |
| 1. Child's Place | 1. Kensington Square | 1. Sutherland Row |
| 1. Child's Street | 1. Kent Terrace | 1. Sutton Way |
| 1. Chiltern Street | 1. Kenway Road | 1. Swallow Street |
| 1. Chilworth Street | 1. Kilburn High Road | 1. Swan Lane |
| 1. Chippenham Road | 1. Kilburn Lane, Brent | 1. Swan Walk |
| 1. Chiswell Street | 1. Kildare Gardens | 1. Sycamore Street |
| 1. Chitty Street | 1. Kildare Terrace | 1. Tachbrook Street |
| 1. Christchurch Hill | 1. Kiln Place | 1. Talbot Road |
| 1. Christchurch Passage | 1. King Charles Street | 1. Talbot Yard |
| 1. Christchurch Street | 1. King Henry's Road | 1. Tallis Street |
| 1. Christopher Place | 1. King Square | 1. Tasker Road |
| 1. Church Avenue | 1. King Street | 1. Taverners Close |
| 1. Church Place | 1. King William Street | 1. Tavistock Crescent |
| 1. Church Row | 1. Kinghorn Street | 1. Telegraph Hill |
| 1. Church Street | 1. Kingly Court | 1. Telegraph Street |
| 1. Churchill Garden Road | 1. King's Bench Walk | 1. Temple Avenue |
| 1. Churton Place | 1. King's Mews | 1. Thackeray Street |
| 1. Circus Road | 1. Kingsbridge Road | 1. Thayer Street |
| 1. City Road | 1. Kingscroft Road | 1. Third Avenue |
| 1. Clabon Mews | 1. Kingsford Street | 1. Timber Street |
| 1. Clanricarde Gardens | 1. Kingsway | 1. Tokenhouse Yard |
| 1. Clare Market | 1. Kirkby Close | 1. Tolmer's Square |
| 1. Claremont Close | 1. Knightsbridge Green | 1. Took's Court |
| 1. Claremont Square | 1. Knightsbridge | 1. Tooley Street |
| 1. Clarence Gardens | 1. Knox Street | 1. Tottenham Court Road |
| 1. Clarence Terrace | 1. Kylemore Road | 1. Tower Hill |
| 1. Clarendon Street | 1. Kynance Place | 1. Trafalgar Square |
| 1. Clareville Grove | 1. Ladbroke Crescent | 1. Trevor Place |
| 1. Clareville Street | 1. Ladbroke Gardens | 1. Trevor Square |
| 1. Clarges Street | 1. Ladbroke Grove | 1. Trevor Street |
| 1. Clarke's Mews | 1. Ladbroke Road | 1. Trinity Square |
| 1. Claverton Street | 1. Ladbroke Square | 1. Trump Street |
| 1. Clay Street | 1. Ladbroke Terrace | 1. Tudor Close |
| 1. Clement's Lane | 1. Ladbroke Walk | 1. Tudor Place |
| 1. Clerkenwell Green | 1. Lady Somerset Road | 1. Turnmill Street |
| 1. Cleveland Gardens | 1. Lambeth Hill | 1. Twisden Road |
| 1. Cleveland Square | 1. Lamble Street | 1. Udall Street |
| 1. Clifford's Inn Passage | 1. Lamb's Buildings | 1. Undershaft |
| 1. Clifton Gardens | 1. Lamb's Passage | 1. University Street |
| 1. Clifton Place | 1. Lamont Road | 1. Upbrook Mews |
| 1. Clifton Road | 1. Lanark Place, W9 | 1. Upcerne Road |
| 1. Clink Street | 1. Lanark Road, W9 | 1. Upper Montagu Street |
| 1. Cliveden Place | 1. Lancaster Place | 1. Upper Park Road |
| 1. Cloak Lane | 1. Lancefield Street | 1. Upper Phillimore Gardens |
| 1. Cloth Fair | 1. Lancing Street | 1. Upper St. Martin's Lane |
| 1. Clothier Street | 1. Langford Place | 1. Upper Terrace |
| 1. Cloudesley Place | 1. Langland Gardens | 1. Upper Thames Street |
| 1. Cloudesley Road | 1. Langley Street | 1. Upper Woburn Place |
| 1. Cluny Mews | 1. Langton Close | 1. Uxbridge Street |
| 1. Cobourg Street | 1. Langton Street | 1. Vale Close |
| 1. Cochrane Street | 1. Langtry Road | 1. Vale Of Health |
| 1. Cock Lane | 1. Latimer Road | 1. Vandon Street |
| 1. Coin Street | 1. Lauderdale Road | 1. Vernon Street |
| 1. Colbeck Mews | 1. Launceston Place | 1. Verulam Street |
| 1. Coldbath Square | 1. Laurier Road | 1. Vicarage Gate |
| 1. Coleherne Road | 1. Lawrence Lane | 1. Victoria Grove |
| 1. Coleman Street | 1. Lawrence Street | 1. Victoria Street |
| 1. Coleridge Gardens | 1. Laxton Place | 1. Vigo Street |
| 1. Colville Gardens | 1. Leadenhall Market | 1. Villiers Street |
| 1. Colville Road | 1. Leadenhall Place | 1. Vine Hill |
| 1. Colville Square | 1. Leadenhall Street | 1. Violet Hill |
| 1. Compayne Gardens | 1. Leamington Road Villas | 1. Wakefield Street |
| 1. Concert Hall Approach | 1. Leather Lane | 1. Wakley Street |
| 1. Convent Gardens | 1. Lecky Street | 1. Walbrook |
| 1. Coomassie Road | 1. Leicester Place | 1. Walcott Street |
| 1. Cooper's Row | 1. Leighton Road | 1. Waldegrave Road |
| 1. Cope Place | 1. Leo Yard | 1. Wallingford Avenue |
| 1. Coram Street | 1. Leonard Street | 1. Walmer Road |
| 1. Coran Street | 1. Lewisham Street | 1. Walpole Street |
| 1. Cork Street | 1. Lincoln's Inn Fields | 1. Walterton Road |
| 1. Cornhill | 1. Linden Gardens | 1. Wardrobe Place |
| 1. Cornwall Crescent | 1. Lindsey Street | 1. Warlock Road |
| 1. Cornwall Gardens | 1. Lisburne Road | 1. Warwick Court |
| 1. Cornwall Road | 1. Lismore Circus | 1. Warwick Lane |
| 1. Cornwall Terrace | 1. Lissenden Gardens | 1. Watergate Walk |
| 1. Cottage Walk | 1. Litchfield Street | 1. Waterloo Road |
| 1. Cottesmore Gardens | 1. Lithos Road | 1. Wavel Mews |
| 1. Courtfield Gardens | 1. Little Britain | 1. Weedington Road |
| 1. Courtfield Road | 1. Little Russell Street | 1. Well Road |
| 1. Cousin Lane | 1. Liverpool Road | 1. Wellesley Road |
| 1. Covent Garden | 1. Livonia Street | 1. Wellington Street |
| 1. Coventry Street | 1. Lloyd Baker Street | 1. Wells Rise |
| 1. Cowcross Street | 1. Lloyd's Avenue | 1. Wells Street |
| 1. Craddock Street | 1. Lodge Road | 1. Wesley Street |
| 1. Cramer Street | 1. Logan Place | 1. West Central Street |
| 1. Cranbourn Alley | 1. Lombard Lane | 1. West End Lane |
| 1. Crane Court | 1. Lombard Street | 1. West Halkin Street |
| 1. Craven Street | 1. Lombardy Place | 1. West Mews |
| 1. Crawford Passage | 1. London Bridge Street | 1. West Row |
| 1. Creechurch Lane | 1. London Street | 1. West Street |
| 1. Creechurch Place | 1. London Wall | 1. Westbourne Park Road |
| 1. Creed Lane | 1. Long Lane | 1. Westmoreland Street |
| 1. Cremorne Road | 1. Long Meadow | 1. Weymouth Street |
| 1. Crescent Row | 1. Lonsdale Road | 1. Wharton Street |
| 1. Cresswell Gardens | 1. Lordship Place | 1. Whidborne Street |
| 1. Croftdown Road | 1. Lorenzo Street | 1. Whitcomb Street |
| 1. Croftway | 1. Lothbury | 1. White Bear Place |
| 1. Crogsland Road | 1. Lothrop Street | 1. White Conduit Street |
| 1. Cromwell Road | 1. Lots Road | 1. White Hart Yard |
| 1. Cross Keys Close | 1. Love Lane | 1. White Horse Street |
| 1. Cross Lane | 1. Lower Thames Street | 1. White Kennet Street |
| 1. Crosswall | 1. Lowfield Road | 1. White Lion Court |
| 1. Crown Office Row | 1. Lowndes Place | 1. White Lion Street |
| 1. Crown Passage | 1. Lowndes Square | 1. Whitecross Street |
| 1. Crown Place | 1. Lowndes Street | 1. Whitefriars Street |
| 1. Crucifix Lane | 1. Lucan Place | 1. Whitehall Place |
| 1. Cruikshank Street | 1. Ludgate Broadway | 1. Whitehaven Street |
| 1. Culross Close | 1. Lumley Street | 1. Whitestone Lane |
| 1. Culworth Street | 1. Lupus Street | 1. Whitfield Street |
| 1. Cumberland Place | 1. Luxborough Street | 1. Whittington Avenue |
| 1. Cumberland Street | 1. Lyon's Place, NW8 | 1. Widegate Street |
| 1. Cumberland Terrace | 1. Macclesfield Road | 1. Wilbraham Place |
| 1. Cursitor Street | 1. Macclesfield Street | 1. Wilby Mews |
| 1. Curzon Street | 1. Mackennal Street | 1. Wild Court |
| 1. Cutler Street | 1. Mackeson Road | 1. Wildwood Grove |
| 1. Cynthia Street | 1. Macroom Road | 1. Willoughby Road |
| 1. Cyprus Street | 1. Maddams Street | 1. Willow Place |
| 1. Dacre Street | 1. Maddox Street | 1. Willow Road |
| 1. Danvers Street | 1. Magdalen Road | 1. Winchester Square |
| 1. Dartmouth Street | 1. Maiden Lane | 1. Winchester Walk |
| 1. Daventry Street | 1. Maiden Place | 1. Windmill Hill |
| 1. Dawson Place | 1. Maiden Road | 1. Windmill Street |
| 1. De Vere Gardens | 1. Malet Street | 1. Wine Office Court |
| 1. De Vere Mews | 1. Manchester Street | 1. Winnett Street |
| 1. De Walden Street | 1. Mansion House Place | 1. Winscombe Street |
| 1. Dean Bradley Street | 1. Marlborough Street | 1. Winterton Place |
| 1. Dean Farrar Street | 1. Marsham Street | 1. Wood Street |
| 1. Dean Ryle Street | 1. Martin Lane | 1. Woodchester Square |
| 1. Dean Stanley Street | 1. Martlett Court | 1. Woodfall Street |
| 1. Dean Street | 1. Mary Place | 1. Woodfield Place |
| 1. Dean Trench Street | 1. Mary Terrace | 1. Woodfield Road |
| 1. Dean's Court | 1. Maryland Road | 1. Woodstock Mews |
| 1. Dean's Mews | 1. Marylebone Lane | 1. Wormwood Street |
| 1. Delancey Street | 1. Marylebone Mews | 1. Wornington Road |
| 1. Denmark Street | 1. Marylebone Street | 1. Wren Street |
| 1. Dennington Park Road | 1. Masons Arms Mews | 1. Wynnstay Gardens |
| 1. Denyer Street | 1. Mazenod Avenue | 1. Wythburn Place |
| 1. Devonshire Row Mews | 1. Melior Place | 1. Yardley Street |
| 1. Devonshire Row | 1. Middle Street | 1. Yarmouth Place |
| 1. Devonshire Square | 1. Middle Temple Lane | 1. Yeoman Street |
| 1. Devonshire Street | 1. Middlesex Street | 1. York Buildings |
| 1. Devonshire Terrace | 1. Midford Place | 1. York Place |
| 1. Distaff Lane | 1. Milk Street | 1. Young Street |
| 1. Dolphin Square | 1. Mill Lane | 1. Young's Buildings |
| 1. Dominion Street | 1. Millbank | 1. Zenoria Street |
| 1. Zetland Street |  |  |

**APPENDIX 2: SPECIFIC ELEMENTS IN STREET NAMES OF ENGLAND**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific name** | **Frequency** | **Appearance Percentage** |
|  | Personal name | 537 | 34.335% |
|  | Place name | 124 | 7.928% |
|  | House name | 131 | 8.375% |
|  | Church name | 59 | 3.772% |
|  | Saint name | 12 | 0.767% |
|  | Parish name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Chapel name | 5 | 0.319% |
|  | Christian name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Religious people | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Gate name | 7 | 0.447% |
|  | Title name | 102 | 6.521% |
|  | Nickname | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Shape | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Size | 7 | 0.447% |
|  | Estate name | 36 | 2.301% |
|  | Field name | 30 | 1.918% |
|  | Tree name | 21 | 1.342% |
|  | Bridge name | 7 | 0.447% |
|  | Company name | 9 | 0.575% |
|  | Factory name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Advertising name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Water name (stream, well) | 20 | 1.278% |
|  | Position | 13 | 0.831% |
|  | Tavern name | 18 | 1.150% |
|  | Pub name | 15 | 0.959% |
|  | Inn name | 27 | 1.726% |
|  | Tavern sign | 5 | 0.319% |
|  | Heraldic name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | River name | 8 | 0.511% |
|  | School name | 16 | 1.023% |
|  | Material | 4 | 0.255% |
|  | Job name | 12 | 0.767% |
|  | Office name | 5 | 0.319% |
|  | Hospital name | 3 | 1.829% |
|  | Construction name | 11 | 0.703% |
|  | Building name | 5 | 0.319% |
|  | Bath house name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Land name | 6 | 0.383% |
|  | Nationality name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Direction | 15 | 0.959% |
|  | Animal name | 7 | 0.447% |
|  | Musical instrument | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Colour name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Market name | 12 | 0.767% |
|  | Product name | 10 | 0.639% |
|  | Food name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Ordinal number | 6 | 0.383% |
|  | Hill name | 2 | 1.127% |
|  | Park name | 4 | 0.255% |
|  | Prison name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Monetary name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Letter name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Equipment name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Old road name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Theatre name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Random name | 9 | 0.575% |
|  | Nationalism name | 6 | 0.383% |
|  | Unknown name | 105 | 6.713% |
|  | Wall name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Victory name | 5 | 0.319% |
|  | Island name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Castle name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Country name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Meaningless name | 6 | 0.383% |
|  | Ferry name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Object | 5 | 0.319% |
|  | Bury house | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Farm name | 4 | 0.255% |
|  | Property name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Satellite name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Hotel name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Literature name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Royal name | 4 | 0.255% |
|  | Garden name | 6 | 0.383% |
|  | Inn sign | 12 | 0.639% |
|  | Artwork name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Priory name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Temple name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | Working place | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Tool name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Wrong spelling | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Foreign language | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Slang | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Wanton name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Bad name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Prayer | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Complimentary name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Art construction | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Flower name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Dock name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Sport name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Transportation name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Residential name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Military name | 3 | 0.191% |
|  | House sign | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Heraldic name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Watchtower name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Nurse home | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Pronunciation | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Festival name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Mount name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Port name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Game name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Ironical name | 1 | 0.063% |
|  | Convent name | 2 | 0.127% |
|  | Moneytary | 2 | 0.127% |

