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**A cross-cultural approach to personal naming:  
given names in the systems  
of Vietnamese and English**

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Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements  
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
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## **Abstract**

Personal names form one of the most important sections in the system of proper names that are traditionally studied within the field of onomastics. Personal names contain history, tradition, culture as well as all characteristic features of each ethnic community. The general aim of this research project is to have a cross-cultural approach to personal naming based on the systems of Vietnamese and English. Due to the broad scope of the topic of personal names, my research focuses on given names only. First of all, to establish a theoretical background, I dwell on onomastic problems with the focus on the semantic characterisation of proper names, and cultural issues in the study of personal names. I then argue that the views on meaning of names espoused by the Millian and Fregean schools can be reconciled, and that as a cultural universal, names convey both denotational and connotational contents but the content of names can only be determined in each specific language community based on clarification of traditional and cultural values embodied in naming process. Next, the thesis approaches Vietnamese and English given names by reviewing their historical and linguistic characteristics and then classifying them into relevant groups and subgroups. The main purpose of these taxonomies is to bring out the topological characteristics of Vietnamese and English given names as well as the naming trends and forces that have formed the two cultures over the past centuries. Finally, I present a comparison and contrast of Vietnamese and English given names covering all the aspects on the basis of which I institutionalise the theoretical reconciliation of Vietnamese and English personal naming systems, and establish that a reconciliation of the two naming systems is possible within a single overarching framework for their theoretical discussion.



## Abbreviations

DPs	: Determiner Phrases
EFN(s)	: English first name(s), given name(s)
EM	: Etymological meaning
ES	: The Evening Star
GRO	: The General Register Office, UK
HCM	: Ho Chi Minh (City)
HN	: Ha Noi
HUT	: Ha Noi University of Technology
MOET	: The Ministry of Education and Training, Viet Nam
MS	: The Morning Star
Names [ə]	: Names that end in a schwa
Names [i]	: Names that end in [i] or [i:]
Names [n]	: Names that end in consonant [n]
Names [V]	: Names that end in a vowel
NITL	: Not in the list
Nitt/Nith	: Not in top 10 / Not in top 100
NP(s)	: Noun phrase(s)
ONS	: The Office of National Statistics
PN(s)	: Proper name(s)
PSLN(s)	: Personal name(s)
UK	: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
VN	: The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
VPN(s)	: Vietnamese personal/given name(s)

## Tables and Figures in the Main Text

### Table

Table 1: Number of VPNs .....	64
Table 2: Male and female two-element full names .....	69
Table 3: Most popular names before 1945 .....	84
Table 4: The top 20 given names (both sexes).....	85
Table 5: The top 20 female names (South) .....	86
Table 6: The top 20 female names (North) .....	87
Table 7: The top 20 male names (South) .....	87
Table 8: The top 20 male names (North) .....	88
Table 9: The top 20 male and female names (nationwide) .....	89
Table 10: The top 20 male names and taxonomies .....	92
Table 11: The top 20 female names and taxonomies.....	93
Table 12: Male and female disyllabic names .....	96
Table 13: Some common Vietnamese kinship terms – Meanings and usages .....	99
Table 14: The top 10 names for boys and girls in 1949 and 2008 .....	113
Table 15: First names with one or more than one syllable .....	115
Table 16: Names from mythologies .....	131
Table 17: Religious names.....	132
Table 18: Names from the Canterbury Tales .....	132
Table 19: Names from the plays of William Shakespeare .....	133
Table 20: Pet forms as independent names .....	134
Table 21: Unmodified place-names.....	136
Table 22: Transliterated names .....	136
Table 23: Names from other modern languages .....	137
Table 24: Names from natural phenomena .....	138
Table 25: Names from numerals .....	140
Table 26: Names from the ranks of nobility .....	141
Table 27: Names from ethnic founding fathers and mothers .....	143
Table 28: Fountainheads from religious traditions.....	144
Table 29: Fountainheads from the entertainment industry .....	146
Table 30: Unisex names between males and females.....	151
Table 31: Names connoting aspects of personal nature.....	152
Table 32: Newly invented or coined names.....	154
Table 33: Changes in name popularity .....	157
Table 34: Code names for groups and subgroups in §4.3.1.2 .....	164
Table 35: Some unusual/peculiar names .....	170
Table 36: The popularity of names with transparent meaning.....	178
Table 37: The name <i>Alfie</i> between 2000 and 2005 .....	214

### Figure

Figure 1: Survey of who the name-giver is .....	94
Figure 2: Mean of poly- and monosyllabic male and female names between 1944 and 2006 ..	116
Figure 3: Disyllabic male and female names .....	117
Figure 4: Female names with [ə] or [i] as the final sound in the top-100 name list.....	121
Figure 5: Number of male and female names that end in [n] .....	121
Figure 6: The number of male names ending in consonants .....	122
Figure 7: The number of male names ending in a vowel .....	123
Figure 8: The rankings of the name <i>Thomas</i> over the last 100 years .....	158
Figure 9: The top 100 female names in 1944 & 2008 and their language of origin .....	160

Figure 10: The top 100 male names in 1944 & 2008 and their language of origin.....	161
Figure 11: The top 100 female names 1944 & 2008 categorised by the EM.....	165
Figure 12: The top 100 male names in 1944 & 2008 categorised by the EM.....	166
Figure 13: Names with transparent meanings and their popularity.....	179
Figure 14: The percentage of male and female names derive from surnames .....	182
Figure 15: Number of times the name <i>Alfie</i> was registered between 2000 and 2005 .....	214

## Tables and Figures in the Appendices

### Table

Table 1 (A1): The top 100 most favoured names for boy and girl pupils.....	247
Table 2 (A2): The top 300 best candidates - Ha Noi National Economics University.....	249
Table 3 (A2): The top 300 candidates - University of Economics, HCM City.....	255
Table 4 (A2): The top 300 best candidates - College of Economics, Hue University.....	261
Table 5 (A3): Forms of the first person singular <i>I</i> in Vietnamese.....	266
Table 6 (A6): Popularity of etymological name groups 1944 & 2008 - Legends .....	269
Table 7 (A6a): The top 100 names categorised based on etymological meaning .....	270
Table 8 (A7): The top 100 most favoured female names in England and Wales in 2008.....	276
Table 9 (A7): The top 100 most favoured male names in England and Wales in 2008.....	278
Table 10 (A8): Pupils at Binh Tri 2 Promary School (HCM City) .....	280
Table 11 (A8): Pupils at Le Hong Phong Primary School (Ha Long city) .....	293
Table 12 (A8): Pupils at Binh Tri Dong A Primary School (HCM City).....	297
Table 13 (A8): Pulpils at Quang Trung Primary School (Ha Long city) .....	303
Table 14 (A10): Online survey of the name <i>Victoria</i> .....	310
Table 15 (A11): Number of female pupils entering HUT 1980 .....	312
Table 16 (A11): Number of female pupils entering HUT 1984 .....	318
Table 17 (A11): Number of female pupils entering HUT 1988 .....	328
Table 18 (A12): Geert Hofstede™ Cultural Dimensions .....	331
Table 19 (A13): The top 100 Vietnamese surnames .....	333
Table 20 (A14): The top 100 male and female names in England and Wales - 1944.....	335
Table 21 (A15): Counts of some unmodified place-names over the years.....	337
Table 22 (A16): Popularity statistics for the top names from 1800 to 1994.....	338
Table 23 (A17): Online survey of the name <i>Tiaamii</i> .....	339
Table 24 (A18): Names from ancient vocabulary words.....	340

### Figure

Figure 1 (A4): The name <i>Emily</i> 1910-2005.....	267
Figure 2 (A5): The language name groups 2008 - Female.....	268
Figure 3 (A5): The language name groups 2008 - Male .....	268
Figure 4 (A6b): Female name-group popularity .....	273
Figure 5 (A6b): Female subgroup popularity - 1944 .....	273
Figure 6 (A6b): Female subgroup popularity - 2008 .....	274
Figure 7 (A6c): Male name-group popularity.....	274
Figure 8 (A6c): Male subgroup popularity - 1944.....	275
Figure 9 (A6c): Female subgroup popularity - 2008.....	275
Figure 10 (A9): Number of <i>Kayleighs</i> in 1984 and 1985.....	309

## Map of Viet Nam



Created from the outline map at [mapsof.net](http://mapsof.net)

## Map of the British Isles



Created from the outline map at [mapsof.net](http://mapsof.net)

# Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	III
ABSTRACT .....	IV
ABBREVIATIONS.....	V
TABLES AND FIGURES IN THE MAIN TEXT .....	VI
TABLES AND FIGURES IN THE APPENDICES .....	VII
MAP OF VIET NAM .....	VIII
MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES .....	IX
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 INTRODUCTION - BACKGROUND .....	4
1.2 SOURCES OF DATA.....	6
1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES .....	7
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS .....	8
1.5 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY .....	8
1.6 CHAPTER OUTLINE .....	9
<b>CHAPTER II: PROPER NAMES AND ANTHROPONOMASTIC ISSUES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 ONOMASTICS AND THE STUDY OF NAMES.....	10
2.2 WHAT IS A PROPER NAME? .....	12
2.3 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROPER NAMES .....	18
2.3.1 Functional Characteristics of Proper Names .....	18
2.3.2 Semantic Issues of Proper Name .....	20
2.3.3 Some Notes about the Grammar of Proper Names .....	30
2.4 CULTURAL ISSUES IN THE STUDY OF PERSONAL NAMES.....	32
2.4.1 A Brief Overview of Elements of Personal Name.....	32
2.4.2 Sociolinguistic Issues of Personal Naming.....	35
2.4.2.1 Naming Practice.....	35
2.4.2.2 Taboos in Naming .....	38
2.4.2.3 Personal Name and Gender .....	41
2.4.2.4 Legal Aspects of Personal Names .....	43
2.5 TOWARDS AN ACCOUNT OF VIETNAMESE AND ENGLISH PERSONAL NAMES .....	48
2.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	51
<b>CHAPTER III: A DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF VIETNAMESE FIRST NAMES AND THE VIETNAMESE NATURE OF NAMING .....</b>	<b>53</b>
3.1 AN OVERVIEW OF THE STUDIES OF VIETNAMESE PERSONAL NAMES .....	53
3.1.1 The Term “Vietnamese Personal Names” .....	53
3.1.2 Studies of Vietnamese Personal Names.....	54
3.2 THE ORIGINS OF VIETNAMESE PERSONAL NAMES.....	55
3.3 THE STRUCTURE OF VIETNAMESE PERSONAL NAMES .....	58
3.4 CULTURAL-LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VIETNAMESE PERSONAL NAMES.....	60
3.4.1 Selection of Names .....	62
3.4.2 The Number of Names .....	63
3.4.3 Compound Names.....	65
3.4.4 The Chinese Root of Names .....	67

3.4.5 Gender of Names .....	68
3.4.6 Avoidance of Particular Names .....	70
3.5 CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS .....	71
3.6 THE MEANING OF VIETNAMESE PERSONAL NAMES .....	72
3.7 TAXONOMIES OF VIETNAMESE PERSONAL NAMES .....	75
3.7.1 Taxonomy Based on Semantic-lexical Characteristics .....	76
3.7.2 Taxonomy Based on Grammatical-lexical Characteristics .....	80
3.8 NAMES, NAMING AND ADDRESSING: CURRENT ISSUES .....	84
3.8.1 Top-twenty Names - Frequency and Percentage .....	84
3.8.2 Naming Trends .....	94
3.8.3 Personal Names and Addressing .....	97
3.9 CHAPTER SUMMARY .....	100
<b>CHAPTER IV: A DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF ENGLISH FIRST NAMES AND THE ENGLISH NATURE OF NAMING .....</b>	<b>103</b>
4.1 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS .....	104
4.2 PHONOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST NAMES .....	114
4.2.1 Number of Syllables .....	115
4.2.2 Phonetic Aspects .....	117
4.2.3 Changes in Name-ending Sounds .....	120
4.3 TOWARD A TAXONOMY OF ENGLISH FIRST NAMES .....	124
4.3.1 Etymological Taxonomy .....	124
4.3.1.1 Classification Based on the Language of Origin .....	126
4.3.1.2 Classification Based on Original Meaning .....	129
4.3.2 Non-etymological Taxonomy .....	142
4.3.2.1. Names with a Significant Cultural Tradition .....	142
4.3.2.2. Names with a Morphological Relationship to other Names .....	147
4.3.2.3. Names Having an Understood Conventional Connotation .....	149
4.3.2.4. Newly Invented or Coined Names .....	153
4.4 ENGLISH FIRST NAMES IN SOCIAL CONTEXTS .....	155
4.4.1 The Popularity of First Names .....	156
4.4.1.1 A few Examples of Popularity Changes .....	156
4.4.1.2 The Top-100 Names in Etymological Taxonomies .....	159
4.4.2 Naming Trends .....	167
4.4.2.1 Traditional names .....	168
4.4.2.2 Peculiar Names .....	170
4.4.2.3 Naming Fashion and Media Influences .....	174
4.4.2.4 Names with Transparent Meanings .....	177
4.4.2.5 Surnames as First Names .....	180
4.4.3 Hypocoristics .....	183
4.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY .....	186
<b>CHAPTER V: A COMPARISON OF THE TWO SYSTEMS OF FIRST NAMES – A RECONCILIATION OF VIEWS ON THE NATURE OF PERSONAL NAMES .....</b>	<b>190</b>
5.1 A COMPARISON OF THE TWO SYSTEMS OF FIRST NAMES .....	191
5.1.1 Name and Person .....	191
5.1.2 Naming Avoidance .....	194
5.1.3 Issues of Meaning .....	197
5.1.4 Gender Discrimination .....	200
5.1.5 Other Name Characteristics .....	203
5.2 A RECONCILIATION OF THE TWO NAMING SYSTEMS .....	208

<b>CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>221</b>
6.1 THEORETICAL ONOMASTIC BACKGROUNDS AND THE CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PERSONAL NAMES.....	222
6.2 VIETNAMESE AND ENGLISH PERSONAL NAMES AND PERSONAL NAMING .....	223
6.2.1 Vietnamese Personal Names and Personal Naming .....	223
6.2.2 English Personal Names and Personal Naming .....	226
6.2.3 A Reconciliation of Views on Nature of Personal Names .....	228
6.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.....	229
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>247</b>
APPENDIX 1 .....	247
APPENDIX 2 .....	249
APPENDIX 3 .....	266
APPENDIX 4 .....	267
APPENDIX 5 .....	268
APPENDIX 6 .....	269
Appendix 6a .....	270
Appendix 6b .....	273
Appendix 6c .....	274
APPENDIX 7 .....	276
APPENDIX 8 .....	280
APPENDIX 9 .....	309
APPENDIX 10 .....	310
APPENDIX 11.....	312
APPENDIX 12 .....	331
APPENDIX 13 .....	333
APPENDIX 14 .....	335
APPENDIX 15 .....	337
APPENDIX 16 .....	338
APPENDIX 17 .....	339
APPENDIX 18 .....	340



## CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

*Who hath not own'd, with rapture-smitten frame,  
The power of grace, the magic of a name?*

Thomas Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope* (pt. II, l. 5)

### 1.1 Introduction - Background

The branch of linguistics that studies names in all aspects is called *Onomastics*. Onomastics is categorised into *anthroponomastics* – the study of personal names and *toponomastics* – the study of place-names.

Personal names form one of the most important sections in the system of proper names that are traditionally studied within the field of onomastics. Personal names contain the history, tradition and culture as well as all the characteristic features of each ethnic community.

There are many unanswered questions in onomastics, or more specifically the study of personal names, such as problems of meaningfulness, translatability and gender.

The general aim of my research project is to utilise a cross-cultural approach to personal naming based on the systems of Vietnamese and English. Due to the broad scope of the topic of personal names, my research focuses on given names only.

In terms of meaning, theoreticians of names are currently split into two camps: Millian and Fregean. Mill (1843) holds that proper names are unmeaningful marks, that they are words that denote objects without significance. In contrast, Fregean theorists maintain that names have referent-determining senses that account for things such as the

change of content with the substitution of co-referential names and the meaningfulness of names without bearers.

On studying Vietnamese and English personal names, I tend to argue that Mill and Frege are both right – that names have associative senses, and their views can be reconciled – without conflict to either viewpoint (see Chapter II and V).

Unlike people from many other cultures, Vietnamese people believe strongly in the meaningfulness of personal names. For example, when parents name their child, they choose a name (a word) from lexical items on the basis of its lexical meaning. However, they mainly choose Sino-Vietnamese words that are usually polysemous. The meaning of the child's name is sometimes not properly known or recognised by ordinary people, and the truth may emerge only when name-givers (parents) reveal the meaning they chose.

In addition to the problem of meaning, there exists another very closely related issue, i.e. the translatability of personal names. If names had no meaning, they could not be translated, but what are the explanations in the cases of the equivalence of *The Red River* (sông Hồng - Vietnamese), and *John* (English), *Juan* (Spanish), *Ivan* (Russian), *Ian* (Scottish, Gaelic), etc?

In most languages, there is a certain differentiation between male and female personal names. Vietnamese and English names are surely not exceptional. However, “eastern” and “western” views on this issue do not have much in common. For English personal names, Cutler, McQueen & Robinson (1990) and Hough (2000) observe the existence of sound patterns, and specifically to phonetic distinctions between men's and women's names. In Vietnamese society, according to Lê Trung Hoa (1992, 2002, 2005), the middle name plays a vital role in distinguishing male and female personal names. Therefore, in general, while it is quite simple to realise that an English name is for men or for women based on phonological aspects and customary naming practices, the gender of a Vietnamese name is based instead on lexical-structural characteristics.

In this thesis, I analyse Vietnamese and English given names. A given name is a personal name that specifies and differentiates between members of a group of individuals, especially in a family, all of whose members usually share the same family name (surname). A family name, which is inherited, is part of a person's name indicating the family to which the person belongs. A name that is placed between the first/given name and the family name is loosely called the middle name.

It is common knowledge that the general models of both Vietnamese and English

personal names consist of three elements: first/given name, middle name, and family name. Although the order and significance of the elements are not the same, the functions of each element in the two systems of names bring up comparable attentions and interests. The general structure of both English and Vietnamese personal names is quite complex, in which the first/given name plays a significant role, especially in social communication.

Naming practices are one of the most interesting aspects of onomastics. The act of naming primarily serves instrumental purposes in identifying individuals, but it is also a social, psychological and cultural matter. Except in special cases, English parents usually choose first names for their children from a known and limited name-stock; thus first names are usually taken from a determinate set (though this is currently changing somewhat). On the contrary, the Vietnamese have a wider range of choices. They choose names for their children from vocabulary words, and theoretically almost any lexical word may be selected to give as a name.

As regards naming, many previous onomastic studies suggest that this matter relates not only to linguistic values but to many non-linguistic areas as well such as history, psychology and philosophy. Therefore, based on a linguistic (onomastic) approach, I am embarking on interdisciplinary research into Vietnamese and English first names.

## **1.2 Sources of Data**

To a certain extent, this study is a higher-level continuation of my MA thesis which is about the structural–semantic characteristics of English personal names in comparison to those of Vietnamese ones. For the most part, my study is based on written documents found in Viet Nam and England. I rely both on archival sources and secondary literature. In terms of Vietnamese names, the two most important archives utilised for the study are the databases of candidates sitting for the high-school leaving examinations and university entrance examinations in 2006 with a total of about a million candidates (1,003,731 school-leavers; 883,835 of whom took the university entrance examinations - figures released by the Ministry of Education and Training – MOET). At a lower grade, I have accessed the database of university entrance examination candidates in Ha Noi University of Technology (HUT) for the period 1996

to 2006. In addition to this, I have consulted the database of the phone directory software KPD with a total of 7.2 million landline subscribers nation-wide.<sup>1</sup> For English first names, the main sources of data are the statistics of baby names released by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) between 1944 and 2008,<sup>2</sup> and information on births in 2004 in the UK provided by the General Register Office (GRO). I also examine and filter the data of birth registrations in England between 1916 and 2005 from *Ancestry.co.uk*. Also, the Mass Observation Archive, which is operated by the University of Sussex, contains a great deal of information useful for this study. The availability of other corpora is also investigated.

Because this is a comparative study, the literature used in the study may be divided into two typical groups:

- British (English) literature
- Vietnamese literature

Both of the above-mentioned (published in Vietnamese and English) research literatures concern the personal naming, culture and history of the two peoples. However, there is only a modest number of books, articles, and theses directly concerned with personal naming and matters of the kind. Hence, interviewing both Vietnamese and English people about their naming practices was necessary. I therefore used questionnaires where required and applicable.

### 1.3 Research Objectives

My research objective is to contribute to the debates mentioned in the introductory section. My aim is to not only compare and contrast Vietnamese and English first names in all aspects but also effect reconciliation between eastern and western views on first names.

In practice, this is the first cross-cultural study in which Vietnamese and English first names are the research objects. It is possible that this study will encourage similar studies in the future.

The objectives of my research are:

---

<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.mobisoft.vn>

<sup>2</sup> The ONS first publicly released the information about the top 100 baby names starting in 1998 and data of all 2008 registered baby names in 2009. This Office provided the data of names between 1944 and 1994 to Emma Merry exclusively (see Merry 1995).

1. To describe the linguistic systems of Vietnamese and English given names;
2. To describe Vietnamese and English views of naming and naming practices involving given names;
3. To approach different views on the meaningfulness of Vietnamese and English first names, leading to a reconciliation of eastern and western views.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

In carrying out this research, my central aim is to find the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the Vietnamese and English systems of personal naming, viewed in terms of their ethnographical and linguistic (onomastic) aspects?
2. What are the views on the nature of naming held in Vietnamese and English culture and how does each naming system function in society?
3. Can Vietnamese and English (and/or eastern and western) views on the nature of the personal name be reconciled?

## **1.5 Research Design and Methodology**

To answer my research questions, I use the following methods:

I chiefly use the standard analytical techniques of linguistics and social science methodology including statistical and comparative techniques as well as object classifications and modelling for testing the input data. To find individual characteristics and differences between research objects, I use the contrastive method.

It is essential to have a proper analysis of name databases (from archives, statistics, corpora) as well as a relevant analysis and synthesis from literature, interviews and/or questionnaires. I therefore access and process electronic databases of names and carry out online surveys.

I conduct in-depth interviews with a selected number of adults on naming practices. It would be ideal to carry out such interviews in their native country, but it is feasible to do it from the UK via the Internet.

To gain the best possible research results, my approach to the solution of these research questions is mainly based on the current characteristics of Vietnamese and

English names. However, where possible, I also plan to do research on both the synchronic and diachronic bases of the research subjects so as to gain a thorough and comprehensive understanding of English and Vietnamese given names.

Readers will note the frameworks used in the categorisation of names in the two languages differ somewhat, but a reconciliation is offered in Chapter V.

## **1.6 Chapter Outline**

In the next chapter, i.e. Chapter II, I deal with theoretical matters of onomastics and the cultural aspects of proper names in order to pave the way for further study and discussion in the following chapters. It is also in this chapter that a brief overview of the key characteristics of Vietnamese and English given names is presented to help readers become acquainted with given names and their surrounding issues in the two cultures. Chapter III provides a thorough description of Vietnamese given names on the basis of their cultural and linguistic characteristics. The focus in this chapter is on three main issues regarding Vietnamese given names: meaning, taxonomy and addressing. In Chapter IV, I approach and describe English given names in detail from the perspective of their cultural and linguistic (phonological) characteristics. It is in this chapter that I present some taxonomies of English given names, which in part are also applicable to Vietnamese names, so as to help identify English naming trends and forces, and form a feasible background for further discussions on English and Vietnamese naming systems in Chapter V. As illustrated and analysed in detail in the previous chapters, the characteristics and naming parameters of English and Vietnamese given names are discussed in parallel in Chapter V in order to make the best comparison and contrast of the two naming systems. Thanks to the approach in this chapter, the shared naming parameters and comparable naming trends and forces in both Vietnamese and English societies are found. By this means, a reconciliation of the two naming systems is reached. Finally, besides making suggestions for future research, I summarise this thesis in Chapter VI.

## **CHAPTER II**

# **PROPER NAMES AND ANTHROPONOMASTIC ISSUES**

### **2.1 Onomastics and the Study of Names**

*Onomastics* is the study of proper names (PNs hereafter) of all kinds and the origins of names. The word is derived from Greek: *ὀνοματολογία* (from *ὄνομα* (ónoma) ‘name’). However, the definition of the word and its nature is not always the same among the research fields that study names. From the philosophical point of view, Blackburn (2008) explains that onomastics is the branch of semantics that studies the etymology of PNs. Colman (2009), in his *Dictionary of Psychology*, describes onomastics as the study or science of names and naming. He states that onomastics is usually divided into *anthroponomastics*, the study of personal names (PSLNs hereafter) and *toponomastics* or *toponymy*, the study of place names, but that onomastics is often interpreted loosely as the study of PSLNs. Based on a more linguistic outlook, Matthew’s, Crystal’s and Bussmann’s definitions are remarkable. Matthews (2007) defines onomastics as the study of PSLNs and, alternatively, of both PSLNs and place-names. Crystal (2008) states that onomastics (also called *onomatology*) is a branch of semantics which studies the etymology of institutionalised (‘proper’) names, such as the names of people (*anthroponymy* or *anthroponomastics*) and places (*toponymy* or

*toponomastics*). Crystal adds that in a looser usage, onomastics is used for PSLNs and ‘toponymy’ for place names. Bussmann (1996) presents a detailed explanation of the term onomastics as a scientific investigation of the origin (development, age and etymology), meaning and geographic distribution of names (proper nouns). According to Bussmann, onomastic sub-disciplines include anthroponymy (the study of PSLNs), hydronymy (the study of names of bodies of water), and toponymy (the study of geographic place-names), among others. Because place-names and PSLNs are among the oldest and most transparent linguistic forms, they are an important source of hypotheses about the history of language, dialect geography and language families. More recently, sociolinguistics (name-giving and the use of names in society), psycholinguistics (psycho-onomastics and the physiognomy of names), pragmatolinguistics and text linguistics have also taken an active interest in onomastics. Onomastics also offers new insights into historical processes (pre- and early history and folklore, among others) as well as geography and natural history.

Therefore, based on the aforementioned definitions, it is obvious that the main research subjects of onomastics are PSLNs and place-names which are both PNs. In a strict usage, anthroponomastics (or anthroponymy) is the study of PSLNs while if applied loosely, the term onomastics can replace anthroponomastics to refer to the study of PSLNs. In this thesis, to describe the study of PSLNs (i.e. given names), the term onomastics is used in most cases, but where a distinction is required, the term anthroponomastics is chosen instead.

PNs are the research subject of not only onomastics but also many other sciences like philosophy, psychology and history. In the process of studying and clarifying PNs, there have been many as yet unanswered questions that require researchers to have wide interdisciplinary knowledge to deal with them. The problems of PNs usually emerge when aspects of their nature like criteria for the distinction of proper nouns (names) and common nouns, types of PNs, grammatical – semantic features and/or functional scope of PNs, etc., are mentioned.

Despite the above slight differences in defining the subjects of onomastics, it has long been held that PSLNs make up one basic group of PNs. Therefore, to carry out research on PSLNs in particular languages (Vietnamese and English PSLNs in my study) it is first imperative to dwell on the characteristics of PNs as well as their relationship with common nouns. All these will be discussed in the next sections.



## 2.2 What is a Proper Name?

Based on the linguistic point of view, in this section I present the most acceptable definition of PNs in relation to my thesis. In the process, I discuss the notions of *common* and *proper nouns* as well as the problems of distinguishing between these two types of nouns.

When defining PNs, scholars often start their voyage of discovery by attempting to differentiate between common nouns (appellatives) and proper nouns (see Gardiner 1954; Pulgram 1954; Zabeeh 1968; Algeo 1973, 2006; Nuessel 1992; Coates 2000, 2006a; Van Langendonck 2007; Anderson 2007). However, there exist many obvious disagreements between them regarding an ultimate definition of proper nouns (and/or names), and therefore there are calls to refine the distinction between common and proper nouns (see Coates 2006a: 312). Within the confines of this thesis I shall attempt to include the most prominent scholarly viewpoints on PNs, and reconcile them in the manner that best serves its purpose (see §1.4).

PNs are something both familiar and strange. They are familiar because we use them every day in all languages. They are strange because we maintain different ways of understanding them, as scholars still cannot reach a unified definition of PNs. At first glance, what a PN is seems to be a trivial question. However, when one takes a closer look at the ways PNs have been defined, it turns out that this is an open-ended question, partly because PNs are the research subject of many fields, and can be therefore viewed from a number of different perspectives. Indeed, apart from onomasticians, PNs have also received an enormous amount of attention from psychologists, historians, anthropologists, and especially philosophers.

PNs have certainly long been a research subject of psychology. Researchers in social psychology want to know about the distribution, choice and popularity of PSLNs while cognitive psychologists will be more attracted by how naming expressions are creatively constructed in the human mind and bestowed on new objects or concepts. Historians and genealogists, of course, would pay attention to the history of names in terms of origin (e.g. the etymology and history of family names and place-names). The study of naming practices in a given community is usually dealt with by anthropologists whereas philosophers and logicians often show their interests in the semantic aspects of names.

It is obvious that although names have been studied in many fields of research, it is onomastics that studies names thoroughly in all their aspects. Under the influence of

structural linguistics, which had dominated studies of language before the mid-twentieth century, onomastic theory tended to focus primarily on what Zelinsky (2002: 244) refers to as “the seemingly never-ending effort... to construct a precise definition of proper nouns, or names.” In line with the characteristic dichotomies of structural linguistics (e.g. Saussure’s *‘langue’* vs. *‘parole’* and Chomsky’s *‘competence’* vs. *‘performance’*), such a definition could be based on drawing a distinction between common nouns, which name or refer to a whole class of objects or general entities, e.g. ‘rivers’, or ‘people’; and (proper) names, which designate individual referents and distinguish them from others, e.g. *‘The Mississippi’*, or *‘George W. Bush’* (Lombard 2008: 16-17, see also Chomsky 1957; Sanders 2004).

The question of what PNs are may be properly answered by studying evident distinctions between common nouns and proper nouns/names. It is worth noting at this point that some scholars have been disputing whether a PN is a noun or noun phrase (Hudson 1990; Van Langendonck 2007; Coates 2006b; Anderson 2004, 2007). Their arguments are all convincing and robust.<sup>3</sup> However, distinguishing that a name is a noun or a noun phrase (NP hereafter) is not really my purpose in this section as well as in this thesis as a whole. Therefore to avoid dealing with pointless complexities, I shall treat PNs as either nouns or NPs depending on where they are more suitable.<sup>4</sup>

In principle, in English as well as in many other languages, nouns can basically be classified as *common* nouns and *proper* nouns. Coates (2006a: 312) comments that this is one of the most ancient distinctions in linguistics, “which has something to do with whether they denote a class or an individual (e.g. *queen* vs. *Victoria*), where *individual* means a single-member set of any sort, not just a person.” According to Crystal (2003: 208), English nouns can be grouped into six main classes of which the first division is between *proper* and *common* nouns.<sup>5</sup> Crystal then goes on to explain the differences between proper nouns and common nouns by which proper nouns are names of specific

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<sup>3</sup> For instance, Coates (2006b: 373) maintains that “names are noun phrases though not typically nouns”. Anderson (2004: 436) contends that names are “no more nouns than pronouns or determiners”, and Van Langendonck (2007: 165) determines that semantically a PN must be a noun, and from the syntactical point of view, a PN is a noun that appears as a noun phrase in the function of subject.

<sup>4</sup> PNs undoubtedly pattern as phrases (e.g. they can function as subjects, direct objects and so on). Proper nouns function as PNs, for the most part (except in tropes and deonymic expressions), but there are PNs that are not proper nouns (e.g. any phrasal names, like *The Red River*). There are descriptive difficulties at the margin where phrases appear to include a PN (e.g. *Big Laura weighs more than little Laura*).

<sup>5</sup> Crystal (2003: 208) explains that “Nouns [in the English language] can be grouped into six main classes. The first division is into *proper* and *common* nouns. Common nouns can then be divided into *count* and *non-count* types. And both of these can be further divided into *concrete* and *abstract* types.”

people, places, times, occasions, events, publications, and so on, and they differ from common nouns in three main ways:

- Proper nouns can stand alone as a clause element (as in *I like London, Fred is here, Today is Tuesday*), whereas only certain common nouns can (*Chess is fun*, but *\*Egg is bad, \*Book is red, \*I see cat*, etc.).
- Proper nouns do not usually allow a plural (*\*Londons, \*Freds, \*Everests*), whereas most common nouns do (*books, eggs, pens*, but *\*music*). However, when they allow a plural, they convey transferred or metaphorical senses (e.g. *There are two Londons in Canada* – i.e. places called *London*; *we don't need any more Freds* – i.e. people called *Fred*, or people like *Fred*).
- Proper nouns are not usually used with determiners (*\*a London, \*the Fred, \*some France*), whereas common nouns are (*a book, the musk, some bread*).

In some circumstances, proper nouns can behave like common nouns:

*Look at all those Smiths.*

*I used to know a Mary Jones.*

*I hate Mondays.*

A common noun or appellative, as defined by Matthews (2007), is the one “whose application is not restricted to arbitrarily distinguished members of a class”. For example, *girl* is a common noun that may be used in reference to any individual characterisable in general as a *girl*”. Simply speaking, a common noun is a noun denoting a class of objects or a concept such as *man, mountain, plant* and/or *animal* (its denotata) as opposed to a particular individual whilst a proper noun is a noun denoting a particular unique person, place, animal, etc., (Chalker & Weiner 1998). In other words, proper nouns are nouns denoting unique entities such as *Ha Noi, London, the River Thames, Gordon* or *Kim Hoa*. So what are PNs in relation to common nouns? Chalker & Weiner (1998) go on to give an apparently clear explanation of the term proper noun and PN. According to the authors, although the two terms are often used interchangeably, “a distinction is sometimes made between [*proper*] names, which can include ordinary dictionary words (e.g. *the United States, New York, the Daily Telegraph, the South Downs, A Midsummer Night's Dream*) and *proper nouns*, which are then single words (e.g. *Dorchester, Elizabeth, England*)”. In more technical terminology, according to Huddleston (1988: 96), a proper noun is a grammatical noun subclass, while a PN is “the institutionalised name of some specific person, place, organization, etc., - institutionalised by some formal act of naming and/or registration.”

PNs can be viewed from a number of different perspectives, and it is therefore understandable that different definitions of PNs could be drawn. In my thesis, besides positively consulting other definitions, I will agree on Van Langendonck's pragmatic-semantic-syntactic approach to the definition of PNs. Van Langendonck (2007: 116) encompassing not only the pragmatic but also the semantic and syntactic point of view, presented his own definition of PNs as follows:

A proper name is a noun that denotes a unique entity at the level of established linguistic convention to make it psychologically salient within a given basic level category [pragmatic]. The meaning of the name, if any, does not (or not any longer) determine its denotation [semantic]. An important formal reflex of this pragmatic-semantic characterisation of names is their ability to appear in such close appositional constructions as *the poet Burns*, *Fido the dog*, *the River Thames*, or *the City of London* [syntactic].

