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| **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING**HANOI OPEN UNIVERSITY  **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** |
| **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING**HANOI OPEN UNIVERSITY **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** |

**CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Rationale for the thesis**

Street names, also known as odonyms, are a significant aspect of urbanization and the construction of new roads and streets. They serve as a way to navigate, offer directions, and differentiate streets within a region or city, making it easier for individuals to find addresses. Street names are often used to commemorate history, politics, and culture, reflecting a nation's philosophy and heritage. Researchers have investigated the values and power of street names, such as their historical reconstruction, political role, and socio-cultural factors. Street names are written in the language of the country they belong to, and their linguistic function or value is not well understood. Several studies have published dictionaries of street names in London and Cambridge, explaining the origin and history of the names. However, there is a lack of research on the relationship between street names as a linguistic element and socio-cultural factors. In England and Vietnam, two different countries in geography, language, and culture, the formation and characteristics of street names are still unknown. There is no specific structural model of street names, and research has focused mainly on the symbolic meaning of street names without clarifying their linguistic meanings. New studies have shown that street names can convey typical social cultural values of the country, but specific values are not yet available. There have been no studies comparing street names in England and Vietnam. This research aims to fill the research gap and provide a better understanding of each nation by comparing their language, culture, and society. By implementing the study on street names in England and Vietnam, researchers can broaden their world point of view and knowledge.

* 1. **Aims and objectives of the thesis**

The aim of this research is to look at the hidden values of street names in England and Vietnam. 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 shock. To approach the goal of the study, three 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**

Two 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 thesis**

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. In terms of space and geography, the street names are taken from the capitals of two countries, London in England and Hanoi in Vietnam. 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. 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. 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. In terms of semantics, the researcher investigates the connotative or associative meanings of street names. In terms of socio-cultural features of street names, this study explores the spiritual values of each country hidden in the street names.

* 1. **Methods of the thesis**

The study uses various methods to achieve its objectives. The qualitative method defines and clarifies onomastics, including place names, personal names, and street names. It analyzes the relationship between language, culture, and society. The descriptive method describes syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam. The contrastive method compares these features to identify similarities and differences. The interpretive and explanatory methods explain the features and similarities between the data. The statistic technique helps collect and count street names.

* 1. **Significance of the thesis**

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.

**CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1. Theoretical framework**

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

Syntactic features of street names refer to the formation of names from different elements. Theories by Van Langendonck (2007), Van Langendonck & Van de Velde (2016), and Neethling (2016) suggest that street names are built from two main elements: the generic and the specific. Van Langendonck and Van de Velde (2016) view names as nomination expressions, while Neethling (2016) introduces a clear structure of street names with two elements: the generic street type and the specific individual name. These features can vary depending on the language used.

**2.1.2 Semantic feature framework of street names**

Van Langendonck and Van de Velde (2016) argue that the semantics of a language utterance influences its syntax. Names, for example, have meanings that include denotation and connotation. Names can be grammatical or set denotations, with connotative meanings categorized into four categories: etymological, emotional, and "facets" of meanings. Nyström (2016) believes names are significant because they personalize a thing and point to it with a focused linguistic statement. Denotation refers to the relationship between a name and its referent, which can be personal or shared. Connotative meaning also includes associative meaning, suggesting that name users think of something else while hearing a name, identifying and locating references. Street names play a crucial role in navigation and identifying different streets. Connotation meanings, associative meanings, are identified by users or groups of users when looking at or hearing street names. For example, *King Charles Street* in England relates to political, history, and social class meanings, while *Phố Hai Bà Trưng* in Vietnam focuses on history, gender, and patriotic meanings. In England, possession meanings include land, houses, inns, and taverns, while in Vietnam this meaning is not mentioned. The theoretical framework of street name semantic features is determined to include two main types: denotative meaning and connotative meaning. The denotative meaning refers to the common name of a street name. Implicit meaning is the associative meaning the street name evokes to the listener or reader. In this thesis, the researcher only focuses on clarifying the implicit or associative meaning of street names.