**APPENDIX 3: SEMANTIC GROUPS OF STREET NAMES IN ENGLAND**

**3.1 POSSESSION GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Aberdeen Park | 1. Clarville Street | 1. Kildare Terrace |
| 1. Aberdare Gardens | 1. Claverton Street | 1. Kingscroft Road |
| 1. Aberdeen Place | 1. Clifford's Inn Passage | 1. Langford Place |
| 1. Abingdon Road | 1. Cliveden Place | 1. Langley Street |
| 1. Abingdon Villas | 1. Cochrane Street | 1. Laurier Road |
| 1. Adams Court | 1. Coomassie Road | 1. Leicester Place |
| 1. Adela Street | 1. Cope Place | 1. Leighton Road |
| 1. Adelphi Terrace | 1. Cork Street | 1. Lewisham Street |
| 1. Admiral Walk | 1. Cornwall Gardens | 1. Linden Gardens |
| 1. Adrian Mews | 1. Cornwall Terrace | 1. Little Britain |
| 1. Agdon Street | 1. Courtfield Gardens | 1. Little Russell Street |
| 1. Ainsty Estate | 1. Courtfield Road | 1. Liverpool Road |
| 1. Albany | 1. Cousin Lane | 1. Lloyd Baker Street |
| 1. Albemarle Street | 1. Craddock Street | 1. Lodge Road |
| 1. Albemarle Way | 1. Cranbourn Alley | 1. London Street |
| 1. Alexander Place | 1. Craven Street | 1. Lonsdale Road |
| 1. Alexander Road | 1. Cremorne Road | 1. Lothbury |
| 1. Alexander Square | 1. Culross Close | 1. Lumley Street |
| 1. Allen Street | 1. Cumberland Place | 1. Lupus Street |
| 1. Archery Close | 1. Cumberland Street | 1. Macclesfield Road |
| 1. Arlington, | 1. Cumberland Terrace | 1. Macclesfield Street |
| 1. Artillery Row | 1. Curzon Street | 1. Maiden Lane |
| 1. Arundel Street | 1. Cutler Street | 1. Maiden Place |
| 1. Ashburnham Road | 1. Danvers Street | 1. Maiden Road |
| 1. Atterbury Street | 1. Dartmouth Street | 1. Malet Street |
| 1. Aubrey Road | 1. Dawson Place | 1. Manchester Street |
| 1. Aubrey Walk | 1. De Walden Street | 1. Mansion House Place |
| 1. Avondale Park Gardens | 1. Dean's Court | 1. Marlborough Street |
| 1. Avondale Road | 1. Delancey Street | 1. Marsham Street |
| 1. Aylesbury Street | 1. Devonshire Row | 1. Mary Terrace |
| 1. Aylesford Street | 1. Devonshire Row Mews | 1. Moncorvo Close |
| 1. Bainbridge Street | 1. Devonshire Square | 1. Monkwell Square |
| 1. Balliol Road | 1. Devonshire Street | 1. Montague Place |
| 1. Barge House Street | 1. Devonshire Terrace | 1. Montrose Place |
| 1. Baron Street | 1. Dominion Street | 1. Mornington Crescent |
| 1. Barrett Street | 1. Dorset Street | 1. Mount Vernon |
| 1. Barrow Hill Road | 1. Dover Street | 1. Neathouse Place |
| 1. Basinghall Avenue | 1. Draycott Avenue | 1. Newton Street |
| 1. Basinghall Street | 1. Draycott Terrace | 1. Noble Street |
| 1. Bassishaw Highwalk | 1. Drury Lane, Camden | 1. Noel Street |
| 1. Bateman's Buildings | 1. Duchess Street | 1. Northampton Square |
| 1. Beak Street | 1. Duke Of Wellington Avenue | 1. Northumberland Alley |
| 1. Bear Street | 1. Duke Of York Street | 1. Northumberland Avenue |
| 1. Beaufort Gardens | 1. Duke Street Hill | 1. Nottingham Court |
| 1. Bedford Gardens | 1. Duke's Lane | 1. Nottingham Place |
| 1. Bedford Place | 1. Duke's Road | 1. Nottingham Street |
| 1. Bedford Square | 1. Dunraven Street | 1. Nugent Terrace |
| 1. Bedford Way | 1. Edwards Square | 1. Old Manor Yard |
| 1. Beeston Place | 1. Eldon Road | 1. Old Marylebone Road |
| 1. Belgrave Place | 1. Eldon Street | 1. Old Pye Street |
| 1. Belgrave Square | 1. Elgin Avenue | 1. Onslow Close |
| 1. Belsize Avenue | 1. Elgin Crescent | 1. Orchard Street |
| 1. Belsize Lane | 1. Elizabeth Street | 1. Outer Circle |
| 1. Belsize Park | 1. Elystan Place | 1. Oxford Street |
| 1. Bennet Mews | 1. Epworth Street | 1. Palmer Street |
| 1. Berners Place | 1. Erskine Road | 1. Panton Street |
| 1. Berners Street | 1. Essex Road | 1. Patshull Place |
| 1. Berry Street | 1. Essex Street | 1. Pavilion Road |
| 1. Berwick Street | 1. Euston Road | 1. Petyward |
| 1. Bessborough Place | 1. Eversholt Street | 1. Pickering Place |
| 1. Bessborough Road | 1. Falcon Court | 1. Pollen Street |
| 1. Bessborough Street | 1. Fann Street | 1. Poppin's Court |
| 1. Bisham Gardens | 1. Farmer Street | 1. Portsmouth Street |
| 1. Bletchley Street | 1. Fisher Street | 1. Ralston Street |
| 1. Bloomsbury Place | 1. Fitzmaurice Place | 1. Ranelagh Grove |
| 1. Bloomsbury Square | 1. Francis Street | 1. Ranulf Road |
| 1. Bloomsbury Street | 1. Frederick's Place | 1. Raphael Street |
| 1. Bloomsbury Way | 1. Frognal | 1. Redburn Street |
| 1. Bolton Street | 1. Gerrard Place | 1. Richard's Place |
| 1. Bonchurch Road | 1. Gerrard Street | 1. Riding House Street |
| 1. Bond Street | 1. Gilbert Place | 1. Ritchie Street |
| 1. Boscastle Road | 1. Glebe Place | 1. Roberts Mews |
| 1. Boston Place | 1. Golborne Road | 1. Roland Gardens |
| 1. Boswell Court | 1. Golden Lane | 1. Romney Street |
| 1. Boswell Street | 1. Golden Square | 1. Rosoman Street |
| 1. Bourdon Street | 1. Goodge Street | 1. Rosslyn Hill |
| 1. Boyne Terrace Mews | 1. Goodman's Yard | 1. Salisbury Court |
| 1. Brechin Place | 1. Gordon House Road | 1. Salisbury Street |
| 1. Brewhouse Yard | 1. Grafton Crescent | 1. Sandal Road |
| 1. Brooke Street | 1. Grafton Place | 1. Savage Gardens |
| 1. Broomsleigh Street | 1. Grafton Road | 1. Savoy Court |
| 1. Bruton Lane | 1. Grafton Road | 1. Savoy Hill |
| 1. Bruton Place | 1. Grafton Terrace | 1. Scott Ellis Gardens |
| 1. Bruton Street | 1. Grafton Way | 1. Semley Place |
| 1. Bryanston Place | 1. Grafton Yard | 1. Shorts Gardens |
| 1. Bryanston Square | 1. Great Cumberland Place | 1. Southampton Buildings |
| 1. Bryanston Street | 1. Great Pulteney Street | 1. Southwick Street |
| 1. Brydges Place | 1. Great Russell Street | 1. St. Alban's Road |
| 1. Buckingham Place | 1. Great Winchester Street | 1. St. Albans Street |
| 1. Buckingham Street | 1. Greenhill's Rents | 1. St. Quintin Avenue |
| 1. Bulmer Mews | 1. Greenwood Place | 1. St. Quintin Gardens |
| 1. Bulstrode Place | 1. Gregory Place | 1. Stafford Place |
| 1. Bulstrode Street | 1. Greville Place, Camden | 1. Stratford Villas |
| 1. Burleigh Street | 1. Grosvenor Crescent | 1. Strathmore Gardens |
| 1. Burlington Arcade | 1. Grosvenor Gardens | 1. Sutherland Row |
| 1. Burlington Gardens | 1. Grosvenor Hill | 1. Tachbrook Street |
| 1. Bywater Street | 1. Grosvenor Place | 1. Talbot Road |
| 1. Cambridge Circus | 1. Grosvenor Road | 1. Took's Court |
| 1. Cambridge Gardens | 1. Grosvenor Street | 1. Tottenham Court Road |
| 1. Cambridge Gate | 1. Gunter Grove | 1. Tudor Place |
| 1. Cambridge Square | 1. Gutter Lane | 1. Udall Street |
| 1. Campden Grove | 1. Hampstead Lane | 1. Vandon Street |
| 1. Cantelowes Road | 1. Harewood Place | 1. Wallingford Avenue |
| 1. Carey Lane | 1. Harrington Gardens | 1. Walmer Road |
| 1. Carey Street | 1. Harrington Road | 1. Wardrobe Place |
| 1. Carlisle Street | 1. Hasker Street | 1. Warwick Court |
| 1. Carlton Street | 1. Hatton Garden | 1. Warwick Lane |
| 1. Carmelite Street | 1. Hayes Place | 1. Wellesley Road |
| 1. Carrington Street | 1. Hereford Square | 1. West Halkin Street |
| 1. Castle Yard | 1. Hermes Street | 1. Weymouth Street |
| 1. Catherine Street | 1. Hillfield Road | 1. Whitehall Place |
| 1. Chalcot Crescent | 1. Hippodrome Place | 1. Wild Court |
| 1. Chalk Farm Road | 1. Hobart Place | 1. Willoughby Road |
| 1. Chalk Road | 1. Holland Park | 1. Winchester Square |
| 1. Chandos Place | 1. Holly Lodge Gardens | 1. Winchester Walk |
| 1. Chelsea Manor Street | 1. Hopton Street | 1. Woodchester Square |
| 1. Cheniston Gardens | 1. Howland Street | 1. Woodstock Mews |
| 1. Chetwynd Road | 1. Ingestre Place | 1. Wornington Road |
| 1. Child's Place | 1. Inverforth Close | 1. York Buildings |
| 1. Child's Street | 1. Jermyn Street | 1. York Place |
| 1. Chippenham Road | 1. John Adam Street | 1. Young Street |
| 1. Churton Place | 1. Kelly Street | 1. Young's Buildings |
| 1. Clare Market | 1. Kempsford Gardens | 1. Harp Lane |
| 1. Clarendon Street | 1. Kent Terrace | 1. Bear Street |
| 1. Clareville Grove | 1. Kildare Gardens |  |

**3.2 RELIGION GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Abbey Orchard Street | 1. Ely Place | 1. Rousden Street |
| 1. Abbey Road | 1. Emery Hill Street | 1. Russell Court, SW1A |
| 1. Abbots Place | 1. Endell Street | 1. Scampston Mews |
| 1. Abchurch Lane | 1. Fenchurch Street | 1. Spanish Place |
| 1. Abchurch Yard | 1. Foster Lane | 1. Spanish Place |
| 1. Ainger Road | 1. Foulis Terrace | 1. Spital Square |
| 1. All Saints Road | 1. Friend Street | 1. St. Andrew Street |
| 1. All Souls Place | 1. Fynes Street | 1. St. Andrew's Hill |
| 1. Allhallows Lane | 1. Gainsford Street | 1. St. Ann's Street |
| 1. Austin Friars | 1. Garden Court | 1. St. Anne's Close |
| 1. Ave Maria Lane | 1. George Yard | 1. St. Anne's Court |
| 1. Bartholomew Close | 1. Gracechurch Street | 1. St. Anselm's Place |
| 1. Bartholomew Lane | 1. Great Chapel Street | 1. St. Augustine's Road |
| 1. Blomfield Street | 1. Great St. Helen's | 1. St. Barnabas Street |
| 1. Botolph Lane | 1. Great St. Thomas Apostle | 1. St. Chad's Street |
| 1. Bourchier Street | 1. Greenwell Street | 1. St. Christopher's Place |
| 1. Bow Churchyard | 1. Hampden Gurney Street | 1. St. Clare Street |
| 1. Bow Lane | 1. Harcourt Buildings | 1. St. Clement's Lane |
| 1. Brick Court | 1. Hermit Place | 1. St. Cuthbert's Road |
| 1. Britten Street | 1. Howley Place | 1. St. Dunstan's Hill |
| 1. Cathedral Street | 1. Inner Temple Lane | 1. St. Edmund's Terrace |
| 1. Central Street | 1. Islip Street | 1. St. George's Lane |
| 1. Chancery Lane | 1. Jameson Street | 1. St. Helen's Gardens |
| 1. Chapel Market | 1. Lawrence Lane | 1. St. James's Gardens |
| 1. Chapel Street | 1. Leonard Street | 1. St. Loo Avenue |
| 1. Charlbert Street | 1. Magdalen Road | 1. St. Luke's Road |
| 1. Charles Street | 1. Martin Lane | 1. St. Mark's Place |
| 1. Charterhouse Square | 1. Martlett Court | 1. St. Martin's Le Grand |
| 1. Cheltenham Terrace | 1. Maryland Road | 1. St. Mary Abbot's Place |
| 1. Chicheley Street | 1. Mazenod Avenue | 1. St. Mary Abbot's Terrace |
| 1. Christchurch Hill | 1. Middle Temple Lane | 1. St. Mary At Hill |
| 1. Christchurch Passage | 1. Millman's Street | 1. St. Mary Axe |
| 1. Christchurch Street | 1. Old Church Street | 1. St. Matthew Street |
| 1. Church Avenue | 1. Old Compton Street | 1. St. Michael's Street |
| 1. Church Place | 1. Oseney Crescent | 1. St. Olave's Court |
| 1. Church Row | 1. Parker Street | 1. St. Pancras Way |
| 1. Church Street | 1. Paternoster Row | 1. St. Paul's Churchyard |
| 1. Clement's Lane | 1. Paternoster Square | 1. St. Stephen's Close |
| 1. Cloudesley Place | 1. Penford Street | 1. St. Swithin's Lane |
| 1. Cloudesley Road | 1. Pilgrim Street | 1. Sumner Street |
| 1. Cluny Mews | 1. Platt's Lane | 1. Tasker Road |
| 1. Creechurch Lane | 1. Porteus Road | 1. Temple Avenue |
| 1. Creechurch Place | 1. Priory Road | 1. Tooley Street |
| 1. Crucifix Lane | 1. Purchese Street | 1. Undershaft |
| 1. Dean Bradley Street | 1. Rainsford Street | 1. Vicarage Gate |
| 1. Dean Farrar Street | 1. Randolph Avenue | 1. White Kennet Street |
| 1. Dean Ryle Street | 1. Randolph Crescent | 1. Whitefriars Street |
| 1. Dean Stanley Street | 1. Randolph Gardens | 1. Whitfield Street |
| 1. Dean Street | 1. Rathbone Street | 1. Zenoria Street |
| 1. Dean Trench Street | 1. Rood Lane | 1. Ann Lane |
| 1. Bishop's Bridge Road | 1. Bishopsgate Churchyard |  |

**3.3 ECONOMY GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Air Street | 1. Franklin's Row | 1. Neal Street, Camden |
| 1. Anglers Lane | 1. Furnival Street | 1. New Inn Passage |
| 1. Apollo Place | 1. Gainsborough Gardens | 1. North Bank |
| 1. Arctic Street | 1. Garden Road | 1. Northwick Close |
| 1. Artesian Road | 1. Garlick Hill | 1. Oakeshott Avenue |
| 1. Babmaes Street | 1. Gee Street | 1. Oat Lane |
| 1. Baker Street | 1. Giltspur Street | 1. Old Change Court |
| 1. Banner Street | 1. Glasshouse Street | 1. Old Mitre Court |
| 1. Barnsdale Road | 1. Glasshouse Yard | 1. Palmerston Road |
| 1. Barter Street | 1. Godliman Street | 1. Passmore Street |
| 1. Bath Street | 1. Good's Way | 1. Pear Tree Court |
| 1. Bell Inn Yard | 1. Goslett Yard | 1. Petty France |
| 1. Bell Wharf Lane | 1. Gough Square | 1. Phoenix Place |
| 1. Benjamin Street | 1. Great Central Street | 1. Phoenix Road |
| 1. Birchin Lane | 1. Great George Street | 1. Phoenix Street |
| 1. Bird Street | 1. Great Swan Alley | 1. Plough Terrace |
| 1. Bolt Court | 1. Gresham Street | 1. Poland Street |
| 1. Boscobel Place | 1. Greyhound Hill | 1. Pottery Lane |
| 1. Boscobel Street | 1. Greyhound Lane | 1. Poultry |
| 1. Botts Mews | 1. Greyhound Road | 1. Primrose Gardens |
| 1. Bread Street | 1. Greyhound Terrace | 1. Primrose Street |
| 1. Brick Street | 1. Grotto Passage | 1. Printer Street |
| 1. Bridle Lane | 1. Grove End Road | 1. Red Lion Court |
| 1. Brown Hart Gardens | 1. Half Moon Street | 1. Red Lion Square |
| 1. Brown Street | 1. Hall Road | 1. Red Lion Street |
| 1. Bucknall Street | 1. Ham Yard | 1. Redan Place |
| 1. Bull Inn Court | 1. Harben Road | 1. Redcross Way |
| 1. Bush Lane | 1. Harp Lane | 1. Reeves Mews |
| 1. Callow Street | 1. Harrow Place | 1. Richmond Buildings |
| 1. Calthorpe Street | 1. Hart Street | 1. Ropemaker Street |
| 1. Calvert Street | 1. Hat & Mitre Court | 1. Rowland Hill Street |
| 1. Cannon Hill | 1. Hatfields, Southwark | 1. Royal Exchange Buildings |
| 1. Cannon Lane | 1. Hatton Place | 1. Royal Mint Street |
| 1. Cannon Place | 1. Hatton Wall | 1. Salisbury Place |
| 1. Cannon Street | 1. Hayward's Place | 1. Serjeants' Inn |
| 1. Castle Road | 1. Heathcock Court | 1. Shepherd Market |
| 1. Catherine Wheel Yard | 1. Hemstal Road | 1. Sheraton Street |
| 1. Chamberlain Street | 1. Hertford Street | 1. Sherriff Road |
| 1. Change Alley | 1. High Timber Street | 1. Ship Tavern Passage |
| 1. Cheapside | 1. Hill Road | 1. Shrewsbury Court |
| 1. Cheney Road | 1. Hill Street | 1. Shroton Street |
| 1. Chequer Street | 1. Hinde Street | 1. Silk Street, Barbican |
| 1. Cloth Fair | 1. Holmes Road | 1. Skinner Street |
| 1. Clothier Street | 1. Hop Gardens | 1. Smart's Place |
| 1. Coin Street | 1. Hortensia Road | 1. Smith Street |
| 1. Coleman Street | 1. Hosier Lane | 1. Soho Street |
| 1. Cooper's Row | 1. Hudson's Place | 1. South Parade |
| 1. Cornhill | 1. Milk Street | 1. Stalbridge Street |
| 1. Cowcross Street | 1. Kendall Place | 1. Staple Inn Buildings |
| 1. Crane Court | 1. Kiln Place | 1. Star Street |
| 1. Crawford Passage | 1. Kylemore Road | 1. Stationers Hall Court |
| 1. Cross Keys Close | 1. Ladbroke Crescent | 1. Stonecutter Street |
| 1. Crown Office Row | 1. Ladbroke Gardens | 1. Stoneleigh Place |
| 1. Crown Passage | 1. Ladbroke Grove | 1. Swallow Street |
| 1. Crown Place | 1. Ladbroke Road | 1. Swan Lane |
| 1. Cursitor Street | 1. Ladbroke Square | 1. Swan Walk |
| 1. Distaff Lane | 1. Ladbroke Terrace | 1. Sycamore Street |
| 1. Dowgate Hill | 1. Ladbroke Walk | 1. Talbot Yard |
| 1. Drayton Gardens | 1. Lambeth Hill | 1. Timber Street |
| 1. Dufferin Street | 1. Lamont Road | 1. Tokenhouse Yard |
| 1. Durham Place | 1. Langton Street | 1. Trinity Square |
| 1. East Poultry Avenue | 1. Laxton Place | 1. Vine Hill |
| 1. Eastcastle Street | 1. Leather Lane | 1. Wakefield Street |
| 1. Eastcheap | 1. Leo Yard | 1. Weedington Road |
| 1. Elgin Avenue | 1. Lincoln's Inn Fields | 1. Wells Street |
| 1. Elgin Crescent | 1. Lismore Circus | 1. Whidborne Street |
| 1. Elm Park Gardens | 1. Lloyd's Avenue | 1. Whitcomb Street |
| 1. Elm Park Lane | 1. Logan Place | 1. White Bear Place |
| 1. Elm Park Road | 1. Lombard Street | 1. White Conduit Street |
| 1. Elm Place | 1. London Bridge Street | 1. White Hart Yard |
| 1. Excel Court | 1. Long Meadow | 1. White Horse Street |
| 1. Exchange Court | 1. Lots Road | 1. White Lion Court |
| 1. Exhibition Road | 1. Lowfield Road | 1. White Lion Street |
| 1. Exmouth Market | 1. Lowndes Place | 1. Wine Office Court |
| 1. Eyre Street Hill | 1. Lowndes Square | 1. Winnett Street |
| 1. Ferncroft Avenue | 1. Lowndes Street | 1. Winterton Place |
| 1. Fetter Lane | 1. Macclesfield Road | 1. Wood Street |
| 1. Field Court | 1. Maddox Street | 1. Wormwood Street |
| 1. Finch Lane | 1. Mary Place | 1. Yeoman Street |
| 1. Fish Street Hill | 1. Masons Arms Mews | 1. Finsbury Street |
| 1. Floral Street | 1. Middle Street | 1. Anchor Yard |

**3.4 THE SOCIAL CLASS GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Abbey Orchard Street | 1. Jubilee Place | 1. Queenhithe |
| 1. Gloucester Gate | 1. Kensal Road | 1. Queensberry Place |
| 1. Gloucester Place | 1. King Charles Street | 1. Queensway |
| 1. Gloucester Road | 1. King Henry's Road | 1. Radnor Walk |
| 1. Gloucester Street | 1. King Square | 1. Raymond Buildings |
| 1. Gloucester Walk | 1. King William Street | 1. Regal Lane |
| 1. Gloucester Way | 1. Lancaster Place | 1. Regent Street |
| 1. Great Guildford Street | 1. Little Russell Street | 1. Royal Avenue |
| 1. Great Ormond Street | 1. Northington Street | 1. Sidmouth Street |
| 1. Great Queen Street | 1. Old Gloucester Street | 1. Stafford Street |
| 1. Great Titchfield Street | 1. Petersham Place | 1. Strathearn Place |
| 1. Hamilton Close | 1. Powis Place | 1. Sussex Street |
| 1. Hamilton Place | 1. Princes Road | 1. Victoria Grove |
| 1. Hanover Place | 1. Queen Anne Street | 1. Victoria Street |
| 1. Inverness Gardens | 1. Queen Anne's Gate | 1. Villiers Street |
| 1. James Street | 1. Queen Victoria Street | 1. Wellington Street |
| 1. Yarmouth Place |  |  |