However, my adoption of Van Langendonck's definition is different in that a PN is considered either a noun or a NP depending on context (as I stated before). I shall treat PNs as names of persons, places, or certain special things, and assume that the basic functions of PNs are referring and addressing. That is to say, PNs at the level of established linguistic convention, are used to call, identify, label and/or describe unique entities.<sup>6</sup>

As we have seen from the aforementioned definitions, *common* nouns and *proper* nouns are systematically different, but one cannot but acknowledge that there is a certain overlap between them. There are obvious difficulties in determining the boundary between common nouns and proper nouns. As Coates (2000b: 1161-74) and Crystal (2003: 208) show, for example, proper nouns are written with an initial capital letter but not all words with initial capitals are proper nouns, and there is sometimes uncertainty as to whether a word should be considered proper or common. Coates presents some interesting examples:

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|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Dalai Lama was not a lama | 3. The Sun might not be a sun                  |
| 2. The West Bank is not a bank   | 4. The Mafia is not a mafia                    |
|                                  | 5. The October Revolution was not a revolution |

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<sup>6</sup> In regards to a definition of PNs, many other authors hold different views. Of course, it is agreed that an ultimate definition of PNs has not been reached, and the authors are all logical and robust in their academic approach to their definitions of PNs. However, in the confines of this thesis, I intend to stick with Van Langendonck's account because it seems to be the most relevant to my point of view in reference to Vietnamese and English given names.

In addition, this confirms that the traditional distinction between common and proper nouns is both grammatical and semantic in that a proper noun conventionally constitutes an individualised name or name of an individual. However, sometimes, a common noun, is used to refer to a unique entity and works as a PN. For example:

1. In Viet Nam, instead of using the phrase *đi thành phố Hồ Chí Minh* ‘go to Ho Chi Minh City’, people living on the outskirts often say *đi Thành phố* ‘go to the City’. They also use the word *thành phố* ‘city’ in most cases when referring to Ho Chi Minh City.
2. *West Bank* in English is also an example. The term literally elliptically means ‘*the west bank of the River Jordan in the Middle East*’ but is now used as a PN, as in the case “Israel has authorised the building of 112 new apartments in a Jewish settlement in the *West Bank*.” (BBC News, March 8<sup>th</sup> 2010).

The words *city* (1) and *west bank* (2) in the examples definitely denote unique entities, i.e. a unique city, a unique area not only in Viet Nam or Palestine but in the world as well. Obviously, they are common noun and NP but in special contexts, they are used to refer to unique entities. On the other hand, a name may be treated as a common noun in certain circumstances when it is used in particular way although pluralisation is impossible under the default interpretation of PNs. For that reason, people do not find it anomalous when referring to the family of Mr Brown as *the Browns*, or saying *one Bush is more than enough for this world* (referring to the U.S. presidents that waged the Iraq wars). The case of ethnonyms such *a Pole – The Poles*, *a Vietnamese – The Vietnamese*, etc., is similar in that these phrases also contain an article.<sup>7</sup> Such cases are not out of the ordinary in English at all.

In addition to the above cases, there are examples in which the same word can function as both a common noun and a PN, where one such entity is special. It is common knowledge that in many religions and mythologies, there can be many *gods*, but there is only one *God*. Also, in other instances, the borderline between common and proper nouns is sometimes indistinguishable or very hard to distinguish. For example, when referring to groups of peoples, *British*, *Vietnamese* or *Celts* are considered PNs but *soldier*, *sailor* or *celebrity*, despite also denoting human groups, are not

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<sup>7</sup> Concerning the matter of whether ethnonyms are PNs or not, I fully agree with Prof. Richard Coates that the plural, e.g. *The Vietnamese*, is an ethnonym and therefore a PN, while the singular form is not a PN, and is interpreted as ‘an instance of the ethnic group called by the PN *The Vietnamese*’. Similarly for me *The Poles* (in the collective sense, rather than definite individual reference) is a proper ethnonym, whilst a *Pole* is not.

conventionally accepted as names. That a particular noun referring to an ethnic group is considered a PN while another noun also indicating a human group is not is certainly problematic.

Last but not least, in many cases it is not easy to differentiate if a noun is proper or common, especially in the case of popular brands or trademarks. In this manner, any PN may potentially come to be used as a common noun or in a common expression. This process, as Coates (2006a: 316-17) holds, “may happen through a trope by which an object is associated with a named individual, and by its subsequent taking-on of that individual’s name”. For example, in English, *Sellotape* is one of the best-known instances. Britons have long got used to calling all types of sticky/adhesive tapes *sellotape*. In this case, the brand name is simply adopted directly as a generic term, i.e. it denotes a class of items, not a branded individual subset of that class. *Wellingtons* is another well-known example. This type of boot, associated with the first Duke of Wellington, came to be known as *Wellington boots*, then as *wellington boots*, and by conversational omission of the generic, *wellingtons*, and then latterly *wellies* (Coates 2006a). In a similar way, in Viet Nam, due to the long-term reputation and popularity of the Honda Motor Company, many people (especially in the countryside) still call motorbikes of all types and makes *Honda*. And most people who surf on the Internet know *Google* as a world-number-one search engine, and as a result, Google’s fame can sometimes lead to people using the word *google* instead of *search*. *Sellotape*, *Honda*, *Wellingtons* and *Google* are originally PNs, and are certainly still real PNs, but they are, all the same, “importing” more and more characteristics of common nouns so as to function as real common nouns. Coates (2006a: 317) concludes that “any common expression may court properhood by being used to refer to unique objects such as *The Milky Way* or *The Great Barrier Reef*, being proper only if none of the possible literal inferences derivable from the expression is intended at the moment of usage, e.g. ‘there exists a way which is milky’ or ‘the reef is a barrier’” (see also Coates 2000: 1161-74).

In brief, although the distinctions between common nouns and proper nouns (and names) are determined in most cases, there are circumstances in which the dividing line between these two types of nouns, if required, cannot easily be drawn up. This makes it more difficult to reach a universally agreed definition of PNs. However, I suggest that a PN should be considered as a noun or NP that denotes a unique entity at the level of established linguistic convention.

## 2.3 Basic Characteristics of Proper Names

In this section, I deal with PNs on the basis of their functional, semantic and grammatical characteristics.

### 2.3.1 Functional Characteristics of Proper Names

Coates (2006a: 312) mentions functions of PNs when he clarifies the term *Names* thus: “*Names* is a technical term for a subset of the nominal expressions of a language which are used for referring (‘identifying or selecting in context’) and, in some cases, for addressing a partner in communication.” Similarly, Lyons (1977: 216-7) holds that names, as they are employed in everyday-language behaviour (that is in discourse) “have two characteristic functions: vocative and referential.” Following Bhat (1979: 107) “...proper names are assigned to objects only when they have to be constantly distinguished from other individual objects, and have to be individually referred to on different occasions.” According to Coates, Lyons and Bhat, it is evident that the two main functions of PNs are referring (referential) and addressing (vocative).

The referential function, despite many disagreements on various aspects of names, thankfully causes little dispute amongst name scholars.<sup>8</sup> To refer, a PN serves as a participant argument in an utterance, i.e. refers to some object or individual, and “simply distinguishes a certain company from others” (Coates 1994: 3370). In other words, names are used “simply to draw the hearer’s attention to the presence of the person being named or to remind the hearer of the existence or relevance of the person being named” (Lyons 1977: 216-7). In order to fulfil this function, a name itself must have certain uniqueness in context that makes it distinct from other names, e.g. *Jack is in the library* and *Chloe is in the library*.

For the addressing (vocative) function, according to Kobeleva (2008: 35), the vocative or phatic role is the use of PNs as forms of address when they either constitute a sentence of their own or appear as extrasentential elements to establish social relationships or attract somebody’s attention rather than to impart information. A vocative expression (a name) in this case is an expression of direct address, wherein the identity of the party being spoken to is set out expressly within a sentence. Lyons (1977:

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<sup>8</sup> According to Hall *et al.* (2004: 6), there is evidence from cognitive psychology that children grasp this function of names as early as at the age of two, and both five-year-olds and adults “give strikingly similar explanations why some things have PNs: because they need to be singled out from others”. However, it needs noting here that the explanation as formulated here has to do with reference not denotation.

217) emphasised that the difference between the referential and vocative function of PNs is “systematised in many languages as distinction between what are called terms of reference and terms of address”. It is obvious that in English, alongside the pronoun *you*, standardised politeness forms (Mr, Ladies and Gentlemen, Sir), kinship terms (Auntie, Mum, Dad) and some occupational titles (Chef, Doctor, Professor), PNs are the most common vocatives (Kobeleva 2008: 35-36). Take the following examples: “*Come on, Matt*”, or “*Matt, your laptop is infected by malicious software*”. Here, the vocative function is indisputable because *Matt* clearly plays the role of a vocative expression indicating the party who is being addressed.

However, in the case of inanimate objects, a great number of PNs that refer to such objects *normally* cannot be used as vocatives, and then the vocative function is questionable. For example, there is no discourse problem in saying “*Liz, I want to tell you this*”, but questions may arise in listeners’ minds if they hear utterances like “*Sussex University, I want to tell you this*” or “*Don’t cry for me, Argentina*”. Cases in which an inanimate object is used as a vocative often fall into one or other of the following types: personalised objects or organisation names. For the personalised objects type, inanimate objects acquire or are attributed with clearly figurative, stylistically marked uses of PNs creating a personification effect. In such cases, objects are treated as persons. The organisation names type often involves organisation names, although its use is highly restricted and marginal. Occasionally in formal correspondences when the writer does not have a human contact, he or she might start to address by *Dear ABC* (in which *ABC* is the name of the organisation, i.e. *Dear BBC*, for example). However, as I just stated, this usage is not often selected because people prefer more human terms such as *Hello/Dear Editor/Sir/Madam* or *To Whom It May Concern*.

Besides referential and vocative functions, PNs also have pragmatic function. In this sense, I would like to state that PNs are used as a means of illustrating emotions.

In terms of toponymy, referring to *Mumbai* instead of *Bombay*, *Ho Chi Minh City* instead of *Sai Gon*, *Myanmar* instead of *Burma*, etc., implies different levels of emotions. Names have political power and in these cases, their political power is institutionalised via name changing which is triggered by nationalistic motivations. The fact that there are people who object to such ‘new’ names better proves that names are used as a means of showing emotions.



For PSLNs, the relationship strata between people may also be revealed by ways of using PNs (Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2007a). Socio-pragmatic functioning of PNs is a language universal but its manifestation changes in different cultures. It is usually unique to each language. In other words, the form this function takes can vary from language to language. In English, for instance, addressing someone by using his or her first, family or full name reveals many hidden signs of relationship such as social position, formality, intimacy, etc. Addressing the British Prime Minister (2009) as *James Gordon Brown* - *Gordon Brown* – *Brown* – *Gordon* may, for example, reveal much about the addresser. Meanwhile, in Vietnamese, people address using given names (main names) alone or with a proper title or kinship terms in both formal and informal situations. This indicates relationships of many types between people. For example, the country's current (2009) Prime Minister's full name is *Nguyễn Tấn Dũng*, in which *Dũng* is his given name. Depending on the relationship between him as addressee and others as addressers, he may be called *Dũng*, *Ông Dũng* (Mr), *Anh Dũng* (Brother), *Chú Dũng* (Uncle) or *Đồng chí Dũng* (Comrade) or *Đồng chí Thủ tướng* (Comrade Prime Minister). However, in an administrative or highly political environment, the same addressers will use his full name to address him, e.g. *(Đồng chí) Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng* ((Comrade) Prime Minister + full name).

In short, in terms of functional characteristics, PNs can be used to refer to an entity or to address a partner, and through variation on both these parameters, show emotions in communication. In other word, PNs have referential, vocative and socio-pragmatic functions.

### 2.3.2 Semantic Issues of Proper Names

In this section, I dwell on the problem of the meaning/sense of PNs on a semantic basis. This is a very complicated problem for not only onomastics but also other scientific fields that study names. Therefore, I am not seeking an ultimate solution for this problem in this thesis. My purpose is, initially, to review philosophical views on semantics of PNs, and then to propose an approach to problems involving the meaning of names from a linguistic/onomastic point of view.

The problem of defining PNs (including PSLNs), and of explaining their meaning, if any, has been one of the most recalcitrant in not only linguistics per se but also the whole modern philosophy of language. In terms of the approach to the meaning/sense of names, there are in general two main schools, Millian and Fregean, whose difference

lies in considering PNs meaningless or meaningful. Millian theorists reject the idea that names have senses and develop Kripke's arguments that names are rigid designators (see Kripke: 1972, 1980). Fregean theorists hold that names have referent-determining senses, and as epiphenomena, names are convenient labels for collections of descriptions of those things that are named (see Justice 1998; Coates 2006b).

#### ***a. Philosophical Views on Semantics of Proper Names***

John Stuart Mill (1806-73), English philosopher, is well-known for his dichotomy 'denotation vs. connotation' and his meaninglessness thesis, which are demonstrated as follows:

Proper names are not connotative: they denote the individuals who are called by them; but they do not indicate or imply any attributes as belonging to those individuals. When we name a child by the name *Paul*, or a dog by the name *Caesar*, these names are simply marks used to enable those individuals to be made subjects of discourse. (Mill 1843, I, Ch. II, § 5; 1851: 33-4)

According to Mill (quoted in Gardiner 1954: 1-5; Algeo 1973: 53; Van Langendonck 2007: 24-26; cited in Nicolaisen 1978: 41-42; Nuessel 1992: 1; Coates 2006b: 363-66), the distinguishing feature of names is that they are "unmeaning marks" that have a solely referential or denotational function. The basic argument underlying the view that names have denotation, but not connotation (roughly *sense* [Sinn] in Frege's terminology), is that, unlike other kinds of referring expressions such as ordinary nouns and NPs, or "definite descriptions", names do not describe the objects to which they refer; thus knowing the names of objects, or people, for that matter, does not give us any facts, or information, about them (see Searle 1969: 157-74). According to Coates (2006b: 363), Mill proposed that:

...whatever meaning PNs possess, it is not characterisable in terms of connotation or, in modern terminology, SENSE, that is, it cannot be represented as a network of interlocking relations with other names or with lexical items. Names for Mill are names of things, unmediated by concepts that can be formulated or formalized as senses. They apply/denote/refer directly, therefore, and they do so in virtue of nothing but their arbitrary link with what they apply to (their denotata/referents).

Following Mill, PNs have denotation, but not connotation, and names are words without signification, meaningless marks by which one thing is distinguished from another. It identifies an individual without ascribing any attributes to that individual.

Among Millian theorists,<sup>9</sup> Saul Aaron Kripke (b.1940) may be the one who has made the most remarkable contributions. Kripke (1972) maintains Mill's meaninglessness thesis by focussing especially on Searle's view, which he calls "the cluster theory of names" and raised some objections to. In approach to PNs, Kripke introduced two new important concepts: the *rigid designator* and the *causal chain of reference*. Kripke (1972: 269) defines a PN as a rigid designator in that "in any possible world it designates the same object". In Kripke's view, PNs are rigid designators that pick out the same object in all possible worlds. Updating Kripke's example of the name *Nixon*, which is discussed in Van Langendonck 2007, we may understand that with a name like *Obama* we refer rigidly, indicating the same person in all contexts, so we can hold that no one other than *Obama* might have been *Obama* (Kripke, 1972: 270), but *Obama* might, for example, not have been the president. The truth here is that *Obama* is *Obama*, not that he is or was president of the USA, not even that he was called *Obama*.

The causal chain of reference concept introduced by Kripke (1972: 298-302) states that PNs are connected with their referents via a causal chain of references which go back to an initial baptismal act in which the reference is fixed by ostension and/or description. In other words, according to Kripke, PNs are bestowed on individuals in some kind of "baptismal act" and are then passed around the community from one speaker to others; that is to say, hearing someone referring to someone by a certain name causes people to use that name to refer to the same person.<sup>10</sup>

However, Millians have some unsolved problems on their hands. By Mill's account, PNs have no connotation, so there does not seem to be anything for the mind to

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<sup>9</sup> For more discussion on Mill's view, and information about the scholars that adopt Mill's view, see Coates (2006b).

<sup>10</sup> Coates (2010: pers. comm. 11<sup>th</sup> March) mentions the cases of the child murderer Jon Venables and the singer "*the artist formerly known as Prince*" from which he contends that Kripke's view on rigid designation may be understood from another angle. We know from the newspapers that the child murderer Jon Venables has been given a new identity, for his own protection. It is surely true, though, that having received the name *Jon Venables* he is still Jon Venables, whatever else he may be called, and he cannot erase from his history the fact that Jon Venables was his name. That name therefore rigidly designates the person he is, not merely for so long as he is officially known by that name. Concerning the singer's name, according to Larson (2007: 243), Prince (born Prince Rogers Nelson; June 7<sup>th</sup> 1958) is an American singer, songwriter, musician, and actor. He has also been known under the unpronounceable symbol ♪, which he used between 1993 and 2000. This name change invoked controversy and many referred to him as "*the artist formerly known as Prince*", often abbreviated to TAFKAP or simply *The Artist* during that period.

grasp. What contribution, then, can a PN make to the meaning of a sentence in which it occurs? How can Mill account for the cognitive significance of identity statements? Similarly, De Pater and Swiggers (2000: 285-87, cited in Van Langendonck 2007: 26-27), commenting on Mill's appeals, wonder in what way a PN is capable of referring in the proper way if it has no conventional lexical meaning. For Kripke's notions, many language philosophers and linguists also raise certain objections. For example, Schwarz (1979: xxx-xxxvi), by criticising the causal theory of reference, argues that PNs are not necessarily rigid designators; Gary-Prieur (1991: 15) contends that definite descriptions do not function as rigid designators because "proper names... 'connote' a greater number of properties";<sup>11</sup> and that from the merely linguistic point of view, it is not acceptable that PNs function as rigid designators although certain common nouns and pronouns may do (because they are different categories).

In contrast with the Millian school, Friedrich Ludwig Gottlob Frege (1848 -1925), a well-known German mathematician and philosopher, took a different line of thought from J.S. Mill and asserted that PNs have both *reference* [Bedeutung] and *sense* [Sinn] (Frege's terminology).

The core of Frege's view is that a name has its sense and referent<sup>12</sup> in which the mode of presentation [of the referent] is contained. Fregeans maintain that the meaning of a given use of a PN is a set of properties that can be expressed as a description, i.e. that denotes an object that satisfies the description.

Frege's theory was adopted and developed by many theorists and linguists including Searle (1958, 1969, 1971), Russell (1919), Russell & Marsh (1971), Algeo (1973), Nelson (1992), etc. Also known as descriptive theory, his theory that all singular terms have senses apparently provides the correct explanation for the observed differences in the cognitive values of sentences that differ only by the substitution of co-designative terms (as exemplified in the next paragraph). The exchanged terms need only to have different senses in order to yield sentences of different cognitive values, because the sense is the epistemic basis for identifying the term's referent.

Frege's central objection to the view that a name's meaning is no more than its referent is that, if X and Y are names of the same object, then the identity statement  $X = Y$  must mean the same as  $X = X$ . Yet clearly the first can convey information in a way

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<sup>11</sup> She wrote (in French) "...les noms propres, tels qu'on les emploie effectivement, 'connotent' un plus grand nombre de propriétés" (PNs, as they are actually used, 'connote' a greater number of properties).

<sup>12</sup> Note that by *referent*, Frege meant what Lyons (1977) and Coates (2000) term *denotatum*.

that the second cannot. One of Frege's primary examples involves the expressions *The Morning Star (MS)* and *The Evening Star (ES)* (Frege 1892: 25-28, Frege *et al.* 1980). Both of these expressions refer to the planet Venus, yet they obviously denote Venus in virtue of different properties that it has. Thus, Frege claimed that these two expressions have the same reference but different senses. The reference of an expression is the actual thing corresponding to it; in the case of "the morning star", the reference is the planet Venus itself. The sense of an expression, however, is the "mode of presentation" or cognitive content associated with the expression in virtue of which the reference is picked out. Another demonstrative example for this is the following: "*The Leader of the UK Conservative Party in 2009*", "*The Leader of the Opposition in 2009*" and "*the leader of the largest party not in government in a Westminster System of parliamentary government in 2009*". These three linguistic expressions differ in sense, but they do have the same referent, that is David Cameron.

By using this approach, Frege showed that in fact there is a difference between sense and reference (Sinn vs. Bedeutung). Frege (1892: 30) posits the *Sinn* as something between the PN's reference (the object itself) and the subjective representations we may have of the object, and he maintains that the names in question must have a different *Sinn* albeit they have the same reference (see Van Langendonck 2007: 27-28). Thus, in Frege's view, the *sense* of names "seems to be a concept that at first comes close to lexical meaning but is eventually well-nigh indistinguishable from associative meaning" (Van Langendonck 2007: 28).

However, Fregeans are unable to account for rigid designation of names, and the fact that names never change referents via a change in the circumstance of evaluation (see Footnote 10). That is, they refer to the same individual in every possible world in which that individual exists. Frege's examples of *MS* and *ES* are not necessarily meant as PNs, and this is a problem for Fregeans. Coates (2000b) argues that the two terms *MS* and *ES* were coined at a time when people did not realise these objects were the same planet. They were therefore expressions, which were descriptive of objects believed to be distinct from each other, though like other expressions with a unique denotatum they could be used either as names or with their full etymological meaning (EM hereafter) intact. It is only now that our astronomical knowledge is better that we know that *MS* and *ES* have the same denotatum. Besides, when considering an actual PN like *Aristotle*, Frege admits that the *Sinn* may differ, e.g. Aristotle can be thought of as 'Plato's pupil', 'Alexander the Great's teacher', or merely a Greek. Many scholars

like McDowell (1977, 1980), Evans (1982), De Pater & Swiggers (2000, cited in Van Langendonck 2007) and Haddock (2006) also criticise what Frege calls *Sinn* because it is hard to interpret this terminology into “lexical meaning” while it seems to be more like a term for “meaningfulness” or “meaning in a wide sense”. Frege’s *Sinn* turns out to be a question of what every individual knows separately (Dummett 1993: 81-109), and this eventually equates *Sinn* in PNs with associative, accidental meaning attributed by different or even the same speakers (Van Langendonck 2007: 28).

Among the language philosophers who adopted and developed Frege’s theory, Bertrand Russell and John Roger Searle are accepted as two of the greatest contributors.

Bertrand Russell seems to demonstrate a change in position from a Millian to a Fregean. Indeed, Russell (1903, Appendix A, §476) posits that common nouns connote and denote while PNs only denote. Later, he maintains that PNs are “truncated” or “shorthand” descriptions (Russell 1919:179; Russell & Marsh 1971: 201). Russell also holds that most of the “proper names” in English are not names at all, but descriptions in disguise. Possibly the only real PNs are deictic words (demonstrative pronouns) like *this* and *that* (see also Wittgenstein & Anscombe 1953; Coates 2006b; Van Langendonck 2007). It can be construed that Frege considers that *Aristotle* is a name, with a sense, which is equivalent to some description. Russell thinks that *Aristotle* is not *really* a name, but is (in disguised form) just such a description. Thus, for Russell (Frege and Searle as well), “a name and a description while not identical in signification, may be equally good at uniquely denoting, and this is in fact so by definition within their systems” (Coates, 2006: 362).

Searle (1958, 1969, 1971), on the other hand, expounded on and refined the theses of Mill and Frege (as well as other theorists like Russell and Wittgenstein). From Frege’s idea about the *Sinn* of PNs, Searle worked out a theory that seems to be one of the best of those theses backing the meaningfulness of PNs.

According to Searle (1969: 166), a PN is not connected analytically with each identifying description taken separately. PNs are not definite or identifying descriptions, not even shorthand ones, and therefore they do not have definitions (Searle 1969: 170). The descriptions are assigned to the name-bearers only. The “meaning” of the name would change whenever anything changed its bearer. However, Searle (1969: 170-72) also argues that PNs are logically connected with characteristics of the object to which they refer although such connections are not always clearly established. Following Searle, PNs function not as descriptions, but as hooks on which to hang descriptions.

Thus, the looseness of the criteria for PNs is a necessary condition for isolating the referring function from the describing function of language. Searle (1969: 171) posits that when a name is uttered, both the speaker and hearer associate some identifying description, that is, a certain aspect (or aspects) of the descriptive backing of the name, which consists of a wide variety of non-linguistic associations – rooted in the personal, social, cultural, psychological, historical, physical, ecological, geographical, and even spiritual worlds of the name users – such as associations, connotations, beliefs, values, and motivational forces.

Searle then eventually dealt with the stubborn aspect of names. To answer the question ‘Does a PN have a sense?’ Searle (1958, 1969: 173) wrote:

If this asks whether or not proper names are used to describe or specify characteristics of objects, the answer is 'no'. But if it asks whether or not proper names are logically connected with characteristics of the object to which they refer, the answer is 'yes, in a loose sort of way'. (This shows in part the poverty of a rigid sense-reference, denotation-connotation approach to problems in the theory of meaning.)

It is clear that Mill and Frege emphasised different things. If Mill focused on the referential nature of names, Frege stressed the *Sinn* (sense) of PNs. Justice (1998) comments that Frege saw that names must have senses to account for their cognitive values, but Frege did not find those senses. Mill saw that names were non-connotative, and he described the distinctive conditions of application for non-connotative terms, but he did not recognise that names required senses. However, it is not fully persuasive if one deals with PNs, as well as their reference and “meaning”, merely from philosophical views because philosophers may not count on the distinction between established linguistic convention and language use. Linguistic views on reference and meaning of PNs will be discussed in the next section.

#### ***b. Approaches to Problems of Meaning from a Linguistic View***

In terms of meaning, the semantic structure of PNs is unlike that of common nouns. Denotata of each PN are made up and exist only in particular language communities. Referential contents of PNs are sometimes explained through a particular context or by non-language elements. For example:

Gordon Brown announced plans to tackle Britain's chronic shortage of affordable housing today with a pledge to build three million new homes by 2020... The Prime Minister pledged that moves would be put in place to build the promised three million new homes... by 13 years' time (TimesOnline, July 11<sup>th</sup> 2007).

To understand this passage, readers have to know that Gordon Brown is the prime minister (PM), and vice versa. Besides, the phrase *PM Gordon Brown* requires readers to have much non-language knowledge to understand it thoroughly. Readers would have numerous questions if Gordon Brown were replaced by another name.

In addition, it is often assumed that a name is used to identify a particular entity such as a person, a place, or an object. This definition is not right in many circumstances. Take the phrase *The PM of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in 2007* as an example. It points out a particular person but it is not conventionally considered a name. Similarly, in the United States (and probably in most western countries) the unofficial title *First Lady* is most often applied to a particular woman who is the wife of a sitting president (e.g. the current First Lady of the United States is Michelle Obama) but it is always considered a title rather than a name.<sup>13</sup> In contrast, many other nouns/words usually understood as being PNs are not always names of particular subjects. *Adam*, *Peter*, *Rachel*, etc., are conventionally considered proper (personal) names but there are obviously thousands of *Adams*, *Peters* or *Rachels* in the UK.

Coates (2000, 2006b) has doubts as to whether *MS* and *ES* (Frege's primary examples) are actually PNs. He agrees that the two refer to the same individual, and thus have the same referent, but argues over whether they have different senses (since they have no sense or their sense is synonymous). He continues by claiming that *MS* and *ES* are surely singular expressions with a unique denotation and therefore arguably proper only under certain mental conditions in the speaker. In this line, Coates (2000: 1164) defines PNs as follows:

A name is a NP [noun phrase] expression, in using which the user need not be committed to, and is not presumed to assert, any literal meaning of or any entailments of any word of

<sup>13</sup> Of course, in special cases when the president was a bachelor or widower, or when the wife of the president was unable to fulfil the duties of the first lady herself, the position has been filled by a female relative or friend of the president. However, the claim that the title *First Lady* is used as a singular term, i.e., to refer to *a female*, is not always true. There is no question in the case of the First Lady of the United States, Michelle Obama, because President Obama has only one wife who is Michelle. But it is problematic in case of the First Lady of the Republic of South Africa because the country's current president, Jacob Zuma, has three official wives and one fiancée.



the lexicon of the language in question homophonous with any part of that expression.

Van Langendonck (2007: 38), on the other hand, contends that “the question of whether PNs have meaning may well be the wrong question, the right one being in what way the meanings are construed and function”.

In my opinion, the problem does not lie in the question as to whether names have meaning/sense. It is the way we define “meaning” or “sense” that posits that names are meaningful or meaningless.<sup>14</sup> If *sense* is understood as direct asserted lexical meaning, then PNs do not have sense. However, if *sense* consists of all probable information about the name, i.e. the content of the name, then PNs do have sense. Moreover, as human beings, we have an intuitive feeling that if there is an expression or utterance, regardless of it being common or proper, then at least it should mean something. Therefore, the notion of PNs being entirely meaningless (see Gardiner 1954)<sup>15</sup> does not seem to be highly persuasive in everyday language experience.<sup>16</sup>

In fact, none of the aforementioned name scholars (from both philosophical and linguistic bases) really commit themselves to the view that PNs have lexical meaning. In English, the question *what does your name mean?* or *what is the meaning of your name?* does not seem to exist because it does not make sense to ask such questions. Meanwhile, in Vietnamese, because names are picked from vocabulary words, people reasonably do ask what the meaning of a name is (e.g. *what is the meaning of Ha Noi?* or *what does your name mean?*) if it is treated separately. However in discourse use,

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<sup>14</sup> Broadly speaking, the object a PN means or indicates is its reference (or referent) and the sense of a PN is understood as whatever meaning it has, when there is no object to be indicated. Interestingly and also confusingly, Frege’s *Bedeutung* and *Sinn*, in the original German, have been translated in various ways. The terms *sense*, *meaning*, *intension*, *connotation*, and *content* have been used for *Sinn* and the terms *reference*, *referent*, *meaning*, *indication*, *denotation*, *nominatum*, and *designatum* have been considered equivalent to *Bedeutung*. For example, Russell (1903), as the first who introduces Frege’s work to English readers used *indication* for *Bedeutung*, but in his 1905 essay *On Denoting*, he referred to *Sinn* as *meaning* and *Bedeutung* as *denotation*. Geach & Black, in translating Frege’s *Sinn* and *Bedeutung*, used the title *Sense* and *Reference* in the first edition (Geach & Black 1952) but *Sense* and *Meaning* in the third edition (Geach *et al.* 1980).

<sup>15</sup> Gardiner (1954: 73) defines that “A PN is a word or group of words recognized as indicating or tending to indicate the object or objects to which it refers by virtue of its distinctive sound alone, without regard to any meaning possessed by that sound from the start, or acquired by it through association with the said object or objects”.

<sup>16</sup> The fact is that swapping a name for another changes the communicative value of a phrase or sentence. For instance, *We went to Primark last week* and *We went to 99p Stores last week* contain obviously different communicative content. Besides, if names are meaningless, then why do some names appear more meaningful than others? From my first-hand experience as an international student in the UK, both *Primark* and *99p Stores* were unfamiliar to me when I first came to the country. However, while I had no idea what *Primark* is, I understood that things in the *99p Stores* are potentially cheap (for 99 pence each) or cheaper than in other shops.

lexical relations can be “applied to items [proper names] without reference to their semantic qualities” (Murphy 2003: 35). The lexical meaning of words/names is not counted and names function much like mere labels. For example, the word *dũng* lexically means ‘bravery’, but when it is used as a name, people see it as a name (a pointer) rather than a word (meaning ‘bravery’). In other words, I fully agree with Coates (2006a: 313) that most lexical names are meaningful on creation or bestowal, but as the time passes, they cease to be meaningful (e.g. Puritan names – see also §4.1) or temporarily stop being meaningful in discourse (e.g. Vietnamese given names). Therefore, in a narrow sense, I believe that PNs are senseless.

In a wider approach to the sense of PNs, I agree with Van Langendonck (2007: 85-86) that names have meaning, “at least if presuppositional information can be called meaning”. The author explained *presuppositional* and *asserted meaning* by adducing the following sentence: *The king of Persia attacked Athens*. According to Van Langendonck the presupposed content is *the king of Persia* and the asserted meaning is *there existed a king of Persia long ago*. By presupposed meaning of PNs, Van Langendonck mentions categorical, associative, emotive and grammatical meaning.<sup>17</sup>

Whether PNs have meaning or not depends on their content in discourse use. Appellatives must have meaning in order to function properly, while names must have content, and their functions are to denote and to connote respectively (see also Nicolaisen 1995, 1997). By meaning, I refer to both presuppositional and asserted lexical meaning, while sense would be treated as asserted lexical meaning only. I would like to emphasise that “even if names can and do function without lexical meaning, some societies tend to put a strong emphasis on the semantic transparency of names, and various social functions may be attached to these meanings” (Saarelma-Maunumaa 2003: 31). Therefore, the lexical meaning of the name is an aspect that needs to be taken

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<sup>17</sup> Van Langendonck (2007: 86) explains such meanings as follows:

- The categorical meaning pertains to the senses that Rosch's basic level concepts correspond to, e.g. *man*, *woman*, *country*, *city*, *river*, *month*, *year*. It is the only (presupposed) lexical meaning that PNs seem to have at the level of established linguistic convention.
- The associative meaning pertains to the level of language use. There are two types. A first sort of associative sense corresponds to the subjective or possibly intersubjective descriptions that can be given of the referent of a PN, e.g. *Napoleon* may, but need not remind us of ‘the loser of Waterloo’. A second type concerns the connotations that can be evoked by the name form, e.g. in Old Germanic the first name *Wil-helm* connoted the sense ‘willing to protect’.
- Emotive meaning may be inherent in the name, as in Dutch *Belgenland*, an expressive variant of *België* ‘Belgium’. It may also adopt the form of a connotation, e.g. *Belgium* may remind us of a bad experience.
- Grammatical meaning refers to such categories as definiteness, number, or gender, displayed by PNs.

into account in the socio-onomastic analysis of many anthroponymic systems, especially the Vietnamese, as we shall see in this study. In addition, I also fully agree with Phạm Tất Thắng (1996) that the problem of meaning/sense of PNs should be solved by means of a uniquely particular language community based on the clarification of traditional and cultural values through naming processes.

### 2.3.3 Some Notes about the Grammar of Proper Names

In many studies, the traditional distinction between common and proper nouns is both grammatically- and semantically-based. Anderson (2007) not only covers universal grammatical aspects of PNs but also furthers study into the morphology and syntax of PNs. His book *The Grammar of Names* may be considered the first to approach the problems of the grammar of names in nearly all aspects. Based on his foundation, in this section I point out key grammatical features of PNs, through examples of Vietnamese and English names (see also Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2007a).

Firstly, in Vietnamese and English as well as most other languages that use the Latin alphabet, proper nouns are normally capitalised, e.g. London, Ha Noi, Thames Valley, The Red River or The United Nations. However, there is one exception: in German, nouns of all types are capitalised. In fact, according to Algeo (1973: 14-19), it is not always reliable to base the distinction between PNs and non-proper expressions on capitalisation because there are a number of non-proper words and phrases that can be spelt with initial capitals (e.g. personification as a literary device, emphatic intonation patterns, division of homonyms, emphasis on some words, etc.). Despite this, it is safe enough to maintain that the number of unambiguously proper expressions beginning with lower-case letters in English is zero (some names may be written in lowercase letter (e.g. *e.e. cunnings*) but this is just a stylistic spelling of such names and is not accepted as a universal standard). Indeed, decapitalisation is a certain sign that a PN has changed its status and became an eponym, i.e. turned into a common word (e.g. *Google* into *google*, *Wellingtons* into *wellingtons*).

Besides capitalisation of characters, English proper nouns do not freely allow determiners or number contrasts. In terms of grammar, in general, it is impossible to state phrases like *my English Channel*, *some Africas* or *that Dorset*. However, some linguists argue that considering these phrases grammatically problematic is not rational. Coates (2008: pers. comm. 20<sup>th</sup> February) observes that there is a magazine called *This England*, and that he once wrote a poem including “*his misty Lincolnshire*” without

believing he was doing anything grammatically strange!

Not only are PNs applied restrictively with determiners and number but they are also mainly used in singular forms. This is not strange at all because each PN is a noun normally referring to a unique entity. In Vietnamese, quantifiers such as *những*, *các* ('some', 'several') are rarely used with PNs. However, if used, they change the referents, and thus their presuppositional meaning is changed as well.