**2.1.3 Socio-cultural feature framework of street names**

The socio-cultural framework for street names requires considering the relationship between language and culture. Academics like Humboldt, Boas, Sapir, and Whorf argue that language is an intrinsic part of culture, forming our existence. Culture and language are interconnected, with language expressing cultural reality, embodied, and symbolized. Street names, a branch of toponym, convey cultural values of their countries. Sociolinguistics, a field that studies language and culture, suggests that language can only function in a social setting, or linguistics influences sociolinguistics and vice versa. Proper names, such as gender and socioeconomic status, are suitable socio-onomastic characteristics as they represent social systems. This aligns with Pham Tat Thang's (2022) notion that names carry socio-cultural characteristics of a country. Street names can be considered as cultural linguistic and sociolinguictic phenomena. The framework, derived from Sharifian (2017)’s cultural linguistics, consists of three layers: socio-cultural, language, and street names. Street names, a socio-cultural linguistic phenomenon, are shaped by the interaction between language and socio-culture, involving syntax and semantics. They reflect socio-cultural realities and are interconnected, as nothing can exist without the others.

**2.2 Previous studies**

**2.2.1 Studies on street names in the world**

In the world, there are many studies on street names such as some of the following works. 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.

**2.2.2 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 of street naming. He also suggested some methods of studying street names. 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.

**2.2.3 Studies on street names in Vietnam**

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. 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. 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. Phùng Thị Thanh Lâm (2017) in her study through Interdisciplinary studies method and Field research indicates the classification of Hanoi street names with descriptive and transformative methods

**CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Research design**

**3.1.1 Research paradigm**

The Interpretivist Paradigm is chosen as the research worldview due to its focus on understanding the subjective realm of human experience. This method aims to decipher and interpret subjects' thoughts or interpretations of the setting, rather than focusing on the observer's perspective. The study objectives are to determine and elucidate the meanings of street names, focusing on the individuals and their interpretation of the environment around them.

**3.1.2 Research approaches**

The three main approaches of the thesis are cross-linguistic, cross-cultural, and qualitative methods. 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. Cross-cultural research is an approach to comparative study that focuses on systematically comparing cultures. 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.). 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.

**3.2 Research methods**

This thesis compares and contrasts the linguistic and socio-cultural characteristics of street names in England and Vietnam using various research methods. Qualitative methods explain street names' meanings and definitions, while descriptive methods describe their structural, semantic, and socio-cultural features. Comparative methods find similarities and differences in these features. Synthetic methods synthesize street names from various sources, while analytical methods analyze linguistic and socio-cultural characteristics. Interpretive and explanatory methods explain semantic and socio-cultural characteristics. Statistical techniques are used to compile data on street names and structures.

**3.3 Research procedures**

There are 4 steps in carrying out the research:

**Step 1 Qualitative method:** This stage clarifies ideas and meanings, such as onomastics, place names, human names, and street names. The components and properties of each notion are described in detail. Furthermore, the link between these notions, languages, and socio-cultural aspects is highlighted**.**

**Step 2 Descriptive method:** The initial phase is to define the syntactic properties of street names in England and Vietnam using the theoretical framework of the street names. 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). The final phase is to describe socio-cultural features of street names.

**Step 3 Contrastive method:** This step consists of two stages: selecting the comparison criteria in step 1 and doing the comparison and contrast in stage 2.

**Step4 Interpretive and explanatory methods:** The research method entails evaluating syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural aspects, describing similarities and contrasts, summarizing findings, comparing them to the literature framework, and sharing personal perspectives. To answer research issues, both interpretation and explanatory methods are used.

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

**3.4.1 Data collection criteria**

The study used data from two cities in England and Vietnam including London and Hanoi. They are capitals (London and Hanoi), they are assumed to contain the street names with the characteristics representing the street names of the whole country. They are chosen because each city plays the role of the center of culture, economy, and politics of its country. The street names of each nation are assumed to contain the full characteristics that can help develop the thesis.

**3.4.2 Data collection procedure**

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. 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 fourth step is using a device to collect data. Finally, administration data collection to ensure the ethical issues

**3.4.3 Data analysis**

The data analysis procedures include three stages. The data are analyzed under the linguistics and socio-cultural factors. Through each step, the syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in each country are clearly presented to explore the equivalences as well as the differences in street name systems of the two countries. In the first stage, the features of street names in England and Vietnam are described based on the analysis frameworks. Syntactic features are based on the form and origin of street names. Next, the semantic features are described with connotation and denotation meanings. Then, the socio-cultural features are depicted. The second stage involves comparing street names in England and Vietnam to find syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural similarities and differences. The final stage is the explanation and interpretation of equivalences between syntactic, semantic, and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam.