**3.5 THE GEOGRAPHY GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Abbey Orchard Street | 1. Cottesmore Gardens | 1. Midford Place |
| 1. Agdon Street | 1. Croftway | 1. Montpelier Grove |
| 1. Alba Place | 1. Culworth Street | 1. Montpelier Square |
| 1. Albion Close | 1. Daventry Street | 1. New End |
| 1. Albion Road | 1. Dean's Court | 1. New End Square |
| 1. Albion Street | 1. Dennington Park Road | 1. New Fetter Lane |
| 1. Allington Street | 1. Dorset Street | 1. New Quebec Street |
| 1. Andover Place | 1. Dover Street | 1. North End, Barnet |
| 1. Argyle Square | 1. Edgware Road | 1. North End Way |
| 1. Argyle Street | 1. Eldon Street | 1. Northumberland Place |
| 1. Argyle Walk | 1. Essex Street, | 1. Oak Village |
| 1. Ashmill Street | 1. Euston Road | 1. Old Brompton Road |
| 1. Atherstone Mews | 1. Farringdon Road | 1. Old Jewry |
| 1. Atherton Street | 1. Farringdon Street | 1. Old Quebec Street |
| 1. Avery Row | 1. Finch Mews | 1. Ossulston Street |
| 1. Bastwick Street | 1. Finchale Road | 1. Paddington Green |
| 1. Bedford Gardens | 1. Fisherton Street | 1. Paddington Street |
| 1. Bell Street | 1. Fosbury Mews | 1. Pangbourne Avenue |
| 1. Bermondsey Street | 1. Fulham Road | 1. Portnall Road |
| 1. Berwick Street | 1. Gateforth Street | 1. Portsoken Street |
| 1. Bevington Road | 1. Goswell Road | 1. Quex Road |
| 1. Bidborough Street | 1. Grantully Road | 1. Redburn Street |
| 1. Bletchley Street | 1. Great Ormond Street | 1. Reston Place |
| 1. Bolton Street | 1. Great Titchfield Street | 1. Robin Grove |
| 1. Borough High Street | 1. Hay Hill | 1. Rodmarton Street |
| 1. Brechin Place | 1. Hayes Place | 1. Runcorn Place |
| 1. Bridford Mews | 1. High Holborn | 1. Saltram Crescent |
| 1. Bristol Gardens | 1. High Timber Street | 1. Scampston Mews |
| 1. Brunswick Mews | 1. Hillsleigh Road | 1. Seething Lane |
| 1. Bury Street | 1. Hippodrome Place | 1. Smithfield Street |
| 1. Bury Walk | 1. Islington High Street | 1. Spital Square |
| 1. Candover Street | 1. Kempsford Gardens | 1. Stalbridge Street |
| 1. Canvey Street | 1. Kensington Gardens | 1. Tachbrook Street |
| 1. Charing Cross | 1. Kensington Palace | 1. Upcerne Road |
| 1. Charing Cross Road | 1. Kensington Square | 1. Upper Woburn Place |
| 1. Chelsea Embankment | 1. Kilburn High Road, Brent | 1. Vale Of Health |
| 1. Cheniston Gardens | 1. Kilburn Lane | 1. Vigo Street |
| 1. Chilworth Street | 1. Knightsbridge Green | 1. West End Lane |
| 1. Chippenham Road | 1. Kynance Place | 1. Westbourne Park Road |
| 1. Churton Place | 1. Launceston Place | 1. Whitehaven Street |
| 1. Clifton Gardens | 1. Livonia Street | 1. Wildwood Grove |
| 1. Clifton Place | 1. Lombard Street | 1. Woodchester Square |
| 1. Clifton Road | 1. Marylebone Lane | 1. Wynnstay Gardens |
| 1. Cluny Mews | 1. Marylebone Mews | 1. Wythburn Place |
| 1. Coomassie Road | 1. Marylebone Street | 1. Yardley Street |
| 1. Cork Street | 1. Middlesex Street | 1. Zetland Street |

**3.6 THE NATURE GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Acacia Road | 1. Ebury Square | 1. Mora Street |
| 1. Apple Tree Yard | 1. Edgware Road | 1. Mulberry Walk |
| 1. Aybrook Street | 1. Elm Row | 1. Oak Village |
| 1. Beech Street | 1. Elm Street | 1. Oakwood Court |
| 1. Bermondsey Street | 1. Elm Tree Road | 1. Peel Street |
| 1. Berry Place | 1. Elms Mews | 1. Peerless Street |
| 1. Billing Place | 1. Farm Street | 1. Pine Street |
| 1. Billing Road | 1. Fleet Road | 1. Pond Street |
| 1. Billing Street | 1. Fleet Square | 1. Poplar Place |
| 1. Bourne Street | 1. Fleet Street | 1. Saffron Hill |
| 1. Brewer Street | 1. Greenberry Street | 1. Spafield Street |
| 1. Bridewell Place | 1. Heath Drive | 1. Spring Place |
| 1. Brook Street | 1. Heath Road | 1. Springfield |
| 1. Brookfield Park | 1. Heath Side | 1. Turnmill Street |
| 1. Camomile Street | 1. Heath Street | 1. Upbrook Mews |
| 1. Chelsea Embankment | 1. Herbert Crescent | 1. Violet Hill |
| 1. Chiltern Street | 1. Hop Gardens | 1. Walbrook |
| 1. Cock Lane | 1. Linden Gardens | 1. Well Road |
| 1. Coldbath Square | 1. Lower Thames Street | 1. Wildwood Grove |
| 1. Douro Place | 1. Mora Street | 1. Willow Place |
| 1. Dovehouse Street | 1. Willow Road |  |

**3.7 THE HISTORY, ART & LANGUAGE GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Achilles Road | 1. Haven Street | 1. Old Quebec Street |
| 1. Agamemnon Road | 1. Hay Hill | 1. Old Street |
| 1. Ajax Road | 1. High Holborn | 1. Paddington Green |
| 1. Alba Place | 1. Hillgate Place | 1. Paddington Street |
| 1. Aldermanbury | 1. Hyde Park | 1. Picton Place |
| 1. Aldgate High Street | 1. Inkerman Road | 1. Plender Street |
| 1. Alma Square | 1. Islington High Street | 1. Portman Close |
| 1. Alma Terrace | 1. Jewry Street | 1. Portman Square |
| 1. America Square | 1. Jockey's Fields | 1. Portman Street |
| 1. Arctic Street | 1. Julia Street, NW5 | 1. Puddle Dock |
| 1. Argyll Street | 1. Kensington Gardens | 1. Rodney Street |
| 1. Barbican | 1. Kensington Palace | 1. Shouldham Street |
| 1. Belmont Street | 1. Kensington Square | 1. Southwark Bridge |
| 1. Bertram Street | 1. Kenway Road | 1. Trafalgar Square |
| 1. Cathcart Road | 1. Knightsbridge Green | 1. Tudor Close |
| 1. Coomassie Road | 1. Lauderdale Road | 1. Vigo Street |
| 1. De Vere Gardens | 1. Livonia Street | 1. Waterloo Road |
| 1. De Vere Mews | 1. Logan Place | 1. Westbourne Park Road |
| 1. Dove Mews | 1. London Wall | 1. Widegate Street |
| 1. Emperors Gate | 1. Ludgate Broadway | 1. Admiral Place |
| 1. Fairfax Place | 1. Marylebone Lane | 1. Ashworth Road |
| 1. Fairfax Road | 1. Marylebone Mews | 1. Camera Place |
| 1. Fore Street | 1. Marylebone Street | 1. Lithos Road |
| 1. Gate Street | 1. Middlesex Street | 1. Lombard Lane |
| 1. Goswell Road | 1. Moor Lane | 1. Birchin Lane |
| 1. Gravel Lane | 1. Oakington Road | 1. Coleherne Road |
| 1. Guthrie Street | 1. Old Bailey | 1. Fetter Lane |
| 1. Harmood Street | 1. Old Brompton Road |  |
| 1. Harrow Road | 1. Old Jewry |  |

**ART GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Addison Avenue | 1. Concert Hall Approach | 1. Mackennal Street |
| 1. Addison Crescent | 1. Cramer Street | 1. Mackeson Road |
| 1. Addison Gardens | 1. Cruikshank Street | 1. Mulready Street |
| 1. Addison Road | 1. Dorman Way | 1. Old Court Place |
| 1. Akenside Road | 1. Dryden Street | 1. Parsifal Road |
| 1. Allitsen Road | 1. Flaxman Court | 1. Pater Street |
| 1. Ansdell Street | 1. Fortune Street | 1. Royal Opera Arcade |
| 1. Ansdell Terrace | 1. Frampton Street | 1. Scala Street |
| 1. Arne Street | 1. Garbutt Place | 1. Sedley Place |
| 1. Barnby Street | 1. Gillies Street | 1. Sherlock Mews |
| 1. Baynes Mews | 1. Homer Row | 1. Siddons Lane |
| 1. Bennet's Hill | 1. Howitt Road | 1. Steeles Road |
| 1. Blagrove Road | 1. Ireland Yard | 1. Studio Place |
| 1. Bonny Street | 1. Irving Street | 1. Tallis Street |
| 1. Browning Mews | 1. Kean Street | 1. Thackeray Street |
| 1. Burnaby Street | 1. Keeley Street | 1. Trump Street |
| 1. Cato Street | 1. Kemble Street | 1. Wesley Street |
| 1. Chapone Place | 1. Langtry Road | 1. Woodfall Street |
| 1. Coleridge Gardens | 1. Lecky Street | 1. Holbein Place |

**3.8 THE EDUCATION GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Abbey Orchard Street | 1. Jubilee Place | 1. Queenhithe |
| 1. Gloucester Gate | 1. Kensal Road | 1. Queensberry Place |
| 1. Gloucester Place | 1. King Charles Street | 1. Queensway |
| 1. Gloucester Road | 1. King Henry's Road | 1. Radnor Walk |
| 1. Gloucester Street | 1. King Square | 1. Raymond Buildings |
| 1. Gloucester Walk | 1. King William Street | 1. Regal Lane |
| 1. Gloucester Way | 1. Lancaster Place | 1. Regent Street |
| 1. Great Guildford Street | 1. Little Russell Street | 1. Royal Avenue |
| 1. Great Ormond Street | 1. Northington Street | 1. Sidmouth Street |
| 1. Great Queen Street | 1. Old Gloucester Street | 1. Stafford Street |
| 1. Great Titchfield Street | 1. Petersham Place | 1. Strathearn Place |
| 1. Hamilton Close | 1. Powis Place | 1. Sussex Street |
| 1. Hamilton Place | 1. Princes Road | 1. Victoria Grove |
| 1. Hanover Place | 1. Queen Anne Street | 1. Victoria Street |
| 1. Inverness Gardens | 1. Queen Anne's Gate | 1. Villiers Street |
| 1. James Street | 1. Queen Victoria Street | 1. Wellington Street |
| 1. Yarmouth Place |  |  |

**3.9 THE POLITIC GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Chitty Street | 1. Maddams Street | 1. Charlotte Street, Westminster |
| 1. Churchill Garden Road | 1. Peto Place | 1. Queen Anne Street |
| 1. Clabon Mews | 1. Regency Place | 1. Queen Anne's Gate |
| 1. Claremont Close | 1. Regent Square | 1. Queen Victoria Street |
| 1. Claremont Square | 1. Romilly Street | 1. Regal Lane |
| 1. Clarence Gardens | 1. Rosebery Avenue | 1. Victoria Grove |
| 1. Clarence Terrace | 1. Senior Street | 1. Victoria Street |
| 1. Coventry Street | 1. Wakley Street | 1. Albert Gate |
| 1. Edis Street | 1. Walpole Street | 1. Albert Place |
| 1. Grant Street | 1. Carlos Place | 1. Albert Road |
| 1. Gresham Street | 1. Charles II Street | 1. Albert Street |
| 1. Hanway Place, Camden | 1. James Street | 1. Albert Terrace |
| 1. Healey Street | 1. King Charles Street | 1. Caroline Place |
| 1. Henry Dickens Court | 1. King Henry's Road | 1. Regent Street |
| 1. Hesketh Place | 1. King William Street |  |
| 1. Ingham Road | 1. Charlotte Place |  |

**3.10 THE DESIRE EXPRESSION GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Adam Street | 1. Cleveland Square | 1. Myddelton Square |
| 1. Addison Avenue | 1. Colbeck Mews | 1. Old Bond Street |
| 1. Addison Crescent | 1. Coram Street | 1. Orme Court |
| 1. Addison Gardens | 1. Coran Street | 1. Ossington Street |
| 1. Addison Road | 1. Dacre Street | 1. Owen Street |
| 1. Admiral Place | 1. Denyer Street | 1. Owen's Row |
| 1. Agar Grove | 1. Downing Street | 1. Rampayne Street |
| 1. Agar Place | 1. Downshire Hill | 1. Reece Mews |
| 1. Agar Street | 1. Duchess Of Bedfords Walk | 1. Richbell Place |
| 1. Alexander Street | 1. Duke Of Wellington Avenue | 1. Shaftesbury Avenue |
| 1. Allcroft Road | 1. Duncannon Street | 1. Shelton Street |
| 1. Alvanley Gardens | 1. East Harding Street | 1. Sutton Way |
| 1. Argyll Street | 1. Edge Street | 1. Waldegrave Road |
| 1. Ashley Place | 1. Featherstone Street | 1. Whittington Avenue |
| 1. Attneave Street | 1. Flood Street | 1. Great Tower Street |
| 1. Barbon Close | 1. Guinness Court | 1. Greyfriars Passage |
| 1. Beatty Street | 1. Hall Street | 1. Idol Lane |
| 1. Bessborough Gardens | 1. Hanson Street | 1. Monck Street |
| 1. Billiter Street | 1. Herbert Street | 1. Mount Pleasant |
| 1. Blackburn Road | 1. Hogarth Road | 1. Pall Mall |
| 1. Bream's Buildings | 1. Ives Street | 1. Pudding Lane |
| 1. Brushfield Street | 1. John Carpenter Street | 1. Ray Street |
| 1. Burnsall Street | 1. Johnson's Place | 1. Spring Gardens |
| 1. Cabbell Street | 1. Junction Mews | 1. Stadium Street |
| 1. Cale Street | 1. Keats Grove | 1. Ossulston Street |
| 1. Cartwright Gardens | 1. Lamb's Buildings | 1. Silver Place |
| 1. Caxton Street | 1. Lamb's Passage | 1. Trevor Place |
| 1. Chadwick Street | 1. Latimer Road | 1. Trevor Square |
| 1. Chesterton Road | 1. Lawrence Street | 1. Trevor Street |
| 1. Clarke's Mews | 1. Lyon's Place | 1. Verulam Street |
| 1. Cleveland Gardens | 1. Montagu Mansions | 1. Jubilee Place |

**3.11 THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND TRANSPORTATION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Faraday Road | 1. Dolphin Square | 1. Britton Road |
| 1. Hermes Street | 1. Dowgate Hill | 1. Carlyle Square |
| 1. Kenrick Place | 1. Earnshaw Street | 1. Lecky Street |
| 1. Sloane Avenue | 1. Edgware Road | 1. London Bridge Street |
| 1. Sloane Gardens | 1. Errington Road | 1. Cloak Lane |
| 1. Sloane Terrace | 1. Faraday Road | 1. Great West Road |
| 1. Akenside Road | 1. Great West Road | 1. Horseferry Road |
| 1. Allen Street | 1. Great Windmill Street | 1. Knightsbridge |
| 1. Ariel Road | 1. Mill Lane | 1. London Bridge Street |
| 1. Bacon's Lane | 1. Pump Court | 1. Old Barrack Yard |
| 1. Baynes Street | 1. Railway Approach | 1. Pall Mall |
| 1. Caxton Street | 1. Railway | 1. Railway Approach |
| 1. Chamberlain Street | 1. Telegraph Hill | 1. Railway Mews |
| 1. Clifton Gardens | 1. Telegraph Street | 1. Uxbridge Street |
| 1. Clifton Place | 1. Tolmer's Square | 1. Battersea Bridge Road |
| 1. Clifton Road | 1. Windmill Hill | 1. Battle Bridge Lane |
| 1. Cornwall Crescent | 1. Windmill Street | 1. Bridge Approach |
|  |  | 1. Bridge Street |
|  |  | 1. Knightsbridge |

**3.12 THE GENDER GROUP (NAMES OF WOMEN)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Adela Street | 1. Vernon Street | 1. Langtry Road |
| 1. Adpar Street | 1. Harewood Avenue | 1. Mary Place |
| 1. Albemarle Way | 1. Allitsen Road | 1. Old Gloucester Street |
| 1. Astell Street | 1. Ann Lane | 1. Ossington Street |
| 1. Clanricarde Gardens | 1. Catherine Street | 1. Queen Anne Street |
| 1. Julia Street | 1. Denyer Street | 1. Queen Anne's Gate |
| 1. Melior Place | 1. Draycott Avenue | 1. St. Loo Avenue |
| 1. Montagu Mansions | 1. Draycott Terrace | 1. St. Vincent Street |
| 1. Noel Street | 1. Elizabeth Street | 1. Tasker Road |
| 1. Radnor Walk | 1. Friend Street | 1. Vernon Street |
| 1. Regal Lane | 1. Gillies Street | 1. Victoria Grove |
| 1. Roland Gardens | 1. Great Guildford Street | 1. Victoria Street |
| 1. Stafford Street | 1. Harewood Avenue | 1. Brunswick Mews |
| 1. Sutherland Row | 1. Inverness Gardens | 1. Caroline Place |
| 1. Thayer Street | 1. Lancaster Place | 1. Denmark Street |
| 1. Princes Road |  |  |