Moreover, in English, article usage tends to be particular and limited with PNs. It is grammatically correct to say *the Smiths*, *the Philippines* but it is odd to hear *The Edinburgh*, *The Great Britain*, or *The Caroline* except in circumstances when the things referred to are the famous ships of these names.<sup>18</sup>

Next, a PN may become a member of another word class. In the Viet Nam War, there was a time when the then US government introduced a plan called "*Vietnamisation of the War*" (*Việt Nam hóa chiến tranh*) so that the American troops could technically withdraw from the country in honour. To take another example, in the UK today people may comment that during *Victorian* times, *Americanisation* did not exist in this country, or these days, it is not strange at all when your friend asks you to *google (for)* a document on the Internet. In such cases, PNs have been delivered to be used as common nouns (*Vietnamisation*, *Americanisation*), adjective (*Victorian*), and transitive verb (*google*).

Similar features can also be found in Vietnamese PNs albeit shown in a rather different form. For example, Lê Trung Hoa (2002) remarks that when describing something or someone that is typical of a region or city, Vietnamese people prefer to use the intensifying adverb *rất* 'very' followed directly by the place-name. That is why phrases like *rất Huế*, *rất Hà Nội*, or even *rất Luân-đôn*, etc., (which roughly means *typical of Hue, Ha Noi or London*) are not at all of any special use (see also Edmondson 2009: 435).

In addition, Vietnamese given names, especially names of main characters in famous literature works, are widely used as verbs, adjectives or nouns of other types. Take *Chí Phèo* as an example. Chí Phèo is the main character in the well-known short-story *Chí Phèo*, a famous work of literature by the noted writer Nam Cao. In the story, Chí Phèo appears as a scoundrel who is notorious for his blunt and bullying behaviour.

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<sup>18</sup> For the navy ships *The Edinburgh* and *The Caroline*, see Royal Navy's website at [www.royalnavy.mod.uk](http://www.royalnavy.mod.uk). For the passenger ship *The Great Britain*, see Brunel's SS Great Britain at [www.ssgreatbritain.org](http://www.ssgreatbritain.org)

Hence, to describe someone's bad, evil or pathetic behaviour, people often used the phrase *thói Chí Phèo* 'Chi Pheo behaviour'; those who display such behaviour are often called *thằng Chí Phèo* 'guys like Chi Pheo'; and bully boys are often named *Chí Phèo* (e.g. a common complaint about bullying and anti-social behaviours: *khu này có hơn chục thằng Chí Phèo* – 'there are a dozen Chi Pheo[s] (guys) in this living-quarter').

Finally, a proper noun may change into a common noun in the manner that I discussed above (*sellotape, walkman, wellington*). People can also speak of *Churchills*, who could be members of the Churchill family, people with that surname, or people figuratively compared to Winston Churchill. There might be *a different Churchill* (not Winston), *a Sunday in June, that memorable August, the Ha Noi of her childhood, his misty Lincolnshire*, and so on. Here, for specific purposes, proper nouns have effectively been converted into common nouns (McArthur 1998).

## 2.4 Cultural Issues in the Study of Personal Names

### 2.4.1 A Brief Overview of Elements of Personal Name

In this section, I briefly review characteristics of the three basic elements that make up full PSLNs, i.e. given name, family name, and middle name. Some examples of these elements of the PSLN in a few other cultures are also presented so as to set off their distinctive characteristics.

In a narrow sense, normally a PSLN is understood mainly as an official given name, i.e. the term *personal name* is used for a name bestowed on an individual as a matter of conscious choice (Coates 2006a: 318). In a broader sense, by PSLN I mean bestowed/given name, surname and other types of names like nickname, by-name, etc.

To date, there have been a number of different taxonomies of PNs (see Quirk *et al.* 1985; Allerton 1987; Valentine *et al.* 1996; Zelinsky 2002). Despite being listed under different group-names by different scholars, a PSLN is always one of the most important components of PN taxonomies.

The term *personal name* covers a number of distinct concepts which, to understand, requires not only professional but also inter-disciplinary approaches. Traditionally and universally, nowadays one's full name may consist of three basic elements: *given name, middle name* and *family name* whose functions and importance are apparently different from culture to culture.

Basically, in most cultures, a newly born child will be named to distinguish him or her from other members of the community. This name is termed **given name** because it is a name given to a person, as opposed to an inherited one such as a family name. In Christianity, the name for a baby is usually and officially given at baptism. In English, there are a few words to refer to this name such as *first name*, *forename*, *given name* and *Christian name*, etc. To avoid confusion (with the Vietnamese main/given name because of its position in the PSLN structure), I henceforth simplify it by referring to it as *given name* in general, and use other equivalent terms where there is no ambiguity in context.

Another indispensable element of PSLN structure is the **family name**.<sup>19</sup> A family name or last name (in English) is a type of surname indicating the family to which the person belongs. Family names are generally more stable than given names and kept from generation to generation. That is why this name is called family name in many cultures. It is a way, in addition to the given name, to better distinguish one individual from another. The use of family names is widespread in cultures around the world, but each culture has its own rules as to how these names are applied and used.

In general, the given name comes before the family name in the European PSLN model (the so-called “first name”). It is quite easy to differentiate that *Cameron* is the family name and *David* is the forename in the name *David Cameron*. However, this position is reversed in many other cultures,<sup>20</sup> especially in Asian countries like Viet Nam, China, Japan, etc., where given names traditionally come after the family name, and also for specific purposes in other European languages, e.g. giving one’s name to an official in French. Therefore in such countries, “*first*” and “*last*” names are understood as being family names (first) and given names (last). This is sometimes very confusing for people from different (western) cultures. For instance, in such eastern PSLNs as *Nguyễn Ái Quốc* and *Sun Yat-sen* (孫逸仙), the first element (*Nguyễn* and *Sun*) is their family name while in western ones like *Winston Churchill* and *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, the first element (*Winston* and *Franklin*) is their given name.

The third and final element in the full PSLN structure is the **middle name**. In Britain (and many western countries), at least one given (second/third) name is usually added between the first name and the family name. This name is called the *middle name* or *second first name*. The importance of the middle name differs among peoples. For

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<sup>19</sup> There are some exceptions: most Indonesians did not have family names until recently, and in Iceland, a person's surname indicates the first name of the his or her father (patronymic) or in some cases mother (metronymic).

<sup>20</sup> Such as that of Hungary and various cultures in Africa (see Kálmán 1978).

example, the Vietnamese consider the middle name an un-separated and/or unchangeable element of the structure because it often works closely with the given name to make up complete meaning of the given name while the English may abbreviate or even omit it from the PSLN structure. Meanwhile, in German naming practice, the name that comes right before the family name is considered the more important. For example, if made to exclude one name before the family name in such names as *Johann Sebastian Bach* and *Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*, the German will leave *Johann* out.

In Europe, there exists a quite typical naming practice, which is termed **patronymic**. A patronymic, or patronym, is a component of a PSLN based on the name of one's father (a naming practice that based on the name of one's mother is a *metronymic*, or *matronym*). According to Hanks (2003) and Reaney & Wilson (1991, 2005), many Celtic, Iberian, Slavic, English, and Scandinavian surnames originate from patronymics, e.g. *Wilson* (son of *William* or *Will* - English), *Powell* (*ap Hywel*, or *ap Howell* - Welsh), *Fernández* (son of *Fernando* - Spanish), *Stefanović* (son of *Stefan* - Serbian) and O'Neil (descendant of *Neil* - an anglicisation of the original Gaelic *Uí Néill*).

Other cultures that formerly used patronyms have since switched to the more widespread style of passing one's father's last name to one's children (and wife) as their family name. For instance, in Russian culture, if the name of the father is *Иван Крылов* (Ivan Krylov), his son's name may be *Пётр Иванович Крылов* (Piotr Ivanovich Krylov), and his daughter's name may be *Наташа Ивановна Крылова* (Natasha Ivanovna Krylova). However, the title and then family name form of address, which in English is the usual formal mode of address, is used by Russians only in official situations. The usual social formal address is that of forename and then patronymic, e.g. *Piotr Ivanovich* and *Natasha Ivanovna*. The use of a shortened form of the forename (the diminutive of casual familiarity) is only used between family members, friends and children, and the diminutive formation of PSLNs in Russian is different from that in English in that it is not predictable (Offord 1996: 181-8; Stankiewicz: 1957:196-210).

Unlike many other cultures, in Spain people bear a name and two surnames. A Spanish family name usually consists of both the father's and mother's family name. Between these two parts, the one standing before is considered more important. For instance, the full official name of the Spanish prime minister in 2000 is *José María Aznar*, but he is known officially as *José María*.

Besides such terms as *personal name*, *family/last name*, *first/given/main name* or *middle name*, the study of PSLNs, especially European names, yields many other terms used to refer to particular kinds of names.

Traditionally, the family names of most European women are subject to change after they get married. This results in the emergence of the term *maiden name*, which is the “original” family name of a married woman. *Nickname* is another term that is used very differently in different cultures (see also Footnote 97). Unlike Vietnamese people who never consider nicknames to be official, British people like other European peoples, did develop many names from nicknames. In respect of family names, such terms as *by-name* or *to-name* are also used, chiefly to refer to people who have the same surnames but who come from different families. In many countries (for example Scotland), there is a special type of family name called the *clan name*. A clan is a group of people united by kinship and descent, which is defined by perceived descent from a common ancestor. The last but not least noticeable term is *hypocoristic name* or *pet name*. Hypocoristic forms of names are those that are used in familiar, friendly, or intimate situations (usually shortened or otherwise modified), e.g. *Tom* for *Thomas*, *Jim* for *James*, *Maggie* for *Margaret*.<sup>21</sup>

In conclusion, in spite of some differences regarding the role of the middle name, the basic PSLN model generally consists of three elements: *family name*, *given/first name* and *middle name*. These elements appear to make up the two most universal models of PSLNs which are: **Family name + (Middle name) + Given name** and **Given name + (Middle name) + Family name**.

## 2.4.2 Sociolinguistic Issues of Personal Naming

### 2.4.2.1 Naming Practice

Names are a valuable source of information, and important devices for self-definition in all cultures. In many communities, names can conventionally point out gender, marital status, birthplace, nationality, ethnicity, religion, and position within a family or even within a society. According to Charles (1951: 34-5), naming is “an important part of the process of evolving consciousness [and]...naming a person isolates and defines one soul, one individual, one unit in the stream of the whole”. In

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<sup>21</sup> It is useful to briefly distinguish hypocoristics (morphologically derived names) from by-names (descriptively accurate names which become surnames when inherited) and nicknames (names not formally related to the other two types, given for any other reason – e.g. respectively *Johnny*, *Curly* and the curious *Tug* which used to be applied to any man with the surname *Wilson*).



other words, naming gives a person existence, makes him part of the world of men (Charles 1951: 35). Likewise, Alford (1987: 29) contends that:

Just as naming objects and places in the natural world makes them socially significant by providing a common label, naming a child is a part of the process of bringing the child into the social order. A named child has, in a sense, a social identity. To know a child's name, in a sense, is to know who that child is. And when the child is old enough to know his own name, he, in a sense, knows who he is.

However, naming practices vary enormously from society to society across the globe. Firstly, in some societies, individuals get a single given name (e.g. the Vietnamese given/main/official name) whereas in others individuals receive one or more than one given name (e.g. English first/second/third first names), along with one or more patronyms, metronyms or surnames.<sup>22</sup>

Secondly, in some societies, names are bestowed based on a rigid timetable, while in others there is no time restriction in giving a child a name. In his study, Alford (1987: 25-50) finds that in the majority of societies children are given names within nine days of birth, but there are a few societies in which children have to wait a month, a year or even longer for their names to be bestowed. Haviland *et al.* (2008: 128-29) adduce the cases of Navajo and Hopi Indian naming practices in which Navajo children are given a name at birth but traditionalists then often give the baby an additional ancestral clan name after the child laughs for the first time, and Hopi children are given a name by their father 20 days after their birth in a sunrise ceremony. Alford's study shows that naming delays may depend on the child's health condition or by a particular stage in the child's participation in socialisation, but the most common rationale for delaying naming is supernatural, because several societies believe that naming a child too early will bring him or her to the attention of malicious spirits. By contrast, in the Roman Catholic tradition a baby deemed likely to die quickly is baptised very quickly in order to guarantee a suitable place in the afterlife.

Next, while PSLNs in some societies are very diverse and serve well to distinguish individuals (in cases like Vietnamese names which are picked from lexical

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<sup>22</sup> A tradition of multiple first names is also reported in Iran. Stilo & Clinton (1987, cited in Eid 2002: 122) state that "Since Iranians are usually given two first names – one for use by the family, one for those outside it – the custom has been to make one of these Muslim and the other not. The choice is really whether a child will be *Ahmad* or *Fâteme* to the family and *Rostam* or *Mândânâ* to the world, or vice versa".

vocabulary), in others a small stock of conventional names is shared by a large number of individuals (e.g. English traditional first names), and distinguishing individuals becomes a hard task if other supplementary means are not used. Besides, in some societies, as Alford (1987: 2-5) notes, names given at birth will be used as official ones through bearers' lives, whereas in other societies individuals traditionally change their names at important points in their lives.<sup>23</sup> Finally, in some societies, PSLNs are freely used in social interaction, while in others PSLNs are considered to be intimate and private, and they must be kept secret (Alford 1987: 2; Eid 2002: 121).

One of the most important factors of the naming process is the selection of a name suitable for name holder. In this case, the meaning/sense of PNs is completely different from that of common nouns, which describe a class of entities. PNs are nouns denoting unique entities, not a class of entities. Defining the meaning of a common noun, for example *automobile*, involves stating that it denotes a means of transport (among many types of means of transport). Besides, if this word is etymologically analysed, according to Harper (2001) and Hoad (1993), it is shown that this word consists of two constituents which are *auto* (an Ancient Greek word αὐτός (autós, 'self' or 'operating independently')), and *mobilis* (a Latin element meaning 'movable'), and furthermore the overall meaning of the word is 'able to move independently' (adjective) or 'a vehicle that moves itself', rather than being pulled or pushed by a separate animal or another vehicle (noun). It may be understood that the meaning of a (proper) noun is made up of the meaning of its components. In this manner, the meaning of a name like *Sông Hồng* (The Red River, flowing through Ha Noi, famous for its "red" silt) or *West Bank* (a territory on the west bank of the Jordan River in the Middle East) is quite clear. However, to understand the meaning of a PSLN, providing it does indeed have a transparent meaning, is not necessarily easy. The EM of PNs is usually vague and even forgotten as a result of internal language change, and PSLNs are associated with not only individual uniqueness but also a variety of different factors dependent upon the social and cultural environments in which they are embedded (Miller 1927: 586; Neethling 2005: 4). For example, without proper social and cultural knowledge, not many people know that the EM of the name *Philip* is 'the one who loves horses' (see

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<sup>23</sup> Haviland *et al.* (2007:128-29) write about name-change after a Hopi child's subsequent life phrases as follows "On the twentieth day [after birth], the father's sister gives the baby its name in a sunrise ceremony. At age six, the child receives another name in a religious ceremony. Reaching adulthood, the person gets yet another name and keeps that one till the end of her or his life. Yet one more name is bestowed upon a Hopi at death, a name that is not to be mentioned after it is given."

Hanks & Hodges 2001; Clark 1992), or the reason why many Vietnamese people have names whose lexical homonyms mean ‘war’, ‘victory’ or ‘peace’, etc.<sup>24</sup>

For many peoples, the meaning of their children’s names is essential, and they take great care and much time in their selection of name and meaning. In fact, to some extent, Christian people also choose names (meaningful to them in a certain sense) for their children like *Paul*, *Peter*, *Matthew*, etc., to show their respect to the apostles of Jesus Christ. With the exception of Spanish speakers, most Christian people may find it odd to name their son Jesus while Muslims have no hesitation in calling their sons *Muhammad* (*Mohammed*) after the name of their Prophet. This name is therefore the most popular in the Muslim world, and has the most spelling variants in anglicisations (see Lagassé 2000).

In nearly all cultures, as Alford (1987: 48) maintains, naming a child is regarded as an important and meaningful action which signifies his or her legitimacy or membership in a society. In fact in many cultures, the naming of a child is often marked by a special event or ritual known as naming ceremony. In Western culture, there are few official events to mark the naming of a newly born child apart from the notable exception of the baptism in Christian communities. The West Indians in Delaware in the United States consider their names to be a gift from God. Only knowledgeable individuals in the community can name new member of the community, and naming takes place in an official ceremony with formal and sacred protocols (Weslager 1971).

In brief, PSLNs are an indisputable cultural universal. Naming is obviously a complicated issue, which is related to not only social and historical but also ethnic and cultural factors.

#### **2.4.2.2 Taboos in Naming**

In this section, I briefly discuss name taboos in general. While focusing on Vietnamese name avoidance, I also discuss name taboos in other societies.

*Taboo* (also *Tabu*) is a Polynesian (Tongan) term denoting anything sacred and mystically untouchable. Its contemporary use is broader, most generally meaning a social and often sacred prohibition put upon certain things, people, or acts, which render

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<sup>24</sup> *Phillip* etymologically means ‘horse-lover’, and as a Christian name it recalls an Apostle. However, the approach to the meaning of names is not the same among cultures (see §2.3.2). In British culture, denotational meaning of names is not as important as the referential function of names (i.e., names are more important as labels). According to Clark (1992: 452-3), this explains why “few present-day choosers and bearers of it seem much concerned either with etymology or - at all events in present-day England - with biblical associations”.

them untouchable or unmentionable (Adler 1978; Scott & Marshall 2009).

Europeans generally appreciate the power of the name in spiritual terms but they seem to have a poor understanding about taboos in naming. Taboo in naming, in fact, is widespread in many cultures regardless of their different levels of fundamentalism.

Eid (2002: 121) holds that as a strategy in the identification of people, name avoidance “can justifiably be construed as a meaningful act symbolic of the relationship between identifier (speaker or writer) and identified, and reflective of the identifier's attitudes toward the identified”. According to Alford (1987: 107), name taboos can be split into three groups: taboos on the use of one’s name, taboos on the use of the names of specific kin, and taboos on the use of the names of the dead. This classification of name taboos is appropriate not only in the case of Vietnamese naming but in many other non-Western cultures.

In Viet Nam, all people have PSLNs, but traditionally the way of referring to or even addressing an adult or senior person (in the family) is by an expression meaning “mother/father of ABC”. Also, the names of dead seniors in the family are under no circumstances to be given to children in the family and are hardly ever used by other family members. Other acquaintances and friends always try to avoid using the names of the dead. For instance, when a man dies of old age, others start referring to him as “husband of Mrs A”, “father of B”, or “grandfather of C”. Coates (2006a: 315) uses the term *teknonym* to describe such expressions when he mentions the similar aspect of name avoidance in Korean and English. According to Coates, “similar though less systematic phenomena can be found in English too, for example in *pro-names* (generalised non-PNs that may act as name-surrogates) such as *Mum* and *Dad*.”

Some Australian aborigines go greater extremes to avoid using given names of the dead. Once a family member dies, all who have the same name as the dead person will now have to use a conventional name. Doing so is supposed to help the dead soul stay in calm and peaceful rest (Adler 1978: 34-63). Some tribes also change words recalling the dead even many years after the death. In Tahiti, some syllables in the names of aristocrats are not allowed to be used in everyday communication. As a result, Tahitian people have to coin and borrow a lot of new words to compensate for words that are so-called “noble sounds” (Vega & Vega 2004: 16-18; Ammon *et al.* 2006: 2042).

The Tahiti name taboo is somewhat similar to the taboo that applied during feudal times in many East Asian countries. In Viet Nam and China, for example, right after a new king was crowned, all people whose name was the same, similar or even a little

similar to the name of the king had to change their name. This was a written law and so strict that a man could be beheaded if he did not comply.

Also in Viet Nam, child-naming taboos are a regular occurrence inside the family unit. The Vietnamese carefully choose lexical words that they subjectively contend to be nice, elegant, meaningful and suitable as the main names for their children. However, a child's main/official name is hardly ever used in the family before school age. The so-called nickname, pet name or temporary name is used instead. Compared to main names, these temporary names are usually "ugly", meaningless or even vulgar. Even today, for example, many pre-school boys are called *cu* or *cu + name* ('dick' or 'penis'). The reason for the temporary name is usually based on superstitious concepts relating to children's health. This name is gradually forgotten about, and fades into disuse when parents assure that their children are old and healthy enough to confront the challenges of life (see Phạm Tất Thắng 1996; Phan Hồng Liên 2002).

Vietnamese people are also always consistent in avoiding the names of their previous generation, ancestors, deities and saints. It is something of a contradictory truth that in many European countries, naming children after grandfather/mother is a proper way to show respect to the previous generation whereas in Viet Nam, for the same degree of respect, names of children must not be the same or even similar to those of their previous generations.

Alder (1978: 56-7) contends that taboos (word and name) exist in all societies, from surviving aboriginals in all parts of the world to those with the highest possible level of civilisation. So why are name tabooing practices universal? Many linguists and cultural anthropologists have long been looking for an answer. According to Radcliffe-Brown (1940: 195-210), name avoidance customs provide one means of preventing overt conflicts in relationships where conflicts are predictable and structural. Murdock (1945: 123-42) suggests that avoidance customs function primarily to prevent incestuous contact between kinsmen. I fully agree with Finnegan Alford (1979, cited in Richard Alford 1987: 111-21) when he states that avoidance customs, and name taboos as one class of such customs, function primarily to maintain distance in a relationship, and that this distance serves to keep the relationship fixed, conventional, and customary.

#### 2.4.2.3 *Personal Name and Gender*

In this section, I focus on the gender issue in personal naming in several societies around the world.

Alford (1987: 67) asserts that PSLNs are highly gender-specific by stating that “...of all the messages that PSLNs may convey, none is more likely to be conveyed than the sex of the individual.”

It is not at all controversial that there is a distinguishable differentiation between male and female names in European PSLNs as well as names from many other cultures. Alford (1987) studied 60 sample societies and found that given names distinguish the sex of individuals in 52 societies. Unfortunately, name-gender discrimination, to some extent, demonstrates the fact that women’s social position in most cultures is always lower than that of men. This is particularly so in the case of European PSLNs. The first proof is that women traditionally change their family name to their husband’s when they get married. Another proving point is that conventionally, many names for women derive from those for men (e.g. *Carlotta* from *Carl* or *Pauline* from *Paul*). And male names that are adopted by females cease to be male names (e.g. *Carol*, *Kimberly*, *Vivian*).

Most *theophoric* Greek and Latin names used in early European history were names for men. A theophoric name embeds the name of a god, both invoking and displaying the protection of that deity (see also Parker 2000: 53-80). According to Parker (2000: 65) names of both sexes are formed in similar ways, but far fewer women than men appear to bear a theophoric name, and “there is no goddess from whom male names in common use do not derive, whereas certain gods yield no female names or virtually none.” It seems that later, due to the need to distinguish gender, the female form of these names was created. On the other hand, the Germanic people had both male and female dithematic names (two common words that are put together) like the well-known pair *Brunhild* and *Gareth* (see also Hey 2006: 60).

The gender distinction exists in Arabic adjective names because adjectives in this language agree with the genders of their nouns, but names (nouns) like ‘light’ or ‘victory’ may be chosen as names for both sexes, and the genders of the names are known only when name-bearers are famous people (see Gardner 1988: 15-7; Ryding 2005: 97-9).

In many other languages, gender distinction in PSLNs is not quite absolute, though identification is still possible. For example in Vietnamese, to discover the

gender of a name-bearer through a given name is very difficult. People may list names often used for men and women but can rarely give an assurance that particular names are exclusively used for men or women. However, when considering full name patterns (i.e. containing the presence of a middle name and family name), in most cases the sex of a name-bearer is revealed thanks to the role of the middle name in relation to the main name.

So by what means are these gender clues in PSLNs (given names) provided? According to Alford (1987: 66-68), meaningful names play a very important role in distinguishing name gender. Semantically meaningful names may make reference to a person's sex or traditional gender characteristics. For example, Vietnamese given names meaning 'strength' are often used for males while names that mean 'beauty' or 'softness' are often used for females, and in some African societies, gender roles are encoded in names denoting what is seen as men's or women's work like 'hunter of leopards' or 'keeper of the health' (Alford 1987: 66; Saarelma-Maunumaa 2003: 105-29).

Men's and women's names may also be distinguished by affixes, ending sounds of names or by any conventional elements added to names. As I discuss in Chapter IV, a large number of English given names for females end in either a schwa [ə] or [i], which make them very distinguishable from men's names. Another interesting case concerns the PSLNs of the Yapese living on Yap Island in the Caroline Islands of the western Pacific Ocean. Female names always contain the elements *tin* or *pin*, and the elements *tam* or *moon* are always found in male names. These elements may lie in any position in a name (and apparently this makes linguistic rules very hard to be recognised), for example, *Fanapin*, *Tinag* are female names, and *Moonfel*, *Gilmoon* are male ones (Marksbury, 2003: 976).

Besides the two already mentioned means, in many societies gender clues in PSLNs may also be provided by convention. Alford (1987: 66) shows that names may refer to one sex or the other purely by convention (as is typical in native American society), and thus a stock of names may be traditionally masculine or feminine.

Yet in some other societies, people pay little or even no attention to gender in PSLNs or the concept of gender in PSLN. For example, Tibetan PSLNs are mostly gender-neutral. According to Tournadre & Rdo-rje (2003), traditionally Tibetan PSLNs are bestowed upon a child by a lama, who will often incorporate an element of his own name. PSLNs are in most cases composed of readily understood Tibetan words, and

may be given to either male or female children, with only a minority being specifically masculine or feminine.

Sikh PSLNs (in India) are another case. According to Rack (1983) and Ahluwalia (2006), the basic pattern for Sikh names is that there are three parts: first/personal name (*Baljit*, *Ravinder*), middle name (*Kaur* for female, *Singh* for male), and surname (*Gill*, *Sahota*). For religious reasons many Sikhs do not use the family name. Most traditional Sikh PSLNs do not indicate gender, and may be given to both males and females. The conventional form of address is to use the first and middle names together, e.g. *Baljit Kaur* or *Ravinder Singh*. Thus, the “middle” elements *Singh* and *Kaur* are used as gender-specific pointers. Interestingly, this is very similar to the Vietnamese traditional middle elements *Văn* (male) and *Thị* (female).

#### **2.4.2.4 Legal Aspects of Personal Names**

From the point of view of the United Nations, all people are born equal and so have equal rights, and one of the most basic rights is to have a PSLN. On the international scale, the right to a name has been legalised. Principle 3 of *The Declaration of the Rights of the Child*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1959, writes “The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality”. Article 24-2 of *The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which entered into force in 1976, states that “Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name”. More recently, the right to a name has been clearly stated in Article 7-1 of *The Convention of the Rights of the Child*, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989 and entered into force in September 1990:

The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and to be cared for by his or her parents.

According to Valentine *et al.* (1996: 6-7), although the rules for the attribution of a patronym vary considerably from one country to the other, in western countries they may belong to the following three systems:



1. The name of the husband is attributed to his wife and to his children.
2. Spouses bear a double name (the husband's name followed by the wife's name or vice versa), which is then passed to children. This is the case in Spain and Portugal.
3. After marriage, spouses choose a family name that they will bear and pass on to their children, e.g. in Germany this name may be either the husband's or the wife's or both.

PSLNs are also protected by law in some countries, especially against commercial use (in most EU countries, the protection of (personal) names is a judicial matter). However, as Valentine *et al.* (1996: 7) report, in the United Kingdom PSLNs are not protected by law, so that a British person may not initiate a prosecution if his or her name has been usurped.

Besides the attribution and protection of names, which are legislated in some countries, laws on PSLNs are practised in different ways in other countries.

Traditionally in East Asian countries, there are no written law codes in respect of PSLNs (except for the case of name avoidance under absolute monarchy). Most of the regulations and rules involved in naming are customary and traditional. They are of course usually unwritten, but are strictly followed.

There appears to be a contrasting story in Europe. Place names are considered to be a public matter while PSLNs appear to be affected by various laws and regulations. According to *Encyclopaedia Britannica 2008* (article *Historical and Cross-cultural Development of Names*), the United Kingdom and the United States are practically the only countries that adhere to the principle of Roman law that a person has the right to use and change his name as he pleases, except for fraudulent purposes. The first important regulation concerning given names was the decision of the Council of Trent (1545-63),<sup>25</sup> which made it mandatory to keep parish records that would list names of children, parents and godparents, and specified that the Roman Catholic priest administering Baptism would make certain that children are given names of Catholic saints; if the parents were to insist on another name, the priest would administer Baptism in that name but add the name of a saint as the second baptismal name. This

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<sup>25</sup> According to Wetterau (1994), The Council of Trent (Latin: *Concilium Tridentinum*) was one of the Church's most important councils. It first convened in Trento (then capital of the Prince-Bishopric of Trent, inside the Holy Roman Empire, now in modern Italy). The council issued condemnations on what it defined as Protestant heresies and defined Church teachings in the areas of Scripture and Tradition, Original Sin, Justification, Sacraments, the Eucharist in Holy Mass and the veneration of saints. It issued numerous reform decrees. By specifying Catholic doctrine on salvation, the sacraments, and the Biblical canon, the Council was answering Protestant disputes.

regulation, still a valid part of Canon Law,<sup>26</sup> was directed against the Protestant custom (spreading at that time) of giving children names of important persons from the Old Testament otherwise unconnected with Christianity (e.g. *Abraham*, *Samuel*, *Rachel*). In this respect the regulation was successful in Catholic countries, but it did not succeed in stopping the use of given (baptismal) names like *Cesare* in Italy (from Latin *Caesar*).

Laws on naming are also found in France. The French Revolution initially gave complete and extreme freedom in naming; the result was sometimes very fanciful given names like *Mort aux Aristocrates* (Death of Aristocrats), *Racine de la Liberté* (Root of Liberty), or even *Café Billard*. This caused chaos in naming and a law was passed to control this practice. The 1803 law restricted given names to “names of persons known from ancient history” and “names used in various calendars.” Again, the law was successful in its main intention; in addition, it prevented the spread of controversial given names such as *Marat* and *Robespierre* and of literary names such as *Aramis*, *d’Artagnan*, and *Romeo*. In fact, this law is still partially in effect, and a major reason for its longevity is that it is never interpreted too strictly. For example, feminine given names such as *Jeannette* and *Henriette* and masculine names in classical mythology like *Achille* and *Hercule* are freely allowed, though strictly speaking they are not legal because no calendar contains them (see Hanks & Hodges 1990: xxvi-vii).

There are no legal *a priori* constraints on the choice of names nowadays in France, but this has not always been the case. The choice of given names, originally limited only by the tradition of naming children after a small number of popular saints, was restricted by law at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (as discussed above). If parents stuck to the Catholic saints (the calendar), there would be no problem. Otherwise, anything could happen. Officially, only names figuring on a calendar, or names of illustrious Frenchmen/women of the past, could be accepted. Much later, in 1966 in fact, a new law permitted a limited number of mythological, regional or foreign names, substantives (*Olive*, *Violette*), diminutives, and alternative spellings (Adler 1978: 133-4). Only in 1993 were French parents given the freedom to name their child without any constraint

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<sup>26</sup> Canon Law is the body of laws and regulations made by or adopted by ecclesiastical authority, for the government of the Christian organisation and its members. It is the internal ecclesiastical law governing the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern and Oriental Orthodox churches, and the Anglican Communion of churches. The way that such church law is legislated, interpreted and at times adjudicated varies widely among these three bodies of churches. In all three traditions, a canon was initially a rule adopted by a council (from Greek *kanon* /κανών/, Hebrew *kaneh* /קנה/, for rule, standard, or measure); these canons formed the foundation of canon law (Boudinhon 1910 in the Catholic Encyclopedia 2009).

whatsoever (see Article 57, Legislation on Names).<sup>27</sup> However, an important caveat is that if the birth registrar thinks that the chosen names (alone or in association with the last name) may be detrimental to the child's interests, or to the right of other families to protect their own family name, the registrar may refer the matter to the local prosecutor, who may choose to refer the matter to the local court. The court may then refuse the chosen names. Such refusals are rare and mostly concern given names that may expose the child to mockery.

Let us turn now to Germany where laws do not focus on the given but the family name. Under German laws, there are so-called combined names by which the bride is permitted to add her original family name to her new one in a hyphenated form, for example Heidemarie Zeul, when married to Karl Wieczorek, may become Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul (see also Valentine *et al.* 1996). In Germany as well as in many countries, laws and PSLNs are considered together once there is the involvement of divorce, adoption, or illegitimacy. After a divorce, the wife is usually eventually allowed to reassume her maiden name, according to German laws. She may even be forced to do so if she is judged to be the guilty party and her former husband so desires. In adoption procedures, either the family name of the adopting persons is accepted or a hyphenated form is created. A child born out of wedlock usually receives the family name of its mother.

However, in modern western countries, legislations or habits have changed the basic assumptions concerning both the given and family name, and different situations have developed. Take Czech PSLNs as an example. Before 1989, parents needed special permission to give a child a name that did not have a name day on the Czech calendar. Since 1989, parents have had the right to give their child any name they wish, provided it is used somewhere in the world and is not insulting or demeaning. However, as in the case of French names, many birth-record officers still prefer to stick to “traditional names”. Thus, if a child’s name is “too new”, officers may be unwilling to register the name (Komárek 1999). According to Ponikelska (2004), when a Czech woman, Anna Nováková, for example, marries a Tomas Horáč these days, both may retain their original family names, or the wife may become Anna Novákov Horáčková or, more remarkably, the husband may “strangely” become Tomas Novák, accepting the wife’s family name. This must be decided by mutual agreement, and their children’s

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<sup>27</sup> Article 57 - CODE CIVIL - Libre choix des prénoms de l'enfant par les parents - Législation des prénoms.

names are also agreed upon in this way. It is understood that the purported reason for this legislation is a way to attain the full equality of women. Valentine *et al.* (1996: 7) adduce cases in Florida and Hawaii where ingenious American parents may attribute to their child a name that is neither the father's name nor the mother's name. For example, in Florida, Amerindian parents may choose to use, for instance, the three first letters of the mother's name and the three last of the father's name to compose a new name for their child. Hawaiian parents may even give their child a name that is completely different from their own names.

The legal aspects of PSLNs in Spain are also quite interesting. Adler (1978: 134-5) adduces the case of Spanish PSLNs under the rule of General Franco (1936-1975). The then Spanish legislation limited the fancy of parents' choice to Christian and classical names because no other language than Castilian Spanish was recognised, despite the fact that there were at least three other languages in common use (Catalan, Basque and Galician, not to mention the many widely differing dialects thereof). After the dictator's death (1975), the government at last decreed in 1977 that Spanish parents were allowed to name their children as they saw fit, and that this could be done in any of the "Spanish" languages in official birth records. Also, in Spain, a woman does not ever change her official surnames when she marries. Therefore the "maiden name" concept does not exist in this country.

To recap, it seems to be clear that PSLNs are becoming more regimented by various laws and regulations, in either common or written form. In some countries, there are legal codes on PSLNs, and parents and birth-record officers are in general naming in compliance with official regulations and laws. In other countries where regulations and/or laws on names are not official or are only partially legislated, it is likely that people enjoy more freedom in personal naming. However, in these countries, people practise naming in accordance with various conventions, customs and unwritten rules, which are, in most cases, even stricter than the written ones.

## 2.5 Towards an Account of Vietnamese and English Personal Names

To pave the way for further studies and discussion in the next chapters, in this section I present a brief overview of the key characteristics of Vietnamese and English given names. I purposely contrast these characteristics so that the similarities and differences are clearly made to stand out. I briefly discuss the so-called middle name in order to demonstrate its functions, especially in relation to the given name (in the case of Vietnamese personal names).