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

**4.1** **Syntactic features of street names in England**

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*.



In England, there street names are divided into 2 types, type 1 includes street names with only one element, type 2 involves street names with 2 elements. There are 38 street name structures in England have been built from a combination of generic and specific elements.

**4.2 Syntactic features of street names in Vietnam**

Street names in Vietnam always contain 2 elements in the structure. The diagram for the structures of street names in Vietnam is in diagram 4.2

*Diagram 4.2: Structure of street names in Vietnam*



There are 6 structures of street names in Vietnam based on the combination of 6 generics including “*phố*”, “*đường*”, “*ngõ*”, “*dốc*”, “*đại lộ*”, and “*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**

**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 specific element:** Street names in both countries include personal names, with men accounting for over 30% of them. However, women's names are less common due to traditions in both countries. In Vietnam, women were traditionally considered more important than men, while in Vietnam, women took care of household chores and children. Place names and religious names are also common, with both countries using village, hamlet, or town names. Bridge and product names also play a significant role, while gate names protect cities from invaders. In England, religious names are predominantly Christian, with church names, parish names, and bishop names. In contrast, in Vietnam, the main religion is Buddhism, with names from pagodas, temples, and Budish monks. Water names in England are river, well, and stream names, while in Vietnam, they are river and lake names. Street names in England are more influenced by hobbies and living characteristics, while in Vietnam, they are more influenced by traditions and infrastructure. House names in England are varied, while in Vietnam, they are more focused on agriculture and handcraft products. English street names also include linguistic elements, while in Vietnam, they are more linguistically diverse. Both countries have a significant number of unfamiliar names, demonstrating respect for their past and traditions.

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

Street names in England and Vietnam are a combination of generic and specific elements, with the generic often preceding the specific due to language differences. Vietnam always includes two elements, while England has 38 generic names. The quantity of street names varies, with England having 41 types of structures and Vietnam having only six main types. These differences highlight the uniqueness of street names in both countries.

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

**5.1 Semantic and socio-cultural features of street names in England**

**5.1.1 Semantic features of street names in England**

Street names contain 11 groups of meaning. The possession meaning include names of properties such as houses, field, castles, or land. The social class meaning with three classes that are upper class, middle class, and working class from personal names. Religious meaning is based on the names of churches, parishes, popes, and monks. The nature meaning contains the names of trees, flowers, rivers, lakes, and mountains. Economy meaning involves names of occupations, markets, businessmen, inns or taverns. The emotion and expectation meaning is displayed through personal names. Education meaning is taken from the names of schools, and personal names. Politic structure meaning is the names of country’ leaders. History, art, and geography meaning is demonstrated by personal names, music instrument name, play name, and place names. The development of science, technology, and transportation meaning include the names of people, bridges, means of transportation. Gender issue in street names is in women names.

**5.1.2.** **Socio-cultural features of street names in England**

The socio-cultural characteristics of street names represent the good traditional values of the English people. The practicalness of English people in street names is shown through some groups of names that are direction and descriptive names, and the amount of generic element. Class-consciousness of English people in street names is shown through personal names, place names, and occupation names. The politeness in street names is presented through streets named after respectful titles of the royalty, nobility, and dignitaries. The humorousness of English people in street names is displayed in street names through ridiculing, blaming, and even wanton names. Individualism in street names is demonstrated by the freedom in economy, the names of individuals who always want to assert themselves and their independence. In street names of England, personal responsibility is expressed in concern for the community and each person's self-reliance. The unity, hospitality, and globalism in street names are reflected in the names of immigration communities, foreign language names. Traditionalism in street names is seen in unknown street names, historical names, place names, and victory names.

**5.2. Semantic and socio-cultural features of street names in Vietnam**

**5.2.1. Semantic features of street names in Vietnam**

Street names in Vietnam include 10 groups of meanings. Street names in Vietnam do not represent ownership. Class divisions do not appear in street names. The group of religious meanings is based mainly on the names of pagodas, temples, shrines, shrines, or the names of monks. Natural groups are the names of trees, rivers, lakes and mountains. The economic group includes the name of the craft village, the profession, and the market. The group of street names that express aspirations are mainly local names. The education group includes the name of the school, the name of the teacher and the names of the poinsettias and doctors. Historical groups are found in victory names, place names, and people's names. The names of scientists, doctors and bridges symbolize the development of science, technology and transportation within the corporation. Gender issues are reflected in the difference between the number of female and male names chosen for street names.