**APPENDIX 4: STREET NAMES IN VIETNAM**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Phố An Dương | 1. Phố Giang Biên | 1. Đường An Dương Vương |
| 1. Phố Ao Sen | 1. Phố Hoa Lâm | 1. Đường Cao Lỗ |
| 1. Phố Bà Huyện Thanh Quan | 1. Phố Huỳnh Văn Nghệ | 1. Đường Cầu Bươu |
| 1. Phố Báo Khánh | 1. Phố Lệ Mật | 1. Đường Cổ Loa |
| 1. Phố Bảo Linh | 1. Phố Mai Phúc | 1. Đường Dục Tú |
| 1. Phố Bắc Sơn | 1. Phố Ngô Gia Khảm | 1. Đường Đa Phúc |
| 1. Phố Cao Bá Quát | 1. Phố Nguyễn Cao Luyện | 1. Đường Đa Sĩ |
| 1. Phố Cao Đạt | 1. Phố Ô Cách | 1. Đường Đa Tốn |
| 1. Phố Cầu Trì | 1. Phố Việt Hưng | 1. Đường Điện Biên Phủ |
| 1. Phố Châu Long | 1. Phố Sài Đồng | 1. Đường Ga Đông Anh |
| 1. Phố Cửa Bắc | 1. Phố Thượng Thanh | 1. Đường Hà Huy Tập |
| 1. Phố Đặng Dung | 1. Phố Tình Quang | 1. Đường Liễu Giai |
| 1. Phố Đào Tấn | 1. Phố Trường Lâm | 1. Đường Nguyên Hồng |
| 1. Phố Đặng Tất | 1. Phố Tư Đình | 1. Đường Phúc Diễn |
| 1. Phố Đội Cấn | 1. Phố Vạn Hạnh | 1. Đường yên Phụ |
| 1. Phố Nghĩa Dũng | 1. Phố Vũ Xuân Thiều | 1. Đường Hoàng Diệu |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Biểu | 1. Phố Sơn Lộc | 1. Đường Hùng Vương |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Thái học | 1. Phố Đại Từ | 1. Đường Đặng Phúc Thông |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Trường Tộ | 1. Phố Đặng Xuân Bảng | 1. Đường Độc Lập |
| 1. Phố Phạm Huy Thông | 1. Phố Định Công Thượng | 1. Đường Bưởi |
| 1. Phố Sơn Tây | 1. Phố Giáp Nhị | 1. Đường La Thành |
| 1. Phố Thanh Bảo | 1. Phố Mỗ Lao | 1. Đường Cổ Bi |
| 1. Phố Trần Huy Liệu | 1. Phố Kim Đồng | 1. Đường Trần Nhật Duật |
| 1. Phố Văn Cao | 1. Phố Kim Ngưu | 1. Đường Bạch Đằng |
| 1. Phố Cửa Đông | 1. Phố Lương Khánh Thiện | 1. Đường Trâu Quỳ |
| 1. Phố Hàm Long | 1. Phố Minh Khai | 1. Đường Tứ Hiệp |
| 1. Phố Giang Văn Minh | 1. Phố Nam Dư | 1. Đường Trần Quang Khải |
| 1. Phố Kim Mã | 1. Phố Ngũ Nhạc | 1. Đường Chiến Thắng |
| 1. Phố Láng Hạ | 1. Phố Nguyễn An Ninh | 1. Đường Hồng Hà |
| 1. Phố Lý Nam Đế | 1. Phố Nguyễn Chính | 1. Đường Đào Duy Tùng |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Cảnh Chân | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đức Cảnh | 1. Đường Đền Và |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khắc Hiếu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Duy Trinh | 1. Đường Đông Mỹ |
| 1. Phố Nhân Hoà | 1. Phố Nguyễn Hữu Thọ | 1. Đường Liên Hà |
| 1. Phố Phan Đình Phùng | 1. Phố Tân Mai | 1. Đường Đình Xuyên |
| 1. Phố Phúc Xá | 1. PhốTây Trà | 1. Đường Vân Hà |
| 1. Phố Tân Ấp | 1. Phố Thanh Đàm | 1. Đường Ỷ Lan |
| 1. Phố Thành Công | 1. Phố Thanh Lân | 1. Đường Lâm Tiên |
| 1. Phố Trúc Bạch | 1. Phố Trần Thủ Độ | 1. Đường Hữu Nghị |
| 1. Phố Yên Thế | 1. Phố Tương Mai | 1. Đường Thiên Đức |
| 1. Phố Chùa Một Cột | 1. Phố Vĩnh Hưng | 1. Đường Trần Khát Chân |
| 1. Phố Phan Phu Tiên | 1. Phố Ngũ Xã | 1. Đường Việt Hùng |
| 1. Phố Giảng Võ | 1. Phố Yên Sở | 1. Đường Kim Giang |
| 1. Phố Huỳnh Thúc Kháng | 1. Phố Chùa Hà | 1. Đường Khương Đình |
| 1. Phố Kim Mã Thượng | 1. Phố Doãn Kế Thiện | 1. Đường Lương Thế Vinh |
| 1. Phố Lê Trực | 1. Phố Dương Quảng Hàm | 1. Đường Nguyễn Huy Tưởng |
| 1. Phố Mạc Đĩnh Chi | 1. Phố Hoa Bằng | 1. Đường Nguyễn Trãi |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Hoan | 1. Phố Hoàng Sâm | 1. Đường Trường Chinh |
| 1. Phố Núi Trúc | 1. Phố Mai Dịch | 1. Đường Giải Phóng |
| 1. Phố Ngọc Khánh | 1. Phố Nghĩa Tân | 1. Đường Khuất Duy Tiến |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Chí Thanh | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khả Trạc | 1. Đường Kiêu Kỵ |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khắc Nhu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Thập | 1. Đường Ngũ Hiệp |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Tri Phương | 1. Phố Phạm Thuận Duật | 1. Đường Lê Văn Lương |
| 1. Phố Ông Ích Khiêm | 1. Phố Phạm Tuấn Tài | 1. Đường Nguyễn Ngọc Vũ |
| 1. Phố Phan Huy Ích | 1. Phố Phan Văn Trường | 1. Đường Tả Thanh Oai |
| 1. Phố Phó Đức Chính | 1. Phố Dịch Vọng | 1. Đường Nguyễn Tuân |
| 1. Phố An Hoà | 1. Phố Phùng Chí Kiên | 1. Đường Vũ Trọng Phụng |
| 1. Phố Thái Hà | 1. Phố Quan Nhân | 1. Đường Đức Giang |
| 1. Phố Tôn Thất Đàm | 1. Phố Trần Bình | 1. Đường Long Biên I |
| 1. Phố Trần Tế Xương | 1. Phố Trần Đăng Ninh | 1. Đường Long Biên II |
| 1. Phố Vĩnh Phúc | 1. Phố Trần Quốc Hoàn | 1. Đường Ngọc Thuỵ |
| 1. Phố Đốc Ngữ | 1. Phố Trần Quý Kiên | 1. Đường Long Biên |
| 1. Phố Hồng Phúc | 1. Phố Trần Thái Tông | 1. Đường Ngô Gia Tự |
| 1. Phố Lạc Chính | 1. Phố Trần Tử Bình | 1. Đường Ngọc Lâm |
| 1. Phố Linh Lang | 1. Phố Trung Kính | 1. Đường Nguyễn Đức Thuận |
| 1. Phố Mai Anh Tuấn | 1. Phố Ba La | 1. Đường Nguyễn Văn Cừ |
| 1. Phố Hàm Nghi | 1. Phố Bế Văn Đàn | 1. Đường Nguyễn Văn Linh |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Trung Trực | 1. Phố Bùi Bằng Đoàn | 1. Đường Thạch Bàn |
| 1. Phố Phạm Hồng Thái | 1. Phố Chu Văn An | 1. Đường Giáp Bát |
| 1. Phố Phan Kế Bính | 1. Phố Đại An | 1. Đường Hoàng Mai |
| 1. Phố Quán Thánh | 1. Phố Hoàng Hoa Thám | 1. Đường Lĩnh Nam |
| 1. Phố Thân Nhân Trung | 1. Phố Hoàng Văn Thụ | 1. Đường Mai Động |
| 1. Phố Tôn Thất Thiệp | 1. Phố Lê Hồng Phong | 1. Đường Ngọc Hồi |
| 1. Phố Trấn Vũ | 1. Phố Lê Hữu Trác | 1. Đường Tây Tựu |
| 1. Phố Vạn Bảo | 1. Phố Lê Lợi | 1. Đường Pháp Vân |
| 1. Phố Yên Ninh | 1. Phố Lương Văn Can | 1. Đường Tam Trinh |
| 1. Phố Bùi Thị Xuân | 1. Phố Lý Văn Phức | 1. Đường Thịnh Liệt |
| 1. Phố Cầu Đất | 1. Phố Lý Tự Trọng | 1. Đường Thúy Lĩnh |
| 1. Phố Chương Dương Độ | 1. Phố Nhuệ Giang | 1. Đường Trương Định |
| 1. Phố Đào Duy Từ | 1. Phố Phan Huy Chú | 1. Đường Tựu Liệt |
| 1. Phố Đình Ngang | 1. Phố Thanh Bình | 1. Đường Cầu Giấy |
| 1. Phố Đồng Xuân | 1. Phố Tô Hiệu | 1. Đường Hồ Tùng Mậu |
| 1. Phố Gầm Cầu | 1. Phố Tô Hiến Thành | 1. Đường Hoàng Quốc Việt |
| 1. Phố Hai Bà Trưng | 1. Phố Trưng Vương | 1. Đường Lạc Long Quân |
| 1. Phố Lý Thái Tổ | 1. Phố Trần Phú | 1. Đường Mễ Trì |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Du | 1. Phố Trần Văn Chuông | 1. Đường Nguyễn Khang |
| 1. Phố Nguyên Khiết | 1. Phố Trưng Nhị | 1. Đường Nguyễn Khánh Toàn |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Thiện Thuật | 1. Phố Trưng Trắc | 1. Đường Nguyễn Phong Sắc |
| 1. Phố Nhà chung | 1. Phố Trương Công Định | 1. Đường Nguyễn Văn Huyên |
| 1. Phố Phạm Ngũ Lão | 1. Phố Yên Phúc | 1. Đường Trần Duy Hưng |
| 1. Phố Phùng Hưng | 1. Phố Đỗ Đức Dục | 1. Đường Núi Đôi |
| 1. Phố Thanh Hà | 1. Phố Lê Quang Đạo | 1. Đường Ngô Quyền |
| 1. Phố Tống Duy Tân | 1. Phố Nguyễn Cơ Thạch | 1. Đường Ninh Hiệp |
| 1. Phố Trần Nguyên Hãn | 1. Phố Lê Gia Đỉnh | 1. Đường Phan Chu Trinh |
| 1. Phố Tràng Tiền | 1. Phố Tôn Thất Thuyết | 1. Đường Vạn Phúc |
| 1. Phố Yết Kiêu | 1. Phố Liên Trì | 1. Đường Trần Đăng Ninh |
| 1. Phố Bà Triệu | 1. Phố Đông Ngạc | 1. Đường Cầu Diễn |
| 1. Phố Đống Mác | 1. Phố Thuỵ Khuê | 1. Đường Trung Văn |
| 1. Phố Cầu Đông | 1. Phố Thuý Lĩnh | 1. Đường Lê Đức Thọ |
| 1. Phố Chả Cá | 1. Phố Phúc Tân | 1. Đường Phạm Hùng |
| 1. Phố Cổ Tân | 1. Phố Trần Cung | 1. Đường Phú Diễn |
| 1. Phố Cửa Nam | 1. Phố Đặng Thai Mai | 1. Đường Phú Đô |
| 1. Phố Đinh Tiên Hoàng | 1. Phố Tam Đa | 1. Đường Phùng Khoang |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Tư Giản | 1. Phố Thanh Vị | 1. Đường Phương Canh |
| 1. Phố Gia Ngư | 1. Phố Mai Xuân Thưởng | 1. Đường Xuân Thuỷ |
| 1. Phố Hồ Hoàn Kiếm | 1. Phố Phú Nhi | 1. Đường Tây Mỗ |
| 1. Phố Đội Cấn 1 | 1. Phố Phú Gia | 1. Đường Xuân Phương |
| 1. Phố Lê Lai | 1. Phố Phú Viên | 1. Đường Cổ Nhuế |
| 1. Phố Lê Thánh Tông | 1. Phố Võng Thị | 1. Đường Thuỵ Phương |
| 1. Phố Lò Rèn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Phạm Tuân | 1. Đường Liên Mạc |
| 1. Phố Lý Đạo Thành | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thiếp | 1. Đường Phạm Văn Đồng |
| 1. Phố Lý Thường Kiệt | 1. Phố Nguyễn Trung Ngạn | 1. Đường Thượng Cát |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Bình | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Ngọc | 1. Đường Xuân Đỉnh |
| 1. Phố Ngõ Trạm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Siêu | 1. Đường Tiểu Công Nghệ |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Gia Thiều | 1. Phố Nam Cao | 1. Đường Xuân Khanh |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Quang Bích | 1. Phố Hoè Nhai | 1. Đường Âu Cơ |
| 1. Phố Hàm Tử Quan | 1. Phố Kẻ Giàn | 1. Đường Nghi Tàm |
| 1. Phố Phạm Sư Mạnh | 1. Phố Minh Tảo | 1. Đường Nguyễn Hoàng Tôn |
| 1. Phố Thuốc Bắc | 1. Phố Phúc Đam | 1. Đường Phú Thịnh |
| 1. Phố Thanh Yên | 1. Phố Phúc Lý | 1. Đường Tây Hồ |
| 1. Phố Trần Bình Trọng | 1. Phố Chế Lan Viên | 1. Đường Thanh Niên |
| 1. Phố Trương Hán Siêu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Bá Khoản | 1. Đường Tô Ngọc Vân |
| 1. Phố Vọng Đức | 1. Phố Xuân Quỳnh | 1. Đường Uy Nỗ |
| 1. Phố Trạng Trình | 1. Phố Lưu Quang Vũ | 1. Đường Xuân Diệu |
| 1. Phố Bát Đàn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Như Uyên | 1. Đường Xuân La |
| 1. Phố Cao Thắng | 1. Phố Cửa Quán | 1. Đường Nguyễn Trực |
| 1. Phố Cầu Gỗ | 1. Phố Hạnh Hoa | 1. Đường Phan Đăng Lưu |
| 1. Phố Chân Cầm | 1. Phố Văn Phúc | 1. Đường Phan Trọng Tuệ |
| 1. Phố Chợ Gạo | 1. Phố Nguyễn Sơn Hà | 1. Đường Đống Ba |
| 1. Phố Đinh Công Tráng | 1. Phố Nông Vụ | 1. Đường Xuân Tảo |
| 1. Phố Trung Hoà | 1. Phố Nguyễn Ngọc Chân | 1. Đường Hoàng Minh Thảo |
| 1. Phố Hàm Tử Quan | 1. Phố Nguyễn Minh Châu | 1. Đường Kính Nỗ |
| 1. Phố Hội Vũ | 1. Phố Hà Văn Chúc | 1. Đường Bát Tràng |
| 1. Phố Lê Phụng Hiểu | 1. Phố Đoàn Văn Minh | 1. Đường Giang Cao |
| 1. Phố Lê Văn Hưu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khắc Viện | 1. Đường Gia Cốc |
| 1. Phố Lò Sũ | 1. Phố Hồng Đô | 1. Đường Đào Xuyên |
| 1. Phố Yên Thường | 1. Phố Huy Du | 1. Đường Trung Thành |
| 1. Phố Mã Mây | 1. Phố Thuận An | 1. Đường Dương Đức Hiền |
| 1. Phố Ngô Quyền | 1. Phố Nguyễn Duy Thì | 1. Đường Nguyễn Quý Trị |
| 1. Phố Ngô Văn Sở | 1. Phố Lưu Cơ | 1. Đường Chùa Thầy |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Hữu Huân | 1. Phố Dương Văn An | 1. Đường Đại Hưng |
| 1. Phố Nhà Thờ | 1. Phố Phạm Tiến Duật | 1. Đường Nguyễn Quốc Trinh |
| 1. Phố Phan Bội Châu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xuân Nham | 1. Đường Dương Trực Nguyên |
| 1. Phố Phủ Doãn | 1. Phố Thâm Tâm | 1. Đường Lý Tử Tấn |
| 1. Phố Quán Sứ | 1. Phố Phan Kế Toại | 1. Đường Đỗ Mười |
| 1. Phố Tạ Hiện | 1. Phố Hồ Học Lãm | 1. Đường Xuân Khôi |
| 1. Phố 8-3 | 1. Phố Đặng Trần Đức | 1. Đường Hạ Trại |
| 1. Phố Triệu Quốc Đạt | 1. Phố Đống Kỳ | 1. Đường Chúc Sơn |
| 1. Phố Vạn Kiếp | 1. Phố Trịnh Tố Tâm | 1. Đường Chùa Trầm |
| 1. Phố Vọng Hà | 1. Phố Trần Đăng Khoa | 1. Đường Hòa Sơn |
| 1. Phố Ấu Triệu | 1. Phố Đồng Sợi | 1. Đường Yên Sơn |
| 1. Phố 19-5 | 1. Phố Hoàng Quán Chi | 1. Đường Ngọc Sơn |
| 1. Phố Bát Sứ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Vĩnh Bảo | 1. Đường Ninh Kiều |
| 1. Phố Đặng Thái Thân | 1. Phố Tống Tất Thắng | 1. Đường Chương Đức |
| 1. Phố Đinh Lễ | 1. Phố Hà Trì | 1. Đường Ô Diên |
| 1. Phố Đinh Liệt | 1. Phố Nông Quốc Chấn | 1. Đường Song Phương |
| 1. Phố Đông Thái | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Viên | 1. Đường Tân Lập |
| 1. Phố Yên Xá | 1. Phố Đào Đình Luyện | 1. Đường Văn Sơn |
| 1. Phố Hà Trung | 1. Phố Đào Hinh | 1. Đường Hồng Thái |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bạc | 1. Phố Đào Thế Tuấn | 1. Đường Kim Lan |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bài | 1. Phố Vũ Đình Tụng | 1. Đường Lý Phục Man |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bè | 1. Phố Tạ Đông Trung | 1. Đường Kẻ Sấu |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bồ | 1. Phố Thụy Ứng | 1. Đường An Khánh |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bông | 1. Phố Phượng Trì | 1. Đường An Thái |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bún | 1. Phố Hạ Yên Quyết | 1. Đường Tiền Lệ |
| 1. Phố Hàng Buồm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Duệ | 1. Đường Đào Trực |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bút | 1. Phố Hồ Văn Chương | 1. Đường Vân Côn |
| 1. Phố Hàng Cá | 1. Phố Nguyễn Hy Quang | 1. Đường Phương Quan |
| 1. Phố Hàng Cân | 1. Phố Phú La | 1. Đường Bồ Quân |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chai | 1. Phố Hoàng Đôn Hòa | 1. Đường Thượng Ốc |
| 1. Phố Hàng Cháo | 1. Phố Nguyễn Phan Chánh | 1. Đường Cống Đặng |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chiếu | 1. Phố Bùi Quốc Khái | 1. Đường Hồng Sơn |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chĩnh | 1. Phố Đạm Phương | 1. Đường Cống Hạ |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chuối | 1. Phố Nam Sơn | 1. Đường Bình Lạng |
| 1. Phố Hàng Cót | 1. Phố Văn Tân | 1. Đường Yến Vỹ |
| 1. Phố Hàng Da | 1. Phố Phú Hựu | 1. Đường Đục Khê |
| 1. Phố Hàng Dầu | 1. Phố Hoàng Minh Đạo | 1. Đường Đỗ Cảnh Thạc |
| 1. Phố Hàng Đào | 1. Phố Phạm Khắc Quảng | 1. Đường Kiều Phú |
| 1. Phố Hàng Đậu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thời Trung | 1. Đường Nội Bài |
| 1. Phố Hàng Điếu | 1. Phố Hà Kế Tấn | 1. Đường Đền Sóc |
| 1. Phố Hàng Đồng | 1. Phố Thượng Phúc | 1. Đường Phạm Tu |
| 1. Phố Hàng Đường | 1. Phố Nguyễn Phi Khanh | 1. Đường Từ Giấy |
| 1. Phố Hàng Gai | 1. Phố Đình Quán | 1. Đường Dương Chính |
| 1. Phố Hàng Giầy | 1. Phố Nguyên Xá | 1. Đường chùa Bụt Mọc |
| 1. Phố Hàng Giấy | 1. Phố Trung Kiên | 1. Đường Nguyễn Đạo An |
| 1. Phố Hàng Hòm | 1. Phố Văn Hội | 1. Đường Đại Cát |
| 1. Phố Hàng Khay | 1. Phố Nghĩa Đô | 1. Đường Tựu Phúc |
| 1. Phố Hàng Khoai | 1. Phố La Dương | 1. Đường Đông Kiều |
| 1. Phố Hàng Lược | 1. Phố La Nội | 1. Đường Trung Thư |
| 1. Phố Hàng Mã | 1. Phố Ỷ La | 1. Đường Hùng Sơn |
| 1. Phố Hàng Mành | 1. Phố Dương Văn Bé | 1. Đường Lê Đình Thiệp |
| 1. Phố Hàng Mắm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Lam | 1. Đường Tàm Xá |
| 1. Phố Hàng Muối | 1. Phố Đào Văn Tập | 1. Đường Cây gạo Ba Đê |
| 1. Phố Hàng Ngang | 1. Phố Mai Chí Thọ | 1. Đường Sen Hồ |
| 1. Phố Hàng Nón | 1. Phố Phùng Khoang | 1. Đường Lệ Chi |
| 1. Phố Hàng Phèn | 1. Phố Quang Tiến | 1. Đường Nguyễn Huy Phan |
| 1. Phố Hàng Quạt | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Giáp | 1. Đường Trung Hưng |
| 1. Phố Hàng Rươi | 1. Phố Nguyễn Mậu Tài | 1. Đường Kim Thìa |
| 1. Phố Hàng Than | 1. Phố Huyện | 1. Đường Vân Canh |
| 1. Phố Hàng Thiếc | 1. Phố Từ Hoa | 1. Đường Sơn Đồng |
| 1. Phố Hàng Thùng | 1. Phố Hà Trì | 1. Đường Quế Dương |
| 1. Phố Hàng Tre | 1. Phố Dịch Vọng Hậu | 1. Đường Nguyễn Viết Thứ |
| 1. Phố Hàng Trống | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Hoàn | 1. Đường Chùa Tổng |
| 1. Phố Hàng Vải | 1. Phố Nguyễn Trung Ngạn | 1. Đường Hoàng Tùng |
| 1. Phố Hàng Vôi | 1. Phố An Trạch | 1. Đường Dược Hạ |
| 1. Phố Lãn Ông | 1. Phố Ngô Thì Sỹ | 1. Đường Vĩnh Khang |
| 1. Phố Lê Thạch | 1. Phố Hoàng Đôn Hòa | 1. Đường Đại Thanh |
| 1. Phố Lê Văn Linh | 1. Phố Vệ Hồ | 1. Đường Trần Trọng Liêu |
| 1. Phố Lương Ngọc Quyến | 1. Phố Nhật Chiêu | 1. Đường Ngô Hoan |
| 1. Phố Lý Quốc Sư | 1. Phố Sâm Cầm | 1. Đường Nguyễn Vĩnh Tích |
| 1. Phố Nam Ngư | 1. Phố Quảng Bá | 1. Đường Phú Mỹ |
| 1. Phố Lê Thái Tổ | 1. Phố Trịnh Công Sơn | 1. Đường Mỹ Trung |
| 1. Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm | 1. Phố Chùa Kim Liên | 1. Đường Cổng Ải |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Chế Nghĩa | 1. Phố Yên Hoa | 1. Đường Đông Hưng |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khắc Cần | 1. Phố Nguyễn Huy Lượng, | 1. Đường Vũ Lâm |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Xí | 1. Phố Trích Sài | 1. Đường Đặng Công Chất |
| 1. Phố Ô Quan Chưởng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đổng Chi, | 1. Đường Lý Thánh Tông |
| 1. Phố Phương Liệt | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Luyện | 1. Đường Cổ Điển |
| 1. Phố Nam Tràng | 1. Phố Đỗ Xuân Hợp | 1. Đường Quang Lai |
| 1. Phố Quang Trung | 1. Phố Trần Văn Lai, | 1. Đường chùa Bụt Mọc |
| 1. Phố Thợ Nhuộm | 1. Phố Trần Hữu Trang | 1. Đường Nguyễn Đạo An |
| 1. Phố Tố Tịch | 1. Phố Đỗ Nhuận | 1. Đường Đại Cát |
| 1. Phố Tông Đản | 1. Phố Võ Quý Huân | 1. Đường Tựu Phúc |
| 1. Phố Trần Quốc Toản | 1. Phố Trịnh Đình Cửu | 1. Đường Đông Kiều |
| 1. Phố Tràng Thi | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Thi | 1. Đường Đê La Thành |
| 1. Phố Võ Văn Dũng | 1. Phố Quần Ngựa | 1. Đường Sen |
| 1. Phố Yên Thái | 1. Phố Nguyễn Chánh | 1. Đường Vân Trì |
| 1. Phố Tản Đà | 1. Phố Đặng Thùy Trâm | 1. Đường Đản Dị |
| 1. Phố Bích Câu | 1. Phố Dương Đình Nghệ | 1. Đường Thụy Lâm |
| 1. Phố Cát Linh | 1. Phố Nam Đồng | 1. Đường Thư Lâm |
| 1. Phố Cầu Mới | 1. Phố Bùi Huy Bích | 1. Đường Thụy Lôi |
| 1. Phố Chợ Khâm Thiên | 1. Phố Trần Nguyên Đán | 1. Đường Dục Nội |
| 1. Phố Chùa Bộc | 1. Phố Thịnh Liệt | 1. Đường Trung Mầu |
| 1. Phố Chùa Láng | 1. Phố Hoàng Liệt | 1. Đường Phù Đổng |
| 1. Phố Chùa Thông | 1. Phố Kim Quan | 1. Đường Hoàng Công Chất |
| 1. Phố Đại La | 1. Phố Đặng Vũ Hỷ | 1. Đường Phan Bá Vành |
| 1. Phố Đặng Tiến Đông | 1. Phố Thạch Cầu | 1. Đường Đình Thôn |
| 1. Phố Đặng Trần Côn | 1. Phố Trạm | 1. Đường Thạch Lam |
| 1. Phố Đặng Văn Ngữ | 1. Phố Thượng Thụy | 1. Đường Châu Văn Liêm, |
| 1. Phố Đào Duy Anh | 1. Phố Quảng Khánh | 1. Đường Đức Diễn |
| 1. Phố Đoàn Thị Điểm | 1. Phố Quảng An | 1. Đường Hữu Hưng |
| 1. Phố Đông Các | 1. Phố Đại Đồng | 1. Đường Vũ Quỳnh |
| 1. Phố Đông Tác | 1. Phố Tế Tiêu | 1. Đường Kiều Phú |
| 1. Phố Tân Thuỵ | 1. Phố Văn Giang | 1. Đường Biên Giang |
| 1. Phố Hào Nam | 1. Phố Thọ Sơn | 1. Đường Lâm Du |
| 1. Phố Hồ Đắc Di | 1. Phố Mễ Trì Thượng | 1. Đường Cổ Linh |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Cầu | 1. Phố Mễ Trì Hạ | 1. Đường Đại Nghĩa |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Ngọc Phách | 1. Phố Lê Văn Hiến | 1. Đường Lạc Trị |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Tích Trí | 1. Phố Nhật Tảo | 1. Đường Yên Nội |
| 1. Phố Khâm Thiên | 1. Phố Kẻ Vẽ | 1. Đường Văn Tiến Dũng |
| 1. Phố Khương Thượng | 1. Phố Vũ Quỳnh | 1. Đường Xuân Canh |
| 1. Phố Kim Hoa | 1. Phố Tân Mỹ | 1. Đường Phúc Lộc |
| 1. Phố Lương Định Của | 1. Phố Quan Hoa | 1. Đường Nguyễn Huy Nhuận |
| 1. Phố Yên Bình | 1. Phố Thành Thái | 1. Đường Tân Nhuệ |
| 1. Phố Hồ Đắc Di | 1. Phố Mễ Trì Thượng | 1. Đường Cổ Linh |
| 1. Phố Yên Duyên | 1. Phố Trần Kim Xuyến | 1. Đường Đại Mỗ |
| 1. Phố Yên Hoà | 1. Phố Yên Lãng | 1. Đường Quảng Oai |
| 1. Phố Ngô Sỹ Liên | 1. Phố Văn Yên | 1. Đường Phú Mỹ |
| 1. Phố 19-12 | 1. Phố Văn Quán | 1. Đường Tây Đằng |
| 1. Phố Nhà Hoả | 1. Phố Bạch Thái Bưởi | 1. Đường Đá Bạc |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khuyến | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Lộc | 1. Đường Võ Chí Công |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Lương Bằng | 1. Phố Tố Hữu | 1. Đường Võ Văn Kiệt |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Như Đổ | 1. Phố Sở Thượng | 1. Đường Võ Nguyên Giáp |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Phúc Lai | 1. Phố Trần Hòa | 1. Đường Phú Minh |
| 1. Phố Phạm Ngọc Thạch | 1. Phố Cầu Bây | 1. Đường Đức Thắng |
| 1. Phố Phan Văn Trị | 1. Phố Phan Văn Đáng | 1. Đường Nam Hồng |
| 1. Phố Pháo Đài Láng | 1. Phố Lưu Khánh Đàm | 1. Đường Đông Hội |
| 1. Phố Tây Sơn | 1. Phố Thép Mới | 1. Đường Hải Bối |
| 1. Phố Phương Mai | 1. Phố Phú Thượng | 1. Đường Phương Trạch |
| 1. Phố Quốc Tử Giám | 1. Phố Phú Xá | 1. Đường Dương Xá |
| 1. Phố Thái Thịnh | 1. Phố Phúc Hoa | 1. Đường Sùng Khang |
| 1. Phố Thanh Miến | 1. Phố Vũ Tông Phan | 1. Đường Phúc Lợi |
| 1. Phố Tôn Đức Thắng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên | 1. Đường Bắc Hồng |
| 1. Phố Tôn Thất Tùng | 1. Phố Đỗ Đình Thiện | 1. Đường Vân Nội |
| 1. Phố Trần Hữu Tước | 1. Phố Thọ Tháp | 1. Đường Gia Lương |
| 1. Phố Trần Quang Diệu | 1. Phố Bằng Liệt | 1. Đường Bát Khối |
| 1. Phố Trần Quý Cáp | 1. Phố Hưng Phúc | 1. Đường Lý Sơn |
| 1. Phố Trịnh Hoài Đức | 1. Phố Đông Thiên | 1. Đường Phùng |
| 1. Phố Trúc Khê | 1. Phố Thiên Hiền | 1. Đường Hoàng Sa |
| 1. Phố Trung Liệt | 1. Phố Sa Đôi | 1. Đường Trường Sa |
| 1. Phố Vân Đồn | 1. Phố Phú Đô | 1. Đường Chi Đông |
| 1. Phố Văn Miếu | 1. Phố Nhổn | 1. Đường Quang Minh |
| 1. Phố Vĩnh Hồ | 1. Phố Hòe Thị | 1. Đường Hoàng Xá |
| 1. Phố Vũ Ngọc Phan | 1. Phố Tu Hoàng | 1. Đường Cầu Noi |
| 1. Phố Vũ Thạnh | 1. Phố Thị Cấm | 1. Đường Đông Thắng |
| 1. Phố Xã Đàn | 1. Phố Ngọc Trục | 1. Đường Dương Nội |
| 1. Phố Vân Gia | 1. Phố Cầu Cốc | 1. Đường Vạn Xuân |
| 1. Phố Y Miếu | 1. Phố Miêu Nha | 1. Đường Mê Linh |
| 1. Phố Bạch Mai | 1. Phố Cương Kiên | 1. Đường Đại Thịnh |
| 1. Phố Bùi Ngọc Dương | 1. Phố Đồng Me | 1. Đường Lê Chân |
| 1. Phố Cảm Hội | 1. Phố Miếu Đầm | 1. Đường Hồ Đề |
| 1. Phố Cao Đạt | 1. Phố Cầu Hang | 1. Đường Bát Nàn |
| 1. Phố Chùa Vua | 1. Phố Tân Phong | 1. Đường 17 tháng 8 |
| 1. Phố Đỗ Hành | 1. Phố Văn Trì | 1. Đường Vũ Lăng |
| 1. Phố Đỗ Ngọc Du | 1. Phố Ngọa Long | 1. Đường Nghiêm Xuân Yêm |
| 1. Phố Đoàn Trần Nghiệp | 1. Phố Kiều Mai | 1. Đường Nguyễn Xiển |
| 1. Phố Đội Cung | 1. Phố Phú Kiều | 1. Đường Trung Sơn Trầm |
| 1. Phố Đội Nhân | 1. Phố Kỳ Vũ | 1. Đường Đào Cam Mộc |
| 1. Phố Đồng Nhân | 1. Phố Trần Vỹ | 1. Đường Nguyễn Thực |
| 1. Phố Hàn Thuyên | 1. Phố Ô Chợ Dừa | 1. Đường Lê Hữu Tựu |
| 1. Phố Hồ Xuân Hương | 1. Phố Bắc Cầu | 1. Đường Nguyên Khê |
| 1. Phố Hoa Lư | 1. Phố Lâm Hạ | 1. Đường Phú Thị |
| 1. Phố Hòa Mã | 1. Phố Xuân Đỗ | 1. Đường Dương Quang |
| 1. Phố Hoả Lò | 1. Phố Thượng Đình | 1. Đường Dương Hà |
| 1. Phố Hồng Mai | 1. Phố Giáp Nhất | 1. Đường Hoàng Tăng Bí |
| 1. Phố Hương Viên | 1. Phố Hoàng Liên | 1. Đường Mỹ Đình |
| 1. Phố Lạc Trung | 1. Phố Châu Đài | 1. Đường Phú Nhi |
| 1. Phố Lãng Yên | 1. Phố Trung Tựu | 1. Đường Phú Thịnh |
| 1. Phố Lê Đại Hành | 1. Phố Đăm | 1. Đường Đền Và |
| 1. Phố Lưu Nhan Chú | 1. Phố Thanh Lâm | 1. Đường Xuân Khanh |
| 1. Phố Lê Ngọc Hân | 1. Phố Mạc Thái Tổ | 1. Đường Việt Hùng |
| 1. Phố Lê Quý Đôn | 1. Phố Mạc Thái Tông | 1. Đường Liên Hà |
| 1. Phố Lương Yên | 1. Đường Tế Tiêu | 1. Phố Phúc Minh |
| 1. Phố Mạc Thị Bưởi | 1. Đường Hoàng Đôn Hoà | 1. Phố Tây Đam |
| 1. Phố Mai Hắc Đế | 1. Phố Đại Linh | 1. Phố Dương Khuê |
| 1. Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm | 1. Phố Do Nha | 1. Phố Trần Quốc Vượng |
| 1. Phố Lê Thanh Nghị | 1. Phố Nguyễn Hoàng | 1. Phố Trương Công Giai |
| 1. Phố Hội Tin Lành | 1. Phố Lộc | 1. Phố Mậu Lương |
| 1. Phố Phạm Văn Bạch | 1. Phố Mạc Xá | 1. Phố Phú Lương |
| 1. Phố Yên Lộ | 1. Phố Lò Đúc | 1. Phố Lạc Nghiệp |
| 1. Đường Vân Hà | 1. Đường Thụy Phương | 1. Phố Đồng Dinh |
| 1. Đường Dục Tú | 1. Đường Đại Cồ Việt | 1. Đường Trâu Quỳ |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Cao | 1. Phố Kim Quan Thượng | 1. Phố Phạm Đình Hổ |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Trứ | 1. Phố Vũ Đức Thận | 1. Phố Phan Chu Trinh |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Chiểu | 1. Phố Trần Danh Tuyên | 1. Phố Huế |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Hiền | 1. Phố Chu Huy Mân | 1. Phố Vọng |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Huy Tự | 1. Phố Đàm Quang Trung | 1. Phố Phù Đổng Thiên Vương |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khoái | 1. Phố Nguyễn Lân | 1. Phố Phùng Khắc Khoan |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Quyền | 1. Phố Trịnh Văn Bô | 1. Phố Quỳnh Lôi |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Thượng Hiền | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xuân Khoát | 1. Phố Quỳnh Mai |
| 1. Phố Tăng Bạt Hổ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đỗ Cung | 1. Phố Tạ Quang Bửu |
| 1. Phố Hội Xá | 1. Phố Nguyễn Bỉnh Khiêm | 1. Phố Trần Văn Trà |
| 1. Phố Đinh Núp | 1. Phố Thể Giao | 1. Phố Đỗ Quang |
| 1. Phố Ô Đồng Lầm | 1. Phố Thi Sách | 1. Phố Vũ Phạm Hàm |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Tuyết | 1. Phố Thiền Quang | 1. Phố Văn La |
| 1. Phố Hưng Thịnh | 1. Phố Thịnh Yên | 1. Phố Đinh Đức Thiện |
| 1. Phố Gia Thượng | 1. Phố Thọ Lão | 1. Phố Văn Phú |
| 1. Phố Bùi Thiện Ngộ | 1. Phố Trần Cao Vân | 1. Phố Tây Kết |
| 1. Phố Ngô Huy Quỳnh | 1. Phố Trần Đại Nghĩa | 1. Phố Thái Phiên |
| 1. Phố Ngô Viết Thụ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xuân Linh | 1. Phố Thanh Nhàn |
| 1. Phố Vũ Hữu Lợi | 1. Phố Trần Nhân Tông | 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Thái |
| 1. Phố Đinh Đức Thiện | 1. Phố Trần Thánh Tông | 1. Phố Hồng Quang |
| 1. Phố Tứ Liên | 1. Phố Trần Xuân Soạn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Hưởng |
| 1. Phố Vũ Tuấn Chiêu | 1. Phố Triệu Việt Vương | 1. Phố Kẻ Tạnh |
| 1. Phố Đoàn Quang Dung | 1. Phố Tuệ Tĩnh | 1. Phố Hoàng Như Tiếp |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khiêm Ích | 1. Phố Vĩnh Tuy | 1. Phố Trần Hưng Đạo |
| 1. Phố Duy Tân | 1. Phố Võ Thị Sáu | 1. Phố Xốm |
| 1. Phố Cự Lộc | 1. Phố Yên Bái | 1. Phố Khương Hạ |
| 1. Phố Định Công | 1. Phố Yên Lạc | 1. Phố Khuông Việt |
| 1. Phố Lụa | 1. Phố Khuyến Lương | 1. Phố Triều Khúc |
| 1. Phố Cầu Am | 1. Phố Bồ Đề | 1. Phố Ái Mộ |
| 1. Phố Định Công Hạ | 1. Phố Bùi Xương Trạch | 1. Phố Huỳnh Tấn Phát |
| 1. Phố Linh Đàm | 1. Phố Chính Kinh | 1. Phố Ngọc Trì |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Cảnh Dị | 1. Phố Cù Chính Lan | 1. Phố Y.E.C Xanh |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Minh Giám | 1. Phố Yec Xanh | 1. Phố Xốm |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Ngân | 1. Phố Thọ Lão | 1. Phố Yên Duyên |
| 1. Phố Gia Thuỵ | 1. Phố Viên | 1. Phố Thanh Lân |
| 1. Phố Cổng Ô | 1. Phố Vân Đồn | 1. Phố Ngũ Nhạc |
| 1. Phố Tiền Huân | 1. Phố Hạ Đình | 1. Phố Giang Biên |
| 1. Phố Gạch | 1. Phố Hoàng Đạo Thành | 1. Phố Tình Quang |
| 1. Phố Trần Hữu Dực | 1. Phố Hoàng Đạo Thúy | 1. Phố Phù Sa |
| 1. Phố Lê Văn Thiêm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Định | 1. Đại lộ Thăng Long |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Văn Thái | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Trỗi | 1. Phố Trần Điền |
| 1. Phố Lưu Hữu Phước | 1. Phố Nguyễn Viết Xuân | 1. Phố Vũ Hữu |
| 1. Phố Bùi Xuân Phái | 1. Phố Phan Đình Giót | 1. Phố Vương Thừa Vũ |
| 1. Phố Trần Văn Cẩn | 1. Phố Lê Trọng Tấn | 1. Phố Xa La |
| 1. Phố Hoài Thanh | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai | 1. Phố Nguyễn Sơn |
| 1. Phố Cao Xuân Huy | 1. Phố Tô Vĩnh Diện | 1. Phố Gia Quất |
| 1. Phố Trần Thái Tông | 1. Phố Khúc Hạo | 1. Phố Ngụy Như Kon Tum |
| 1. Phố Cầu Mới | 1. Phố Ngô Xuân Quảng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Ngọc Nại |
| 1. Phố Ba La | 1. Phố Khương Trung | 1. Phố Nguyễn Quý Đức |
| 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 1 | 1. Ngõ Quan Trạm | 1. Ngõ Hưng Long |
| 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 2 | 1. Ngõ Quan Thổ | 1. Ngõ Sân Quần |
| 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 3 | 1. Ngõ Nội Miếu | 1. Ngõ Sơn Nam |
| 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 4 | 1. Ngõ Liên Việt | 1. Ngõ Đại Đồng |
| 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 5 | 1. Ngõ Phúc Thắng | 1. Ngõ Đoàn Kết |
| 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 6 | 1. Ngõ Thuý Ái | 1. Ngõ Mỹ Ký |
| 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 7 | 1. Ngõ Tô Tiền | 1. Ngõ Nam Hoa |
| 1. Dốc La Pho | 1. Ngõ Hồ Bãi Cát | 1. Ngõ Nam Lai |
| 1. Dốc Tam Đa | 1. Ngõ Hồ Cây Sữa | 1. Ngõ Vĩnh Khánh |
| 1. Cao tốc 20 | 1. Ngõ Hồ Dài | 1. Ngõ Miếu Chợ |
| 1. Ngõ Kiến Thiết | 1. Ngõ Gạch | 1. Ngõ Tức Mặc |
| 1. Ngõ Tả Hùng | 1. Ngõ Vân Hồ | 1. Ngõ Tùng Thiện |
| 1. Ngõ Thiên Hùng | 1. Ngõ Yên Bái | 1. Ngõ Tự Do |
| 1. Ngõ Đồng | 1. Ngõ Chùa Hưng Ký | 1. Ngõ Thổ Quan |
| 1. Ngõ Lò Lợn | 1. Ngõ Chùa Hương Tuyết | 1. Ngõ Thông Phong |
| 1. Ngõ Mai Hương | 1. Ngõ Chùa Liên | 1. Ngõ Tiến Bộ |
| 1. Ngõ Bà Triệu | 1. Ngõ Cột Cờ | 1. Ngõ Trung Phụng |
| 1. Ngõ Quỳnh | 1. Ngõ Dã Tượng | 1. Ngõ Văn Chỉ |
| 1. Ngõ Tràng An | 1. Ngõ Đình Đông | 1. Ngõ Văn Chương |
| 1. Ngõ Tân Lạc | 1. Ngõ Đình Đại | 1. Ngõ Văn Hương |
| 1. Ngõ Tô Hoàng | 1. Ngõ Đồng Tâm | 1. Ngõ Xã Đằng |
| 1. Ngõ Trại Cá | 1. Ngõ Hoàng An | 1. Ngõ Tràng Duệ |
| 1. Ngõ Trại Găng | 1. Ngõ Lao Động | 1. Ngõ Chợ Mơ |
| 1. Ngõ Láng Trung | 1. Ngõ Thuận Thành | 1. Ngõ Hàng Thịt |
| 1. Ngõ Nhà Thờ Nam Đồng | 1. Ngõ Yên Thành | 1. Ngõ Lý Thường Kiệt |
| 1. Ngõ Trung Tả | 1. Ngõ Hồ Giám | 1. Ngõ Tạm Thương |
| 1. Ngõ Trung Tiền | 1. Ngõ Huy Văn | 1. Ngõ Nghè Bô |
| 1. Ngõ Nhà Giáo | 1. Ngõ Khâm Đức | 1. Ngõ Tân Thịnh |
| 1. Ngõ Nhà Dầu | 1. Ngõ Lan Bá | 1. Ngõ Chùa Nam Đồng |
| 1. Ngõ Liên Hoa | 1. Ngõ Lệnh Cư | 1. Ngõ Chùa Nền |
| 1. Ngõ Phay Ninh | 1. Ngõ Liên Trì | 1. Ngõ Cống Trắng |
| 1. Ngõ Thịnh Hào | 1. Ngõ Lương Sử | 1. Ngõ Đền Tương Thuận |
| 1. Ngõ Thịnh Quang | 1. Ngõ Hòa Bình | 1. Ngõ Thuận Hưng |
| 1. Ngõ Hàng Hương | 1. Ngõ Hàng Cỏ | 1. Ngõ Hàng Bột |
| 1. Ngõ Hàng Lọng | 1. Ngõ Hàng Hành | 1. Ngõ Hàng Chỉ |
| 1. Ngõ Trung Yên | 1. Ngõ Trúc Lạc | 1. Ngõ Hà Hồi |
| 1. Ngõ Chợ Đồng Xuân | 1. Ngõ Đình Tương Thuận | 1. Ngõ Hài Tượng |
| 1. Ngõ Phất Lộc | 1. Ngõ Phổ Giác | 1. Ngõ Yên Thế |
| 1. Ngõ Thái Lợi | 1. Ngõ Linh Ứng | 1. Ngõ Ngọc Hà |
| 1. Ngõ Chiến Thắng | 1. Ngõ Thọ Xương | 1. Ngõ Huyện |
| 1. Ngõ Gia Tụ A | 1. Ngõ An Sơn | 1. Ngõ Đoàn Nhữ Hài |
| 1. Ngõ Gia Tụ B | 1. Ngõ An Thành | 1. Ngõ Đông Xuyên |
| 1. Ngõ Giếng Hậu Khuông | 1. Ngõ Báo Khánh | 1. Ngõ Gốc Khế |
| 1. Ngõ Giếng Mứt | 1. Ngõ Cổng Gạch |  |