Coates (2006a: 318-9) agrees with Clark (1992) that a PSLN is a name bestowed on an individual as a matter of conscious choice and interprets this concept as follow:

[This concept] is to be distinguished from one inherited (*patronym* or *metronym* vs *family-name* (*surname*)), or one applied because it is appropriate to the person, ironically or otherwise (*by-name*). The term *nickname* can be used restrictively to mean a PSLN not falling into one of the other categories, for example *Tug* and *Nobby*, the once-traditional but now almost forgotten names automatically bestowed on men with the surname *Wilson* and *Clark*, respectively – bestowed because thought appropriate to the surname, not to the person.

Therefore, when discussing Vietnamese and English names, I adopt the aforementioned authors' views on PSLNs. That is to say, in this section, by PSLN I mean a name consciously given to a person, as opposed to an inherited one such as a family name, and thus term it *given name*.

In English, the given name may be known as *first name*, *forename* or *second/third name*. In Vietnamese, the given name may be referred to as *main name* (*tên chính*), *official name* (*tên chính thức*), *real name* (*tên cúng cơm*) or simply *name* (*tên*) - because in most cases given names can replace and represent the whole name patterns.

Unlike Vietnamese given names, which play a very important role if not the most important role in communicative contexts, English given names, although still being important, usually cannot work independently to represent the whole name structure. Indeed, Vietnamese given names, in both formal and informal contexts, can be used to replace full names, and are therefore termed main names. For example, there is nothing irregular when a man is called *ông Hạnh* (Mr Hạnh) instead of *ông Phan Văn Hạnh* (Mr Phan Văn Hạnh).<sup>28</sup> In contrast, it would be abnormal or ridiculous for an English man to be called Mr Danny if his full name is *Danny Mills*. Of course, in English custom,

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<sup>28</sup> Where *Phan* is the family name, *Văn* is the middle name, and *Hạnh* is the main name)

*Danny* as the first name is used in friendly, informal or intimate cases, while to show respect, as well as in formal situations, Mr Mills will be used instead. Also, from these examples we can notice another distinctive asymmetry between given names in these two cultures, which is that, conventionally English people do not use titles with a given name while Vietnamese people do, and that English people use titles with a surname while Vietnamese people do not.

In terms of the origin of given names, it may be safely stated that if most Vietnamese given names come from a single general source, English given names have more varied origins. According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996) and Lê Trung Hoa (2002), it is simple to point out the general source of Vietnamese names: most of them come from vocabulary words. While a small number of English names are originally vocabulary words, most others derive from many different sources such as saints' names, occupation names, place names, surnames, coined names etc., if based on etymological grounds (see Crystal 2003), or Hebrew names, Germanic names, Celtic names, Greek names, Latin names, etc., if based on their origin of language (see Monk 1997). This is a very interesting issue that I discuss further in Chapter III and Chapter IV.

Obviously, each individual has a name, and one of the main functions of the name is to distinguish him or her from other individuals. However, there are many namesakes in both Vietnamese and English societies, and identifying or referring seems to give rise to problems. The reason that leads to this phenomenon is not very different in Vietnamese and British cultures, and I deal with the nature of this phenomenon in Chapter III and Chapter IV.

One major difference between Vietnamese and English given names is the approach to the problem of meaning. While in English, many scholars maintain that given names do not have meaning or sense (see Mill 1843, 1872; Gardiner 1954; Pulgram 1954; Kripke 1972; Strawson 1974; Coates 2000, 2006b vs. Frege 1892; Searle 1958, 1969, 1971; Algeo 1973; Van Langendonck 2007), it is mostly agreed that Vietnamese personal names do have meaning (which I term 'content'). The question is rather what kind of meaning they possess. I deal specifically with this matter in Chapter III (Vietnamese names) and Chapter IV (English names), and in Chapter V, I shall discuss the incidence of meaning Vietnamese and English given names may have.

Names as a special type of words (nouns and/or NPs) are also affected by typological characteristics of language. Vietnamese, like many languages in Southeast Asia, is an analytic (or isolating) language in which words are composed of a single

morpheme, and the boundary between name, word and syllable is not always transparent. Indeed, a conventional name is usually a word that has only one syllable. Thus, most Vietnamese given names are monosyllables (though there are now more disyllabic names). Despite having been moving towards isolating, English is actually an inflexional language, although it is not inflexional to the same degree as other modern Indo-European languages like Spanish, German, Russian or Czech. English names like nouns have inflections (e.g. plurals) as well. Unlike Vietnamese names, most English given names can consist of more than one syllable. The number of syllables in English given names is discussed in Chapter IV.

As regards diminutivisation, diminutive forms can be found in both Vietnamese and English given names, but they are formed in very different ways. In English, diminutives are formed in a regular way by adding affixes to nouns and PNs, and the alteration of meaning is often conveyed through clipping, either alone or combined with an affix. English diminutive names tend to be shorter and more colloquial than the basic form of the name. In contrast, due to the typology of the Vietnamese language, affixing and clipping do not exist, at least in the way they work in English. In Vietnamese, a name/word becomes a completely different name/word (in terms of its lexical meaning) if it is affixed or clipped. Vietnamese diminutive names can be formed syntactically by adding appropriate kinship terms before the name, by omitting the first element in two-syllable/word names, or by adding the words *bé* or *nhỏ* (both meaning ‘small’, ‘little’) before a child’s name.

It is necessary to mention the role of the middle name, another PSLN in the PSLN structure. To some extent, middle names are also given names because they are given to the name-bearer and are not often systematically inherited. However, Vietnamese and English people treat such types of PSLN in different ways. In Britain, this notion of the middle name does not seem to exist, and those names are considered as a second, third, etc., given name. English people often have more than one given name, although they are usually known by one only. By contrast, the middle name, once given, is an undetachable component in the Vietnamese PSLN structure. As with given names, there is usually one middle name and it cannot be omitted in everyday or official use. Vietnamese middle names have exclusive functions and work closely as a supplement to the given name. I deal with the functions of this type of name when I discuss Vietnamese given names in Chapter III.

## 2.6 Chapter Summary

PSLNs, as an important subtype of PNs, are the research subjects of many a field of science. However, it is thanks to onomastics (or more precisely *anthroponomastics*) that aspects of PSLNs are thoroughly and effectively studied.

A PSLN is first and foremost a PN but an ultimate definition of PNs in onomastics has not yet been reached. This suggests how complicated the nature of PNs is. Although it is still debatable (as is the borderline between common and proper nouns), I believe that it is best to treat a PN as a noun (or NP, or institutionalised word group based on context), which denotes a unique entity at the level of established linguistic conventions. In other words, the primary function of PNs in communication is referring to a particular fixed entity and differentiating this entity from others. Besides, PNs also have vocative and socio-pragmatic functions. In this sense, PNs are used to address others and to show levels of emotion.

As a vocabulary unit, PNs also have general grammatical properties. However, names, as illustrated by the cases of Vietnamese and English PSLNs, also have exclusive grammatical characteristics that cannot be found in nouns, their closest relative. This proves that PNs have their own grammatical rules.

In terms of meaning/sense of PNs, my viewpoint is that names are meaningless if sense is understood as direct asserted lexical meaning, but names do have meaning if sense is construed as the content of names. In addition, it is posited that cultural-lingual factors in each particular community have to be taken into account when it comes to studying the meaning of names.

On cultural-lingual issues in the study of PSLNs, it is clear that the universal elements of modern PSLNs are: given name, family name and, partly, middle name. Although the roles of these patterns are significantly different between cultures, given names are always considered to be required to make up PSLNs.

Relating to given names, personal naming is very interesting to study because while names are like the mirror of society, naming works as the mirror of culture. Also, name-gender and name-taboo in PSLNs and naming are universal although actual practices are so varied that it usually requires inter-disciplinary approaches to studying these issues.



PNs (especially personal names), although deeply influenced by culture, are also bound by regulations and laws. Such ties may be written down in regulations or law codes in some countries, but in many others they are just common laws. However, in spite of being written (visible) or unwritten (invisible), laws on names are often strictly complied with in all societies.

Having dealt with the issues of PNs in general, in the last section of this chapter, I presented a short description of Vietnamese and English PSLNs together with their associated factors. This general information about given names in the two cultures paves the way for further and deeper discussions on this name element in the following chapters.

# **CHAPTER III**

## **A DESCRIPTION**

### **OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF**

### **VIETNAMESE FIRST NAMES AND THE**

### **VIETNAMESE NATURE OF NAMING**

#### **3.1 An Overview of the Studies of Vietnamese Personal Names**

##### **3.1.1 The Term “Vietnamese Personal Names”**

The 2009 census figures place the population of Vietnam at nearly 86 million.<sup>29</sup> Vietnamese people, also called *Viet* or *Kinh*, account for 86.21% of this population. There are 54 ethnic groups throughout the country, but the Kinh, as a homogeneous social and ethnic majority group, exert political, economic and language control. The Kinh are purveyors of the dominant culture, and in general the Vietnamese are loosely understood as being Kinh and vice versa. The people of Vietnam speak Vietnamese, the language of the Kinh – a tonal monosyllabic Mon-Khmer language – as an official national language.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> According to the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam, the country's population was 85,789,573 at 0:00 on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009.

<sup>30</sup> In terms of origin, according to Mai Ngọc Chừ, Vũ Đức Nghiệu & Hoàng Trọng Phiến (1997), purely Vietnamese words are formed on the basis of the vocabulary of the South-East Asian and Tay-Thai languages (see also Edmondson 2009: 432-7).

The term *Vietnamese personal names* (hereafter VPNs) may denote two categories. In a narrow sense, VPNs are PSLNs of Kinh people. In a broader sense, the term VPNs is used for PSLNs of any Vietnamese citizen regardless of their ethnic grouping. In this chapter, my purpose is to describe Kinh PSLNs but for the reasons mentioned above, I use the general phrase *Vietnamese personal names* (VPNs) or *Vietnamese given names*. Only where it requires a clarification shall the term *Kinh personal names* or *personal names of the Kinh* be used instead.

It is necessary to note at this point that I use the phrase “Vietnamese personal names” or VPNs to mean “Vietnamese given names” in most cases. However, in a broader sense, sometimes the former is used to refer to other patterns (surnames and middle names) in the general model of Vietnamese people’s names. Moreover, in this chapter the phrase “structure of VPNs” loosely means the models of VPNs, while the term *pattern* is used to refer to the elements in the model of VPNs (see §1.1 & §2.4.1).

### **3.1.2 Studies of Vietnamese Personal Names**

It seems that the first onomastic studies of Vietnamese PNs (including PSLNs) were carried out a little later than those in European countries (including Britain). According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996: 28), between the 1930s and the 1950s, a few scholars like Phan Khôi (1930a, b) and Đào Văn Hội (1951) began to pay attention to studying VPNs. However, these authors produced only sketches or proposals for further studies on aspects of VPNs such as the origin of surnames, reasons for naming and naming practices or changes of given names.

It was not until the 1960s and more markedly, the 1970s, that due to pressing requests from education reformists for orthographical standardisation, a large number of researchers from many fields started showing academic interest in studying PNs, particularly in regard to the practical matter of the capitalisation of PNs. In their arguments, despite starting from different disciplines (linguistics, philosophy, ethnography, history, etc.), researchers all had to deal with the onomastic characteristics of PSLNs, especially in reference to describing name patterns and their functions in the name structure. Generally speaking, the studies of VPNs may be put into the following groups: historical, ethnographical, sociological and linguistic (see Trần Hùng 1960; Thái Văn Kiểm 1963; Hồ Hữu Trường 1967a, b; Nguyễn Toại 1967; Nguyễn Khắc Kham 1973; Diệp Đình Hoa 1986; Lê Trung Hoa 1992, 2002, 2005; Phạm Tất Thắng 1996, 2003a, b; Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2002).

Researchers who come from a historical, ethnographical and/or sociological background often concentrate on describing PSLNs and explaining reasons for changes and developments of PSLNs in Vietnamese society throughout history. Based on linguistic approaches, most researchers focus on the orthography of PNs or other aspects that involve the orthographical standardisation of VPNs (see Lê Xuân Thại & Nguyễn Văn Thạc 1962; Nguyễn Quang Lê 1972; Lê Anh Hiền 1972; Nguyễn Lâm 1972; Nguyễn Huy Minh 1973; Hồ Lăng 1976; Nguyễn Văn Thạc 1979; Hoàng Từ Quân 1984; Nguyễn Minh Thuyết 1995; Lê Trung Hoa 2005). In brief, regardless of being built on linguistic or non-linguistic foundations, according to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996: 25), previous studies of VPNs mainly focus on:

- The origin of PSLNs (including surnames);
- The structure of PSLNs;
- Historical and cultural characteristics, and naming practices;
- Changes and developments of names through historical periods.

### 3.2 The Origins of Vietnamese Personal Names

In this section I present a brief overview of the origins of VPNs. Due to ‘organic’ relations (i.e. existential relations) between the given name and other name patterns in the structure of VPNs, I am also concerned with the origins of surnames and middle names.

In Vietnamese there are a number of terms used for the given name such as *tên đẻ* (birth name, given at birth), *tên bộ* (registered name), *tên cá nhân* (personal name), and *tên chính* (main name). The given name is often termed *prénom* in French and *first name* in English because this name pattern is positioned before the surname. In contrast, in Vietnam as well as many other East Asian countries, the given name is always placed after the surname/family name. The reason for this difference (as I suggest after discussing this issue in Chapter V) is the focus on individualism or collectivism in the relevant societies.

Like PSLNs from other cultures, VPNs are as old as the history of mankind. No one knows for sure exactly when Vietnamese people (or Chinese or English) first used PSLNs. It is apparent that PSLNs came into use when human beings discovered how to

name entities. It is also noticeable that almost all Vietnamese given names were originally vocabulary words. Trần Ngọc Thêm (1984), on an ethnological basis, maintains that the practice of using vocabulary words as PSLNs dates back to the third century BC.

However, when dealing with other PSLN elements (surname and middle name), it appears that there exist many different views on the origin of these patterns.

As regards to the family name, there are two camps that hold different views on the origin of Vietnamese family names: one camp claims that Vietnamese people do not have their own surnames while the other asserts that the Vietnamese people have both their own and linguistically borrowed surnames (mostly Chinese surnames). Nguyễn Toại (1967); Nguyễn Khắc Kham (1973) and Nguyễn Kim Thản (1975) do not recognise the apparently evident existence of Vietnamese family names, and instead contend that all Vietnamese surnames originated from Chinese origins. Other authors like Hồ Hữu Tường (1967b); Trần Ngọc Thêm (1984); Diệp Đình Hoa (1986) and Lê Trung Hoa (1992, 2002) advocate the view that, besides borrowed surnames (of Chinese origin), Vietnamese people do have their own, indigenous family names.

Based on ethnographical evidence, Diệp Đình Hoa (1986) and Diệp Đình Hoa & Đào Bá Dậu (1990: 13-8) present the hypothesis that localised, indigenous Vietnamese surnames derived from many place-names of the region that is now the Red River delta. According to the authors, for instance, the most common surname *Nguyễn* may derive from the Old Vietnamese words for spring, canal or small river (*nguồn, ngòi*), and denote originally the people who lived alongside such water streams.<sup>31</sup>

In an attempt to prove that many Vietnamese surnames are local in origin, Trần Ngọc Thêm (1984) presents his supposition of the predecessors of a number of Vietnamese surnames. According to the author, Vietnamese surnames originally came from the traditional totems such as *Gà* (Chicken tribe) and *Trâu* (Buffalo tribe), etc. Those names that are currently recognised as surnames only started to be used at the beginning of the first millennium.

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<sup>31</sup> As the aforementioned researchers point out, today most Vietnamese surnames are etymologically opaque, and are treated as names rather than words. As regards the popularity of *Nguyễn*, it is true that it is the most common surname in Viet Nam (as *Park* and *Kim* are in Korea). Lê Trung Hoa (2002: 57) maintains that 38.4% of the Vietnamese population have this surname. In my statistics from the MOET figures of university entrance examination candidates, I found that in Ha Noi (north), 39.01% of candidates have *Nguyễn* as their surname, while the percentage is 30.61% in Ho Chi Minh City (south). However, at the national level (including other provinces), my statistics show that people with *Nguyễn* as their surname account for about 31.56% of the population (for more information, see Table 19 (A13), Appendix 13).

Concerning the number of surnames, Lê Trung Hoa (2005: 38-56) shows that there are roughly 1050 Vietnamese surnames (note this statistic includes the surnames of all 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam). Kinh surnames are far fewer in number, but “more onomastic studies need to be carried out before researchers could agree on an approximately exact number” (Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 38). When discussing the number of Kinh surnames, most researchers just use the phrase “several hundred”, and avoid presenting any detailed count. Despite admitting that he cannot yet show a full list of Kinh surnames, Phạm Tất Thắng (1996: 53) presents a list of 174 monosyllabic Kinh surnames that, in my opinion, is the most complete so far. It is noted that the absolute majority of Kinh surnames are monosyllables, while the remainder are joint and compound surnames.

In terms of the middle name, researchers also subscribe to two different accounts of the origin of this Vietnamese name pattern. Trần Ngọc Thêm (1984) maintains that Vietnamese middle names were brought into existence at the same time as surnames (i.e. since about 300 BC). By contrast, Nguyễn Kim Thân (1975) contends that Vietnamese middle names appeared much later than surnames because for a long time before the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most Vietnamese full names consisted of only two words (surname and given name).

Regarding the complete structure of VPNs (i.e. consisting of surname, middle name, and given name), Trần Ngọc Thêm (1984) holds that the formation of this name model began in the third century BC and gradually came to be universal by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

In short, although there are many researchers participating in the study of VPNs, their arguments and views on the origin of the patterns of VPNs are almost all based on surmises and hypotheses. It is obviously required that further specific studies of the origin of VPNs be carried out before a unified view on the origins of VPNs may be reached. However, most Vietnamese name researchers agree on the fact that present-day VPNs derive from Vietnamese vocabulary words. Approached strictly, deriving the origins of VPNs is a matter studying how and when lexical words, already in existence, came to be used in naming, whereas in a looser approach the origins of VPNs are also the origins of Vietnamese lexical words, and the answer to this question may be found only by studying the evolution of the Vietnamese language, which is beyond the scope of this thesis.

### 3.3 The Structure of Vietnamese Personal Names

The structure of VPNs is not in general a controversial topic as it is universally agreed that there are two models. The first one (Model 1), which is very common these days, is **Surname + Middle name + Given name** (such as *Lý Công Uẩn, Mai Thúc Loan, Nguyễn Ái Quốc, Nguyễn Thị Định*). The second model (Model 2) is **Surname + Given name** (like *Nguyễn Trãi, Lý Bí, Trần Hạnh*). My statistics from the names of 333 MPs in 1946 and the names of candidates for 2006 university entrance examinations in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City show that the traditional form of Model 2 (which consists of a monosyllabic surname and a monosyllabic given name) is now out of favour. While 51 out of 333 MPs in 1946 have this name model, accounting for 15.31%, in 2006 only 267 out of 39159 candidates in Ha Noi hold this name model, accounting for 0.68%, and in Ho Chi Minh City, among 57,327 candidates, only 479 have this traditional form of the name model, accounting for 0.83%.

The surname, the first piece of the structure of VPNs, is often made up of one syllable (one word/syllable surname). However, as Lê Trung Hoa (1992, 2002) asserts, in addition to one-syllable surnames, there are a small number of Vietnamese surnames that consist of more than one word/syllable. In these cases, surnames are either compound or joint surnames (e.g. *Tôn Thất Bách, Nguyễn Trần Việt Tiến*).

For the middle name, it is traditionally agreed that most middle names are monosyllabic. However, Phan Thiều (1972), Nguyễn Kim Thản (1975), Phạm Tất Thắng (1988) and Lê Trung Hoa (2002) contend that there are also disyllabic or polysyllabic middle names, and that sometimes in full name there is even more than one separate middle name. For example, in a female name like *Nguyễn Thị Kim Hoa*, according to these authors, *Thị* and *Kim* are two separate middle names. I hold a different view on this issue. In a name like the above example, I believe that there is only one middle name which is the word/syllable *Thị*. *Kim* is one part of the disyllabic given name *Kim Hoa*, because the meaning of the name is only revealed in full when it is treated as a two-word name. *Hoa* is a general word to denote all types of flowers (homonymous with the common word ‘flower’) while *Kim Hoa* lexically means ‘golden flower’. The parents in this example probably seek to emphasise that “our daughter is not an ordinary flower. She is a flower that is made of gold, or as precious as gold”.

On the given name, unlike the case of the surname, most researchers share the same view that there are both monosyllabic and disyllabic (compound) given names,

and that there are more monosyllabic than disyllabic names. However, due to the deep influence of the *Surname + Middle name + Given name* model, and customary habits in calling and addressing, many researchers call for a division of compound given names (see Phan Thiều 1972; Nguyễn Huy Minh 1973). For instance, for the name *Nguyễn Ái Quốc*, despite *Ái Quốc* being the only nominal expression (*Ái Quốc* means ‘patriot’), they assert that the name should be divided into two parts in which *Ái* is the middle name, and *Quốc* is the given name.

In fact, this is one of the current problems in processing and studying VPNs. Also, it involves a more serious and long-standing problem in onomastics, i.e., the meaning/sense of PNs. In the above example, if we treat the name as merely a label for a certain individual, then it is the best to divide the name into three parts (*Nguyễn* – surname; *Ái* – middle name; *Quốc* – given name). However, if priority is given to the “sense” of the name then it must not be divided, because only when *Ái Quốc* is treated as one given name is the meaning of the name (i.e. ‘patriot’) completely delivered.

Due to the phonological characteristics of the Vietnamese language and the traditional stereotype, most traditional Vietnamese main names are monosyllabic. According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996), monosyllabic given names account for 83%. However, it is reported that the number of given names with more than one syllable (usually with two syllables) has been increasing considerably over the past years (Lê Trung Hoa 1992, 2002; Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2002).

Vietnamese monosyllabic names show little or no clear distinction of gender. Although a distinction of male from female names is theoretically feasible, this is quite relative and arbitrary because it is based on no firm rule. As Vietnamese is an analytic language and names derive from lexical words, it is not easy to predict that a person is a male or female if his or her main name has only one syllable. On the contrary, disyllabic main names show obviously distinguishable characteristics of gender. For example, it is impossible to say that a person with the main name *Hạnh* ‘happy’, ‘happiness’ is male or female. However, most Vietnamese adults will affirm that a person with a compound given name like *Thúy Hạnh* is a woman while another with the given name *Đức Hạnh* is a man. When used as middle names or placed before monosyllabic given names, the additional morphemes *Thúy* and *Đức* contribute greatly to the probability of one gender or the other. In fact, as a traditional stereotype, *Thúy* ‘deep blue’ is a middle name for women and *Đức* ‘morality’ is a middle name for men.



According to Lê Trung Hoa (2002), the reason why Vietnamese people tend to select compound given names is that they believe that only word compounding can convey beauty and moral nobility. In this sense, therefore, it is no surprise that the majority of names denoting aesthetic entities are female given names like *Thu Thảo* ‘generous Autumn’, *Tuyết Ngọc* ‘a gem/pearl as clear as snow’, *Như Nguyệt* ‘like the Moon’. Compound names indicating moral nobility are usually male ones such as *Trung Thành* ‘loyalty’, *Công Minh* ‘justice’, ‘uprightness’, *Thiện Nhân* ‘good man’, ‘gentleman’.

Officially there is no ellipsis or truncation applied to VPNs because if this happened, a given name could turn out to be another.<sup>32</sup> However, as I mentioned in the call for the division of disyllabic names in the previous paragraph, the first element in compound names can be treated as the middle name, and can be (and often is) omitted in everyday communication. For instance, the name *Thúy Hạnh* may be shortened by using the last element, which is *Hạnh*. This ellipsis is quite common in informal communication.

In summary, due to different research views, Vietnamese name researchers may not agree with one another in certain particular aspects regarding the patterns of VPNs. Despite this, it is clear that they generally at least agree that there are two overall models of VPNs: **Surname + Middle name + Given name** and **Surname + Given name**.

### 3.4 Cultural-linguistic Characteristics of Vietnamese Personal Names

Strict Millians tend to believe that PSLNs are, in general, merely linguistic phenomenon, i.e. a phonological unit is used to perform a speech act (like identifying an individual and/or distinguishing between individuals), and that is all. However, most onomasticians believe that PSLNs are a complex cultural-linguistic phenomenon. In my opinion, PSLNs definitely belong to the cultural-linguistic category because each has its own origin and content, and naming practices, often conventional, are affected or controlled by ethnic and cultural values.

Unlike those in other languages, VPNs play a very important role in communication. They may be used independently, even to replace the whole structure

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<sup>32</sup> As an isolating language, Vietnamese words do not change their form, and grammatical categories cannot be expressed by affixes.

of the full name. In fact, Vietnamese people usually address a person using his or her given name instead of their full name in both formal and informal contexts. Therefore, it is nothing unusual when a man is called *ông Hạnh* (Mr Hanh) when his full name is *Nguyễn Văn Hạnh*. For Vietnamese people, the given name is the primary form of address. Each name is carefully chosen by the parents or the elderly of the family, or by consulting those considered learned (Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 93-6). The core of each given name is its meaning, which is often derived from one of the meanings of the homonymous word of that name.

An interesting issue is that although the main name is used in most cases, it is always accompanied by an appropriate kinship addressing title like *anh, ông, bà, chị, em...* (brother, Mr, Mrs, older sister, younger brother...). Non-use of these titles is considered to be quite casual or rude. In English, it is completely acceptable in some types of discourse to say or write “Cameron says that” but Vietnamese people will find it completely inadequate to say or write “Dũng nói rằng” (Dzung says that).<sup>33</sup> When the clause “Cameron says that” is translated into Vietnamese, a title (usually *Ông* ‘Mr’) is always added before the name (see also McLeod & Nguyễn Thị Diệu 2001).

When it comes to the issues of naming practices, the surname pattern is excluded from this discussion because Vietnamese surnames, like surnames in most cultures, are inherited from previous generations and are not given as an act of naming. As Nguyễn Toại (1967), Nguyễn Khắc Kham (1973), Phạm Tất Thắng (1996), and Lê Trung Hoa (2002) assert, Vietnamese naming practices are applied for given and middle names only. Accounts of Vietnamese personal naming practices are highly varied because naming is often based on both objective reality and subjective conditions. It is true that each given name contains a certain amount of socio-cultural content that is often considered to give rise to a premise that Vietnamese given names have meaning. According to Nguyễn Kim Thản (1975), objective conditions for Vietnamese personal naming may be place-names and names of social, historical or political events, while subjective conditions are things like children’s psychophysiological characteristics and parents’ wishes or expectations.

Vietnamese naming customs are evidently plentiful and various. In the following section, I dwell on the cultural-linguistic characteristics of VPNs through naming practices and customs.

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<sup>33</sup> David Cameron - British Prime Minister in 2010; Nguyễn Tấn Dũng - Vietnamese Prime Minister in 2010 - his given name is *Dũng*, which is pronounced as /zuŋ˧˧˨/.

### 3.4.1 Selection of Names

Vietnamese people have a common notion that the main name reflects the life and fate of name-bearers. Therefore, the main name is very carefully chosen on the basis of physical features, sex, family situation, clan, home town, and parents' desires for name-bearers. Giving a person his or her main name is never arbitrary.

Careful selection of the main name is also shown clearly by the naming of negative, positive, intellectual, or common characters in works of traditional literature and folklore. This was consistently carried through in literature until 1945 (see Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 93-4). For Vietnamese people, a positive character should have a literally “nice” name, and a negative character ought to hold a literally “ugly” name. What we term ‘nice’ or ‘ugly’ here is evaluated based on the associative lexical meaning of the word or words that form the name. For example, a good girl is named *Tấm*, and a bad girl is named *Cám*. In Vietnamese, the two words *tấm* and *cám* are common names of processed rice products. *Tấm* is ‘broken husked rice’, though being broken, it is still rice and can be cooked and edible. *Cám* is ‘mashed rice husk’, containing too little rice (husk mainly) and thus cannot be edible (it is usually used as food for animals).

The so-called ‘sound effect’ of names is also counted when selecting PSLNs. It needs to be reiterated that Vietnamese is a tonal language with “a fully developed tone-voice quality sound system” of six distinctive tones (Edmondson 2009: 435).<sup>34</sup> The subtle combination of words, tones and rhythms plays a vital role in producing the sound of poetry, and to the Vietnamese, “their language has the sound of poetry” naturally (Meredith 2004: 205-6). It is common knowledge that to have a “nice” name,

<sup>34</sup> Mon-Khmer languages have usually been remarked upon for the linguistic category of register, which includes most prominently voice quality as a contrastive feature. Although Vietnamese is not a classic register language, voice quality and pitch phenomena are both important in the tone system of Vietnamese (Edmondson & Nguyễn Văn Lợi 1997: 1-18). There are six tones in modern northern Vietnamese (the Vietnamese dialect officially taught at school). According to Thompson (1987: 20), these tones are composed of contours of pitch combined with certain other features of voice production (see Table below).

**The Vietnamese tone system** (Thompson 1987)

TONE NAME	SYMBOL	PITCH LEVEL	CONTOUR	OTHER FEATURES
Sắc	´	High	Rising	Tenseness
Ngã	˜	High	Rising	Glottalisation
Bằng (ngang)	(unmarked)	High-Mid	Trailing-Falling	Laxness
Huyền	`	Low	Trailing	Laxness, Breathiness
Hỏi	ː	Mid-Low	Dropping	Tenseness
Nặng	.	Low	Dropping	Glottalisation, Tenseness

besides the denotational meaning issue, name elements should differ in rhythms and ideally contrast with each other in tones. Take the two names *Hải Hà* and *Trọng Lý* as examples. In the case of *Hải Hà*, the first element *Hải* is marked with tone *hỏi* (ˇ) which is mid-low in pitch level with dropping contour, the second *Hà* has a low pitch level with trailing contour. The combination of a falling and a trailing sound produces pleasing sounds to Vietnamese people. Similarly, in *Trọng Lý*, the former element has a dropping sound while the latter has a rising one.

Vietnamese peasants in the past (before 1945) used to give their children the so-called *tên tục* ‘birth names’, and these names became official names unless the name-bearers’ social status changed to a higher position during their lives (e.g. becoming intellectuals or mandarins), which in most cases was impossible for the majority of peasants. The very noticeable characteristic of this type of names is that they are usually purely Vietnamese words that have very short or coarse sounds and/or denote vulgar or unpleasant entities such as *Thép* ‘cunt’, *Cộc* ‘(dog with) no tail’, *Cu*, *Bòì* ‘penis’, *Hĩm*, *Đĩ* ‘vulva’, *Còi*, *Đẹt*, *Còm* ‘stunted’, *Cứt* ‘faeces’, *Đái* ‘urine’, etc. In this case, name selecting appears to be arbitrary on the surface, but in fact this naming practice contains a variety of customs. According to Lê Trung Hoa (2002: 158-9); Phạm Côn Sơn (2002: 277) and Phan Kế Bính (1990: 11), children are named after these terms due to a variety of reasons, three of which are significant: 1) Due to lack of effective medical care a child’s health is considered the most important. It is believed that if he or she has a beautiful name, death will more frequently visit him or her (this was strictly followed especially in families that had “deity-blessed” children); 2) This illustrates the practice of name avoidance (see also §2.4.2.2). Before 1945, name tabooing was so widespread that peasants (the lowest social caste) had to avoid PSLNs of people of all higher classes, and so “ugly” names became a safe and good solution (Lê Trung Hoa 2002); and 3) In many families, such names were considered hypocoristic names. Today, although very few people have such names as their official names, some words/names of this type are still being used as pet names for children at home (e.g. *Cu*, *Hĩm*).

### 3.4.2 The Number of Names

Compared to the totals of surnames and middle names, given names numbered the most. In principle, every word in the Vietnamese lexis may be used as a PSLN. However, due to selectivity, some words with negative meaning such as names of diseases, unhappy objects, etc., are never used to name people.

In many European languages, the number of traditional first names (given names) may be virtually enumerated. In contrast, it is believed that Vietnamese main names are so various and numerous that no-one would be able to total them up because nearly any lexical word can be used as a name. However, based on the data I possess about current VPNs, I can affirm that there are no more than 10,000 PSLNs currently in use. My assertion is based on the following findings:

At the national level, among 878,338 university entrance examination candidates in 2006 (aged 18 – MOET figures), I found 5397 different given names. At the regional level, having filtered PSLNs of landline telephone subscribers (aged over 18 – KPD software) in the three largest cities in the three conventional geographical regions of Viet Nam in 2008, I came up with the following figures:

City	Region	No. of personal subscribers	No. of different names
HA NOI	North	628,788	5233
HUE	Middle	71,938	5077
HCM CITY	South	745,991	7832

*Table 1: Number of VPNs*

Hence, it may be concluded that although the source of VPNs is in the Vietnamese lexicon, the total number of VPNs in use today is much fewer than that of the vocabulary words. As shown above, there are about 5400 names among people in their late teens in 2006 nationwide. For those over 18 years of age (thus eligible to register for a landline telephone service), depending on where they live, the total number of different names fluctuates between about 5000 (Hue - in the middle region) and below 8000 (Ho Chi Minh City - in the south). Based on these statistical figures, I contend that there are not more than ten thousand VPNs in use now.

A question may arise: if the aforementioned authors asserted that virtually every Vietnamese word can be used as a name, why are there not more than ten thousand names in use now? Are the Vietnamese lexicons small in number? In fact, as in other languages, the overall vocabulary of Vietnamese is not (yet) possible to count, but there are often between 40,000 and 120,000 entries Vietnamese dictionaries.<sup>35</sup> It can therefore

<sup>35</sup> The second edition of the *Vietnamese Dictionary* by Hoàng Phê *et al.* contains full entries for 41,300 words in current use, while there are approximately 120,000 entries (including ones for obsolete words) in the *Great Vietnamese Dictionary* by Nguyễn Như Ý (see Hoàng Phê *et al.* 2009; Nguyễn Như Ý 1999).

be assumed that the Vietnamese vocabulary is quite large in number. In my opinion, there are two ways to account for this phenomenon: 1) it posits that there are preferred proportions of vocabulary that can be used as names; 2) there have been dramatic changes in choosing which lexical words are to be used as PSLNs between generations. I shall discuss these accounts in §3.4.4 and §3.7 below.

### **3.4.3 Compound Names**

In this section, I first adduce the surveys carried out by Lê Trung Hoa (2002), then analyse my collected data, and finally compare the results so as to find out the increase in the number of compound names. The data that I collected include the lists of the members of the National Assembly (MPs) in 1946 and 2007, and the list of the 2006 national university entrance examination candidates provided by the MOET.

In the overall model of VPNs, there are three elements (surname, middle name, and given name), in which each name is often formed by only one syllable. The given name is typically and traditionally a monosyllabic word. However, as many name researchers have mentioned, the tendency of giving polysyllabic (usually disyllabic) main names has become more and more noticeable, and this practice is turning out to be fashionable (see §3.3).

It is clear that traditionally Vietnamese people did not give disyllabic or compound given names. Whether a given name is monosyllabic or disyllabic or not is obviously dependent on the number of syllables in the full names. If this number is more than three, name-bearers definitely have compound given names. According to Lê Trung Hoa (1992, 2002), before 1945 most traditional VPNs were monosyllabic. In his study of the names of the historical personages (437 men and 121 women), the author noted that there is not a single man whose full name has four syllables (i.e. all three- and two-element names where each element has one syllable), and among 121 female personages there is only one woman with a four-syllable full name (most others have a three-syllable full name). However, after 1945 there was a dramatic increase in the number of disyllabic (two-syllable/word) given names, especially for female names. In his study carried out in a high school in Ha Noi in 1996, Lê Trung Hoa found that 185 out of 270 girl pupils had compound names accounting for 71.15%. The author added that compared with the previous records, the number of male compound given names has increased as well, but at a remarkably lower rate of just about 19%.