**5.2.2. Socio-cultural features of street names in Vietnam**

The solidarity is shown in the legend names about the origin of the Vietnamese. Vietnamese patriotism is reflected in nearly all 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. Another factor that shows the diligence is in the names of doctors, scientists, researchers. Heroism in street names is presented through the names of national heroes. 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. 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. The respect to morality, education, and literature of Vietnamese people in street names is shown in the names of teachers, school, and doctors, and place names. Vietnam's military force in street names is displayed through the names of famous talented generals in different historical periods.

**5.3.** **Comparison of semantic and socio-cultural features of street names between England and Vietnam**

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

**In terms of possession**

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 are only 5 street names in Vietnam that connect to possession, two of which are communal possession and the rest are private property. 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, with only three occurrences of homes and land in feudal times. Furthermore, Vietnamese culture is a residential 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 Vietnamese street names 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.

**The social classes in street names**

English society is divided into three classes: upper, middle, and working class, with names found on streets. The upper class includes royal families, nobles, and the super rich. The middle class includes specific jobs, business owners, and property owners. The working class includes manual laborers. In contrast, Vietnam has no social classes due to its socialist state, where all people are treated fairly.

**Religion in street names**

Religion plays a significant role in street names in both England and Vietnam. In England, Christianity is the main religion, influenced by the Church of England and its influence on various aspects of life, including government, education, architecture, arts, and radio. Street names are also heavily influenced by Christianity. In contrast, Vietnam is a Buddhist and Confucian country, with pagodas, temples, and gods being prominent symbols. Pagodas symbolize Buddhist activities and community activities, while temples in Vietnam worship gods, virtuous people, respected teachers, and doctors. In England, temples belong to the Knights Templar, a Catholic military order that served as a model for future military organizations. Distinct religions and beliefs result in distinct street names, contributing to each country's cultural uniqueness.

**The nature in street names**

Street names in each country are influenced by nature, with names of trees, flowers, rivers, mountains, hills, and parks. The Thames River in England and the Red River in Vietnam are symbols of their respective countries. In England, natural elements are more frequently used due to the larger area and terrain. London is known for its green city, parks, and gardens, with tree species names appearing 1.43% and parks accounting for 0.0255%. Hanoi, on the Red River, has many mudflats, villages, and streets, with historical lakes and names appearing up to 0.64%. Tree species names are mainly placed on alley names or names with "Ngõ".

**The economy in street names**

Street names in both England and Vietnam reflect the economy, including agriculture, handcraft production, services, and industry. Street names from markets are common and represent the culture of each country. However, there are significant disparities between the economies of England and Vietnam. In agriculture, street names in England are derived from field names, while in Vietnam, they are derived from place names connected to agriculture. Street names are also named after products, with 0.0639% in the UK and 7.4% in Vietnam. The industrial sector, which began with the invention of the spurmaker, windmill, pump, and railway, is a milestone in the development of the industrial revolution. In Vietnam, street names are related to products, such as rice, bamboo, or agricultural produce, symbolizing Vietnam's distinct agrarian civilization. The service industry, which originated in England, is found in street names with places to exchange and produce money. The industrial revolution in England was integral to the appearance of the steam engine and train.

**The history aspect 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.

**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 only 6 types of streets due to the structure of the land, it is small and narrow so the streets are built according 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.

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

Street name systems in England and Vietnam highlight education issues through school names, teachers, and headmasters. In England, streets are named after principals or school uniforms and those who sponsor schools, while in Vietnam, street names are related to great teachers, good students, and those who passed doctorates. Street names serve as role models and encourage generations of students and people.

In England, street names are in old English, Roman, Germany, and French, while in Vietnam, the main language is Vietnamese. English street names often include slang, mispronunciation, or wanton names. Street names also describe the colorful art life in both countries, with names of poets, writers, artists, and works such as songs, novels, characters, and musical instruments. In Vietnam, the art life is mainly poem, novel, music, and painting, with a small quantity.

In contrast, English street names are more diverse, with names of works of art, theaters, and characters in novels. Vietnamese street names also feature artists who can be revolutionaries, talented military leaders, or soldiers, showcasing the artistic soul of the Vietnamese people.