**APPENDIX 5: SPECIFIC ELEMENT IN STREET NAMES OF VIETNAM**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Specific name** | **Frequency** | **Appearance Percentage** |
|  | Personal name | 483 | 39.01% |
|  | Place name | 461 | 37.40% |
|  | Bridge name | 14 | 1.13% |
|  | Pagoda name | 33 | 2.67% |
|  | Victory name | 7 | 0.57% |
|  | Military Construction name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | River name | 4 | 0.32% |
|  | Mountain name | 3 | 0.24% |
|  | Temple name | 18 | 1.45% |
|  | Market name | 7 | 0.57% |
|  | Wish | 7 | 0.57% |
|  | Social term | 4 | 0.32% |
|  | Office name | 6 | 0.48% |
|  | Castle name | 3 | 0.24% |
|  | Product name | 58 | 4.68% |
|  | Job name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Event | 11 | 0.88% |
|  | Church name | 4 | 0.32% |
|  | Prison name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Tree name | 4 | 0.32% |
|  | Flower name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Gate name | 9 | 0.72% |
|  | Unidentified name | 47 | 3.79% |
|  | Aminiatration unit | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Day | 4 | 0.32% |
|  | Military name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | School name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Lake name | 8 |  |
|  | Well name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | God name | 3 | 0.24% |
|  | Position | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Work place | 4 | 0.32% |
|  | Company name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Food name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | National title name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Railway station | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Residential name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Material | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Habour name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | House name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Dike name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Island name | 3 | 0.24% |
|  | Brand name | 2 | 0.16% |
|  | Playground | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Stadium | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Colour name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Statue name | 1 | 0.08% |
|  | Number | 1 | 0.08% |