Comparing the 1946 and 2007 lists of the members of The National Assembly of Viet Nam (Parliament), I found a dramatic increase in the number of four-syllable full names. Among 333 MPs of The First National Assembly of Viet Nam in 1946, there are 299 ethnic Kinh of whom there are only three people whose names have more than three syllables (four syllables only) accounting for about 1%. In the 2007 list, there are 406 ethnic Kinh among 493 MPs of The Twelfth National Assembly. 51 out of 406 Kinh members have four-syllable names, accounting for 12.56%. Note that the average age of these MPs is 48.

Among younger people who are around 18 years of age (cf. average age of MPs), the percentage of four-syllable full names is distinctly higher. By examining the number of syllables in the names of the 2006 national university entrance examination candidates (both sexes), I also found similar increases in the number of compound names. Among 17,627 candidates taking the National Economics University exam in Ha Noi (Northern Viet Nam), there are 3849 names with four syllables, accounting for 21.83%. There are four names with five syllables, and all these name holders are female. There is no name with more than five syllables. In the University of Hue (Central Viet Nam), among 61,119 candidates registering for the exam, there are 18,414 four-syllable full names, accounting for 30.1%. There are 78 names with five syllables (of which only four are male), and ten names with six syllables (of which all are female). In Ho Chi Minh City (Southern Viet Nam), among 20,032 candidates at the Medical and Pharmaceutical College, there are 9415 four-syllable names, accounting for 46.9%. The number of names with five and six syllables is 103 and ten respectively. As is the case at the University of Hue, most of the name-bearers in five- and six-syllable groups are female.

It is sometimes very difficult to determine the presence of the middle name as a result of the increase in the number of disyllabic main names. It is indeed not a problem in defining whether a person has a compound (disyllabic) given name or not if his or her full name is comprised of four syllables. In this case the last two syllables make up the compound name, and the first and the second syllables are the surname and middle name respectively (e.g. *Nguyễn Xuân Hoàng Việt, Phan Thị Ánh Hằng*). However, if a name-bearer has a compound given name but his or her full name has only three syllables, then problems may arise. In names like *Đoàn Cẩm Tú, Nguyễn Thu Cúc, Nguyễn An Trang*, etc., it is the focus on the name patterns or contents of given names that decide if such names are monosyllabic or disyllabic.

In some cases, this turns out to be a bit of contradiction even for name-bearers. For example, a girl with the full name *Đoàn Cẩm Tú* would introduce herself as *Cẩm Tú* and would like to be addressed as *Cẩm Tú* because it is her complete given name, and because calling her *Cẩm Tú* could convey the full idiomatic nature of the link between the two elements, meaning ‘elegance’. Conversely, when asked to put her full name in suitable categories of family, middle and main name, she would regard *Đoàn* as her family name, *Cẩm* as her middle name and *Tú* as her main name.

#### 3.4.4 The Chinese Root of Names

As discussed in §3.1.2, VPNs can in principle be drawn from anywhere in the lexicon, but in Vietnamese society there is a demonstrable preference for certain lexis that may be used as names, and that preferred lexis appears very strongly to be of Chinese origin. A majority of main names are Chinese Vietnamese words (Sino-Vietnamese). As I show in §3.8.1, all the most popular VPNs are Sino-Vietnamese words (top 20 in specific regions and top 50 nationwide). It is worth noting at this point that most people are generally unaware which names (words) are Sino-Chinese and which are not; they simply choose names that match their selectivity criteria from the available Vietnamese lexicon irrespective of language of origin. Compared with purely Vietnamese words that are mostly unambiguous in meaning, Sino-Vietnamese words, which are always both polysemous and reticent about meaning, serve this purpose the best. As a cultural stereotype, given names (words) of Sino-Vietnamese origin are regarded as being more “cultured” and “literate” than indigenous Vietnamese names (words). People may not know which names (words) are Chinese in origin but they choose words that sound more “cultured” to them and that are diverse in meanings as given names (Lê Trung Hoa 2002; Nguyễn Thiện Giáp 1985, 2002).

According to Hoàng Văn Hành (1991: 5, cited in Edmondson 2009: 432), Chinese influence in Vietnamese is generally very important and is the result of: 1) one thousand years of occupation by Chinese speakers; 2) the role of Chinese as the spoken and written language of administration; and 3) the fact that Chinese continues to be a major source of borrowing even today. Chinese loans in contemporary Vietnamese, called Sino-Vietnamese, can make up as much as 80% of the vocabulary in some semantic domains (Nguyễn Tài Cẩn 2001; Mai Ngọc Chừ *et al.* 1997: 213-9). Most present-day Sino-Vietnamese words are Old Chinese words that were “translated” into Old Vietnamese, pronounced in the Vietnamese way for thousands of years, and today



transcribed into Vietnamese using the Latin-based alphabet.

In the past (before 1918), the official writing system used at schools was the Chinese one, and the intelligentsia (who had chance to go to school) chose only Sino-Vietnamese words to name their children. Among peasants (who were all virtually illiterate), there were a number of purely Vietnamese names (usually colloquial words) but even here, most main names were still Sino-Vietnamese. Today, this situation is unchanged, or is even more entrenched, as all modern VPNs seem to be Sino-Vietnamese words. Purely Vietnamese names are now so rare that they account for only 0.2% of main names (Phạm Tất Thắng 1996: 16). In my surveys in HUT (in the north) carried out in 2002 (see Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2002), only two purely Vietnamese main names (which is *Tơ* and *Thực*) were found in 1000 male and female names studied. In the lists of the top-100 names for boy and girl pupils in 2006, I found only one purely Vietnamese name in each list (see §3.8.1 below).

Vietnamese people give PSLNs based on the principle that names consisting of transparent words have literal meaning. However, the meanings of such words are not usually self-explanatory or straightforward but are secretive and denotational (see §3.6). With this convention in mind, Sino-Vietnamese words appear to meet the requirements for naming more properly. For example, despite both meaning ‘honesty’, the purely Vietnamese word *ngay thẳng* is rarely chosen as a given name while its Sino-Vietnamese counterpart *trung thực* is used in most cases instead

According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996), Lê Trung Hoa (2002) and Thợ Vực & Huỳnh Tấn Kim Khánh (2005), in the south of Viet Nam purely Vietnamese main/given names used to be very popular, especially among peasants. Poor parents named their sons *Giàu* ‘rich’, *Có* ‘have’, ‘own’, and their daughter *Lành* ‘mild’, *Thơm* ‘sweet-smelling’, etc. However, this naming practice is no longer preferred today and people of all classes favour Sino-Vietnamese words to give as PSLNs.

### 3.4.5 Gender of Names

As mentioned above, in principle, there are no clues to decide whether or not a name is a male or female main name. However, based on the denotational meaning of the main name, its relation to the middle name, and Vietnamese naming practices, native Vietnamese people can make a fairly accurate guess whether the name belongs to male or female. The middle name plays a vital role in determining whether a main name is for men or women. The traditional middle names *Văn* and *Thị* are two typical examples

of this educated guesswork. When *Văn* is used, it always indicates that name-bearers are male regardless of any given names that follow. Similarly, a person with the middle name *Thị* is certainly a female even if she has a main name that is usually applied to males. For example, *Thắng* ‘win’ or *Chiến* ‘war’ are conventionally considered male main names, but with the middle name *Thị* preceding, people know for sure that the name-bearer is female (Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2004).

There are a number of words (names) which are characteristically used for men such as *Nhật* ‘sun’, *Hùng* ‘hero(ic)’, *Hổ* ‘tiger’, *Long* ‘dragon’ *Dũng* ‘bravery’, *Công Bình* ‘justice’, ‘fairness’, *Trung Thành* ‘loyalty’, *Ái Quốc* ‘patriot’, and for women such as *Hằng* ‘moon’, *Hoa* ‘flower’, *Lệ* ‘tear’, *Cầm Tú* ‘elegance’, ‘grace’, *Đoan Trang* ‘decency’, *Thùy Dương* ‘weeping willow’ (see Phạm Tất Thắng 1996: 85-94; Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 111-2).

As mentioned in §3.3, the middle name is absent in Model 2. Remarkably when there is solely the family and the given name and both are monosyllabic like *Phan Diễm*, *Phương Thảo* and *Trần Trung*, far fewer women than men bear such names (see Phạm Tất Thắng 1996: 187; Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2002). My analysis of the names of the 2006 university entrance examination candidates in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City<sup>36</sup> details this asymmetry in figures and percentage points (see Table 2). The conclusion drawn is that very few people have two-element full names (approximately 1.48% in Ha Noi and 1.82% in Ho Chi Minh City), and women with such names are about ten times fewer than men (0.12% vs. 1.35% in Ha Noi, and 0.20% vs. 1.61% in Ho Chi Minh City).

City	Gender	Candidates	2-element fullname	Percentage %
Ha Noi	Male	17743	241	1.3582
	Female	21416	26	0.1214
	Both	39159	267	1.4796
HCM City	Male	25874	418	1.6154
	Female	31453	66	0.2098
	Both	57327	484	1.8252

Table 2: Male and female two-element full names

<sup>36</sup> Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City are the two most populated cities in Viet Nam. Geographically, the former is in the north while the latter is in the south of the country (see also §3.7.1a, Place-names)

### 3.4.6 Avoidance of Particular Names

Unlike many European cultures in which the same names are given to younger generations to pay tribute to the dead or the respected previous generations, VPNs must be severely different from names of the senior or the dead in the family. It is highly offensive to name a child after an older member of the (extended) family or even distant relatives. As a tradition, Vietnamese main names must also be different from those of saints, deities, kings, lords, previous generations, even friends or acquaintances, etc. Though not strictly applied, this unwritten rule is still highly respected and widely complied with (see also §2.4.2.2, Marr 1984: 174-5).

It is worth noting that Vietnamese saints are not the saints who were canonised by the Roman Catholic Church as they were in Europe. Most Vietnamese saints were “canonised” by Vietnamese people throughout the country’s history, and they most resemble folklore saints. There are a few Christian Vietnamese figures who were canonised by the Roman Catholic Church but they have never been considered “real” saints by majority of the Vietnamese people. In addition, the Vietnamese distinguish spirits or deities (*thần*), and saints or holy sages (*thánh*) in a distinctive way. While *thần* can be human or natural spirits, *thánh* are often human deities (or deified humans), and great merit or high virtue attaches to them. Thus, spirits and deities are likely to be ranked lower than saints or holy sages (see Phạm Quỳnh Phương 2006: 34).

In some families, there is an obvious avoidance of not only the seniors’ names but also words that sound like their names. For instance, if the grandmother’s main name is *Xúc* (homonym of the word *xúc* meaning ‘scoop up’), when using that lexical word, children and grandchildren, are made to use a synonym (like *xôi*) or a slightly different sound (like *múc*) (especially when she is dead). This tabooing is not systematised or compulsory but even today most people still feel compelled to do so. It appears like a certain inner force that obliges people to obey. In the past, this practice was highly respected and strictly complied with. It became quite extreme when a new king came to the throne: by law, all people who had the main name the same as that of the king had to change their name, and sticking with their original name might lead to severe punishment, and even a death sentence (Nguyễn Bạt Tụy 1954: 59-60; Marr 1984: 170-2).<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Article 62, Laws and Regulations of the Imperial Court (Gia Long Code) issued in 1815 during the rule of Nguyễn Dynasty (the last ruling family of Vietnam) states that “Who, in writing or report to the

Besides the avoidance of seniors' or superiors' names, according to Phan Kế Bính (1990: 11, 24), Phạm Côn Sơn (2002: 276), Vietnamese parents are also quite reluctant to address their son or daughter using his or her official main name. This is all due to superstition. The reason is that Vietnamese people always take naming seriously: parents, grandparents or respected members of the (extended) family usually spend a lot of time looking for semantically and phonologically pleasing names for their children (see §3.4.1), but they also believe that uttering beautiful names would draw the attention of evil spirits who may come to take children with nice names away (Phan Khôi 1931: 5-8; Lê Văn Chưởng 2005: 133-4). In many families, children's real and official names are not in use until they go to school or even later. In such cases, nicknames or hypocoristic names are used instead. Again, for superstitious reasons, these names usually imply or refer to ugliness and gibberish, or their sounds refer to ridiculous objects. In many cases, these names are picked from utterances that are entirely lexically meaningless. Although today many children are referred to using their real given name, this naming avoidance is very much complied with in many families, especially by ones who experienced difficulty in conceiving children (see Tân Việt 2001; Phan Kế Bính 1990).

### 3.5 Changes and Developments

Like other cultural and socio-linguistic elements, VPNs also experienced many changes and developments (if they can be so called) throughout history.

For the given and middle name, the changes are remarkable. Lê Trung Hoa (2002) and Phạm Tất Thắng (1988, 1996) show that the two traditional middle names *Văn* (for male) and *Thị* (for female) have been gradually passing out of use from the name structure, and this is especially noticeable in intellectual families in cities.

Another notable feature, as discussed above, is that more and more disyllabic names are given, especially in female names. The percentage of female names with two syllables has dramatically increased since 1945.

Relating to the meaning issue, it is common sense today that VPNs need to be "beautiful" in both their form and content. That is to say names need to sound nice or produce pleasant sound(s), and inspire profound meanings. This is a remarkable change

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Emperor, uses a word or utterance the same as that of the name of the Emperor will receive 80 strokes of the cane" (see also Philastre 1876: 329).

in naming compared to that in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when most names were monosyllables and many of them lacked aesthetic values (e.g. using vulgar words as names, see §3.4.1).

In terms of the orthography of VPNs, it can be said that a set of rules for the standardised orthography of PSLNs has been achieved, at least in official publications. It is noted that there are several ways to write and capitalise Vietnamese PNs in general and PSLNs in particular. A PSLN like *Nguyễn Duy Chinh* could be formally transcribed in a number of different ways:

- *Nguyễn duy Chinh* (1)
- *Nguyễn – duy – Chinh* (2)
- *Nguyễn – Duy – Chinh* (3)
- *Nguyễn Duy–Chinh* (4)
- *Nguyễn Duy Chinh* (5)

However, after two proposed drafts of rules for capitalisation of PNs,<sup>38</sup> the problem seems to be resolved today (see Nguyễn Thiện Giáp 2002: 326-33; Nguyễn Văn Khang 2000: 80-104). Regardless of some special cases, VPNs have been officially (and perhaps conventionally) written in style (5), with all others like (1), (2), (3) and (4) not accepted and considered orthographically wrong in spelling and writing PSLNs.

To sum up, it can be said that besides mandatory standardisations in the Vietnamese orthography, in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century VPNs have experienced great changes in both the form (models, name patterns...) and the denotational or etymological meaning (which I alternatively refer to throughout the thesis as *content*).

### 3.6 The Meaning of Vietnamese Personal Names

The meaning of a Vietnamese PN may be developed from its components, and therefore understood. *Sông Hồng* (The Red River), for example, consists of two components *sông* ‘river’ and *hồng* ‘red, pink’. Nevertheless, it is not that easy to understand the real referential meaning of a male main name like *Đức*. On the one hand, *Đức* may denote a good human characteristic, but on the other hand, it may denote

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<sup>38</sup> They are *Draft for Capitalisation Rules* proposed by the Institute of Linguistics in 1972, and *Temporary Regulations for Capitalisation of Proper Names in School Textbooks* decided and promulgated by the MOET in July 2003. It needs noting here that despite being called “drafts”, the two worked as compulsory regulations in schools and government offices.

Germany. Only the namer of this name can give a satisfactory explanation to the inner, denotative meaning of the name (Nguyễn Việt Khoa 2007b).

By nature, most VPNs are actually vocabulary words in the Vietnamese language. It may be said that in Vietnamese, PSLNs make up a special system in the lexicon, which consists of a great number of words, probably most common words. Indeed, VPNs, as nominal units, may be formed from any available lexical words or syllables. Ones may argue that, if this is so, the VPNs are common words and therefore have all the properties of lexical words (including meaning). This thinking may result in the dilemma that names have denotative, significative and pragmatical meaning or sense, just as common words do. I adopt Phạm Tất Thắng's view on the problem of the meaning of VPNs. According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996), VPNs should be regarded as homonyms of Vietnamese common words. This view leads to the following questions:

- Do VPNs have meaning?
- If they have meaning, is their meaning the same or different from that of their lexical homonyms?

To begin to understand the denotational meaning or content of a common name in a particular language, speakers have to link it with a definite concept (usually the concept of a class of things). Therefore, the definiteness of a named object is not often required to understand that object. For instance, to apprehend the word *classroom*, people have to link it with any rooms in school, college or educational institute where groups of students are taught. Meanwhile, a PN (the personal name) works as a definite name for an individual or entity, and normally it does not represent any general concept. For example, with an English name like *Summer Lily Evans*, no-one thinks that in this case, the first name literally means 'Summer' or that the name-bearer is 'Summer season'; similarly a Vietnamese name like *Nguyễn Thị Phòng* does not make Vietnamese speakers conclude that that given name means 'room' or the name-bearer is a "room", or bears any relations to an actual room (*phòng* lexically means 'room'). Therefore, in my opinion, to understand a PN, we cannot link it to any general concept as we do in the case of common nouns. It is obvious, as I discussed in Chapter II, that the meaning of a name, if any, is not the same as that of the homonymous word of the name.

So, what meaning or meanings do VPNs have?

Typically, a common word has three types of meaning: denotative, significative and pragmatical, while the only definite meaning of a name is the denotation it acquires

through its bestowal. In other words, a PN shows its fundamental meaning through its functions of representing individuals and identifying unique entities in actual contexts. In this sense, a name is nothing else than a label, a tag or a signpost. However, in the case of VPNs, in addition to this basic meaning, it seems that there are other meanings (see Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 16-17), or at least what I define as contents, attached to each name. For example, when parents name their son *Son* and daughter *Hà*, they are inspired by a wide range of other cultural-background meanings. First, in Vietnamese culture, *Son* ‘mountain’ is a typical name for men and *Hà* ‘river’ is a usual name for women, so clearly parents would like to focus on gender of the name-bearers. Besides, *son hà*, when put as a word (lexical item), figuratively means “nation, country”, so parents would want to show their patriotism. In a family with two children, *son hà* also expresses balance and sufficiency, as they are two ideal factors in the yin-yang balance. Therefore, the names *Son* and *Hà* in this example have a number of different meanings (or contents) attached to them, but the meanings are all related to those of their lexical homonymous words as metonymy, that is, they connote homonymous words. I treat such meanings of VPNs as connotative meanings, and define them as contents of names.

Moreover, Vietnamese parents, by means of naming their children, would like to embody their desires for good qualities, happiness or prosperity, etc., that they wish their children to gain in life. For instance, in the Viet Nam War, main names like *Hùng* (hero/heroism), *Cường* (vigour), *Dũng* (bravery), *Chiến* (fight, war) and *Thắng* (win) were very popular, especially in the north of the country. These represented the unswerving determination of Vietnamese people in the war of liberation and their ultimate desire for peace for the country ravaged by war.

To recap, it is clear that VPNs do have meaning but it is not directly lexical meaning. Although VPNs are originally common words, they, unlike common words, do not attribute any properties to name-bearers; instead, they rhetorically associate them with the name-bearers. They are homonyms but not synonyms of common words, thus they do not hold any asserted lexical meaning like that of their common homonyms. However, due to their relations to common words, the meaning of VPNs is often inspired or formed on the basis of the meaning of lexical words. All VPNs have contents, which are their very connotative meanings.

### 3.7 Taxonomies of Vietnamese Personal Names

Of the three name patterns in the VPN model, the given name is considered the most important. It is the given name that specifies and differentiates between members of a group of individuals. For Vietnamese given names, the unique individuality is shown through not only the form of the name (as a label) but also the content (meaning) of the name. It is true that each particular given name has its own content. Thus, the same name (i.e. with the same spelling and tone) given to different individuals may have different references. For example, the name *Thanh* of Person 1 may refer to a moral value (uprightness), of Person 2 may merely mean ‘sound’ (tone) while Person 3 may claim that his/her name denotes colour (blue).

In classifying VPNs, I do not attempt to describe each particular name. This is impossible and there is no point in doing this. Instead, based on spheres of meanings of homonyms, I arrange the names into groups according to similar meanings of their lexical homonymous words.<sup>39</sup>

Therefore, having further developed the classifications of VPNs presented by Phạm Tất Thắng (1996: 86-94; 2003b: 31-7) and Lê Trung Hoa (2002: 97-104), I propose taxonomies of VPNs on the basis of the meanings of lexical words (i.e. hyponyms of names). Besides this, I also classify VPNs based on parts of speech to which words that are homonymous with names belong. In other words, in this section, VPNs will be classified according to two bases:

- Semantic-lexical characteristics;
- Grammatical-lexical characteristics.

My proposed taxonomies of VPNs represent the selective development and synthesis of Phạm Tất Thắng’s classifications, which focus on meanings of all nominal elements, and of Lê Trung Hoa’s classifications, which centre on reasons for naming.

The examples presented in this section are real names picked up in the list of 878,338 university entrance examination candidates in 2006, provided by the MOET. Also, many examples are mentioned in §3.8.1, where the popularity of VPNs is discussed.

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<sup>39</sup> One might argue that such a classification can be somewhat absurd because meanings of names are not identical to those of lexical words (homonyms). It is true that meanings of names and those of their homonyms are not the same but it is also noted that meanings of VPNs are inspired, modified and/or elaborated by meanings of their homonymous words.



### 3.7.1 Taxonomy Based on Semantic-lexical Characteristics

Based on semantic-lexical characteristics, VPNs can be classified into the following groups:

#### a. Names with real-world content

The sphere of denotation regarding names in this group is very wide, covering the names of animals, vegetation and other objects that exist in reality.

##### - Animal names

This consists of the names of wild animals, birds, fish, insects, etc. Naming children after animals is one of the most popular Vietnamese naming practices. Trần Ngọc Thêm (1984) and Trần Quốc Vượng (1996) contend that this is due to the fact that Viet Nam is in a tropical region where the systems of flora and fauna are so abundant that they have made their impact on people's naming practices. Here are some examples:

(+) Wild animals: *Hổ* 'tiger', *Báo* 'leopard', *Trăn* 'python', etc.

Many names of this type are Sino-Vietnamese names of animals that also lend their names to the lunar years although some animals are not wild in strict sense. In the Chinese zodiac (or more precisely the Chinese –Vietnamese zodiac),<sup>40</sup> each year is related to an animal according to a 12-year cycle, thus there are 12 animal names. They are *Tý* 'Rat', *Sửu* 'Buffalo', *Dần* 'Tiger', *Mão* 'Cat', *Thìn* 'Dragon', *Tỵ* 'Snake', *Ngọ* 'Horse', *Mùi* 'Goat', *Thân* 'Monkey', *Dậu* 'Rooster', *Tuất* 'Dog', and *Hợi* 'Pig'.

(+) Birds: *Loan* 'female phoenix', *Phượng* 'male phoenix', *Oanh* 'robin', *Yến* 'canary', *Họa Mi* 'nightingale', etc. These bird names are given mainly to females (see also §3.8.1 below). It is also noticeable that only the names of beautiful birds or those that sing beautifully are chosen as PSLNs. The names of other birds such as magpie, owl, eagle, etc., are rarely used as given names.

(+) Freshwater fish: *Chép* 'carp', *Rô* 'anabas', *Trắm* 'pike', etc.

(+) Insects: *Đế* 'cricket', *Ong* 'bee', *Ve* 'cicada', *Bướm* 'butterfly', etc.

Such fish and insect names were quite common in the countryside or mountainous areas, especially before 1945 (Phạm Tất Thắng 1996: 86). Today, there are very few people with these names. There were only four girls with *Bướm* as their given name

<sup>40</sup> Note that in the Chinese-Vietnamese zodiac, some animals typical of the temperate zone are replaced by animals whose natural habitat is in the tropical zone. Ox, Rabbit and Sheep in Chinese zodiac are replaced by Buffalo, Cat and Goat in Chinese – Vietnamese zodiac respectively.

among 483,200 female university entrance exam candidates.<sup>41</sup>

- Vegetation names

This group consists of names of flowers, fruits, herbs, plants, vegetables, etc.

(+) Flowers: *Lan* ‘orchid’, *Cúc* ‘daisy, chrysanthemum’, *Huệ* ‘lily’, *Hồng* ‘rose’, *Hướng Dương* ‘sunflower’, etc.

(+) Fruits: *Đào* ‘peach’, *Chanh* ‘lime’, *Hồng* ‘Sharon fruit’, *Mận* ‘plum’, *Cam* ‘orange’, etc.

(+) Plants/trees: *Tùng* ‘conifer’, *Trúc* ‘ivory bamboo’, *Mai* ‘apricot’, *Quế* ‘cinnamon’, etc. Usually the trees whose names are used as PSLNs are not fruit-trees. In Vietnamese society, they are symbols of longevity (*Tùng*), gentlemen (*Trúc*, *Mai*) or fragrance (*Quế*).

(+) Vegetables: *Diếp* ‘lettuce’, *Cải* ‘greens’, *Bí* ‘courgette’, etc.

(+) Staple foods: *Lúa*, *Tám* ‘rice’, *Ngô* ‘corn’, *Sắn* ‘cassava’, *Mì* ‘wheat’, etc.

PSLNs originating from the names of food and vegetables were common in the countryside, but now these names are rarely chosen. I clarified the MOET data of university entrance examination in 2006 for the names *Lúa*, *Cải* and *Sắn*, and found that among 483,200 girl pupils, there are only two *Lúa*, 12 *Cải* and one *Sắn*, and of 400,626 boy pupils, these figures are zero, two, and four respectively.

- Objects and materials

This group comprises mainly names of metals, natural building materials and precious stones.

(+) Metals: *Đồng* ‘copper’, *Thép* ‘steel’, *Vàng* ‘gold’, *Bạc* ‘silver’, etc.

(+) Building materials: *Cát* ‘sand’, *Sỏi* ‘gravel’, *Gạch* ‘brick’, *Vôi* ‘limestone’, etc.

(+) Precious stones: *Ngọc* ‘gem’, ‘pearl’, *Kim Cương* ‘diamond’, etc.

- Topography: *Sông* ‘river’, *Hồ* ‘lake’, *Sơn* ‘mountain’, *Hải* ‘sea’, *Dương* ‘ocean’, *Nguyên* ‘plateau’, etc.

- Colours: *Thanh/Lam* ‘deep blue’, *Lục* ‘green’, *Hồng* ‘pink, red’, etc.

## **b. Names from words denoting natural and social phenomena**

This group consists of names of natural and social phenomena according to the Vietnamese view of the world.

<sup>41</sup> The word *bướm* in Vietnamese can denote ‘butterfly’ but it is also the word used to refer to ‘vulva’ (like the use of ‘pussy’ in English). In modern Vietnamese society, the latter meaning may have played a role in restraining people from giving their children such a name.

- Natural phenomena: *Mây* ‘cloud’, *Vũ/Phong* ‘wind’, *Hằng* ‘moon’, *Thiên Hà* ‘Milky Way’, *Tuyết* ‘snow’, etc.

These names are very common and widely used by people from every walk of life.

- Seasons: *Xuân* ‘Spring’, *Hạ* ‘Summer’, *Thu* ‘Autumn’, and *Đông* ‘Winter’.
- Names of the ten Celestial Stems, the ‘Heavenly Stems’ in the Lunar Calendar: *Giáp, Ất, Bính, Đinh, Mậu, Kỉ, Canh, Tân, Nhâm, and Quý* (see also Liu *et al.* 1999: 63-72; Hong Kong Observatory 2003).
- Directions: *Đông* ‘east’, *Tây* ‘west’, *Nam* ‘south’, and *Bắc* ‘north’.
- Names from place-names and person’s names:

(+) Place-names:

Usually these are the names of parents’ homelands, landscapes, and memorable places, and names of other countries and continents, e.g. *Hà* ‘Hà Nội’, *Kì Anh* ‘a district’, *Hạ Long* ‘in Hà Long Bay’, *Đức* ‘Germany’, *Nga* ‘Russia’, and *Thái* ‘Thailand’. Many parents name their children after the name of their home-town or place where they first met or ever worked, etc. This practice is still very commonly used.

Parents may use the complete place name to name their children. For example, if the parents first met each other in the district of Kì Anh (a district in Nghệ An Province), their son might be named *Kì Anh*. In addition, some parents might choose one or two elements from a place name to call their children like *Hà* (in the place name Hà Nội), or *Lĩnh* (in the place name Hồng Lĩnh).

Some parents that come from different places combine portions of place names to produce a main name for their children. For example, a father from the town of Sơn Tây ‘western mountain’, and a mother from the district of Hải Hậu ‘rear sea’ might name their son *Hải Sơn* ‘sea mountain’.

Geographically (and politically also), Viet Nam is divided into three zones: Bắc Kì (Tonkin ‘North’) Trung Kì (Annam ‘Middle’) and Nam Kì (Cochinchina ‘South’). This division dates from the time of French domination, and is so embedded to people’s mental geography that many still name their children after this partition (like *Bắc – Trung – Nam*).

(+) Person’s names:

Avoiding the repetition of the seniors’ names in the family and super natural powers’ names is always strictly respected in Vietnamese naming practices (see §3.4.6). However, impressed by the country’s great heroes, famous people, talented artists,

celebrities, or fictional characters, Vietnamese people also name their children after these personalities (see also Footnote 47).

- Historical figures: Ngô Quyền, Trần Quốc Tuấn, Lê Lợi, Quang Trung, Nguyễn Ái Quốc, etc.
- Great artists: Trà Giang, Tường Vi, Thế Anh, Lê Dung, Khánh Ly, etc.
- Positive characters in literature works, plays and films: Từ Hải, Nguyệt Nga, Kim Trọng, etc.
- Socio-cultural fields:
  - (+) Sciences: *Toán* ‘mathematics’, *Lý* ‘physics’, *Hóa* ‘chemistry’, etc.
  - (+) Forms of arts: *Văn* ‘literature’, *Thơ/Thi* ‘poetry’, *Nhạc* ‘music’, *Họa* ‘painting’, etc.
- Abstract concepts:

This group consists of the names of concepts in Vietnamese history, politics, numbers, specific terminology, etc.

- (+) Historical and political concepts: *Giải Phóng* ‘liberation’, *Thống Nhất* ‘unification’, *Hòa Bình* ‘peace’, *Thắng Lợi* ‘victory/triumph’, *Huy Hoàng* ‘glory’, etc.
- (+) Ordinals: *Nhất* ‘first’, *Nhị* ‘second’, *Tam* ‘third’, *Tứ* ‘fourth’, etc. (see also §3.7.2.c below).
- (+) Specific terminology: *Ngôn/Ngữ* ‘language - linguistics’, *Duy* ‘thought - logics’, *Hàm* ‘function - maths’, *Bình Phương* ‘square - maths’, etc.

### c. Names from words denoting human beings and human activities

- Psychophysiological and spiritual characteristics:
  - (+) Gender: *Nam*, *Trai* for male and *Nữ*, *Gái* for female.
  - (+) Physical appearance: *Cao* ‘tall’, *Mảnh* ‘thin’, etc.
  - (+) Characteristics at birth: *Thêm* ‘additional’, *Út* ‘last’, *Rơi* ‘drop’, etc.
  - (+) Physical qualities: *Mạnh* ‘strength’, *Cường/Tráng* ‘vigour’, *Hương* ‘scent’, *Thơm* ‘sweet-smelling’, etc.
  - (+) Intelligence: *Tài* ‘talent’, *Tuấn* ‘talent’ or ‘handsome and intelligent’, *Minh* ‘intelligent’, *Sáng* ‘bright’, etc.
  - (+) Moral values: *Hiếu/Thảo* ‘devoted’, *Hiền* ‘kind’ or ‘graceful’, *Nghĩa* ‘noble’, *Trang* ‘decency’, etc.

- (+) Achievements: *Thành* ‘success’, *Đạt* ‘win’, ‘achievement’, *Được* ‘gain’, ‘earn’, etc.

Names of this group are very much favoured and enjoy high popularity today. For example, the “intelligence” male name *Tuấn* and the ‘moral quality’ female name *Trang* hold the first places in the lists of the most popular names (see Table 9, §3.8.1 below).

- Material and professional characteristics:

- (+) Living conditions: *Giàu/Có/Phú* ‘rich, wealthy’, etc.
- (+) Accommodation: *Nhà* ‘house’, *Phòng* ‘room’, *Trần* ‘ceiling’, *Tường* ‘wall’, *Hiên* ‘eaves’, etc.
- (+) Means of transport: *Xe* ‘vehicle’, *Thuyền* ‘boat’, *Máng* ‘raft’, etc.
- (+) Working tools: *Cuốc* ‘pick’, *Dàn* ‘sieve’, *Chàng* ‘chisel’, etc.
- (+) Learning tools: *Bút* ‘pen’, *Phấn* ‘chalk’, *Thước* ‘ruler’, *Sách* ‘book’, etc.
- (+) Currency: *Đồng* ‘Vietnamese currency’, *Ngân* ‘money’, *Hào* ‘pence’, etc.
- (+) Occupations: *Sỹ* ‘intellectual’, *Nông* ‘peasant’, *Thương* ‘merchant’, *Công* ‘craftsman’, etc.
- (+) Clothing: *Nhung* ‘velvet’, *Lụa* ‘silk’, *Lanh* ‘linen’, *Len* ‘wool’, etc.
- Family names: besides homonyms, a few VPNs are obviously from family names, such as *Nguyễn*, *Trần*, *Phan*, etc.

### 3.7.2 Taxonomy Based on Grammatical-lexical Characteristics

According to this classification, VPNs are put into groups based on their word-classes, i.e. nouns, verbs, adjectives and so on. It is worth noting at this point that Vietnamese is a language with isolating morphology, and as we know, an isolating language lacks both derivational and inflectional morphology. Each Vietnamese word tends to be single isolated morpheme which is not inflected for grammatical categories (see also Mai Ngọc Chừ *et al.* 1997; Finegan 2007: 53-4; Thompson 1987: 179-205)

#### a. Nouns

Nouns may be used to refer to entities that are organised in taxonomic hierarchies. If based on grammatical characteristics of nouns in the Vietnamese language, i.e. the ability to occur with other parts of speech in discourse, VPNs can be divided into sub-groups as nouns denoting persons, animals, materials, objects, time, space, directions,

etc. Therefore, most of the names classified in §3.7.1 are considered as nouns or NPs<sup>42</sup> (in the cases of compound names, see §2.2; Footnote 3 & 4).

It is noted by Thompson (1987: 193) that it is especially important for non-Vietnamese speakers (e.g. English speakers) “to keep in mind that Vietnamese nouns do not themselves contain any notion of number or amount”. In this sense they act like English mass nouns such as *software*, *water*, *money*, etc.

In general, if based on the meaning of nouns, most VPNs are nouns because they have content that is related to the denotational meaning of nouns. Phạm Tất Thắng (1996: 95) contends that approximately 80% of VPNs are nouns. Although most VPNs are nouns (and NPs), it does not necessarily mean that all types of nouns are used as PSLNs. In fact, very few names are picked up from nouns referring to positions (front, back, last, top), kinship terms (sister, uncle, aunt, dad, and mum) or nouns with incomplete meaning (usually parts of other words like *sự* and *việc*).<sup>43</sup> For example, the number of times the names *Đỉnh* ‘top’, ‘peak’ and *Sự* ‘acting + something’ occur are respectively one time and five times among 39,159 candidates in Ha Noi; six times and five times among 57,327 candidates in Ho Chi Minh City, whereas none of the other above-mentioned nouns are found in either of the lists.