**The desire of the people in street names**

Street names in England and Vietnam express patriotism, kindness, generosity, and pride in victories over foreign invaders. In England, street are named after the kings, while in Vietnam, names are based on kings, mandarins, or generals who showed patriotism and love for the people. Street names also praise the kindness of people who help the poor, build schools, and fight for the rights of the less fortunate. British street names show disapproval of stingy people and corrupt criminals, while in Vietnam, they express the desire for independence and freedom. Many names also express aspirations for a prosperous and peaceful life.

**The 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, English street names 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 Vietnamese street names, 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.

**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 Comparison of socio-cultural features of street names between England and Vietnam**

**The patriotism in street names:** Street names in both countries reflect patriotism and love for their culture and people. These names include names of kings, heroes, and national symbols. In England*, Charles II Street, King Henry's Road, King William Street*, and *Đường An Dương Vương, Đường Hùng Vương, Phố Lý Thái Tổ, Phố Mai Hắc Đế* are significant names. In Vietnam, *Đường Hồng Hà* is named after the historical river Red river. In England, victories are named for streets *like Alma Square, Inkerman Road, Trafalgar Square*, and *Waterloo Road*, while in Vietnam, they are named for streets like *Đường Điện Biên Phủ, Đường Bạch Đằng, Đường Chương Dương Đ*ộ, and *Phố Hàm Tử Quan*.

**The unity and solidarity in street names:** Street names in both countries symbolize unity and solidarity. In England, these are expressed through languages, nationalities, and people from other countries, as London is a multicultural city. In Vietnam, these are found in legendary figures like Au Co and Lac Long Quan, indicating the origin of Vietnamese people. Street names also reflect religious unity, with churches and pagodas showcasing the unity of different religions in Vietnam.

**The individualism versus collectivism in street names:** Individualism and collectivism in street names in England and Vietnam are influenced by historical, social, and cultural factors. In England, individual property names affirm sovereignty and private territory, while in Vietnam, street names are more collective, with only three streets named after landowners and common names for businesses. In Vietnam, village and hamlet names reflect collectivism, with villages being important community organizations. Individualistic thought has a long history in England, with the Enlightenment and liberal philosophy shaping concepts of personal autonomy and freedom. The Industrial Revolution in England led to social and economic transformations, emphasizing personal accomplishment and autonomy. Vietnam has a long history of communal life, with extended families, villages, and communities working together for mutual gain. Confucianism emphasizes harmony, obligation, and social order, while Vietnam's colonial past generated a sense of shared identity and opposition to foreign hegemony. Family and filial piety are also important in Vietnamese society, with multigenerational families and collaborative decision-making.

**The practicalness versus the romance in street names:** English street names are practical and descriptive, with 38 words indicating different types of streets. These names help commuters identify their route and provide information about the area. In contrast, Vietnamese street names often carry wishes for a comfortable life and prosperity, reflecting the agricultural culture and the desire for harmony with nature. English culture values pragmatism, efficiency, and problem-solving, while Vietnamese culture values artists and writers, with many street names featuring poets and writers who have created valuable works. This difference in thinking is due to the living environment and the importance of nature in both cultures.

**Class-consciousness in street names:** Street names in England are divided into three classes: upper-class, middle-class, and working class. England's monarchy culture values tradition and conservative values, while Vietnam's socialist system has no class division. **The politeness in street names of England and the respect, honnour of ancestors in street names of Vietnam:** Street names in England and Vietnam are characterized by respect and politeness. In England, many street names are named after kings, queens, princesses, princes, and nobles with their titles and names. In Vietnam, personal names account for the largest number, representing respect, recognition, and gratitude. King names are post-titles or honored after death. Regulations exist for addressing kings, using family names and post-titles, or using reigning titles. The use of the word "Bà" in Vietnamese names, such as "Bà Trưng" and "Ngõ Bà Triệu," shows respect. Full names in historical and modern names demonstrate appreciation and respect. Both countries demonstrate respect and politeness in using street names.

**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.

**The humourousness in street names**: English humor is often used to name streets after criminals or shabby areas, but this is not the case in Vietnam due to cultural differences, such as Confucianism and Taoism, and strict regulations on street names.

**The** **diligence in street names**: Vietnamese people exhibit diligence in various fields, including work, study, research, and fighting. Streets in England are named after doctors, engineers, professors, and military heroes, reflecting their agricultural culture. They strive to overcome obstacles and learn the value of dedication and hard effort from war experiences. Street names in England also include builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, salesmen, and merchants.