**APPENDIX 6: SEMANTIC GROUPS OF STREET NAMES IN VIETNAM**

**6.1 HISTORY GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Đường An Dương Vương | 1. Ngõ Lý Thường Kiệt | 1. Đường Trương Định |
| 1. Ngõ An Thành | 1. Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm | 1. Phố Phạm Thuận Duật |
| 1. Phố An Xá | 1. Phố Nguyễn Chế Nghĩa | 1. Phố Trần Thái Tông |
| 1. Phố Báo Khánh | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khắc Cần | 1. Phố Ba La |
| 1. Ngõ Báo Khánh | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xí | 1. Phố Bùi Bằng Đoàn |
| 1. Phố Bảo Linh | 1. Phố Ô Quan Chưởng | 1. Phố Hoàng Hoa Thám |
| 1. Phố Bắc Sơn | 1. Phố Quang Trung | 1. Phố Hoàng Văn Thụ |
| 1. Phố Cao Đạt | 1. Ngõ Tạm Thương | 1. Phố Lê Lợi |
| 1. Đường Cao Lỗ | 1. Phố Tông Đản | 1. Phố Lương Văn Can |
| 1. Phố Châu Long | 1. Đường Trần Khánh Dư | 1. Đường Ngô Quyền |
| 1. Đường Cổ Loa | 1. Phố Trần Quốc Toản | 1. Phố Tô Hiến Thành |
| 1. Ngõ Cổng Gạch | 1. Phố Võ Văn Dũng | 1. Phố Trưng Vương |
| 1. Phố Cửa Bắc | 1. Phố Đại La | 1. Phố Trưng Nhị |
| 1. Phố Đặng Dung | 1. Phố Đặng Tiến Đông | 1. Phố Trưng Trắc |
| 1. Phố Đặng Tất | 1. Phố Đông Các | 1. Phố Nguyễn Phạm Tuân |
| 1. Đường Điện Biên Phủ | 1. Ngõ Huy Văn | 1. phố Nguyễn Trung Ngạn |
| 1. Ngõ Đoàn Nhữ Hài | 1. Ngõ Khâm Đức | 1. Đường Nguyễn Trực |
| 1. Phố Đội Cấn | 1. Phố Khâm Thiên | 1. phố Nguyễn Sơn Hà |
| 1. Đường Ga Đông Anh | 1. Phố Kim Hoa | 1. đường Nguyễn Quốc Trinh |
| 1. Ngõ Giếng Hậu Khuông | 1. Ngõ Lan Bá | 1. đường Dương Trực Nguyên |
| 1. Ngõ Giếng Mứt | 1. Đường Láng | 1. Đường Lý Tử Tấn |
| 1. Ngõ Gốc Khế | 1. Ngõ Lệnh Cư | 1. Phố Nguyễn Duy Thì |
| 1. Ngõ Hà Hồi | 1. Ngõ Láng Trung | 1. Phố Lưu Cơ |
| 1. Đường Hà Huy Tập | 1. Phố 19-12 | 1. Phố Dương Văn An |
| 1. Ngõ Yên Thế | 1. Ngõ Trung Tả | 1. Phố Đồng Sợi |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Thái học | 1. Ngõ Trung Tiền | 1. Đường Chúc Sơn |
| 1. Đường Phúc Diễn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Phúc Lai | 1. Đường Chương Đức |
| 1. Phố Thanh Bảo | 1. Phố Phan Văn Trị | 1. Đường Ô Diên |
| 1. Đường yên Phụ | 1. Phố Pháo Đài Láng | 1. Đường Đỗ Cảnh Thạc |
| 1. Phố Cửa Đông | 1. Phố Tây Sơn | 1. Đường Phạm Tu |
| 1. Đường Hùng Vương | 1. Ngõ Thịnh Hào | 1. Đường Nguyễn Đạo An |
| 1. Phố Lý Nam Đế | 1. Ngõ Thổ Quan | 1. Phố Hoàng Quán Chi |
| 1. Phố Trúc Bạch | 1. Ngõ Thông Phong | 1. Phố Tống Tất Thắng |
| 1. Phố Yên Thế | 1. Phố Trần Quang Diệu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Viên |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Chí Thanh | 1. Phố Trần Quý Cáp | 1. Đường Nguyễn Viết Thứ |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Tri Phương | 1. Ngõ Trung Phụng | 1. Đường Hoàng Tùng |
| 1. Phố Ông Ích Khiêm | 1. phố Vân Đồn | 1. phố Hoàng Đôn Hòa |
| 1. Phố Phan Huy Ích | 1. Ngõ Văn Hương | 1. phố Hoàng Minh Đạo |
| 1. Phố Phó Đức Chính | 1. Ngõ Xã Đằng | 1. phố Nguyễn Thời Trung |
| 1. Phố Thái Hà | 1. Phố Xã Đàn | 1. đường Phú Mỹ |
| 1. Phố Tôn Thất Đàm | 1. Phố Vân Gia | 1. đường Đặng Công Chất |
| 1. Phố Vĩnh Phúc | 1. Phố Cao Đạt | 1. phố Nguyễn Phi Khanh |
| 1. Phố Đốc Ngữ | 1. Ngõ Dã Tượng | 1. phố Dương Văn Bé |
| 1. Đường Bưởi | 1. Đường Đại Cồ Việt | 1. phố Nguyễn Văn Giáp |
| 1. Đường La Thành | 1. Phố Đỗ Hành | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Hoàn |
| 1. Phố Mai Anh Tuấn | 1. Phố Đoàn Trần Nghiệp | 1. Phố Nguyễn Trung Ngạn |
| 1. Phố Hàm Nghi | 1. Phố Đội Cung | 1. phố Nguyễn Huy Lượng, |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Trung Trực | 1. Phố Đội Nhân | 1. đường Phù Đổng |
| 1. Phố Phạm Hồng Thái | 1. Phố Đồng Nhân | 1. đường Hoàng Công Chất |
| 1. Phố Tôn Thất Thiệp | 1. Đường Ỷ Lan | 1. đường Phan Bá Vành |
| 1. Phố Bùi Thị Xuân | 1. Phố Hàn Thuyên | 1. phố Trần Văn Lai, |
| 1. Phố Chương Dương Độ | 1. Phố Hoa Lư | 1. đường Châu Văn Liêm, |
| 1. Phố Đào Duy Từ | 1. Phố Hòa Mã | 1. phố Trịnh Đình Cửu |
| 1. Phố Hai Bà Trưng | 1. Phố Hoả Lò | 1. Phố Dương Đình Nghệ |
| 1. Phố Lý Thái Tổ | 1. Phố Hồng Mai | 1. Phố Trần Nguyên Đán |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Thiện Thuật | 1. Phố Lãng Yên | 1. Phố Thành Thái |
| 1. Phố Phạm Ngũ Lão | 1. Phố Lê Đại Hành | 1. Đường Nguyễn Huy Nhuận |
| 1. Phố Phùng Hưng | 1. Phố Lưu Nhan Chú | 1. Phố Mạc Thái Tổ |
| 1. Phố Tống Duy Tân | 1. Phố Lê Ngọc Hân | 1. Phố Mạc Thái Tông |
| 1. Phố Trần Nguyên Hãn | 1. Phố Mạc Thị Bưởi | 1. Phố Do Nha |
| 1. Phố Yết Kiêu | 1. Phố Mai Hắc Đế | 1. Đường Hoàng Xá |
| 1. Phố Bà Triệu | 1. Ngõ Bà Triệu | 1. Phố Ô Đồng Lầm |
| 1. Phố Đống Mác | 1. Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Tuyết |
| 1. Phố Cửa Nam | 1. Phố Nguyễn Cao | 1. Phố Gia Thượng |
| 1. Phố Đinh Tiên Hoàng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Trứ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khiêm Ích |
| 1. Phố Hồ Hoàn Kiếm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Huy Tự | 1. Đường Vạn Xuân |
| 1. Phố Đội Cấn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khoái | 1. Đường Mê Linh |
| 1. Phố Lê Lai | 1. Phố Nguyễn Quyền | 1. Đường Lê Chân |
| 1. Phố Lê Thánh Tông | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thượng Hiền | 1. Đường Bát Nàn |
| 1. Phố Lý Đạo Thành | 1. Phố Phạm Đình Hổ | 1. Phố Linh Đàm |
| 1. Phố Lý Thường Kiệt | 1. Phố Phan Chu Trinh | 1. Phố Nguyễn Cảnh Dị |
| 1. Phố Ngõ Trạm | 1. Phố Huế | 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Thái |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Quang Bích | 1. Phố Phùng Khắc Khoan | 1. Dốc La Pho |
| 1. Phố Hàm Tử Quan | 1. Phố Tăng Bạt Hổ | 1. Phố Yec Xanh |
| 1. Ngõ Thái Lợi | 1. Phố Thái Phiên | 1. Phố Hoa Lâm |
| 1. Phố Thanh Yên | 1. Phố Thi Sách | 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 1 |
| 1. Phố Trần Bình Trọng | 1. Phố Thịnh Yên | 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 2 |
| 1. Đường Trần Nhật Duật | 1. Phố Thọ Lão | 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 3 |
| 1. Phố Trạng Trình | 1. Ngõ Tức Mặc | 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 4 |
| 1. Đường Bạch Đằng | 1. Phố Trần Cao Vân | 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 5 |
| 1. Phố Cao Thắng | 1. Phố Trần Hưng Đạo | 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 6 |
| 1. Phố Đinh Công Tráng | 1. Đường Trần Khát Chân | 1. Ngõ Hoà Bình 7 |
| 1. Phố Hàm Tử Quan | 1. Phố Trần Nhân Tông | 1. Đường Lý Phục Man |
| 1. Phố Hội Vũ | 1. Phố Trần Thánh Tông | 1. Đường Hồ Đề |
| 1. Phố Lê Phụng Hiểu | 1. Phố Trần Xuân Soạn | 1. Đường 17 tháng 8 |
| 1. Phố Ngô Quyền | 1. Phố Triệu Việt Vương | 1. Phố Cổng Ô |
| 1. Phố Ngô Văn Sở | 1. Ngõ Gạch | 1. Phố Kẻ Tạnh |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Hữu Huân | 1. Phố Võ Thị Sáu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Hoàng |
| 1. Phố Phan Bội Châu | 1. Phố Bùi Xương Trạch | 1. Phố Phan Văn Đáng |
| 1. Phố Phủ Doãn | 1. Phố Chính Kinh | 1. Phố Lưu Khánh Đàm |
| 1. Phố Tạ Hiện | 1. Phố Khuông Việt | 1. Phố Lê Văn Linh |
| 1. Đường Trần Quang Khải | 1. Đường Nguyễn Trãi | 1. Phố Lương Ngọc Quyến |
| 1. Phố Triệu Quốc Đạt | 1. Phố Hoàng Đạo Thành | 1. Phố Lý Quốc Sư |
| 1. Phố Vạn Kiếp | 1. Phố Hoàng Đạo Thúy | 1. Phố Nam Ngư |
| 1. Phố Vọng Hà | 1. Phố Hoàng Ngân | 1. Phố Lê Thái Tổ |
| 1. Phố Ấu Triệu | 1. Phố Khúc Hạo | 1. Đường Ngọc Hồi |
| 1. Phố Đặng Thái Thân | 1. Ngõ Tả Hùng | 1. Phố Ngũ Nhạc |
| 1. Phố Đinh Lễ | 1. Ngõ Thiên Hùng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Chính |
| 1. Phố Đinh Liệt | 1. Phố Nguyễn Ngọc Nại | 1. Đường Tam Trinh |
| 1. Phố Đông Thái | 1. Phố Nguyễn Quý Đức | 1. Phố Trần Thủ Độ |
| 1. Phố Đường Thành | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Định | 1. Phố Lê Thạch |
| 1. Phố Hà Trung | 1. Phố Tình Quang | 1. Đường Mai Động |
| 1. Đường Hồng Hà | 1. Phố Vạn Hạnh | 1. Phố Lãn Ông |