### b. Adjectives

In grammar, an adjective is a word whose main syntactic role is to modify a noun or pronoun, giving more information about the noun or pronoun’s referent. Vietnamese names that originate from adjectives are often descriptive names that denote qualities or properties of entities (so they do not modify pronouns as many ordinary adjectives do). Based on the descriptive content of adjectives, adjective names can be divided into different categories such as colours (*Hồng* ‘pink’), sizes (*Cao* ‘tall’), sound (*Tĩnh* ‘quiet’), taste (*Bùi* ‘tasty’), shapes (*Trụ* ‘cylindrical’), moral values (*Thiện* ‘good’; *Nhẫn* ‘patient’), time (*Niên* ‘yearly’), personality (*Vui* ‘happy’) and ages (*Thọ* ‘long-lived’). According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996: 96-98) and Lê Trung Hoa (2002: 90-97), a large number of Vietnamese adjective names are colour and size adjectives like *Xanh* ‘green’,

<sup>42</sup> For me, a monosyllabic Vietnamese name is definitely a noun while a disyllabic one is certainly a noun phrase. It has been noted by Coates (2010, pers. comm. 14<sup>th</sup> April) that there is a view in linguistics that all names are NPs, or, in some varieties of neo-Chomskyan linguistics, as Determiner Phrases (DPs), irrespective of their apparent internal structure (or whether they have no apparent internal structure).

<sup>43</sup> In Vietnamese, the words *sự* and *việc*, if placed before a verb or an adjective, will change the portion of speech of that word into a noun phrase. This transformation is somewhat similar to the making of gerunds in English but is different in that the noun phrase both behaves and acts as a real noun.

‘blue’, *Đỏ* ‘red’, *Hồng* ‘pink’, *Lam* ‘dark blue’, *Vàng* ‘yellow’ and *Cao* ‘tall’, *Bé* ‘small’.

### c. Numeral names

In contrast to English, there are quite a few VPNs that are derived from numeral names. They are formed from both cardinal and ordinal numbers (words for cardinal and ordinal numbers are often the same). It is noted that with few exceptions such names are often confined within the range one to ten, and the name meaning “number one” is rarely chosen while its ordinal counterpart *Nhất* ‘first’ is very common (Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 103).

VPNs that are cardinal and ordinal numbers are rather common. However, there is a fairly interesting phenomenon in naming in the north and in the south of the country. According to Trần Thị Ngọc Lang (1995) and Nguyễn Khôi (2006), southern Vietnamese people are often referred to by ordinal numbers in colloquial, informal contacts instead of being called by their real, official names. It is noted that most numeral names are purely Vietnamese words and ordinals are used as a type of kinship term. In less informal contacts, people refer to each other using a combination of ordinal numbers and official main names. Numerals in these cases are not really PSLNs in the same sense as the others but they are added to given names to form “new” given names, potentially ready to replace given names in everyday contexts (the usage of ordinal + given name in Vietnamese is to some extent similar to that of hypocoristics in English, see also §4.4.3).

It is noted that the ordinal title of a person is defined depending on his or her birth order in the following formula:

$$\text{Birth order} + 1 = \text{Ordinal title}$$

Therefore, there is no title ‘first’. Such ordinal titles always begin with the second ‘Hai’, and so on. If one is the first child of his/her parents, he or she will be called *Hai* ‘second’. For example, Madame Nguyễn Thị Định who is a second child is often called Mrs *Ba Định* (Ba – ‘three’, ‘third’) by her comrades.<sup>44</sup> The last or youngest child is traditionally called *Út* (‘last’, ‘youngest’, ‘smallest’), e.g. *Út Huệ*.

By contrast, people in the north do not have this naming practice, i.e. *birth order* + 1 numeral title, and ordinal numbers are not used as addressing titles. Instead, the

<sup>44</sup> Madame Nguyễn Thị Định is one of the most prominent female Vietnamese revolutionary leaders in modern times.

ordinal numbers are used as official given names. Unlike people in the south, the northerners use both purely Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese numeral words as PSLNs. The eldest child is traditionally called *Cả* in family contacts and his or her official name is often *Nhất* ‘first’.

According to Phan Kế Bính (1990), Phạm Tất Thắng (1996) and Nguyễn Khôi (2006), today such naming practices are less favoured, and appear to be more common in the countryside, typically in rural families or small village communities than in the city. Besides, in my opinion, under the State two-child policy that has been in force since the early 1980s, people simply do not have many chances to follow this particular naming practice. Of course, although less favoured, such numeral names are still being given, but they may be chosen for reasons of family tradition or for some other reason without regard to strict birth order (cf. §4.3.1.2.e2).

#### **d. Verbs**

According to conventional definition, a Vietnamese verb conveys action or a state of being and is not inflected. Thus, “verb” names also have such properties. Compared to noun and adjective names, very few VPNs are derived from verbs. They are often verbs referring to emotions like *Thương* ‘love’, *Mong* ‘long for’, *Ước* ‘wish’, *Nhớ* ‘miss’. Other intransitive verbs like *Rơi* ‘drop’, *Tới* ‘arrive’ or cognitive verbs like *Hiểu* ‘understand’, *Học* ‘learn’ may also be chosen.

#### **e. Other parts of speech**

In addition to names derived from nouns, adjectives, numerals and verbs, VPNs also use other parts of speech such as (personal) pronouns (*Họ* ‘they’), prepositions (*Bằng* ‘by’), conjunctions (*Tuy* ‘despite’), etc. However, names of this type account for a very small percentage in the Vietnamese personal name-stock.

Besides, in many cases it is very difficult, even impossible to distinguish between the different parts of speech that are used as names because, as in other languages, there are quite a few homonyms in Vietnamese. For example, the name *Bằng* may be chosen from the noun meaning ‘equality’ or ‘certificate’, adjective ‘equal’ or ‘just’, preposition ‘by’. We may not define what parts of speech the name has until the namer reveals the exact connotative meaning of the name.

To sum up, I fully agree with Phạm Tất Thắng (1996) that, as nouns and NPs, VPNs can be classified based on their semantic-lexical and grammatical-lexical



characteristics. In the semantic-lexical approach, VPNs can be names of people, places, things, events, substances, qualities, ideas, entities, etc. From a grammatical-lexical perspective, VPNs are mainly formed from nouns and NPs, adjectives, numerals and verbs.<sup>45</sup>

### 3.8 Names, Naming and Addressing: Current Issues

#### 3.8.1 Top-twenty Names - Frequency and Percentage

In this section, I first deal with the top-20 names at regional level and top-100 names at national level. I then relate the detailed numerical findings in this part to the grammatical and semantic findings in §3.7.

The main source of data used in this section is the record of 878,338 university entrance examination candidates in 2006, although other data are also referred to. Because this contains a huge amount of data to analyse, I focus on candidates coming from the two largest cities in the country, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, with 39,159 and 57,327 candidates respectively (hereafter the HN list, and the HCM list).

Studying the main PSLNs of 448 historic personalities (before 1945), Lê Trung Hoa (2002: 111) lists 18 most popular names as follows:

Order	Name	Count	Percentage	Order	Name	Count	Percentage
1	THÀNH	5	1.11	10	KHẢI	3	0.66
2	AN	4	0.89	11	KHÁNH	3	0.66
3	CHÂN	4	0.89	12	KHIÊM	3	0.66
4	HÙNG	4	0.89	13	MẬT	3	0.66
5	QUỲNH	4	0.89	14	MẬU	3	0.66
6	TUẤN	4	0.89	15	MINH	3	0.66
7	DUNG	3	0.66	16	PHÚC	3	0.66
8	DƯƠNG	3	0.66	17	QUÝ	3	0.66
9	HUỆ	3	0.66	18	QUYỀN	3	0.66

*Table 3: Most popular names before 1945*

<sup>45</sup> I acknowledge the influence on my taxonomies of Vietnamese given names of Phạm Tất Thắng's classifications of Vietnamese nominal elements, but my taxonomies, which focus exclusively on given names, are far more detailed and radically different in approaching the issue of the meaning of names.

In the list of 1,007,341 candidates for the 2006 national high-school graduate examination, I have found out the following frequencies and rates:

Ranking	Name	Count	Percentage
1	ANH	17418	1.729
2	TRANG	15846	1.573
3	LINH	13546	1.345
4	PHƯƠNG	13145	1.305
5	THANH	12042	1.195
6	HÀ	11842	1.176
7	TUẤN	11636	1.155
8	HƯƠNG	11457	1.137
9	THẢO	11247	1.117
10	HUYỀN	10629	1.055
11	LONG	10476	1.040
12	YẾN	10220	1.015
13	HIỀN	10059	0.999
14	HẢI	9487	0.942
15	HẰNG	9482	0.941
16	DUNG	9246	0.918
17	MINH	9230	0.916
18	DŨNG	9146	0.908
19	NGỌC	8937	0.887
20	HÙNG	8836	0.877

Table 4: The top 20 given names (both sexes)

It is quite easy to spot a substantial change in the words used as names. Many names have disappeared from the list. Only three names appear in both lists (*Tuấn*, *Dũng*, *Minh*) but all of them increase in percentage in the later list. The emergence of the name *Anh*,<sup>46</sup> which accounts for 1.729% whereas before 1945 the top name *Thành* accounts for only 1.11%, is quite noteworthy. Today, many people have *Anh* as the last element in their name structure, which is traditionally and legally considered their real given name. For example, in the full name *Phạm Ngọc Hoàng Anh*, *Anh* is officially and lawfully judged to be the main PSLN. However, in social contacts, the main name of this person is referred to as *Hoàng Anh* or simply *Hoàng*.

In terms of localities and gender, I carried out my study on the candidates passing

<sup>46</sup> This name is rich in connotations. *Anh* is both a single word by itself and a part (morpheme) of other words. The most common meaning of *Anh* is to evoke good qualities, higher classes and marvellously mysterious values. Besides, *Anh* is also the Vietnamese word for England and/or Britain!

the 2005 and 2006 national university entrance examinations to some universities in the north and the south of the country. The frequency and percentage of the top-20 male and female names can be found below.

In 1998 female students going to the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Ho Chi Minh City in 2005 (in the south), the most frequent main name is *Trang* (accounting for 3.887%).

Ranking	Name	Frequency	Percentage
1	TRANG	66	3.887
2	THẢO	59	3.475
3	HƯƠNG	52	3.062
4	PHƯƠNG	52	3.062
5	ANH	47	2.768
6	HÀ	43	2.532
7	DUNG	41	2.415
8	VÂN	41	2.415
9	MAI	33	1.943
10	HUYỀN	31	1.826
11	HẰNG	30	1.767
12	HẠNH	29	1.708
13	HIỀN	26	1.531
14	LINH	25	1.472
15	NGỌC	24	1.413
16	NHUNG	23	1.355
17	THANH	23	1.355
18	CHÂU	22	1.296
19	LAN	21	1.237
20	NGA	21	1.237

*Table 5: The top 20 female names (South)*

Similarly, among 982 female students going to the University of Teacher's Training (in Ha Noi in 2005, in the north), *Trang* is also the most frequent name, but accounts for a slightly higher percentage (4.175%). The second name in the top-20 lists in both the north and the south is the same, which is *Thảo*.

Ranking	Name	Frequency	Per. %	Ranking	Ranking	Frequency	Per. %
1	TRANG	41	4.175	11	DUNG	18	1.833
2	THẢO	31	3.157	12	HIỀN	17	1.731
3	PHƯƠNG	27	2.749	13	LIÊN	16	1.629
4	LINH	26	2.648	14	LOAN	16	1.629
5	YẾN	25	2.546	15	NGA	16	1.629
6	ANH	23	2.342	16	NGÂN	16	1.629
7	HÀ	22	2.240	17	THANH	16	1.629
8	VÂN	22	2.240	18	HƯƠNG	15	1.527
9	HẰNG	21	2.138	19	LAN	15	1.527
10	MAI	20	2.037	20	PHƯỢNG	15	1.527

Table 6: The top 20 female names (North)

Among 2471 male students going to the University of Can Tho in 2005 (in the south), the top-20 names are as below. It is noted that both *Tâm* and *Tuấn* rank jointly first with the same count and percentage point.

Ranking	Name	Frequency	Per. %	Ranking	Ranking	Frequency	Per. %
1	TÂM	46	1.862	10	SƠN	33	1.335
1	TUẤN	46	1.862	11	DUY	31	1.255
2	PHONG	43	1.740	12	HUY	30	1.214
3	TRUNG	43	1.740	13	NHÂN	29	1.174
4	PHƯƠNG	40	1.619	14	TOÀN	29	1.174
5	CUÔNG	37	1.497	15	MINH	28	1.133
6	ANH	34	1.376	16	PHÚC	27	1.093
7	HIẾU	33	1.335	17	TÀI	27	1.093
8	QUANG	33	1.335	18	GIANG	26	1.052
9	SANG	33	1.335	19	BÌNH	25	1.012

Table 7: The top 20 male names (South)

The top-20 names in the list of 3478 male students going to HUT in 2006 (in the north) are as follows:

Ranking	Name	Frequency	Percentage
1	LONG	118	3.393
2	TUẤN	114	3.278
3	ANH	109	3.134
4	DŨNG	87	2.501
5	CUỜNG	82	2.358
6	TÙNG	81	2.329
7	SƠN	78	2.243
8	HÙNG	74	2.128
9	THÀNH	67	1.926
10	ĐỨC	66	1.898
11	THẮNG	64	1.840
12	HẢI	63	1.811
13	LINH	62	1.783
14	NAM	61	1.754
15	HIẾU	58	1.668
16	HUY	57	1.639
17	MINH	52	1.495
18	HUỖNG	49	1.409
19	HOÀNG	46	1.323
20	TRUNG	46	1.323

*Table 8: The top 20 male names (North)*

Despite the difference in the first top names, the second name in the two lists is identical, albeit with a different percentage. *Tuấn* in the north accounts for 3.278% of the total names while this percentage is only 1.862% in the south. Moreover, by the percentage, it would seem fair to conclude that there are more men with the same name in the north than in the south, and the number of women with the same name is higher than that of men.

On a national basis, I worked out the list of top-20 names for males and females from the lists of 400,576 boy pupils and 483,168 girl pupils who took the 2006 university entrance examinations (see Table 1 (A1), Appendix 1 for the list of top-100 favoured names for males and females).

Male				Female		
Ranking	Name	Count	Percentage	Name	Count	Percentage
1	TUẤN	10821	2.70	TRANG	19004	3.93
2	LONG	8845	2.21	HƯƠNG	12936	2.68
3	DŨNG	7962	1.99	THẢO	12480	2.58
4	HÙNG	7518	1.88	PHƯƠNG	11599	2.40
5	ANH	7417	1.85	ANH	11477	2.38
6	CƯỜNG	7295	1.82	HÀ	11197	2.32
7	HẢI	6512	1.63	HẰNG	10940	2.26
8	TRUNG	6417	1.60	DUNG	9877	2.04
9	HUY	6274	1.57	LINH	9504	1.97
10	SƠN	6211	1.55	HUYỀN	9420	1.95
11	THÀNH	6163	1.54	HIỀN	9186	1.90
12	NAM	6070	1.52	VÂN	9114	1.89
13	THẮNG	5526	1.38	NHUNG	8944	1.85
14	TÙNG	5490	1.37	NGA	7567	1.57
15	HIẾU	5322	1.33	NGỌC	7541	1.56
16	ĐỨC	5093	1.27	YẾN	7378	1.53
17	MINH	4950	1.24	MAI	6898	1.43
18	HOÀNG	4912	1.23	HẠNH	6773	1.40
19	HÙNG	4868	1.22	LOAN	6454	1.34
20	LINH	4708	1.18	THUY	6241	1.29

Table 9: The top 20 male and female names (nationwide)

As we can see from the table, *Tuấn* (male), and *Trang* (female) are the most common names in Viet Nam in 2006 among those in their late teens.

It is also clear from the percentages in all the above lists that there are more namesakes among women than among men. The dominance of Sino-Vietnamese names is also never more obvious: none of the names in the lists of the top 20 (regionally) and 50 (nationwide) most popular names are purely Vietnamese; all of them are Sino-Vietnamese words. In the list of the top-100 most popular names for male and female pupils, there are only two names that derive from purely Vietnamese words, which are *Phước* (male, 71<sup>st</sup>), and *Thom* (female, 79<sup>th</sup>). When the top-300 names are considered, a few other purely Vietnamese names are found which are *Vui*, *Út*, *Nở*, and *Lành*. Apart from the female name *Nở*, all others are unisex names but it is implied from the rankings that considerably fewer males have such names (female ranking: *Út* 190<sup>th</sup>, *Lành* 124<sup>th</sup>, *Vui* 128<sup>th</sup>; male ranking: *Út* 277<sup>th</sup>, *Lành* 299<sup>th</sup>, and *Vui* not in top-300).

In all above lists, while there are no names deriving from the names of wild animals, insects and fish, names denoting birds enjoy quite a high frequency. For example, *Yến* ‘canary’ ranks 12<sup>th</sup> in the list of most popular names for both genders, 16<sup>th</sup> in the list of the most popular names for female pupils, and even 5<sup>th</sup> in the list of female candidates to the University of Teacher’s Training in the north. Other female bird names also have high popularity in the top-100 nationwide list such as *Oanh* (28<sup>th</sup>), *Loan* (19<sup>th</sup>), *Phượng* (27<sup>th</sup>).

Along with names originating from vegetation terms, vegetable and food names are obviously no longer favoured because, as shown in the tables, they are not found in any lists of top names. As discussed in §3.7.1a, these names count for a very small number of the total names. However, other names of this type such as flower, fruit and tree names are found in the top lists. For example, in the list of the top-100 names nationwide, *Lan*, *Cúc* and *Đào* (flowers) rank respectively as the 25<sup>th</sup> (19<sup>th</sup> in the north), 78<sup>th</sup>, and 76<sup>th</sup> most popular names, and tree names *Tùng* and *Trúc* hold the 14<sup>th</sup> and 71<sup>st</sup> position respectively (*Tùng* is even the sixth most popular names for males in the north).

Apart from precious stones, names that derive from object and material names are not favoured either. No name of this kind is found in the top-name lists. Take the name *Thép* ‘steel’ and *Vàng* ‘gold’ as an example. No candidate in the HN and HCM lists has *Thép* as a given name while at the national level only 18 pupils bear this name (among 878,338 candidates). *Vàng* is not found in the HN list while there are only six and 62 in the HCM and national lists respectively. It is clear in the case of *Thép* because the word *thép* is one of the few unambiguous, single-meaning words in Vietnamese, but *vàng* is a polysemous word that denotes not only ‘gold’ or ‘golden’ but also ‘yellow’, so it is expected that the actual number of pupils with the name *Vàng* from the word ‘gold’ would decrease.

In the group of names denoting natural and social phenomena, many names appear in the top-name lists. The rankings of a few examples are:

- *Vũ* and *Hằng* (nature): 24<sup>th</sup> (male) and 7<sup>th</sup> (female) respectively.
- *Xuân* and *Thu* (season): 48<sup>th</sup> (male) and 22<sup>nd</sup> (female) respectively.

For names after place-names and person’s names, it is not easy to distinguish between homonymous names (see 3.7.1b). However, in the HN and HCM lists, when the middle element is considered, I can see a number of obvious names of this type, like *Việt Nga* (Viet Nam + Russia), *Thái Nguyên* (name of a province) *Khánh Hòa* (name of

a province), and *Quốc Tuấn, Lê Lợi, Lê Dung* (person's names), etc.<sup>47</sup>

VPNs from the names of socio-cultural phenomena are not found in any of the top-name lists. I extended my search for the names of this type in the HN and HCM lists and found just a few of them. For example, in the HN list, the male name *Toán* counts only three, the unisex name *Thơ* counts one (male) and six (female). In the HCM list, *Toán* counts two, and *Thơ* counts seven (male) and 25 (female).

For names that derive from the names of abstract concepts, the names that appear in the top-100 list are the unisex name *Bình* (holding the 25<sup>th</sup> position in the male list and 68<sup>th</sup> in the female one), and the male name *Duy* (ranking 21<sup>st</sup>). The other names (from ordinals, specific terminology) do appear in HN and HCM lists, though with quite lower counts (e.g. *Nhất* (ordinal) counts only 11 in 17,742 candidates in Ha Noi).

As regards names denoting human being and human activities, the ones indicating physical qualities, intelligence and moral values are among the most popular. The names such as *Tuấn, Cường, Minh, Anh, Thảo, Hiền* are present in all the top-20 regional lists and enjoy very high rankings in the nationwide list.

Table 10 and Table 11 show the lists of the top-20 names for male and female pupils together with their semantic and grammatical classifications (see also §3.7). As seen from these tables, it can be safely concluded that in the present day names denoting moral values are certainly the most favoured in Viet Nam, and also that these types of names are generally formed from their respective homonymous nouns and adjectives.

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<sup>47</sup> \* The northern province of Thái Nguyên is well known as the first revolutionary base where revolutionists (under Ho Chi Minh) fought against the French domination to seek independence for Viet Nam. The country declared its independence in 1945.

\* Khánh Hòa, located in the middle of the country, possesses some of the best beaches and bays in Viet Nam.

\* Hưng Đạo Vương Trần Quốc Tuấn is one of the greatest heroes in the history of Viet Nam. He led the fight to free the country from the Mongol and Chinese invaders at the end the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and his multiple victories over the Mongol Yuan Dynasty under Kublai Khan are considered among the greatest military feats in the world history. He is regarded as Saint or Holy Sage Trần. Interestingly, naming children after St Trần is the only case in which name tabooing is not applied (see also §3.4.6 above; Phạm Quỳnh Phương 2006: 31-54).

\* Lê Lợi led the fight against Chinese invaders between 1418-27, defeated them and founded the Later Lê Dynasty. Lê Lợi is among the most famous figures from the medieval period of Vietnamese history and one of its greatest heroes.

\* Lê Dung (1951-2001) is one of the best singers in Viet Nam. She was given the honour *People's Artist*, the highest honorary title for an artist.



Ranking	Name	Semantic taxonomy		Grammatical taxonomy
		<i>Lexical meaning</i>	<i>Subgroup</i>	
1	TUẤN	Talent, intelligence	Intelligence	Noun
2	LONG	(eastern) Dragon	Animal	Noun
3	DŨNG	Brave(ry)	Moral value	Adjective, noun
4	HÙNG	Hero, heroic, heroism	Moral value	Noun, adjective
5	ANH	Elder brother, quintessential, heroic, quick-minded	Kinship, moral value, or adjectival part in compound names	Adjective, noun
6	CUỖNG	Vigour(ous), strength, power(ful)	Physical quality	Noun, adjective
7	HẢI	Sea, ocean	Topography	Noun
8	TRUNG	Loyalty	Moral value	Noun
9	HUY	Glory, splendid, or light	Political concept or intelligence	Noun, adjective
10	SƠN	Mountain	Topography	Noun
11	THÀNH	Success, achievement	Achievement	Noun
12	NAM	Male (masculine), south (southern)	Gender, directions	Noun, adjective
13	THẮNG	Victory, win	Political concept	Noun, verb
14	TÙNG	Conifer, pine	Tree	Noun
15	HIẾU	Devoted, devotion	Moral value	Adjective, noun
16	ĐỨC	Virtue, righteousness, Germany	Moral value, place-name	Noun
17	MINH	Bright, intelligence	Intelligence	Noun
18	HOÀNG	(like) Emperor, yellow	Achievement, colour	Noun
19	HƯNG	Prosperous, renaissance	Achievement	Adjective, noun
20	LINH	Quick-minded or holy, sacred,	Intelligence or as adjectival part in compound names	Adjective

Table 10: The top 20 male names and taxonomies

Ranking	Name	Semantic taxonomy		Grammatical taxonomy
		<i>Lexical meaning</i>	<i>Subgroup</i>	
1	TRANG	Decency, elegance, grace	Moral value	Noun
2	HƯƠNG	Scent, perfume	Physical quality	Noun
3	THẢO	Generous	Moral value	Adjective
4	PHƯƠNG	Austere, direction	Moral value, direction	Adjective, noun
5	ANH	Quintessential, heroic, quick-minded	Moral value, or adjectival part in compound names	Adjective
6	HÀ	River	Topography or part of place-names	Noun
7	HẰNG	Moon	Natural phenomenon	Noun
8	DUNG	‘Appropriate appearance’, tolerance	Moral values	Noun
9	LINH	Quick-minded, holy, sacred, twinkling	Intelligence or as adjectival part in compound names	Adjective
10	HUYỀN	Jet-black, miracle, mysterious	Colour, abstract concept or as one part of compound names	Noun, adjective
11	HIỀN	Kind(ness), graceful	Moral values	Adjective, noun
12	VÂN	Cloud	Natural phenomenon	Noun
13	NHUNG	(like) Velvet	Clothing	Noun, adjective
14	NGA	Moon, Russia, swan	Natural phenomenon, place-name or bird	Noun
15	NGỌC	Gem, pearl, precious stone	Precious stone	Noun
16	YẾN	Canary	Bird	Noun
17	MAI	Apricot, morning	Tree, natural phenomenon	Noun
18	HẠNH	‘Good character’, happiness	Moral value, achievement	Noun
19	LOAN	Phoenix	Bird	Noun
20	THỦY	Water, loyalty	Natural phenomenon or moral value	Noun

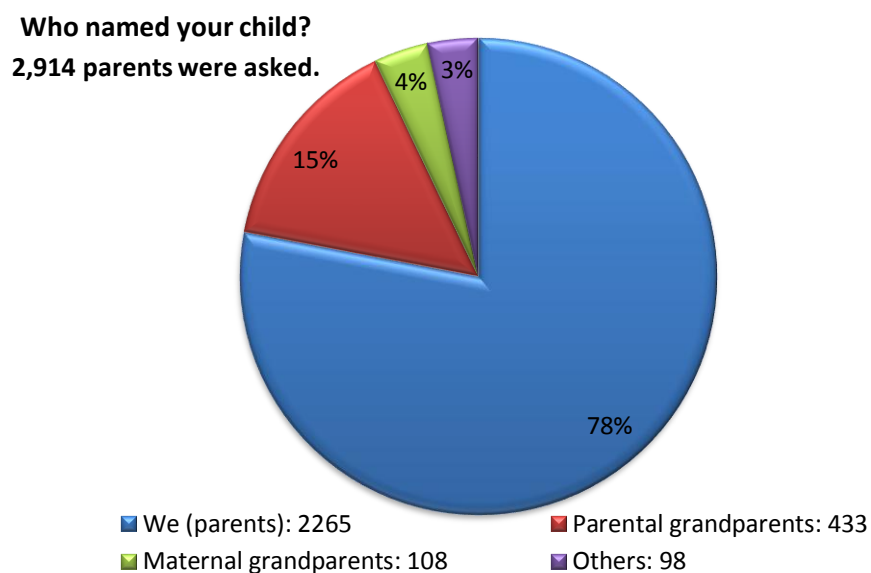
Table 11: The top 20 female names and taxonomies

### 3.8.2 Naming Trends

The Vietnamese, like many other peoples in the world, pay strict attention to the naming process. As Alford (1987) and Saarelma-Maunumaa (2003) claim, it is believed that the more civilised a society is the more important PSLNs are. Not only do VPNs play a vital role in social contacts but they also contain and convey traditional cultural elements that are invaluable properties of the nation. Therefore, it is more relevant to approach VPNs on the basis of both language and culture, in which the traditional culture plays decisive part in selecting linguistic units to serve as names.

In the case of Vietnamese main names (given names), cultural parameters like family tradition, lifestyle, religion, educational viewpoint and the social knowledge of parents (or name-givers) can be clearly traced in virtually all main names. Naming is usually carefully considered, and it is never arbitrary.

Traditionally, a child's name is often selected by grandparents or the senior member of the family or clan. The Vietnamese believe that this practice shows respect to the elders and also illustrates the continuity of tradition. Name-givers are the knowledgeable ones with good understanding of the traditional naming system, and are therefore able to name children with proper meaning and without coincidence with respect to the names of other seniors in the clan and supernatural powers.



*Figure 1: Survey of who the name-giver is*

Today's naming practices have been considerably altered compared to those of the past. The influence of grandparents in naming children is still obvious but not as strong as it was. According to a survey in 2006 carried out by the most popular Vietnamese e-newspaper VnExpress (see Figure 1; Vnexpress.net 2006), there is a remarkable change as to who the name-givers are. Of 2,914 parents asked, 2,265 say they themselves named their children, accounting for 77.7%. 443 parents (15.3%) state that paternal grandparents chose names for their children. 108 (3.7%) and 98 (3.4%) parents declare that their children's name was given by maternal grandparents and other people respectively

Additionally, avoiding coincidence/repetition of names is now not that strict, either. Children may these days be given names the same as those of any people except grandparents and great-grandparents of one and two generations. In addition to a greater freedom in choosing names, the signs of gender in the name structure are now not as clear as they were in the past. The clue for this fact is the much lower frequency of the appearance of the middle name *Văn* for a male and *Thị* for a female. According to Lê Trung Hoa (2006: 86-8), before 1945 about 90% of women had the middle name *Thị*, while approximately 56% of men had the middle name *Văn* (see §3.4.5 and §3.5). My survey carried out on the number of candidates taking the 2006 university entrance examination to Ha Noi University of Teacher's Training (in the north) and the University of Social Sciences and Humanities (in the south) shows a dramatic drop in the number of the middle names *Văn* and *Thị*. Among 909 male candidates, only 161 had *Văn* as the middle name, accounting for 17.71 %, while among 2680 female candidates, 1767 had the middle name *Thị*, accounting for 65.93%.

Incredibly, purely Vietnamese main names are hardly found today, despite being quite popular some decades ago, especially in the countryside. It is not easy to explain this phenomenon. As mentioned in §3.1.4, Sino-Vietnamese words (names) are regarded as more "cultured" and "literate" than purely Vietnamese names. Besides that, Chinese-origin words usually have several layers of meaning, which meets Vietnamese people's need for producing meaningfully cryptic names. For most people, a good name only implies or connotes, and never shows its "naked" meaning. Another explanation for this naming practice derives from the country's history. For thousands of years, Viet Nam used to be a satellite state of China, dominated and culturally assimilated by the Chinese dynasties. This fact has helped to build up the common ethnic consciousness that civilisation existed only in China, and that everything coming from China was civilised.

The traces of this belief may be found now in naming people using Sino-Vietnamese words.

In parallel with the domination of Sino-Vietnamese names, today Vietnamese people often have compound names or joint-names (see §3.4.3), something that is probably influenced by Chinese naming practices.<sup>48</sup> In other words, main names that possess more than one syllable (usually two) are now preferred, especially by intellectual families. However, such main names are not easy to recognise by other people because of the stereotypical presupposition that the last element in a full name is the main name and the first is the surname, with words or (or syllables) between regarded as the middle name. The increase in the number of disyllabic given names is largely due to the emergence of compound names or joint-main names.

<b><i>National Economics University (Ha Noi)</i></b> <b><i>North</i></b>			
Compound / joint-name	94	Male	Female
		3	91 (86 with <i>Thị</i> )
Percentage	31.3%	1.0%	29.7% (94.5%)
Total	300		

<b><i>University of Hue (Economics College)</i></b> <b><i>Middle</i></b>			
Compound / joint-name	158	Male	Female
		19	140 (114 with <i>Thị</i> )
Percentage	52.7 %	6.33%	46.33% (81.4%)
Total	300		

<b><i>University of Economics, HCM City</i></b> <b><i>South</i></b>			
Compound / joint-name	150	Male	Female
		19	131 (99 with <i>Thị</i> )
Percentage	50.0%	6.33%	43.66% (75.5%)
Total	300		

*Table 12: Male and female disyllabic names*

<sup>48</sup> Unlike their Vietnamese counterparts, Chinese personal names, as Blum (1997: 365) commented, “play very little role in the actual exchanges of everyday life, though they are often included in introduction”. However, traditional Chinese given names often consist of two syllables or two characters (Hu & Grove 1999: 13-4; Louie 1998: 43), and this practice probably impacts on the way the Vietnamese name their children now when they tend to choose only Sino-Vietnamese words as personal names.

In the three lists of candidates (300 each) passing the 2006 university entrance examination with top marks at three selected universities (one each in the north, middle and south, see Appendix 2), the percentage of disyllabic main names in full names with four syllables were found as shown in Table 12.

Although the exclusive middle name *Thị* for female is not now favoured as Lê Trung Hoa (2006) and Phạm Tất Thắng (1996) mention, surprisingly it has a very high frequency in full names with disyllabic given names (names with four elements altogether). At the National Economics University (in the north), 86 out of 91 full names contain *Thị*, accounting for 94.5% of the total four-syllable names. At the University of Huế (Economics College), 114 out of 140 candidates possess the middle name *Thị*, accounting for 81.4%. The percentage at the University of Economics, Ho Chi Minh City (in the south) is the lowest, with 75.5% with 99 out of 131 female students have *Thị* in their name (see Table 2 (A2), Appendix 2).

In contrast to the very high frequency of the middle name *Thị* in female full names, no male candidate has *Văn* (restricted for males) in their full name.

### 3.8.3 Personal Names and Addressing

Like other peoples, the Vietnamese often pay great attention to how to address a person. This is not easy, and in fact seems to be very complicated because the ways of addressing, as Lương Văn Huy (1990) and Nguyễn Thái Hòa (1999) assert, depend on a wide range of sociolinguistic factors, such as the age, sex, social status, relationship status (blood, intimate, or distant), attitudes towards (respectful or arrogant), and feelings between the speaker and addressee, as well as things like the formality of the communication context between communicators (see Table 5 (A3) Appendix 3). Vietnamese terms of reference can reveal the social relationship between the speaker and the person being referred to, differences in age, and even the attitude of the speaker toward that person. Thus, a speaker must carefully assess these factors when deciding on the appropriate term. This may well explain why it is not unusual for strangers to ask each other about age when they first meet. In Western eyes, asking strangers about their age is considered rude, but in Vietnamese culture it is considered polite because people do so in order to establish the proper terms of address to use.

Addressing in Vietnamese is an art that Vietnamese speakers have to learn for their whole life. Addressing properly is difficult, even for many Vietnamese native speakers. Some people claim that it should be made less complicated as in English or

French (see Ross & Blackenbury 1969 for discussion about addressing in English). In fact, it is more appropriate to delineate addressing in Vietnamese as *subtle complexity*. It is rich, clear, hierarchical and civilising, and requires people to be subtler in selecting the right terms to address one another. In this case the complexity is the external display of the subtlety (see also Cao Xuân Hạo 2000).

The Vietnamese are addressed by their given name in both formal and informal situations, although an honorific equivalent to *Mr*, *Mrs*, etc., will be added where necessary. Today, addressing someone by his or her family name alone is very rare. Only a few extremely well known people are sometimes referred by their family names.

In general, Vietnamese people rarely call others using only their names. They will generally add an addressing title (usually a kinship terms or personal pronouns) before main names. For example:

- A man named *Tuấn* can usually be called *anh Tuấn* or *ông Tuấn* (brother or mister) by the younger.
- A teacher whose full name is *Nguyễn Văn Khang* can always be called *thầy Khang* (master) by his students, and even by others.
- A middle-age woman whose name is *Hương* will be called *chị Hương* by the person who is younger by several years, *cô Hương* by the younger person whose parents are older than the addressee, *bác Hương* by the younger person whose parents are younger, and *bà Hương* by the younger person who think the addressee is as old as the addresser's grandparents or by all people in formal contexts.