**Military power in street names**: Street names in Vietnam and England differ significantly due to historical realities. Vietnamese streets are named after generals, expressing sacrifice and loss for national independence. England's street names are absent, which highlights the pride and gratitude of its people for their contributions to the country. And moreover, it affirms the military strength of a small country that has never surrendered to its enemies.

**CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION**

**6.1 Summary of the study**

This dissertation explores the structures, meanings, and socio-cultural features of street names in England and Vietnam. Using an interpretivist paradigm, the research employs cross-linguistic, cross-culture, and qualitative approaches. 1,564 London street names and 1.238 Hanoi street names were used to analyze the data. The study identified 11 groups of street names: possession, social classes, politic structure, economy, religion, history, education, geography, language, art, and gender issue. In England, street names are based on ownership of land, houses, estates, and fields. In Vietnam, streets are named after religious structures like churches and chapels, while in England, they are named after religious structures like pagodas and temples. The socio-cultural features of street names in both countries share similarities due to their toponym status. However, differences are due to cultural, historical, traditional, religious, and geographical backgrounds. Street names in England express patriotism, unity, politeness, and kindness, while in Vietnam, they represent romance and individualism. In England, street names reflect social class division, while in Vietnam, they do not. This difference is due to variances in cultural background, political system, geography, and natural factors. Vietnamese street names display diligence through traditional craft villages, workplace names, and doctors who studied well and obtained high positions in past examinations. English culture tends to show power through street names, while Vietnamese street names do not. In conclusion, this dissertation provides a comprehensive analysis of street names in England and Vietnam, highlighting the unique characteristics and differences between the two countries.

**6.2 Concluding remarks**

Street names are a type of toponym; they are used to designate streets in different locations. The syntax of street names or the structure can be called the street name nomination complex with the combination of the generic and the specific elements. 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. The languages used in each country also can be traced with the written language of street names and also the names themselves. England's street names reflect practicalness, class-consciousness, politics, humourousness, individualism, personal responsibility, unity, hospitality, globalism, and traditionalism, while Vietnamese street names reflect solidarity, diligence, heroism, 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.

* 1. **Implications of the study**

Street name studies are crucial for the development of Vietnam, as they not only distinguish streets but also express national values in linguistics and socio-cultural factors. The dissertation provides theories for both linguistics and socio-cultural studies, focusing on the syntax of street names and the semantic features behind each name. The study highlights similarities and differences between the name systems in England and Vietnam, contributing to studies on linguistics and socio-cultural background.

The dissertation evaluates the importance of street names and promotes planners and governments to consider factors influencing them. However, gaps exist in international and Vietnamese research on street names, with few studies focusing on syntax or comparisons between English and Vietnamese street names. The primary data source is collected from dictionaries, books, and the internet from 1982 to 2023, with the dissertation updated to reflect new information.

Some limitations include limited data from one city in each country, potential gender inequality, limited sources of street names, and lack of official updates on street name information. It is essential to include information about the origin and meaning of chosen names in documents and decisions on naming new streets.

* 1. **Limitations and suggestions for further studies**

This thesis has limitations due to data collection mainly based on books, dictionaries, and the internet, which may not fully represent a country's linguistic and cultural characteristics. The data is only taken from one city in each country, which may not fully represent the country's unique characteristics. The researcher did not have an experimental survey, making the information unclear. The documents are outdated, making it difficult to understand the cultural values of the country. The research also relies on the researcher's subjective perspective, leading to subjective inference. However, it expands the researcher's understanding of the language and social culture of her own country and the country she studies English in. 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.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCHERS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION**

* + - 1. (2022). Theoretical background of street names study. *Journal of Business and Technology*. N020E/2022 (107-115)
			2. (2022). Some key concepts in the study of street names in England and Vietnam. *Journal of Science Hanoi Open University*. N0 7,1/2022 (
			3. (2022). Theoretical framework for the study of street names in England and Vietnam. *2022 International graduation research symposium*, VNU University of Languages and International Studies, ISBN:978-604-384-831-1 (301-310)
			4. (2023). The structure of street names in England. *Hội thảo Quốc tế “Xu thế mới trong đào tạo tiếng Anh tại các trường đại học đa ngành và liên ngành”.*