**6.2 RELIGION GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Phố Cầu Trì | 1. Ngõ Liên Trì | 1. Phố Bồ Đề |
| 1. Phố Hàm Long | 1. Ngõ Nhà Thờ Nam Đồng | 1. Phố Khuông Việt |
| 1. Phố Chùa Một Cột | 1. Phố Nhà Hoả | 1. Phố Vạn Hạnh |
| 1. Phố Hồng Phúc | 1. Ngõ Liên Hoa | 1. Đường Pháp Vân |
| 1. Phố Linh Lang | 1. Phố Thanh Miến | 1. Phố Chùa Hà |
| 1. Ngõ Đình Tương Thuận | 1. Phố Trung Liệt | 1. Ngõ Miếu Chợ |
| 1. Phố Quán Thánh 1 | 1. Phố Văn Miếu | 1. Ngõ Nội Miếu |
| 1. Phố Trấn Vũ | 1. Phố Xã Đàn | 1. Phố Liên Trì |
| 1. Phố Đình Ngang | 1. Phố Y Miếu | 1. đường Chùa Thầy |
| 1. Đường Cổ Bi | 1. Ngõ Tràng Duệ | 1. Đường Hạ Trại |
| 1. Ngõ Phổ Giác | 1. Ngõ Chùa Hưng Ký | 1. Đường Chùa Trầm |
| 1. Phố Nhà chung | 1. Ngõ Chùa Hương Tuyết | 1. Đường Yến Vỹ |
| 1. Ngõ Linh Ứng | 1. Ngõ Chùa Liên | 1. Đường Đục Khê |
| 1. Phố Nhà Thờ | 1. Phố Chùa Vua | 1. Đường Đền Sóc |
| 1. Phố Quán Sứ | 1. Ngõ Đình Đông | 1. Đường chùa Bụt Mọc |
| 1. Phố Cát Linh | 1. Đường Đình Xuyên | 1. Đường Sen Hồ |
| 1. Phố Chùa Bộc | 1. Ngõ Đình Đại | 1. Đường chùa Bụt Mọc |
| 1. Phố Chùa Láng | 1. Phố Đồng Nhân | 1. phố Chùa Kim Liên |
| 1. Phố Chùa Thông | 1. Phố Hội Tin Lành | 1. Phố Miếu Đầm |
| 1. Ngõ Chùa Nam Đồng | 1. Ngõ Tràng An | 1. Phố Kỳ Vũ |
| 1. Ngõ Chùa Nền | 1. Ngõ Tân Lạc | 1. Phố Văn La |
| 1. Ngõ Đền Tương Thuận | 1. Phố Tuệ Tĩnh | 1. Đường Đền Và |

**6.3 ECONOMY GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Đường Đa Sĩ | 1. Phố Hàng Cót | 1. Phố Hàng Vải |
| 1. Ngõ Hài Tượng | 1. Phố Hàng Da | 1. Phố Hàng Vôi |
| 1. Ngõ Ngọc Hà | 1. Phố Hàng Dầu | 1. Phố Nam Ngư |
| 1. Phố Ngọc Hà | 1. Phố Hàng Đào | 1. Phố Nam Tràng |
| 1. Phố Trúc Bạch | 1. Phố Hàng Đậu | 1. Ngõ Tạm Thương |
| 1. Phố Đồng Xuân | 1. Phố Hàng Điếu | 1. Phố Thợ Nhuộm |
| 1. Phố Nhà chung | 1. Phố Hàng Đồng | 1. Phố Tố Tịch |
| 1. Phố Tràng Tiền | 1. Phố Hàng Đường | 1. Phố Chợ Khâm Thiên |
| 1. Ngõ Chợ Đồng Xuân | 1. Phố Hàng Gai | 1. Ngõ Thuận Thành |
| 1. Phố Lò Rèn | 1. Phố Hàng Giầy | 1. Ngõ Nhà Dầu |
| 1. Phố Thuốc Bắc | 1. Phố Hàng Giấy | 1. Phố Vĩnh Hồ |
| 1. Phố Bát Đàn | 1. Ngõ Hàng Hành | 1. Ngõ Chợ Mơ |
| 1. Phố Chợ Gạo | 1. Phố Hàng Hòm | 1. Phố Lò Đúc |
| 1. Phố Lò Sũ | 1. Ngõ Hàng Hương | 1. Ngõ Lò Lợn |
| 1. Phố Bát Sứ | 1. Phố Hàng Khay | 1. Phố Phùng Khắc Khoan |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bạc | 1. Phố Hàng Khoai | 1. Ngõ Trại Cá |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bài | 1. Ngõ Hàng Lọng | 1. Đường Kiêu Kỵ |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bè | 1. Phố Hàng Lược | 1. Phố Trần Điền |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bồ | 1. Phố Hàng Mã | 1. Phố Định Công Thượng |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bông | 1. Phố Hàng Mành | 1. Ngõ Mỹ Ký |
| 1. Ngõ Hàng Bột | 1. Phố Hàng Mắm | 1. Đường Mai Động |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bún | 1. Phố Hàng Muối | 1. Phố Nguyễn Chính |
| 1. Phố Hàng Buồm | 1. Phố Hàng Ngang | 1. Phố Ngũ Xã |
| 1. Phố Hàng Bút | 1. Phố Hàng Nón | 1. Đường Mễ Trì |
| 1. Phố Hàng Cá | 1. Phố Hàng Phèn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khả Trạc |
| 1. Phố Hàng Cân | 1. Phố Hàng Quạt | 1. Đường Vạn Phúc |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chai | 1. Phố Hàng Rươi | 1. Đường Phương Canh |
| 1. Phố Hàng Cháo | 1. Phố Hàng Than | 1. Đường Tiểu Công Nghệ |
| 1. Ngõ Hàng Chỉ | 1. Phố Hàng Thiếc | 1. Phố Tam Đa |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chiếu | 1. Ngõ Hàng Thịt | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thời Trung |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chĩnh | 1. Phố Hàng Thùng | 1. Phố Đào Văn Tập |
| 1. Phố Hàng Chuối | 1. Phố Hàng Tre | 1. Phố Bạch Thái Bưởi |
| 1. Ngõ Hàng Cỏ | 1. Phố Hàng Trống | 1. Phố Đỗ Đình Thiện |
| 1. Phố Trịnh Văn Bô | 1. Phố Quang Tiến | 1. Phố Lụa |

**6.5 EDUCATION & ART GROUP**

**EDUCATION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Biểu | 1. Đường Nguyễn Thực | 1. Phố Hạ Yên Quyết |
| 1. Phố Phạm Huy Thông | 1. Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Duệ |
| 1. Phố Phan Đình Phùng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Chiểu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Hy Quang |
| 1. Phố Phan Phu Tiên | 1. Phố Nguyễn Hiền | 1. Phố Bùi Quốc Khái |
| 1. Phố Giảng Võ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Quyền | 1. Đường Đặng Công Chất |
| 1. Đường Đặng Phúc Thông | 1. Phố Vũ Hữu Lợi | 1. Phố Đào Văn Tập |
| 1. Phố Mạc Đĩnh Chi | 1. Phố Bùi Xương Trạch | 1. Phố Linh Đường |
| 1. Phố Phan Huy Ích | 1. Đường Nguyễn Trãi | 1. Đường Thư Lâm |
| 1. Phố Thân Nhân Trung | 1. Phố Lê Văn Thiêm | 1. Phố Kẻ Vẽ |
| 1. Phố Trạng Trình | 1. Phố Dương Quảng Hàm | 1. Phố Vũ Tông Phan |
| 1. Phố Lê Văn Hưu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khả Trạc | 1. Phố Văn Trì |
| 1. Phố Lý Quốc Sư | 1. Phố Chu Văn An | 1. Phố Trương Công Giai |
| 1. Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm | 1. Đường Trung Văn | 1. Phố Vũ Đức Thận |
| 1. Phố Tràng Thi | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Ngọc | 1. Phố Nguyễn Lân |
| 1. Phố Quốc Tử Giám | 1. Đường Nguyễn Quốc Trinh | 1. Phố Vũ Tuấn Chiêu |
| 1. Ngõ Văn Chỉ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xuân Nham | 1. Phố Đoàn Quang Dung |
| 1. Ngõ Văn Chương | 1. Phố Hoàng Quán Chi | 1. Phố Đỗ Quang |
| 1. Phố Văn Miếu | 1. Đường Trần Trọng Liêu | 1. Phố Vũ Phạm Hàm |
| 1. Phố Vũ Thạnh | 1. Đường Ngô Hoan | 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Thái |
| 1. Phố Y Miếu | 1. Đường Nguyễn Vĩnh Tích |  |

**ART**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Phố Bà Huyện Thanh Quan | 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Trứ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Ngọc Chân |
| 1. Phố Cao Bá Quát | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Chiểu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Minh Châu |
| 1. Phố Đào Tấn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Huy Tự | 1. Phố Huy Du |
| 1. Đường Nguyên Hồng | 1. Phố Phạm Đình Hổ | 1. Đường Lý Tử Tấn |
| 1. Phố Phạm Huy Thông | 1. Phố Phùng Khắc Khoan | 1. Phố Phạm Tiến Duật |
| 1. Phố Trần Huy Liệu | 1. Phố Khuông Việt | 1. Phố Thâm Tâm |
| 1. Phố Văn Cao | 1. Đường Nguyễn Huy Tưởng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Vĩnh Bảo |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khắc Hiếu | 1. Đường Nguyễn Trãi | 1. Phố Nông Quốc Chấn |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Công Hoan | 1. Đường Khuất Duy Tiến | 1. Phố Nguyễn Phan Chánh |
| 1. Phố Trần Tế Xương | 1. Phố Nguyễn Quý Đức | 1. Phố Đạm Phương |
| 1. Phố Phan Kế Bính | 1. Đường Nguyễn Tuân | 1. Phố Nam Sơn |
| 1. Phố Thân Nhân Trung | 1. Đường Vũ Trọng Phụng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Hoàn |
| 1. Phố Đào Duy Từ | 1. Phố Huỳnh Văn Nghệ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Trung Ngạn |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Tư Giản | 1. Phố Nguyễn Cao Luyện | 1. Phố Ngô Thì Sỹ |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Gia Thiều | 1. Phố Đặng Xuân Bảng | 1. Phố Trịnh Công Sơn |
| 1. Phố Phạm Sư Mạnh | 1. Phố Ngũ Nhạc | 1. Phố Nguyễn Huy Lượng, |
| 1. Phố Trương Hán Siêu | 1. Phố Nguyễn An Ninh | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đổng Chi, |
| 1. Phố Phan Bội Châu | 1. Phố Phạm Thuận Duật | 1. Đường Thạch Lam |
| 1. Đường Trần Quang Khải | 1. Phố Lý Văn Phức | 1. Phố Trần Hữu Trang |
| 1. Phố Tản Đà | 1. Phố Phan Huy Chú | 1. Phố Đỗ Nhuận |
| 1. Phố Đặng Trần Côn | 1. Đường Xuân Thuỷ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đình Thi |
| 1. Phố Đào Duy Anh | 1. Phố Trần Cung | 1. Phố Trần Nguyên Đán |
| 1. Phố Đoàn Thị Điểm | 1. Đường Tô Ngọc Vân | 1. Phố Tố Hữu |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Ngọc Phách | 1. Đường Xuân Diệu | 1. Phố Dương Khuê |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Khuyến | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thiếp | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xuân Khoát |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Như Đổ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Trung Ngạn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đỗ Cung |
| 1. Phố Trúc Khê | 1. Đường Nguyễn Trực | 1. Phố Ngô Huy Quỳnh |
| 1. Phố Vũ Ngọc Phan | 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Siêu | 1. Phố Ngô Viết Thụ |
| 1. Phố Vũ Thạnh | 1. Phố Nam Cao | 1. Phố Vũ Phạm Hàm |
| 1. Phố Hồ Xuân Hương | 1. Phố Chế Lan Viên | 1. Phố Lưu Hữu Phước |
| 1. Phố Lê Ngọc Hân | 1. Phố Nguyễn Bá Khoản | 1. Phố Bùi Xuân Phái |
| 1. Phố Ngô Thì Nhậm | 1. Phố Xuân Quỳnh | 1. Phố Trần Văn Cẩn |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Bỉnh Khiêm | 1. Phố Lưu Quang Vũ | 1. Phố Hoài Thanh |

**6.6 THE DESIRE EXPRESSION GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Phố Yên Bình | 1. Phố Phú Nhi | 1. Phố Phú Hựu |
| 1. Ngõ Tiến Bộ | 1. Phố Phú Gia | 1. Đường Phú Mỹ |
| 1. Ngõ Đồng Tâm | 1. Phố Phú Viên | 1. Đường Tựu Phúc |
| 1. Ngõ Lao Động | 1. Phố Lộc | 1. Đường Kiều Phú |
| 1. Đường Hữu Nghị | 1. Đường Độc Lập | 1. Đường Phúc Lộc |
| 1. Phố Phù Đổng Thiên Vương | 1. Phố Vạn Bảo | 1. Phố Hưng Phúc |
| 1. Ngõ Tự Do | 1. Phố Thượng Phúc | 1. Phố Phú Đô |
| 1. Đường Giải Phóng | 1. Phố Phú Thượng | 1. Đường Phú Mỹ |
| 1. Ngõ Kiến Thiết | 1. Phố Mai Phúc | 1. Đường Phú Minh |
| 1. Ngõ Đại Đồng | 1. Đường Vạn Phúc | 1. Phố Phú Kiều |
| 1. Ngõ Đoàn Kết | 1. Phố Yên Phúc | 1. Đường Phúc Lợi |
| 1. Phố Mỗ Lao | 1. Phố Phúc Đam | 1. Phố Phú Lương |
| 1. Phố Đại An | 1. Phố Phúc Lý | 1. Phố Văn Phú |
| 1. Phố Thanh Bình | 1. Phố Văn Phúc | 1. Đường Phú Thị |
| 1. Đường Phú Diễn | 1. Đường Kiều Phú | 1. Đường Phú Nhi |
| 1. Đường Phú Đô | 1. Đường Đại Cát | 1. Đường Phú Thịnh |
| 1. Đường Thượng Cát | 1. Đường Tựu Phúc | 1. Phố An Hoà |
| 1. Đường Phú Thịnh | 1. Phố Phú La | 1. Phố Nhân Hoà |