In Vietnamese, kinship terms are the most popular ways to refer to oneself and others. According to Cooke (1968: 125), these are nouns, most of which have a primary meaning denoting blood kin. Edmondson (2009: 435) maintains that kinship names (terms) “also have features of anaphoric nouns [because] they contain additional information about gender and degree of familiarity, and they function differently in tracking participants in discourse”. Anyone can be referred to using kinship terms, not just people who are related. For example, lovers calling each other as *anh* (elder brother) and *em* (younger female sibling) sounds incestuous in Western languages, but is perfectly normal (and expected) in Vietnamese. The Vietnamese kinship terms are quite complicated. While there is some flexibility as to which kinship terms should be used for people not related to the speaker, there is often only one term to use for people related by blood or marriage, for up to three generations, as shown in Table 13.

(Adapted from Cooke 1968: 135)

Term	Literal meaning	Usages		
		<i>In both 1<sup>st</sup> &amp; 2<sup>nd</sup> persons</i>	<i>In 1<sup>st</sup> person</i>	<i>In 2<sup>nd</sup> person</i>
<b>Cụ</b>	Great grandparent	Very elderly person to or by much younger person		To a very elderly person
<b>Ông</b>	Grandfather (great uncle)	Male about grandparent's age to or by young person	Male (arrogant)	Among male equals
<b>Bà</b>	Grandmother (great aunt)	Female about grandparent's age to or by young person	Female (arrogant)	Among female equals
<b>Bố, cha</b>	Father	Father to or by offspring		Young man (humorous, ironical)
<b>Mẹ</b>	Mother	Mother to or by offspring		Young woman (humorous, ironical)
<b>Bác</b>	Parent's elder sibling, or cousin	Person parent's age or above to or by young person		Person speaker's age or above
<b>Cô</b>	Father's younger sister/female cousin	Woman parent's age or under to or by child		Woman younger than speaker
<b>Chú</b>	Father's younger brother/male cousin	Man parent's age or under to or by child		Man younger than speaker
<b>Cậu</b>	Mother's younger brother/male cousin	Man parent's age or under to or by child		Intimate friends - Man younger than speaker
<b>Anh</b>	Elder brother or male cousin	Husband to or by wife Older male to or by younger person		Male equals (general)
<b>Chị</b>	Elder sister or female cousin	Older female to or by younger person		Female equals (general)
<b>Em</b>	Younger sibling or cousin	Wife to or by husband Younger female by or to older person	Younger to older	Man and woman younger than speaker (intimate)
<b>Con</b>	Offspring, children	To or by person about same age as offspring		
<b>Cháu</b>	Grandchild, nephew, niece	To or by person much younger than speaker		

Table 13: Some common Vietnamese kinship terms – Meanings and usages



One of the most remarkable characteristics in addressing is that the Vietnamese always seem to feel more comfortable in addressing other people, even strangers, in the way that they do in their own family. In other words, addressing using kinship terms is widely used in ordinary social contacts. Lương Văn Huy (1990: 37), Phạm Hòa (2002: 281-312) and Hồ Đắc Túc (2003: 117-8) observe that Vietnamese kinship terms are used not only for third-party reference, but also, pervasively, for use of address and self-reference among related people, as well as non-relatives, to express various degrees of meaning that range from high disrespect to great respect, and from a high level of intimacy to extreme distance. Vietnamese has equivalents of most of the kinship terms that are available in English. It also has many terms for which English does not have equivalents, such as those which translate as ‘younger uncle’, ‘older aunt’, ‘maternal sister’, ‘paternal brother’, and ‘male cousin’, to name just a few (Ngô Thanh 2006).

Apart from personal pronouns and kinship terms, Vietnamese people also use status terms (occupational titles), e.g. *đồng chí* ‘comrade’, *thầy/cô* ‘teacher, master/Ms’, *giáo sư* ‘professor’, or *bác sĩ* ‘doctor’, etc. All such terms of address followed by PSLNs form modes of address and reference.

In summary, to address each other, the Vietnamese often use three kinds of address terms: kinship, personal pronoun and status. Among these, kinship terms followed by PSLNs are most widely used across social contexts.

### 3.9 Chapter Summary

Unlike PSLNs in some languages, VPNs are derived from current vocabulary words, and therefore they share the same origin as lexical words in the Vietnamese language. In my opinion, the origin and development of VPNs are well illustrated by the evolution of the lexicon of the Vietnamese language.

In terms of the name model, it is universally agreed that there are two models of VPNs which are Surname + Middle name + Given name and Surname + Given name. It is further agreed that the former, with the presence of the middle name, is far more common.

Cultural-linguistic characteristics of VPNs are all based on the premise that names have meaning. Therefore, VPNs are always selected carefully and personal naming is never arbitrary. In spite of the fact that virtually every word can be used as a name, the

total number of VPNs in use in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is not in excess of ten thousand names. The reason for this phenomenon is that preferences for words and lexical units that can be used as names differ dramatically between generations, and the Sino-Vietnamese vocabulary is almost entirely preferred to the pure Vietnamese vocabulary as a source of names. Alongside purely Vietnamese words, Sino-Vietnamese words have been using as PSLNs since antiquity but today the Vietnamese seem to favour only Sino-Vietnamese names. No single purely Vietnamese word/name is found in the list of 50 most popular names.

Apart from the dominance of Sino-Vietnamese names, a dramatic rise in compound given names (usually two-word or disyllabic names) has also been reported. With the retreat of traditional gender-specific middle names from the name structure, it is a little more difficult to define that a name has been given to a man or a woman. However, with the increase in compound names, which are often highly gender-specific (in practice, not through linguistic marking), defining whether a name belongs to a male or a female becomes less challenging. Naming taboo, which is usually based on superstitions, is not as strict as it once was although direct naming after dead family members or (great) grandparents is still firmly avoided.

It can be said that besides mandatory orthographical standardisations in the Vietnamese language, in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, VPNs have experienced great changes in both the form and the content. In terms of form change, remarkably more disyllabic names have been given in this period, making names longer with more syllables in the name structure; the middle element also become more varied with traditional gender-specific units not being favoured any more. Concerning the name content, with the domination of polysemous Sino-Vietnamese names, a wider variety of denotational meanings are achieved, thus causing the connotative sphere of names to become noticeably wider.

In relation to the meaning issue, in my opinion VPNs do have meanings. Although VPNs are originally common words, their meanings are not the same as those of lexical words in that they do not attribute any properties to name-bearers. However, due to their relation to common homonymous words, meanings of VPNs are often inspired or formed by the basis of meanings of lexical words. I define those meanings as associative or connotative meanings and sometimes express them in other terms as *contents of names*.

In terms of the classification of VPNs, VPNs can be insightfully categorised based on their semantic-lexical and grammatical-lexical characteristics. In the semantic-lexical approach, VPNs can originate as names of people, places, things, events, substances, qualities, ideas, entities, etc. With the grammatical-lexical outlook, VPNs are mainly formed from nouns and NPs, adjectives, numerals and verbs.

Regarding the lists of the most favoured names, I analysed approximately one million pupils' names and found that there are more namesakes between women than men. I also demonstrated the domination of Sino-Vietnamese names, and discovered that the most popular names for late teens in 2006 were *Tuấn* (male), and *Trang* (female).

In Vietnam, the use of given names in communication is best shown through the way people address each other. In comparison with other languages (e.g. English), the Vietnamese system of address and reference is much more diversified and intricate. Depending on different communicative contexts and subjects, different address terms are used in addition to or in replacement of given names. Also, the most noticeable feature of Vietnamese addressing is that the Vietnamese favour using kinship terms in any communicative context.

In conclusion, in this chapter I have provided a detailed description of modern VPNs based on their cultural and linguistic characteristics. My focus is on three of the main issues of VPNs: meaning, taxonomy and addressing. I have argued that VPNs do not have lexical but associative meaning, which is formed on the basis of the lexical meaning of their homonyms; VPNs can be classified on both semantic-lexical and grammatical-lexical grounds; and addressing as well as address terms (kinship terms), has great influence on the usage of VPNs in communication.

## **CHAPTER IV**

# **A DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF ENGLISH FIRST NAMES AND THE ENGLISH NATURE OF NAMING**

In this chapter I study English given names by examining the following bases: 1) historical and cultural characteristics; 2) phonological characteristics; 3) name taxonomies; and 4) names in social contexts. I use a similar framework for approaching English given names to that which I used in Chapter III. However, the roles of English and Vietnamese given names in social contexts are not the same. For that reason, I focused on the relationship between given names and addressing when looking at Vietnamese given names whereas I concentrate on other issues of English given names such as peculiar and hypocoristic names.

There is no point in defining what a first name is at this stage (see §2.4.1) but I think it is necessary to clarify the phrase *English first name* or *English forename*. I use the two terms *first name* and *forename* interchangeably without much difference to refer to English given names. Only where there is more than one first name is the term *forename* used in a slightly different way to refer to any one in a series of those given names. Secondly, in terms of geography, my data about English first names are from

England and Wales only. Lastly and most importantly, when it comes to the term *English first name* or *English forename*, I point to the names that are selected and used by people who have British citizenship regardless of their English ethnic or non-English ethnic background. The data sources I am using make it impossible to distinguish ethnicity with any degree of certainty, hence my practical decision to deal with all names on an equal footing.<sup>49</sup> The phrase *English first names* is hereafter abbreviated as EFNs.

#### 4.1 Historical and Cultural Characteristics

In this section, I categorise English given names historically and culturally, but not necessarily chronologically, in order to highlight the historical and cultural characteristics of EFNs. I review the history and origins of EFNs based on the frequency and popularity of first names used in England in modern times. To elaborate, my approach in this section regarding the history and origins of EFNs used by English speakers in England is both synchronic (involving the study of names at single point in their history) and diachronic (involving the study of changing names over time).

According to Hanks and Hodges (1990: vii), a person's given name is a badge of cultural identity. Cultural identity is closely allied to religious identity; religious affiliation and native language are often key factors, overtly or subliminally, in the choice of an appropriate name for a new member of a family.

Names in every culture go through periods of innovation or conservatism, or ups and downs due to a contemporary fashion or foreign factors. There have been points in English history where more than half the people had one of 10 common names: *John*, *David*, *Margaret*, *Michael*, *Peter*, *Robert*, *Paul*, *Susan*, *James* and *William* (see Withycombe 1977: xxvii). At other times, parents have used names from new sources for their children or even created names ex nihilo. Where parents used to choose names mostly from their own family history, it is now very common for parents to look for new names. Names like *Percy*, *Arthur*, *Joan*, *Ashley* and *Doris* can be assigned to

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<sup>49</sup> Despite this, my focus is on the mainstream - the English ethnic background. In relation to ethnicity, it is noted that while there is a common tendency for the words "English" and "British" to be used interchangeably, Britons do not agree with one another on which nationality they have. In their 2004 Annual Population Survey, the Office of National Statistics compared the ethnic identities of British people with their perceived national identity. They found that while 58% of white people described their nationality as "English", the vast majority of non-white people called themselves "British" (see: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=459>)

specific decades, for example, *Arthur* in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and *Joan* in the 1930s (see Table 33 below; Hanks & Hodges 2001).

As noted by Coates (2006a), very few names currently in use actually originated in the English language. Hough (2000: 3) explained that “the majority of names currently in use in the English-speaking world derive from biblical, classical and vernacular sources (Dorward 1995: iv), with smaller groups representing literary coinages, vocabulary words, names from other languages, and transferred uses of surnames and of place names”. According to Hough, this results in a very different linguistic mix from that of ordinary vocabulary.

The first important and most numerous source for English and British names as well as those used throughout the English-speaking world is the names of the saints. Hanks (2010: viii-ix) asserts “A large number of very widely used names owe their importance to the fact that they were born by early, famous or canonised Christians”. Many of the most popular names are derived from the names of learned Church Fathers (*Basil, Augustine, Gregory*), innumerable martyrs (*Agnes, Laurence, Sebastian*), mystics, ascetics and visionaries (*Anthony, Francis, Teresa*), founders of religious orders (*Benedict, Bernard, Dominic*), etc., (see Hanks 2010). Although Christian saints have been venerated since the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the practice of naming babies after saints only really caught on after the 12<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>50</sup> For example, we can easily come across the names like *Anthony, Christopher, Francis, George, Gregory* or *Stephen* for men and *Helen, Ann, Mary, Katherine, Melanie, Joan* or *Agnes* for women. These names were chosen to associate the baby with that particular saint, who would function as their patron, protector, or exemplar. Today, children are still named after particular saints, even if sometimes the parents do not realise that they are participating in this practice.

Another important source of first names used in England is names from the Bible (mainly male names). Biblical names were introduced to England from the continent following the Norman Conquest<sup>51</sup> and were augmented by others during the Puritan movement of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The version of the Bible in question is the translation of 1611, the King James Bible, which had official status in English-speaking countries, i.e.

<sup>50</sup> According to Withycombe (1977: xxvi), at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the commonest men’s name in the records is *William* (15%) followed by *Robert* (11%), *Ralph* (10%), *Richard* (8%) and *John* accounting for only 2%. However, about a hundred years later, *William, Robert* and *Richard* represent 14%, 11% and 10% respectively, but *John* has jumped to the first place with 25%.

<sup>51</sup> This is essentially true, but it is noted that such names were borne by occasional persons, probably all priests or monks, before the Conquest: e.g. *Johannes* the priest or *Laurentius* the bishop. We do not always know whether such men were actually English men or foreigners.

England, Wales, and Scotland (the newly-created Britain dating from 1603). Most names of this type are from the Old Testament. Some of the most common ones among them are *Adam*, *Benjamin*, *David*, *Jacob* and *Joseph*, and female names like *Deborah*, *Eve*, *Rebecca*, *Ruth*, and *Sarah*. In fact, such names have been in use for so long that a few of their *pet forms* (hypocoristic forms) have become as popular as the original, and have become names in their own right. *Sarah*, for instance, has given rise to other names like *Sadie* and *Sally* that now work as independent names. Biblical names became fashionable during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, especially those of the apostles and the evangelists. During the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries a number of names taken from the Old Testament began to be chosen. The popularity of the medieval mystery plays may also have helped in this process, since these featured biblical characters. Girls too were baptised with biblical names: *Mary* for the first recorded time in 1203, *Elizabeth* in 1205, and *Anne* in 1218. Biblical names eventually became the most widespread of all first names (see Withycombe 1977: xxvi-ii; Hanks *et al.* 2006: x-xiv).

Besides the Old Testament, the New Testament also contributed a number of very frequently-used names such as the names of the four evangelists, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*, and the 12 apostles, principally *Peter*, *James*, *Andrew*, *Thomas*, *Philip*, *Bartholomew*, *John* and *Simon*.

Another source of “English” first names is the Insular Celtic tradition. *Barry*, *Brian*, *Bridget*, *Donald*, *Duncan*, *Ian*, *Kenneth*, *Kevin*, *Neil* and *Sheila* all come from Irish and Scottish Gaelic, while *Gareth*, *Gladys*, *Gwendolen* and *Trevor* originate from Welsh. These names are the anglicised forms of the original Celtic names (except *Gareth*, which is the authentic Welsh form).<sup>52</sup> According to Hanks (2010: xi-xiii), a number of Scottish surnames have become common as conventional EFNs, including *Keith*, *Douglas*, *Fraser*, *Graham*, and *Leslie*. The latter, in the *-ie* spelling, has become conventionalised as a female name. The spelling *Lesley* is used for both sexes although it is more popular as a male name.

It is universally agreed that old names in many European languages are composed of two common words that are put together. They are termed *dithematic names*. This appears to be a very ancient Indo-European naming pattern, since it is found in Ancient Greek, Slavic, Germanic, Celtic, and Romance languages (Pulgram 1947: 189, 1960: 198), which all began to separate from their common root at least 3500 years ago. Each

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<sup>52</sup> For example, the anglicised forms of the traditional Gaelic name *Eóghan* are *Ewan*, *Euan*, *Owen*, *Eugene*.

language had a limited set of words that could usually be used as first or second elements (Richardson 1974: 63-9; Kaleta 2004: 249-57), for example, the name *Richard* which was brought to England by the Normans derives from two Germanic words meaning 'power' and 'strong'. Another example is the case of *Roger*, which was also brought to England by the Normans. This name derives from two Germanic words meaning 'fame' and 'spear'.

Other English names were brought to the country via the act of invasion. Southern Britain was controlled by the Roman Empire between the first and the fifth centuries. Prior to Roman invasion, the Iron Age Britain of the Celts already had cultural and economic links with Continental Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments in culture, agriculture, urbanisation, industry and architecture, leaving behind a heritage that is still apparent today. In terms of onomastics, the Roman legacy is slight, evident more through place-names (and even here only partially) than PSLNs, especially first names.<sup>53</sup>

Later invasions from the continent during the Middle Ages had a greater impact on English nomenclature. Many researchers mention the existence of dithematic names among these 'invasion' names as well as other certain borrowings (see Withycombe 1977; Stewart 1979; Hough 2000; and Coates 2006a). These two-element names have entered English usage from a variety of languages: some like *Edward*, *Edmund*, and *Audrey* (though the last has been modified by travelling through French), etc., have survived from Old English, while others (such as *Conrad*, *Roger*) were introduced from directly German, or indirectly from Old Norse by the Normans. Many of them have been altered over the years into another form entirely. Take *Ralph* and *Audrey* as examples: the two were both two-element names that have been so modified over the centuries that they now appear to be one-element names. In fact, *Ralph* derived from a Norman French name, *Raulf*, a contracted form of the Germanic PSLN *Radulf*, derived from *rad* 'counsel' + *wulf* 'wolf' (the spelling with *-ph* is due to the classical influence in the 18<sup>th</sup> century), while *Audrey* is a much altered form of the Old English female name

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<sup>53</sup> See Rivet & Smith (1981) and Coates & Breeze (2000). As a result of the Roman conquest, many Roman place names appeared, particularly in association with military settlements. After the collapse of Roman Britain, few of these place names survived. Most Roman sites are known by later names; many are distinguished as Roman sites by the suffixes *chester/cester/caster* or element *Strat* (from the Latin *castra* 'camp' and *via strata* 'street'), but with no reference to the Roman name (Room 1996: xi; Reaney 1960: 203-6). Also, according to Coates (1988: 40-7), the Roman-period name often appears as a shortened form before the *-chester* element (e.g. Manchester, Winchester, Lancaster, Binchester). Thus, the influence of Latin on British place names is generally only slight.



*Æðelpryð*, derived from *æðel* 'noble' + *pryð* 'strength' (Hanks & Hodges 2001). Scandinavian exports include *Eric*, *Harold* and *Ronald*.

Incidentally such dithematic names are generally known as Germanic names although they are not purely Germanic in origin.<sup>54</sup> Surprisingly, unlike male names, English female names with a Germanic origin are much fewer in number, but there are some examples. *Alice* (via French) and *Mildred* (Germanic, Old English – revived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) are two of them.

The “meanings” of these names were treated differently in different cultures. The Old English and Old German two-part names that show combinations like “war A” or “peace B”<sup>55</sup> are usually dithematic, i.e., they consist of two elements without any presupposition of syntactic or semantic connection between them. For example *Edith*, rather than meaning ‘war of wealth’ is simply a name consisting of two elements: ‘wealth’ and ‘war’. Greek combinations seem to be more closely connected to their meanings. One example is the name *Eunice*, the Latinised form of the Greek name *Εὐνίκη* (*Eunike*), which means ‘good victory’.<sup>56</sup> However, it is generally safe to say that these names have not been attached to any particular meaning for at least 1000 years. In Old English, alliteration (i.e. the use of names beginning with the same letter for members of the same family) was particularly common in Old English kingdoms from the earliest recorded genealogies down to the Norman Conquest (Withycombe 1977: xxiii). For example, a father named *Ælfwine* might name his children *Ælfred*, *Ælfwyn*, *Æflæd* and *Ælfthryth*. Again, the sound and history of the name was important, but the lexical meaning was not.

A great change came over the personal nomenclature of the English following the Norman Conquest. The Normans of north-west France brought many names to England as a result of the invasion of 1066. This invasion was the route for many pre-Christian Germanic (usually male) names to reach England – such as *Charles*, *Henry*, *Robert* and

<sup>54</sup> According to Monk (1997), dithematic names are names often made up of two elements, and usually linked in some way with the parents' names. For instance, *Aldred* and *Edith* might call their daughter *Aldith* as some elements are suitable for both males and females. These dithematic names did not necessarily have any link in meaning between their two elements. They were more popular with the later Anglo-Saxons, with the monothematic, or single element names acquiring a lower-class association.

<sup>55</sup> E.g.: *Humphrey* from the Germanic *Hunfrid* derived from *hun* 'bear-cub', 'warrior' + *fred*, *frid* 'peace'; *Wilfred* from the Old English *Wilfrid* derived from *wil* 'will', 'desire' + *frið* 'peace' (see Hanks & Hodges 2001, 2006).

<sup>56</sup> See <http://www.behindthename.com/nmc/gre-anci.php>. *Behind the Name*, which was first published online in 1996, is a website created by Mike Campbell for examining all aspects of given names. Its scope is broad: all given names from all cultures and periods are eligible to be included in the main name database.

*William* and a certain number of ultimately Biblical names of Latin and others of Breton/Brittany origin – like *Ives*, *Samson* and *Alan*. However, as a result of the Norman Conquest, the PSLNs that had been used by those of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian descent mostly fell out of fashion. Within a few centuries, most Old English names had virtually disappeared. Some remained in use long enough to be used as patronymics in surname formation. Withycombe (1977: xxv) maintained that “few [Old English] names which did survive usually did so for one of the two reasons: either they were names of saints (e.g. *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Hilda*, *Mildred*, *Cuthbert*) or they were names of former kings of the house of Wessex (e.g. *Alfred*, *Edgar*, *Ethelbert*)”. Similarly, Clark & Jackson (1995: 281) also contended that “by c.1200 names of pre-Conquest types had become rare except among peasantry, and were within two further generations virtually extinct”. Clark added that a few that survived into later times (like *Edmund* and *Edward*) “were mostly ones tacitly reclassified as ‘saints’ names’, and especially royal saints’ names popularised through readoption by later royalty.” (see Clark 1995: 241-98 & 320-38; see also William Searle 1969).

One other result of the increasing use of saints' names in the later Middle Ages was the adaptation of men's names for women. For example, the name *Joan* was given to girls in order to place them under the patronage of St. John (the derivational direction is obvious in the original French: *Jean* ‘John’ >> *Jeanne* ‘Joan’). Following the same principle, a few examples of female names derived from male names still commonly found today are *Davina*, *Paula*, *Patricia*, *Alexandra*, *Philippa*, etc.<sup>57</sup>

According to Withycombe (1977) and Hanks *et al.* (2006), after the Protestant Reformation, the practice of using saints' names fell out of favour because it was associated with Roman Catholic religiosity and it became more common to use names from the King James Bible. With the Reformation all the names of non-scriptural saints fell into disgrace and were for the most part speedily discarded, for example, *Austin*, *Bennet*, *Christopher*, *Clement*, *Martin*, *Quentin*, *Theobald*, *Viel* (Withycombe 1977: xxxvi). Of course, there was some overlap between Biblical and saints' names (names like *Paul*, *Mark*, and *John* are found in both sources, see the aforementioned Biblical names), but after the Reformation it became more common to use names from the Hebrew Bible. Names like *Isaac*, *Jacob*, and *Samuel* became common among Christians (although they had always been used by Jews), and in some places it became popular to

<sup>57</sup> Despite being found occasionally during the Middle Ages, these names were not regularly used as given names until the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Hanks *et al.* 2006).

use obscure Biblical names like *Ahijah* and *Azariah*. Sometimes a saint's name was re-introduced in another form: *Hannah*, for example, is just the spelling of *Anne*<sup>58</sup> that was used in the King James Bible; it was used as a name simply because it was in the Bible.

To gain a thorough understanding of English nomenclature, it is important to bear in mind Puritan naming practices. Puritans did contribute a few names that actually originated in the English language to today's English first-name stock. The Puritans, a fundamentalist English Protestant sect of the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, wished to differentiate their own children from those who they regarded as the godless masses (Smith-Bannister 1997: 3-6). According to Bardsley (1880: chap. II, 121-33), most Puritans tended to use Old Testament biblical names instead of saints' names. Some, however, thought that using any name from the Bible was blasphemous, and took to using vocabulary words (and phrases) instead, such as *Prudence*, *Charity*, *Constance*, *Praise-God*, *Livewell*, *Temperance*, etc. Some examples of unfamiliar names include *Lamentation*, *Redeemed*, *Be-faithful*, and *The-peace-of-God* (see also Dodge 1928: 467-75; Withycombe 1977: xxvii-xl; Chevalier 2006: 30). These *virtue names* are often equated with Puritan names, though in fact they were used by only a small minority of Puritan parents. The Puritan influence on English names lessened in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but a few have remained popular to the present day. Despite having once been outmoded, some Puritan names such as *Grace*, *Faith* and *Hope* are now back in use with somewhat higher frequencies compared to those during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>59</sup>

Another source of EFNs is from family names, i.e., inherited names, or surnames. Some surnames that have been adopted as Christian names include *Douglas*, *Dudley*, *Keith*, *Neville*, *Sidney*, *Stanley*, and *Stuart*. Many of these surnames are now used as first names in English. Take, for instance, the name *Digby*. This is sometimes used as a first name but in fact originated as a surname. It was originally a place-name in Lincolnshire and derives from the Old Norse words *díki* (meaning 'ditch') and *byr* (meaning 'settlement') (Hanks & Hodges 2001). *Howard*, *Stanley*, *Percy*, and *Neville*

<sup>58</sup> The spelling of *Anne* is the one that reached English from French.

<sup>59</sup> The 2008 ONS figures show the rankings of *Grace*, *Faith* and *Hope* as 4<sup>th</sup>, 80<sup>th</sup> and 155<sup>th</sup> respectively. Having filtered the data from *Ancestry.co.uk* for the numbers of these three names (registered as forenames in England), I also found that their popularity has gone up and down over the past century.

	1905	1940	1980	2005
<b>Faith</b>	114	86	131	2,411
<b>Grace</b>	4,979	383	476	17,741
<b>Hope</b>	185	13	24	1,656

are all names of English noble families from the Middle Ages that have become widely used as first given names. More recently, *Tyler* and *Hunter* have been introduced through the same method, i.e., from family names to first names.<sup>60</sup>

Using surnames as first names, which can also be found in other cultures, is an interesting post-Reformation development in Britain. Aristocratic families began the practice of using surnames as Christian names in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Withycombe (1977: xli) writes “one of the earliest examples noted is Lord Guildford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland and husband of Lady Jane Grey, whose mother's maiden name was Guildford”. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries it became increasingly common to preserve surnames from the female side in this way, though families further down the social scale rarely followed this practice before the 18<sup>th</sup> century (despite the fact that few occasional exceptions can be found). As Hanks *et al.* (2006) state, this fashion became increasingly popular in Victorian times to preserve the name of the female line.<sup>61</sup>

This phenomenon became more frequent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Hanks *et al.* believe that in most cases “it originated because of close relationship or connection between families – usually by marriage”. For example, a bride from a rich and powerful family would christen her first-born with her own maiden surname and the conjunction of the two names would be taken as symbolic of the union between the two families. However, sometimes the name of a prominent and ancient family would be taken as a given name by people who bore no relation to the family. Gradually, the practice became more and more widespread. Hanks *et al.* continue to assert that use of the mother's maiden name as a second given name has been an especially common practice among English speakers through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At the present time, though family names are still generally given as second or middle names, they are found less frequent as first names. It also became increasingly common to use the mother's maiden name as a second Christian name.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> This renewed impetus for surname-naming has been accentuated in the U.S.A. For example, *Tyler* and *Hunter* appear in the 2008 list of the top-ten names in many States in the U.S.A. In England and Wales, however, *Hunter* is not as popular as *Tyler*. In 2008, while the former was not chosen as a first name for baby girls, the latter was given as a first name to both baby boys and girls. However, *Tyler* is more popular as a boy's name than girl's. It is the 26<sup>th</sup> most favoured name for baby boys while it ranks 764<sup>th</sup> in the list of most popular names for baby girls.

<sup>61</sup> As did the practice of using hyphenated surnames.

<sup>62</sup> The use of surnames as Christian names is now much more common in the U.S.A. than in England. Withycombe (1977: xlii) revealed that “three out of four eldest sons of American families of any pretensions bear their mothers' maiden names either as first or as middle names”

The last but not least important source of EFNs is that of classical borrowing or so-called literary names. Hough (2000) shows that many of the classical names have been transmitted as the names of Christian saints are actually from Latin or Greek, deriving either from the names of actual people or from the names of characters in Roman or Greek mythology or history. Some examples are *Anthony* (from the Roman *Antonius*), *Dominic* (from the Latin name *Dominicus*), and *Catherine* or *Katherine* (from the Greek *Aikaterine*). However, it makes sense to divide those with a religious source from those with a classical-only source. The most obvious source of *Dominic* is from a 13<sup>th</sup> century saint while *Catherine* derives from a first-millennium counterpart. Those names that do not appear to have arrived via saints' names include *Diana*, *Phoebe*, *Phyllis*, *Marcus* and *Philip* (see Hanks & Hodges 2001; Butler 2008).

Names of classical antiquity, such as *Horace* or *Julius*, also became fashionable among the educated classes in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, although they never became as popular as those derived from the Bible. Classical culture had its principal centre in Italy, and all things Italian were fashionable at the relevant period. Therefore, names that had been invented to sound like classical names had the added virtue of sounding Italian. This has shaped the direction of female naming, to a considerable extent, right up to the present day. For example, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century upper-class families began the fashion of using the Latin form of girls' names like *Anna* or *Maria*. Some classical names were used as far back as the Middle Ages, but the more obscure classical names did not spread into general English until later. *Cynthia* and *Melissa* are two of the most common names that derive from the classical revival of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other names (like *Olivia*)<sup>63</sup> were invented to sound like classical names, even though they are not authentic (see Hanks & Hodges 2001).

There are, of course, other sources for EFNs. Some modern names are taken from other modern languages, or really do derive from common words. Some are even coined or blended. Withycombe (1977: xlvi) commented that in the present day, "the tastes in names have become more and more eclectic". Smart (1995: 784-5) noted with no little pessimism that "the present century has seen an increasing search for unusual names, most markedly for girls, but in some circles acceptable for boys also, which has led to the ransacking of other languages and traditions for names and other forms of native

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<sup>63</sup> This Latinate name was first used by Shakespeare for the rich heiress wooed by the duke in *Twelfth Night* (1599). Shakespeare may have taken it as a feminine form of *Oliver* or he may have derived it from the Latin *oliva* 'olive'.

names”. In addition, the number of first names has increased considerably. Many can no longer be classified as Christian names for they have been given without baptism or have been chosen by people of different religions (*Mohammed, Muhammad*). Modern names include those taken from flowers and plants or gemstones and other desirable objects, foreign names (like the Russian *Natasha*, the French *Nicole*, or the Italian *Gemma*), those of film stars and pop stars (especially American ones), and invented names (see Hanks *et al.* 2006; Hanks 2010). There is still, however, a strong conservative naming tendency in England and Wales. Besides the presence of hypocoristic forms of some traditional names (those that end in *-ie*), I found no “suspicious” or “strange” element<sup>64</sup> when I compared the lists of top-10 names for boys and girls in 1949 and 2008.

Ranking	Male		Female	
	1949	2008	1949	2008
1	John	JACK	Ann(e)	OLIVIA
2	Richard	OLIVER	Mary	RUBY
3	Peter	THOMAS	Elizabeth	EMILY
4	David	HARRY	Jane	GRACE
5	Charles	JOSHUA	Susan	JESSICA
6	Michael	ALFIE	Margaret	CHLOE
7	William	CHARLIE	Sarah	SOPHIE
8	Robert	DANIEL	Caroline	LILY
9	Christopher	JAMES	Jennifer	AMELIA
10	James	WILLIAM	Frances	EVIE

Table 14: The top 10 names for boys and girls in 1949 and 2008

(NB: 1949 lists presented in Withycombe 1977 (xlvii); 2008 lists given by the ONS at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>)

<sup>64</sup> I mean elements that are not traditional, recently coined or imported from other languages, or generally too new to be accepted as normal first names.

## 4.2 Phonological Characteristics of First Names

I examined the top 100 popular names for males and females in 1944, 1964, 1984, 1994, 2004, 2006 and 2008, and categorised them on the basis of the number of syllables and final sounds they contained. My purpose in this section is: 1) to observe the different development of male and female names in terms of the number of syllables they contain; 2) to answer the question as to whether or not there is a tendency to shorten first names; and 3) to scrutinise how the final sound of names change over the course of time.

The principal data sources used in this section onwards are the lists of top names for baby boys and girls in England and Wales released by the ONS between 1998 and 2008, and the GRO lists of the hundred most popular names for boys and girls in England and Wales between 1944 and 1994 (see Merry 1995; Appendix 14).

The ONS statistics have been derived from the final annual births registration data, which include all live births occurring in England and Wales (e.g. 707,711 newborn babies with a total of 12,470 different names registered in 2008).<sup>65</sup> The data from Merry's book is based on statistics produced every 10 years.

In addition, figures and statistics from some websites designed to meet the interests of those who track given name popularity and meaning are included as well.<sup>66</sup>

As to the phonological characteristics of current system of English forenames, I realise that comparing and contrasting male and female names may reveal many linguistically interesting aspects of EFNs. Therefore, my basic approach in this section is to determine the characteristics of male and female names. In other words, I analyse the phonological characteristics of gender-differentiated names of the current system of English forenames.

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<sup>65</sup> These rankings have been produced using the exact spelling of the name given at birth registration. Similar names with different spellings have been counted separately. Births where the name was not stated have been excluded from these figures. Of the 362,963 baby boys and 345,748 baby girls in the 2008 dataset, 55 and 17 were excluded respectively for this reason. Names with a count of two or less have been redacted using S40 of the Freedom of Information Act in order to protect the confidentiality of individuals (see the ONS website at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=184> for more information).

<sup>66</sup> In spite of the fact that these sites are not primarily designed for academic purposes (many authors collect names as a hobby), they are very good sources for those who are simply collecting basic information in their quest to understand the linguistic characteristics of names.

#### 4.2.1 Number of Syllables

In a study of the sound patterns of first names, Cutler *et al.* (1990) found that 75.7% of male names are polysyllabic while the corresponding percentage of female names was 90.3%. The authors' study was based on 1667 entries (884 female names and 783 male names) in *The Oxford Minidictionary of First Names* (1986). My study of the top names of the chosen years (between 1944 and 2006) has also produced a relatively similar result.

The table below shows the number of first names with one or more than one syllable in the selected years. As we can see, in general female names definitely have more syllables and are effectively longer than male names. Although there were changes in the figures of both male and female names between the years, the mean of the female names (90.8) is much greater than that of the male (74.2). In other words, we can observe that while 90.8% of women possess names with more than one syllable, only 74.2% of men have a similar name structure. Men tend to have more one-syllable names than women. If the mean of the female monosyllabic names is only just 9.2, that of the male is 21.8, which is more than double the female figure.