**6.7 GEOGRAPHY GROUP**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Phố An Dương | 1. Đường Giáp Bát | 1. Đường Thụy Lôi |
| 1. Ngõ An Thành | 1. Phố Giáp Nhị | 1. Đường Dục Nội |
| 1. Đường Dục Tú | 1. Đường Hoàng Mai | 1. Đường Trung Mầu |
| 1. Đường Đa Phúc | 1. Đường Lĩnh Nam | 1. Đường Đình Thôn |
| 1. Đường Đa Tốn | 1. Đường Mai Động | 1. Đường Đức Diễn |
| 1. Phố Nghĩa Dũng | 1. Phố Nam Dư | 1. Phố Nam Đồng |
| 1. Phố Sơn Tây | 1. Phố Ngũ Nhạc | 1. Đường Biên Giang |
| 1. Phố Phúc Xá | 1. Đường Tây Tựu | 1. Phố Thịnh Liệt |
| 1. Phố Lạc Chính | 1. Phố Tân Mai | 1. Phố Hoàng Liệt |
| 1. Ngõ Trúc Lạc | 1. PhốTây Trà | 1. Phố Kim Quan |
| 1. Phố Nguyên Khiết | 1. Phố Thanh Đàm | 1. Đường Lâm Du |
| 1. Phố Thanh Hà | 1. Phố Thanh Lân | 1. Đường Cổ Linh |
| 1. Ngõ Thọ Xương | 1. Đường Thịnh Liệt | 1. Phố Thượng Thụy |
| 1. Ngõ Trung Yên | 1. Đường Thúy Lĩnh | 1. Phố Quảng Khánh |
| 1. Phố Cổ Tân | 1. Phố Tương Mai | 1. Phố Quảng An |
| 1. Phố Gia Ngư | 1. Đường Tựu Liệt | 1. Đường Đại Nghĩa |
| 1. Ngõ Phất Lộc | 1. Phố Vĩnh Hưng | 1. Phố Tế Tiêu |
| 1. Ngõ Thái Lợi | 1. Phố Ngũ Xã | 1. Phố Văn Giang |
| 1. Phố Thanh Yên | 1. Phố Yên Sở | 1. Phố Thọ Sơn |
| 1. Phố Vọng Đức | 1. Phố Mai Dịch | 1. Phố Mễ Trì Thượng |
| 1. Phố Chân Cầm | 1. Đường Mễ Trì | 1. Phố Mễ Trì Hạ |
| 1. Đường Trâu Quỳ | 1. Phố Nghĩa Tân | 1. Phố Nhật Tảo |
| 1. Phố Trung Hoà | 1. Ngõ Quan Trạm | 1. Phố Kẻ Vẽ |
| 1. Phố Hội Vũ | 1. Phố Dịch Vọng | 1. Đường Yên Nội |
| 1. Phố Yên Thường | 1. Phố Quan Nhân | 1. Phố Quan Hoa |
| 1. Phố Mã Mây | 1. Ngõ Quan Thổ | 1. Phố Yên Lãng |
| 1. Đường Tứ Hiệp | 1. Phố Trung Kính | 1. Phố Văn Quán |
| 1. Phố Vọng Hà | 1. Phố Ba La | 1. Phố Sở Thượng |
| 1. Phố Đông Thái | 1. Đường Ninh Hiệp | 1. Phố Cầu Bây |
| 1. Phố Yên Xá | 1. Đường Vạn Phúc | 1. Phố Phú Thượng |
| 1. Phố Hà Trung | 1. Phố Yên Phúc | 1. Phố Phú Xá |
| 1. Phố Phương Liệt | 1. Đường Trung Văn | 1. Đường Xuân Canh |
| 1. Phố Nam Tràng | 1. Đường Phú Diễn | 1. Đường Phúc Lộc |
| 1. Phố Yên Thái | 1. Đường Phú Đô | 1. Phố Phú Đô |
| 1. Phố Đông Các | 1. Đường Phùng Khoang | 1. Phố Nhổn |
| 1. Phố Đông Tác | 1. Đường Phương Canh | 1. Phố Hòe Thị |
| 1. Đường Đông Mỹ | 1. Đường Tây Mỗ | 1. Phố Tu Hoàng |
| 1. Phố Tân Thuỵ | 1. Đường Xuân Phương | 1. Phố Thị Cấm |
| 1. Ngõ Yên Thành | 1. Đường Cổ Nhuế | 1. Phố Ngọc Trục |
| 1. Phố Hào Nam | 1. Phố Đông Ngạc | 1. Đường Đại Mỗ |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Cầu | 1. Phố Thuỵ Khuê | 1. Phố Miêu Nha |
| 1. Ngõ Huy Văn | 1. Đường Thuỵ Phương | 1. Phố Cương Kiên |
| 1. Ngõ Khâm Đức | 1. Đường Liên Mạc | 1. Đường Quảng Oai |
| 1. Phố Khương Thượng | 1. Phố Thuý Lĩnh | 1. Đường Phú Mỹ |
| 1. Phố Kim Hoa | 1. Phố Phúc Tân | 1. Đường Tây Đằng |
| 1. Ngõ Lan Bá | 1. Đường Thượng Cát | 1. Đường Phú Minh |
| 1. Đường Láng | 1. Đường Xuân Đỉnh | 1. Phố Tân Phong |
| 1. Ngõ Lệnh Cư | 1. Đường Xuân Khanh | 1. Phố Văn Trì |
| 1. Ngõ Lương Sử | 1. Phố Thanh Vị | 1. Phố Ngọa Long |
| 1. Phố Yên Duyên | 1. Đường Nghi Tàm | 1. Đường Đức Thắng |
| 1. Phố Yên Hoà | 1. Đường Phú Thịnh | 1. Phố Kiều Mai |
| 1. Ngõ Láng Trung | 1. Phố Phú Nhi | 1. Phố Phú Kiều |
| 1. Ngõ Trung Tả | 1. Phố Phú Gia | 1. Phố Bắc |
| 1. Ngõ Trung Tiền | 1. Phố Phú Viên | 1. Phố Lâm Hạ |
| 1. Phố Tây Sơn | 1. Đường Tây Hồ | 1. Phố Xuân Đỗ |
| 1. Đường Liên Hà | 1. Phố Võng Thị | 1. Phố Thượng Đình |
| 1. Phố Phương Mai | 1. Đường Xuân La | 1. Phố Giáp Nhất |
| 1. Phố Thái Thịnh | 1. Phố Hoè Nhai | 1. Đường Nam Hồng |
| 1. Phố Thanh Miến | 1. Phố Kẻ Giàn | 1. Đường Đông Hội |
| 1. Ngõ Thịnh Hào | 1. Phố Cửa Quán | 1. Đường Hải Bối |
| 1. Ngõ Thịnh Quang | 1. Phố Hạnh Hoa | 1. Đường Phương Trạch |
| 1. Ngõ Thổ Quan | 1. Phố Văn Phúc | 1. Đường Dương Xá |
| 1. Ngõ Thông Phong | 1. Phố Hồng Đô | 1. Phố Hoàng Liên |
| 1. Ngõ Trung Phụng | 1. Đường Kính Nỗ | 1. Đường Sùng Khang |
| 1. Ngõ Văn Chương | 1. Đường Bát Tràng | 1. Phố Châu Đài |
| 1. Ngõ Văn Hương | 1. Đường Giang Cao | 1. Phố Trung Tựu |
| 1. Ngõ Xã Đằng | 1. Đường Gia Cốc | 1. Phố Đăm |
| 1. Phố Xã Đàn | 1. Đường Đào Xuyên | 1. Phố Thanh Lâm |
| 1. Phố Vân Gia | 1. Phố Thuận An | 1. Phố Yên Lộ |
| 1. Phố Bạch Mai | 1. Đường Trung Thành | 1. Đường Phúc Lợi |
| 1. Phố Cảm Hội | 1. Đường Đại Hưng | 1. Phố Đại Linh |
| 1. Đường Vân Hà | 1. Đường Xuân Khôi | 1. Phố Do Nha |
| 1. Phố Hoa Lư | 1. Đường Hòa Sơn | 1. Đường Bắc Hồng |
| 1. Phố Hồng Mai | 1. Đường Yên Sơn | 1. Đường Vân Nội |
| 1. Phố Hương Viên | 1. Đường Ngọc Sơn | 1. Đường Gia Lương |
| 1. Đường Lâm Tiên | 1. Đường Ninh Kiều | 1. Phố Mạc Xá |
| 1. Phố Lạc Trung | 1. Đường Song Phương | 1. Phố Phúc Minh |
| 1. Phố Lãng Yên | 1. Đường Tân Lập | 1. Phố Tây Đam |
| 1. Ngõ Đồng | 1. Đường Văn Sơn | 1. Phố Mậu Lương |
| 1. Phố Lương Yên | 1. Đường Hồng Thái | 1. Phố Phú Lương |
| 1. Ngõ Quỳnh | 1. Đường Kim Lan | 1. Phố Lạc Nghiệp |
| 1. Phố Phù Sa | 1. Đường An Khánh | 1. Đường Bát Khối |
| 1. Phố Huế | 1. Đường An Thái | 1. Phố Đồng Dinh |
| 1. Phố Quỳnh Lôi | 1. Đường Tiền Lệ | 1. Phố Hội Xá |
| 1. Phố Quỳnh Mai | 1. Đường Đào Trực | 1. Phố Kim Quan Thượng |
| 1. Đường Thiên Đức | 1. Đường Vân Côn | 1. Đường Lý Sơn |
| 1. Phố Tây Kết | 1. Đường Phương Quan | 1. Đường Phùng |
| 1. Phố Thanh Nhàn | 1. Đường Bồ Quân | 1. Đường Hoàng Sa |
| 1. Phố Thể Giao | 1. Đường Thượng Ốc | 1. Đường Trường Sa |
| 1. Phố Thịnh Yên | 1. Đường Cống Đặng | 1. Đường Chi Đông |
| 1. Phố Thọ Lão | 1. Đường Hồng Sơn | 1. Đường Quang Minh |
| 1. Ngõ Tô Hoàng | 1. Đường Cống Hạ | 1. Đường Hoàng Xá |
| 1. Ngõ Tức Mặc | 1. Đường Bình Lạng | 1. Phố Gia Thượng |
| 1. Phố Xốm | 1. Đường Kiều Phú | 1. Phố Tứ Liên |
| 1. Ngõ Tùng Thiện | 1. Đường Nội Bài | 1. Đường Mê Linh |
| 1. Ngõ Vân Hồ | 1. Đường Đông Kiều | 1. Phố Văn Phú |
| 1. Đường Việt Hùng | 1. Phố Hà Trì | 1. Phố Định Công Hạ |
| 1. Phố Vĩnh Tuy | 1. Đường Trung Thư | 1. Phố Linh Đàm |
| 1. Phố Yên Bái | 1. Phố Thụy Ứng | 1. Phố Ái Mộ |
| 1. Ngõ Yên Bái | 1. Phố Phượng Trì | 1. Phố Ngọc Trì |
| 1. Phố Yên Lạc | 1. Đường Hùng Sơn | 1. Phố Gia Thuỵ |
| 1. Phố Khuyến Lương | 1. Đường Tàm Xá | 1. Phố Tiền Huân |
| 1. Phố Chính Kinh | 1. Đường Sen Hồ | 1. Đường Trung Sơn Trầm |
| 1. Phố Cự Lộc | 1. Đường Lệ Chi | 1. Đường Nguyên Khê |
| 1. Phố Định Công | 1. Đường Trung Hưng | 1. Đường Phú Thị |
| 1. Đường Kim Giang | 1. Đường Kim Thìa | 1. Đường Dương Quang |
| 1. Đường Khương Đình | 1. Đường Vân Canh | 1. Đường Dương Hà |
| 1. Phố Khương Hạ | 1. Đường Sơn Đồng | 1. Phố Gạch |
| 1. Phố Triều Khúc | 1. Đường Quế Dương | 1. Đường Mỹ Đình |
| 1. Phố Hạ Đình | 1. Đường Dược Hạ | 1. Phố Ba La |
| 1. Đường Kiêu Kỵ | 1. Đường Vĩnh Khang | 1. Phố Xốm |
| 1. Đường Ngũ Hiệp | 1. Đường Đại Thanh | 1. Phố Yên Duyên |
| 1. Phố Khương Trung | 1. Phố Phú La | 1. Phố Thanh Lân |
| 1. Đường Tả Thanh Oai | 1. Phố Phú Hựu | 1. Phố Ngũ Nhạc |
| 1. Phố Xa La | 1. Đường Phú Mỹ | 1. Phố Giang Biên |
| 1. Đường Đức Giang | 1. Đường Mỹ Trung | 1. Phố Tình Quang |
| 1. Phố Gia Quất | 1. Đường Cổng Ải | 1. Đường Phú Nhi |
| 1. Phố Giang Biên | 1. Đường Đông Hưng | 1. Đường Phú Thịnh |
| 1. Phố Hoa Lâm | 1. Phố Đình Quán | 1. Đường Xuân Khanh |
| 1. Đường Long Biên I | 1. Phố Nguyên Xá | 1. Đường Việt Hùng |
| 1. Đường Long Biên II | 1. Phố Nghĩa Đô | 1. Đường Liên Hà |
| 1. Đường Ngọc Thuỵ | 1. Phố La Dương | 1. Đường Vân Hà |
| 1. Phố Lệ Mật | 1. Phố La Nội | 1. Đường Dục Tú |
| 1. Đường Long Biên | 1. Đường Đại Cát | 1. Đường Trâu Quỳ |
| 1. Phố Mai Phúc | 1. Phố Hà Trì | 1. Đường Thụy Phương |
| 1. Đường Ngọc Lâm | 1. Phố Dịch Vọng Hậu | 1. Phố Thọ Lão |
| 1. Phố Ô Cách | 1. Phố An Trạch | 1. Phố Vân Đồn |
| 1. Phố Việt Hưng | 1. Phố Vệ Hồ | 1. Phố Hoa Lâm |
| 1. Phố Sài Đồng | 1. Phố Nhật Chiêu | 1. Phố Kẻ Tạnh |
| 1. Đường Thạch Bàn | 1. Đường Sen | 1. Đường Cổ Điển |
| 1. Phố Thượng Thanh | 1. Phố Quảng Bá | 1. Phố Phúc Đam |
| 1. Phố Tình Quang | 1. Phố Yên Hoa | 1. Phố Phúc Lý |
| 1. Phố Trường Lâm | 1. Phố Trích Sài | 1. Đường Đại Cát |
| 1. Phố Tư Đình | 1. Đường Vân Trì | 1. Đường Tựu Phúc |
| 1. Phố Sơn Lộc | 1. Đường Đản Dị | 1. Phố Nhân Hoà |
| 1. Phố Đại Từ | 1. Đường Thụy Lâm |  |
| 1. Phố Định Công Thượng | 1. Đường Thư Lâm |  |

**6.8 THE POLITIC GROUP**

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| 1. Đường Đặng Phúc Thông | 1. Phố Nguyễn Lương Bằng | 1. Đường Hồ Tùng Mậu |
| 1. Đường Dương Đức Hiền | 1. Phố Tôn Đức Thắng | 1. Đường Hoàng Quốc Việt |
| 1. Phố Phan Kế Toại | 1. Phố Đỗ Ngọc Du | 1. Phố Hoàng Sâm |
| 1. Đường Đỗ Mười | 1. Phố Lê Thanh Nghị | 1. Đường Nguyễn Khang |
| 1. Phố Trần Đăng Khoa | 1. Đường Trường Chinh | 1. Đường Nguyễn Phong Sắc |
| 1. Phố Hà Kế Tấn | 1. Phố Hoàng Văn Thái | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Thập |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Lam | 1. Đường Lê Văn Lương | 1. Phố Phùng Chí Kiên |
| 1. Phố Mai Chí Thọ | 1. Đường Nguyễn Ngọc Vũ | 1. Phố Trần Đăng Ninh |
| 1. Phố Lê Văn Hiến | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Định | 1. Phố Trần Quốc Hoàn |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Văn Lộc | 1. Phố Lê Trọng Tấn | 1. Phố Trần Quý Kiên |
| 1. Phố Tố Hữu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai | 1. Phố Trần Tử Bình |
| 1. Phố Trần Hòa | 1. Phố Vương Thừa Vũ | 1. Phố Lê Hồng Phong |
| 1. Đường Võ Chí Công | 1. Phố Nguyễn Sơn | 1. Đường Trần Đăng Ninh |
| 1. Đường Võ Văn Kiệt | 1. Phố Huỳnh Văn Nghệ | 1. Phố Trần Phú |
| 1. Phố Trần Vỹ | 1. Đường Ngô Gia Tự | 1. Đường Lê Đức Thọ |
| 1. Phố Phạm Văn Bạch | 1. Đường Nguyễn Đức Thuận | 1. Phố Lê Quang Đạo |
| 1. Phố Trần Danh Tuyên | 1. Đường Nguyễn Văn Cừ | 1. Phố Nguyễn Cơ Thạch |
| 1. Phố Huỳnh Tấn Phát | 1. Đường Nguyễn Văn Linh | 1. Đường Phạm Hùng |
| 1. Phố Trần Hữu Dực | 1. Phố Minh Khai | 1. Đường Phạm Văn Đồng |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Bình | 1. Phố Nguyễn Đức Cảnh | 1. Phố Trần Cung |
| 1. Đường Đào Duy Tùng | 1. Phố Nguyễn Duy Trinh | 1. Đường Phan Đăng Lưu |
| 1. Đường Lê Duẩn | 1. Phố Nguyễn Hữu Thọ | 1. Đường Phan Trọng Tuệ |

**6.9 THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND TRANSPORT GROUP**

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| 1. Đường Cầu Bươu | 1. Phố Lê Văn Hưu | 1. Phố Đặng Xuân Bảng |
| 1. Đường Ga Đông Anh | 1. Phố Lãn Ông | 1. Phố Doãn Kế Thiện |
| 1. Phố Cầu Đất | 1. Phố Đặng Văn Ngữ | 1. Phố Hoa Bằng |
| 1. Phố Cầu Đông | 1. Phố Đào Duy Anh | 1. Đường Nguyễn Khánh Toàn |
| 1. Phố Cầu Gỗ | 1. Phố Hồ Đắc Di | 1. Đường Nguyễn Văn Huyên |
| 1. Phố Cầu Mới | 1. Phố Hoàng Ngọc Phách | 1. Đường Trần Duy Hưng |
| 1. Ngõ Cống Trắng | 1. Phố Hoàng Tích Trí | 1. Phố Lê Hữu Trác |
| 1. Phố Ngô Gia Khảm | 1. Phố Lương Định Của | 1. Đường Từ Giấy |
| 1. PhốTây Trà | 1. Phố Ngô Sỹ Liên | 1. Đường Nguyễn Đạo An |
| 1. Đường Cầu Giấy | 1. Phố Phạm Ngọc Thạch | 1. Phố Đào Thế Tuấn |
| 1. Đường Cầu Diễn | 1. Phố Tôn Thất Tùng | 1. Phố Vũ Đình Tụng |
| 1. Đường Đục Khê | 1. Phố Trần Hữu Tước | 1. Đường Nguyễn Huy Phan |
| 1. Phố Cầu Hang | 1. Phố Trịnh Hoài Đức | 1. Phố Hoàng Đôn Hòa |
| 1. Đường Cầu Noi | 1. Phố Trúc Khê | 1. Phố Phạm Khắc Quảng |
| 1. Phố Cầu Am | 1. Phố Bùi Ngọc Dương | 1. Phố Hoàng Đôn Hòa |
| 1. Phố Cầu Mới | 1. Phố Hàn Thuyên | 1. Phố Đỗ Xuân Hợp |
| 1. Phố Bùi Ngọc Dương | 1. Phố Lê Quý Đôn | 1. Phố Võ Quý Huân |
| 1. Phố Trần Đại Nghĩa | 1. Phố Tạ Quang Bửu | 1. Phố Đặng Vũ Hỷ |
| 1. Phố Trần Văn Chuông | 1. Phố Trần Đại Nghĩa | 1. Phố Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên |
| 1. Phố Trần Đăng Khoa | 1. Phố Y.E.C Xanh | 1. Đường Nghiêm Xuân Yêm |
| 1. Đường Từ Giấy | 1. Phố Hoàng Đạo Thành | 1. Phố Yec Xanh |
| 1. Phố Võ Quý Huân | 1. Phố Hoàng Minh Giám | 1. Phố Giang Văn Minh |
| 1. Phố Vũ Đức Thận | 1. Phố Lê Văn Thiêm | 1. Phố Phan Kế Bính |
| 1. Đường Nghiêm Xuân Yêm | 1. Phố Ngụy Như Kon Tum | 1. Đường Lương Thế Vinh |
| 1. Phố Hoàng Như Tiếp | 1. Phố Nguyễn Quý Đức | 1. Phố Doãn Kế Thiện |
| 1. Đường Nguyễn Xiển | 1. Phố Vũ Hữu | 1. Phố Nguyễn Khắc Viện |
| 1. Phố Nguyễn Trường Tộ | 1. Phố Ngô Gia Khảm |  |

**6.10 THE NATURE GROUP**

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| 1. Phố An Dương | 1. Đường Hồng Hà | 1. Đường Tây Hồ |
| 1. Ngõ An Thành | 1. Phố Bích Câu | 1. Ngõ Hồ Bãi Cát |
| 1. Phố Ao Sen | 1. Ngõ Hồ Giám | 1. Ngõ Hồ Cây Sữa |
| 1. Đường Liễu Giai | 1. Phố Thiền Quang | 1. Ngõ Hồ Dài |
| 1. Phố Nghĩa Dũng | 1. Ngõ Trại Găng | 1. Phố Hoè Nhai |
| 1. Phố Phúc Xá 1 | 1. Phố Bồ Đề | 1. Đường Hoàng Xá |
| 1. Phố Trúc Bạch | 1. Phố Kim Ngưu | 1. Phố Ngũ Nhạc |
| 1. Phố Núi Trúc | 1. Đường Núi Đôi | 1. Phố Đồng Me |
| 1. Phố Yên Ninh | 1. Phố Nhuệ Giang |  |

**6.11 THE GENDER GROUP (NAMES RELATED TO WOMEN)**

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| 1. Phố Bùi Thị Xuân | 1. Phố Mạc Thị Bưởi | 1. Phố Trưng Vương |
| 1. Phố Hai Bà Trưng | 1. Ngõ Bà Triệu | 1. Phố Trưng Nhị |
| 1. Phố 8-3 | 1. Phố Võ Thị Sáu | 1. Phố Trưng Trắc |
| 1. Phố Ấu Triệu | 1. Phố Hoàng Ngân | 1. Đường Lê Chân |
| 1. Phố Đoàn Thị Điểm | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Định | 1. Đường Hồ Đề |
| 1. Đường Ỷ Lan | 1. phố Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai | 1. Đường Bát Nàn |
| 1. Phố Hồ Xuân Hương | 1. Phố Minh Khai |  |
| 1. Phố Lê Ngọc Hân | 1. Phố Nguyễn Thị Thập |  |