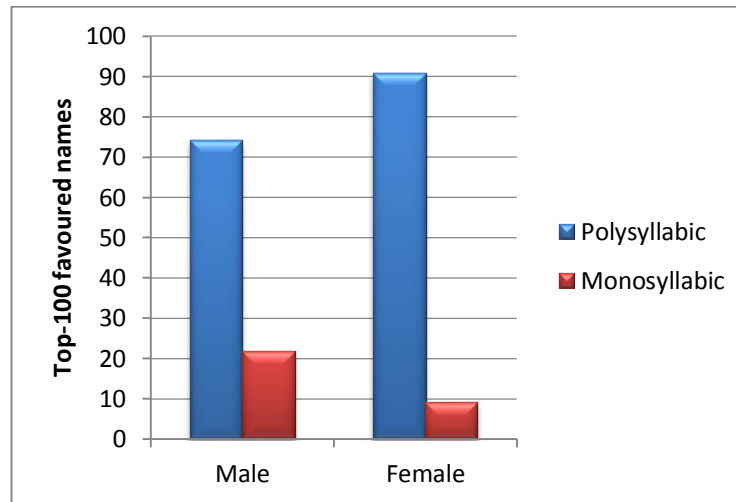
Gender	Syllables	2006	1994	1984	1964	1944	Mean
Female	Polysyllabic	94	94	91	86	89	90.8
	Disyllabic	65	63	62	56	50	59.2
	Monosyllabic	6	6	8	15	11	9.2
Male	Polysyllabic	83	70	74	79	85	74.2
	Disyllabic	69	59	59	65	75	65.4
	Monosyllabic	17	30	26	21	15	21.8

Table 15: First names with one or more than one syllable

It is obvious that female names are in general characteristically longer than male names. This is not a new finding, and in fact a few researchers have mentioned this fact before (see Slater & Feinman 1985: 429; Cutler *et al.* 1990: 480; Hough 2000: 1-11). Barry & Harper (1995), and Cassidy, Kelly & Sharoni (1999) asserted that female names are longer not only in syllables but also phonemes. However, what I extrapolated from these figures was a tendency towards more and more disyllabic names, exclusively with female names. As Table 15 shows, the female disyllabic names rose steadily by 15 percentage points from 50% in 1944 to 65% in 2006. In parallel with the increase of the



disyllables, there was a steady fall in number of female monosyllabic names from 15 in 1964 down to 6 in 2006. For the male disyllabic names (see Figure 3), the change seems dramatic although a sharp growth was recorded between 1994 and 2006 when the number moves from 59 to 69 as opposed to a drop in monosyllabic names. In 1944, 75 out of the 100 favourite names for males had two syllables. This number dropped to 59 in both 1984 and 1994 when there was a rise in the number of monosyllabic names.



*Figure 2: Mean of poly- and monosyllabic male and female names between 1944 and 2006*

As shown in Table 15 and Figure 2, male names before 1994 seemed generally to be shorter. The number of polysyllabic names (including disyllabic) went down gradually to 70 in 1994. The recovery after 1995 brought the number back to 83, still low compared to the 85 in 1944. In contrast, it is obvious that female names are noticeably and increasingly longer, chiefly thanks to the rise in the number of the disyllabic names.

One more noticeable point is that it seems that male monosyllables and disyllables link inversely to each other: the descending popularity of monosyllabic names signals the rise of disyllabic names and vice versa. However, such a relation is not clear among female names.

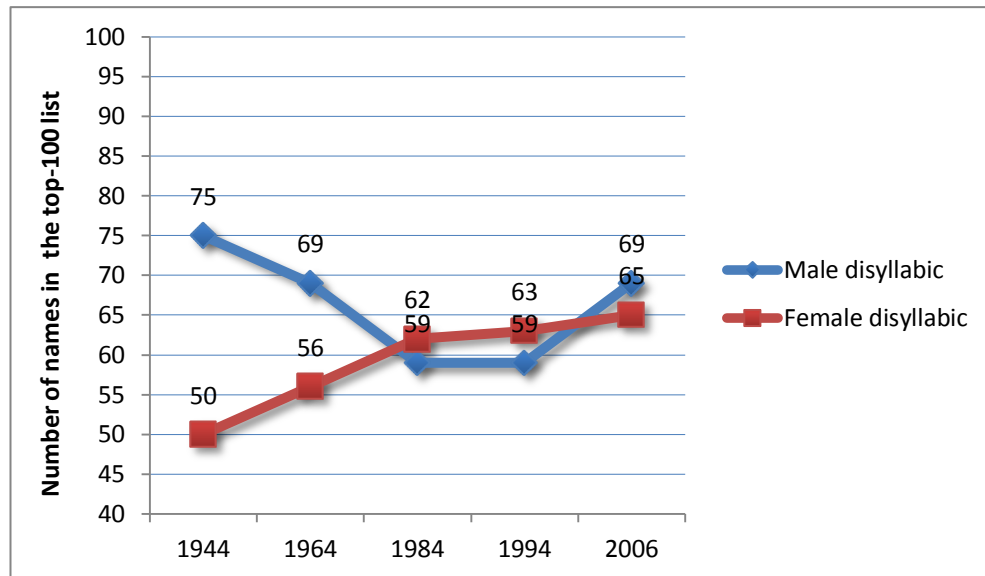


Figure 3: Disyllabic male and female names

In general, in terms of the number of syllables, neither male nor female names become shorter or longer in comparison with names in the same categories over periods in the past. There are obviously fewer names with more than two syllables but at the same time more and more monosyllabic names develop into two-syllable ones. It is likely that they are moving in the direction of a potentially ideal structure consisting of a disyllable.

#### 4.2.2 Phonetic Aspects

In terms of stress patterns of EFNs, Cutler *et al.* (1990: 373-74) have found that averaged across male and female names, “84% of the names have strong initial syllables”, but when it comes to a closer analysis of the sound pattern, “male and female English names show systematic difference...”

In general, Cutler *et al.*’s assertion is proved to be plausible, especially with the case of female names. In 2008, 15 female names in the top 100 list have a weak initial syllable, *Olivia, Amelia, Isabella, Sophia, Elizabeth, Matilda, Sienna, Rebecca, Alisha, Sofia, Alexandra, Maria, Francesca, Alicia* and *Emilia* (cf. four male names found).

However, Cutler *et al.*’s affirmation that “no male name popular in Britain in any year has a weak initial syllable”<sup>67</sup> is no longer correct, at least in the first years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. I considered the list of the 50 most favoured names for baby boys in

<sup>67</sup> Their study is based on the 50 most popular names for males and females born in 1925, 1950, 1965, 1975 and 1986.

England and Wales in 2008 and found two names with a weak initial syllable, which are *Mohammed* and *Muhammad*. In spite of their Arabic origin, these names and their variants have been present in the top 100 favourite names for baby boys in England and Wales since before 2000.

As regards nuclear vowels and name ending sounds, there exist plenty of interesting differences between male and female names. Cutler *et al.* (1990) saw that female names are significantly more likely to contain [i] (either [i] or [i:]) as their stressed vowel (*Maria, Celia, Lisa*, etc.), while male names have considerably fewer (*William, Finley, Leon*, etc.). However, the author did not present the necessary data to measure the exact level of “more likely” and “considerably fewer”. I counted such names in the lists of the top 100 names for baby boys and girls born in 1944, 1964, 1984, 1994, 2004 and 2008, and found that on average 24% of the female names have [i] or [I] as their stressed vowel, whereas the percentage of the male names is 11%, just half of the female total.<sup>68</sup>

Basic dissimilarities are also found between the name-ending sounds of male and female names. According to Cutler *et al.* (1990) and Barry & Harper (1995), there is a high possibility of male names ending in a stop or fricative consonant ([k], [s], [t], etc.). In comparison, female names are more likely to end in a vowel, especially a schwa [ə] or [i], and if they end in a consonant, as Slater & Feinman (1985) found, it is usually a sonorant ([l], [m], [n] and [r]).<sup>69</sup> Hough (2000: 3-4) added to the account of Cutler *et al.* by seeking an explanation of these phonological phenomena through origins of names and found that female names and the schwa ending tended to derive from French and Latin sources whereas male names with their stop and fricative consonant ending are likely to originate from Germanic and Bible bases.

Regardless of hypocoristics and diminutives, *Harry, Joshua* and *Harvey* are among a select few male given names that end in a schwa [ə] or [i], while *Elizabeth, Charlotte* and *Grace* belong to the rare group of female names that end in a stop or fricative consonant [θ], [t] and [s].<sup>70</sup>

<sup>68</sup> Whissell (2001) gives the percentages of women's and men's names with [i] as the stressed vowel as 22.5% and 12.9% respectively.

<sup>69</sup> The study of Slater & Feinman was based on first names found in American English. I suspect that British people who are mostly non-rhotic speakers do not pronounce [r] as the ending sound, and thus it is irrelevant to conclude that English female names end in [r]. I suppose that in such cases, the names actually end in a schwa [ə] instead.

<sup>70</sup> Relating to the phonological issues of EFNs, it is also worth noting the peculiarities of names for twins or multiples. All parents strive to select the name they think is suitable for their offspring, but parents of twins (or multiples) may find themselves particularly challenged to make the right choice for two,

On the basis of name phonology, many researchers have attempted to explain aspects of name emotionality (i.e., the emotional loading of names). It is readily agreed that there are no good or bad names but there are names that people like or dislike; there are names that are liked by one group of people but hated by other; there are names that inspire nice and warm feelings; there are names that sound cold and unpleasant. What inspires such feelings? This is a subject question for many fields of study in which linguistics and psychology have long pioneered. In a linguistic approach, according to many names researchers, it is likely that the sound of names does play a role in such cases (see Lieberman & Bell 1992; Mehrabian 1997; Jackson *et al.* 1997; Smith 1998; Cassidy *et al.* 1999).

In terms of iconic meaning of words, Magnus (1999) concluded that those beginning with *br* convey specific information about breakage (e.g. *bruise*, *breach*, *branch*) and Jakobson (1988: 187-98) mentioned “large” sounds being used to describe large things (e.g. the *u* in *huge*) and “small” sound used to refer to small things (e.g. the *i* in *bit* or *tip*). On emotional meaning of both words and names, Jakobson & Waugh (1979), Fónagy (1963, cited in Jakobson *et al.* 1988) and Tsur (1992) discussed the manner in which sounds convey emotions. Based on these findings on phonaesthetics, Whissell (2001) contended that emotionality aspects of names may also be grouped into two types: *iconic meaning* and *emotional meaning* and that the power of sound to convey emotion comes from the fact that pre-linguistic human sounds were most likely to occur as emotional reflexes.

Whissell (2001) seems to come the closest to a relevant answer by presenting the most detailed study of emotionality aspects of names. In her 2001 study, Whissell determined that differences in phoneme use between men's and women's names can best be understood as reflecting emotional differences which are explained by a model of masculine and feminine emotions. The author's analysis is that the distribution of

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three or more children. In addition to deciding on the right individual name, they have to spend time considering how the names work together as a set. According to Stewart (2000: 150-2), Bryan (1998: 24) and Scheinfeld (1967: 111-4), in the English-speaking world, twins may be given distinctive pairs of names, where twin names are sometimes similar in certain aspects of sound such as the same initial letters, similar denotata, the same etymological meaning but with different roots, etc. However, as noted by Cooper (1997, cited in Stewart 2000: 194), most of the current UK and US guides for parents of twins are quite explicit about suggesting that parents should actively differentiate their twins. Psychologists believe that there are good reasons for avoiding giving twins similar names because, as Scheinfeld (1967: 111-2) asserts, “one important element in child's achieving self-identity is in his being able as soon as possible to know his name and to think of himself as the unique bearer of that name in the family.” In other words, by giving their twins dissimilar names, parents emphasise the individuality of each child.

sounds in men's and women's name is not random: male and female names do not begin in the same way (both favour consonants but different consonants, while female names are more likely to begin with a vowel), do not end in the same way (male names are much more likely to end in stop or fricative consonants, while female names are more likely to end in vowels, especially [ə] or [i]), and do not use phonemes in the same way (males' shorter names include more consonants, females' longer names include more vowels). Whissell (2001: 117-18) then came to a conclusion, which I highly appreciate, that "men's names include more phonemes with masculine emotional associations (active, cheerful, nasty, unpleasant) and women's names include more phonemes with feminine ones (passive, sad, soft, and pleasant)" (also see Whissell 2009: 5-17).<sup>71</sup>

#### 4.2.3 Changes in Name-ending Sounds

As Cutler *et al.* (1990), Barry & Harper (1995), Hough (2000) and Whissell (2001) all assert, the sound of male names often ends in a stop or fricative consonant ([k], [s], or [t]) while female names often end in a schwa [ə] or [i], and when failing to end in a vowel, female names end in a consonant which is usually a sonorant ([l], [m], [n] or [r]). However, the authors do not mention how such tendencies progress and whether or not there are any changes over the course of time.

In a more detailed approach (1944 onwards for 60 years), my study produced some interesting results, which to some extent run contrary to several assertions of the aforementioned authors. I studied the top-100 names for men and women (see Merry 1995), and found that female names are increasingly likely to end in either [ə] or [i]. As we can see from Figure 4, if the total of the names that end in a schwa [ə] or [i] (name [ə], name [i] hereafter) accounted for 41% of the names in the 1944 list, that figure increased gradually year on year, jumping to 71% in 2008. Name [i] plays a vital role in this growth. Before 1964, name [i] was half as popular as name [ə] with 15 names out of 100 compared to 29, but it went up to 32 in 1984 and reached 33 in both 1994 and 2000 while name [ə] stayed lower at 31.

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<sup>71</sup> On emotionality aspects of name, Crystal (2003: 153) reports that *Christine* is judged by men in a U.S. survey to be the sexiest female name, while *Bob* is considered a highly masculine name. According to Crystal this conclusion sheds some light on the way comedians and script writers obtain comic effects, simply by selecting an inappropriate name. Why else would British comedian Rowan Atkinson, in one of his series, call a pretty girl in soldier's uniform *Bob*, or the British satirical programme *Spitting Image* advise its listeners to "pretend your name is *Keith*" (in *The Chicken Song*, Virgin Records, 1986)?

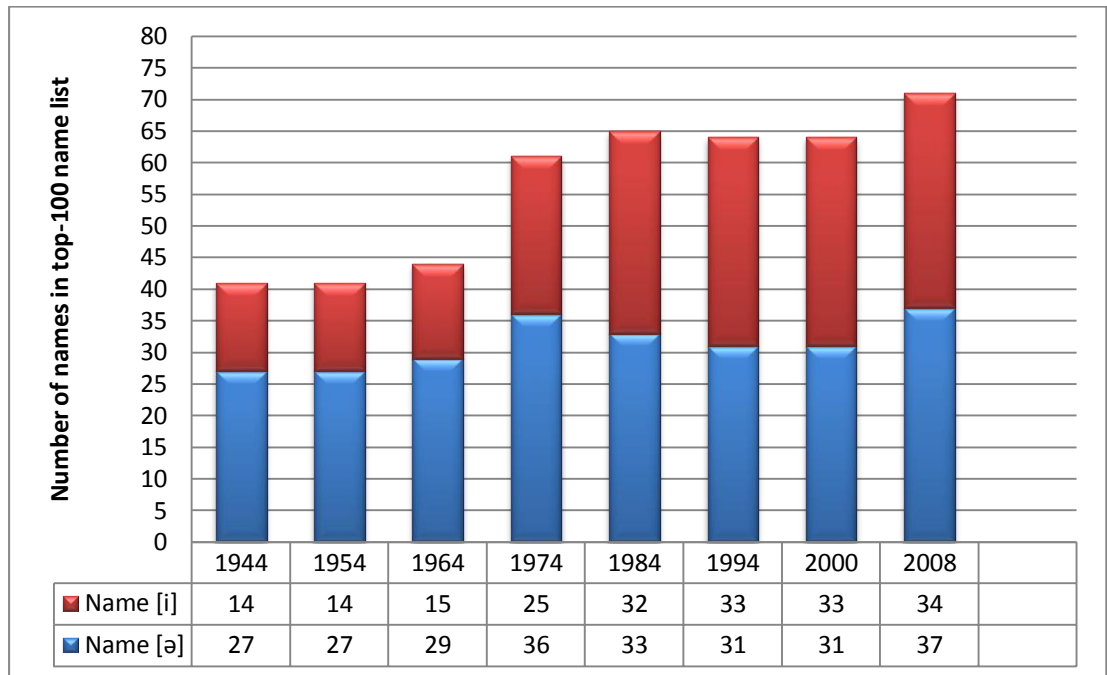


Figure 4: Female names with [ə] or [i] as the final sound in the top-100 name list

In terms of names ending in consonants, as mentioned above, if the sound of female names does not end in either [ə] or [i], it tends to end in a sonorant consonant instead. I also found that the most frequent sonorant in the top-100 female names over the past 60 years since 1944 is not [l] or [m] but [n] (see Figure 5).

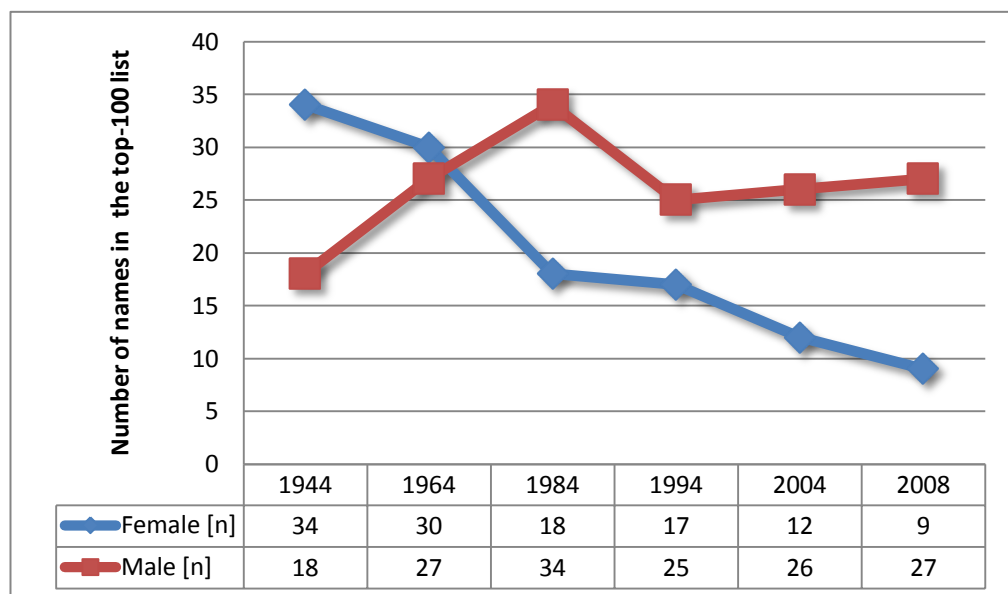


Figure 5: Number of male and female names that end in [n]

Among 54 names ending in consonants in 1944, there were 34 names finishing in [n] (name [n] hereafter), accounting for 62.9%. In 2008, 23 names ended in a consonant, of which there were 9 names [n] accounting for 39.1%. As we can deduce from these figures, there are fewer and fewer female names ending in consonants, and in line with this, the number of names [n] declined sharply between 1944 and 2008.

Figure 5 shows that among the 100 most popular names for girls born in 1944, there were 34 names ending in [n]. The number of such names fell to 30 in 1964, 18 in 1984, 17 in 1994, and numbered only 9 in 2008. In line with this dramatic drop in number, the percentage of names [n] in the total of female names ending in consonants experience a similar but slighter fall (62.0% in 1944 and 39.1% in 2008).

As regards the top-name lists, it may be assumed that the fall in number of name [n] contributes greatly to the rise in the number of names [ə] and [i]. It is also noted that that this may be partly morphological rather than phonological, e.g. because of the decreasing popularity of the feminising suffix *-ine* [-i:n].

Of the male names, the changes in the ending sound are quite conspicuous. As shown in Figure 6, I found that male names do end in stop or fricative consonants but they end most frequently in the nasal sonorant [n].

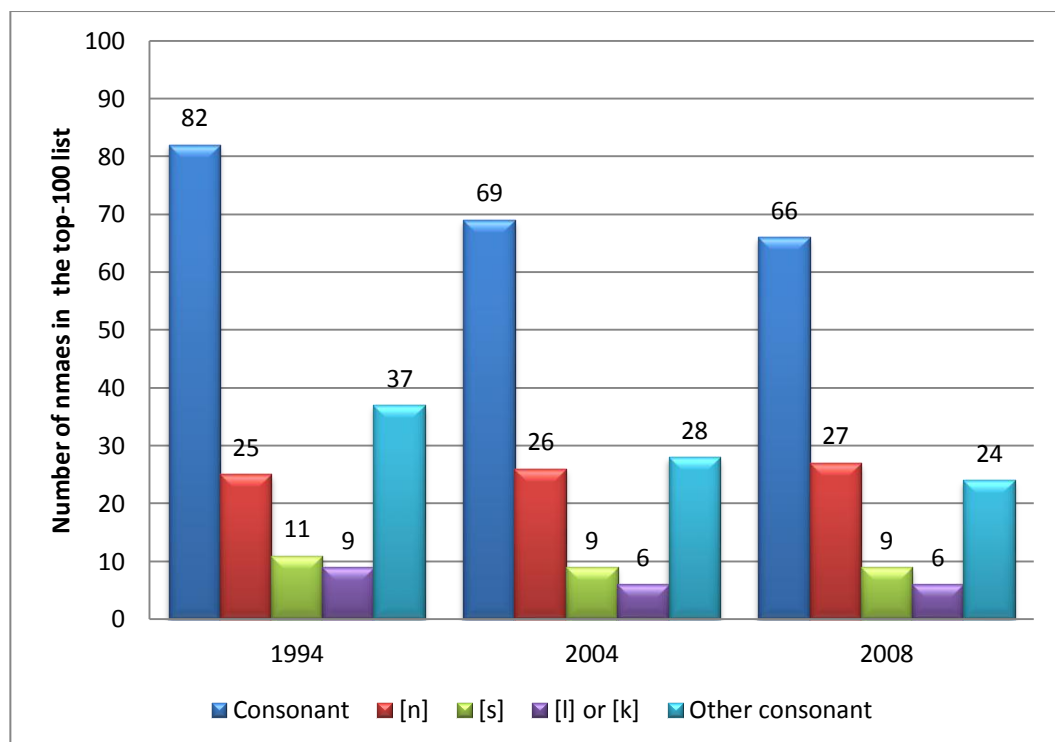


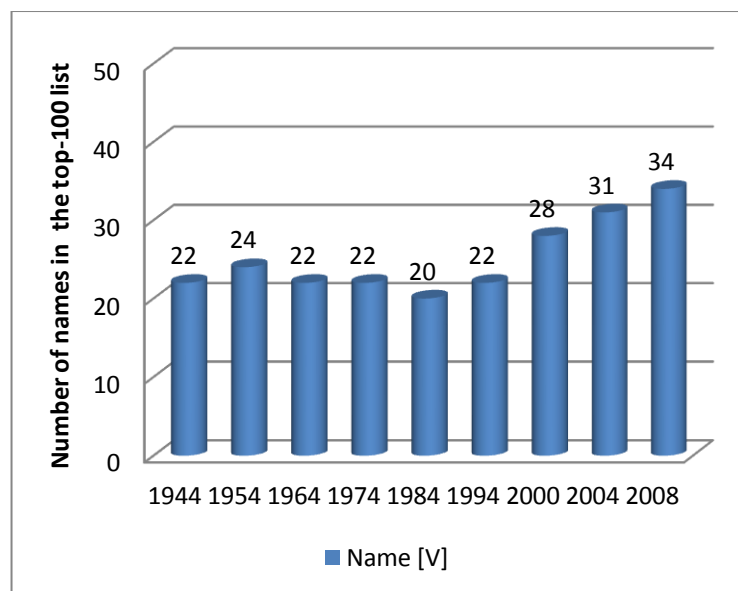
Figure 6: The number of male names ending in consonants

The second most popular ending sound for male names is [s], while the third is [l] or [k]. For example, of the 100 top names, in 1994 there were 82 names that end in a consonant, of which there were 25 names [n], 11 names [s], and nine names [l]; in 2004, of 69 names ending in a consonant, there were 26 names [n], nine names [s] and six names [k]; in 2008, among 66 names ending in a consonant, there were 27 names [n], 9 names [s] and 6 names for either [k] or [l].

As Figure 5 shows the number of names that end in [n] peaked in 1984 when there were 34 names in the top-100. That number fell to 25 in 1994 but rose in 2004 to 26 and remained at 27 in 2008. This recovery, though slight, is quite noticeable (the reason will be discussed below).

Male names do not often end in a vowel. However, it appears that in recent times there are more and more male names that end in a vowel (either a vowel or diphthong – name [V] hereafter).

As shown in Figure 7, between 1944 and 1984, there were roughly 22 names [V], and there were no dramatic numerical changes. However, after a slight fall to 20 in 1984, there was a steady increase in number each year, to the point at which in 2008 there were 34 names [V].



*Figure 7: The number of male names ending in a vowel*

It is still premature, and somewhat subjective, to conclude that English male names are on their way to being feminised. However, the rise in the number of names that end in sonorant [n] and vowels, which were more often found in women's names,



may suggest that English male names (or at least the most favoured male names), which have formerly been characterised as being active and unpleasant (in Whissell 2001, 2009), are becoming softer and more pleasant.

In general, in respect to the number of polysyllabic names, EFNs of both sexes do not become longer or shorter. Although there are fewer names with more than two syllables, there are fewer names with only one syllable as well. It is apparent that such decreases have made way for a rise in the number of disyllabic names, which appear easier to pronounce and flow better when the entire name is uttered. It seems that they are moving in the direction of a preferred structure consisting of a disyllable that ends in either a vowel ([ə] or [i]) or a sonorant consonant ([n]).

### **4.3 Toward a Taxonomy of English first names**

In §4.1 and §4.2, I dealt with the historical, cultural and linguistic (phonological) characteristics of EFNs. In this section, I present some taxonomies of EFNs in order to show that, like given names in other languages (e.g. VPNS), EFNs can also be classified into groups and sub-groups based on their specific characteristics.

What is behind each first name? This is an obvious question that requires us to study names carefully from all possible aspects so that a relevant answer may eventually emerge. To better understand names, we need to put them into groups based on certain characteristics. Classifying first names marks an initial effort to give some structure to the discipline and provide a basis for considering serious and fundamental theoretical questions concerning names and naming. However, as Crystal (2003: 150) acknowledged, there is as yet no agreed way of classifying [English] first names. Therefore I present some taxonomies of EFNs, which I consider to be some of the most promising approaches towards classifying EFNs.

#### **4.3.1 Etymological Taxonomy**

In this section, I classify EFNs based on their etymological origins. My approach at this stage can be viewed as being more or less semantically based, but my purpose is to assert that EFNs can be classified on an etymological basis.

It is noted that a number of names and their lexical patterns are transparent, i.e., they are easily understood by ordinary native speakers. However, in many other cases,

such names require people to have a certain historical knowledge of languages to work out their origins.

All the examples were selected by consulting *The Oxford Concise Dictionary of First Names* (Hanks & Hodges 2001), *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* (Withycombe 1977) and the *Kate Monk's Onomastikon* (Monk 1997). I also checked their rankings and counts in the 2008 ONS lists of the top names for baby boys and girls in England and Wales (see §1.2; §4.2; Footnote 65). Additionally, in many other cases, I checked the number and popularity of names by filtering the data from *Ancestry.co.uk* (this website holds data from the “England & Wales, Birth Index: 1837-2005”).

An onomastic classification of PSLNs has usually been coupled with postulated etymologies of the names. For example, according to Hanks & Hodges (1990: 38-9), *Benjamin* is a Biblical name, borne by the youngest of the twelve sons of Jacob. His mother Rachel died in giving birth to him, and in her last moments she named him *Benoni*, meaning ‘son of my sorrow’. His father, however, did not wish him to bear such an ill-omened name, and renamed him *Benyamin* (Genesis 35: 16–18; 42: 4). This means either ‘son of the right hand’ or more likely ‘son of the south’ (the Hebrew *yamin* can also mean ‘south’), since Benjamin was the only child of Jacob born in Canaan, and not in Mesopotamia to the north. Another tradition is that the second element of the name is a variant of the Hebrew plural noun *yamim*, which means ‘days’ but is used idiomatically to mean ‘year’ or ‘years’. The name would then mean ‘son of (my) old age’ and refer to the fact that Benjamin was Jacob's youngest child. In the Middle Ages the name was often given to sons whose mothers had died in childbirth. Today it has no such unfortunate associations.

We learn from this example that *Benjamin* is a Biblical name (a religious name), originating from Hebrew with an interesting history. What about other names like *Fiona*, *Edward*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Daisy*, *Jack*, *Harry*, *Jimmy*, *Cheryl*, etc.? Where are they from? How can we group them? A taxonomy based on origin provides an adequate resolution to these questions.

My etymological classification draws attention to the naming habits of English-speaking cultures during the 20<sup>th</sup> century rather than to any etymologically based naming decisions made by English-speaking individuals, because different individuals possess different levels of access to etymological information.

Based on their origin, most common first names in English can be categorised into broad groups. I divide names that can be classified based on their etymological origin into groups by using two methods: 1) Classification based on the language of origin; 2) Classification based on the origin of etymological or denotational meaning.

#### **4.3.1.1 Classification Based on the Language of Origin**

Having referred to Monk's categorisation of EFNs, and to Crystal's proposed classification of types of first names,<sup>72</sup> and consulted general classifications of first names introduced by a number of name websites,<sup>73</sup> I believe that, based on their origin, present-day EFNs can be categorised into 11 subsets as follows:

##### **a. Hebrew names:**

These names usually come from the King James Bible and are very common in – or are elements of names used in – countries that are the historically Christian. Some have elements meaning 'God' or 'supernatural power', especially *El*. Some well-known examples are *Michael, Joshua, Daniel, Joseph, David, Adam, Elizabeth, Hannah* and *Mary*. There are also a handful of names in use derived from Aramaic and the other languages of ancient Palestine, particularly the names of prominent figures in the New Testament such as *Thomas, Martha* and *Bartholomew*.

##### **b. Continental Germanic names:**

Names such as *Robert, Roger, Richard, Albert, Carl, Alfred, Rosalind, Emma, Eric*, and *Matilda* are Germanic. These names are characteristically warlike and traditionally dithematic like *Herbert* (from *heri, hari* 'army' + *berht* 'bright', 'famous'), *Matilda* (from *maht, meht* 'might' + *hild* 'battle'), *Richard* (from *ric* 'power' + *hard* 'hardy', 'brave', 'strong'). Roots with meanings such as 'glory', 'strength', 'battle', 'warrior', 'will', 'bright' and 'brave' are common.

A number of these Germanic names have been influenced by Old French. Since the Norman conquest of England, many English first names of Germanic origin are used in their French forms. In other words, they are mirrored through

<sup>72</sup> Kate Monk (1997) at [www.gaminggeeks.org/Resources/KateMonk](http://www.gaminggeeks.org/Resources/KateMonk); Crystal (2003: 150)

<sup>73</sup> In §4.2, I have consulted the data from a few name websites (like *Behind the Name, Gurgle, Bounty, Think Baby Names*, etc.). In such sites, names are submitted and discussed by members. They then are put into appropriate groups based on their language of origin and etymological meaning after members reach a consensus on these matters. Thus, the data from these websites are the sources of reference.

contemporary French into English. *Charles, Henry, William, Albert* and *Emma* are among many successful Old French names of Germanic origin found in English today.

**c. Old English names:**

Most names of this category have Continental Germanic roots but importantly, they are names that were anglicised, i.e. formed and used by the Anglo-Saxons in parts of what are now England and southeast Scotland between at least the mid-5<sup>th</sup> century and the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century. Some examples are *Edward, Alfred, Alvin*, and *Eric*.

**d. Insular Celtic names:**

These names are sometimes anglicised versions of Insular Celtic forms (mainly from the Brittonic and Goidelic languages),<sup>74</sup> but the original form may also be used as well. They often have origins in Celtic words, as Celtic versions of the names of internationally known Christian saints, as names of Celtic mythological figures, or simply as long-standing names whose ultimate etymology is unclear.

A few examples are *Alan, Jennifer* (Brittonic), *Brian, Brigid, Mórág, Ciarán*, and *Seán* (Goidelic).

**e. Ancient Greek names:**

*Alexander, Andrew, Chloe, Christopher, George, Gregory, Jason, Margaret, Melissa, Nicholas, Peter, Stephen, Timothy*, and *Zoë* are all examples of names that originate from ancient Greece. Some can be derived from the Greco-Roman gods (*Timothy, Chloe*), or may have other original referents (*Jason, Stephen*). Some may be derived from the New Testament and early Christian traditions (*Zoë, Melissa, Andrew*). These names have mostly lost Greek inflectional suffixes and become anglicised (*Nicholas* from *Nikolaos*, *Gregory* from Latin *Gregorius* from the post-classical Greek name *Gregōrios*).

**f. Latin names:**

Names in this category can also be adopted either unchanged or modified. The inflected element can be dropped, as often happens in borrowings from Latin to English, e.g. *Paul* from *Paulus*. Other examples are *Victoria* and *Laura*. *Victoria*

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<sup>74</sup> Insular Celtic languages are those Celtic languages that originated in the British Isles, in contrast to the Continental Celtic languages of mainland Europe and Anatolia which are now extinct. The Insular Celtic languages of modern times can be divided into the Goidelic languages (Irish, Manx, and Scottish Gaelic) and the Brythonic languages (Breton, Cornish, and Welsh) (See MacAulay 1992: 1-9, 371-75)

is arguably the Latin lexical word for ‘victory’ or a feminised version of *Victor*. *Laura*, on the other hand, might be thought of as an adaptation of the Latin lexical word *laurus* ‘laurel’, and is particularly associated with the heroine of Petrarch’s Italian poetry.

**g. English vocabulary names:**

Names frequently deriving from nature, flowers, birds, colours, or gemstones, etc., are of this type. They are usually feminine names, and typical not only in English but also in most European languages. Some examples are *Jasmine*, *Summer*, *Lavender*, *Dawn*, *Daisy*, *Rose*, *Marigold*, *Rowan*, and *Violet*.

Also in this group, there is a type of names termed *virtue names* (or *trait names*). These names are often equated with Puritan names, though in fact they were used by only a small minority of Puritan parents. They are mostly used as female names, and often include or relate to three fundamental Christian virtues, for example *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*.

**h. English creations:**

This subset consists of names that were formed, invented and coined in English. They can be names whose origins lie in other languages but their present-day forms were shaped and found exclusively in English. Together with obviously invented names, hypocoristics are categorised into this group as well.

Invented and coined names may have clear EM (as with Shakespeare’s *Miranda* in *The Tempest*, which derives from Latin words meaning ‘fit to be admired’), or they may have no obvious EM at all (as with *Wendy*, devised by J.M. Barry on the basis of a child’s coinage, *fwendy-wendy*, and used in *Peter Pan* (1904) (Crystal 2003: 150). A few examples of a number of English names recently invented in the English-speaking world are *Cheryl*, *Eowyn*, *Maxine*, and *Jayden*. More often than not, a hypocoristic name is a special form of a given name of any of the above categories, which may or may not be a shortened form of a pre-existing name (simple abbreviations, suffixed forms, and initial consonant mutators, for example), when used in more intimate situations such as a nickname or term of endearment. However, the hypocoristic forms of many names have now been used independently as official English given names, for example, *Dick* from *Richard*, *Bobby* from *Robert*, *Chris* from *Christine/Christopher* or *Kate* from *Katherine*.

**i. Modern European names:**

Historically, most EFNs were borrowed from other ancient or old languages. However, such names have been used in English long enough to be considered “English” by themselves. The group I mention here concerns typical names in other modern European languages (mainly French), which are used in English with the original forms retained. These names can be those that have become popular over time like *Mia* (Danish and Swedish pet form of *Maria*), *Charlotte* (French feminine diminutive of *Charles*), and *Francesca* (Italian form of *Frances*), or those that have only recently joined the English name-stock such as *Luna* (Spanish), *Ivan* (Russian), and *Giacomo* (Italian).

**j. Arabic names:**

The most popular Arabic name in English today is *Mohammed* (after the Prophet Mohammed) along with a pool of its lexico-morphological relatives. Most names of this group have denotational meaning because they usually derive from the Arabic lexical vocabulary. Other examples are *Fatima* ‘abstainer’, *Leila* ‘night’, and *Syed* ‘mister’.

**k. Other languages:**

A minority of today’s English names originated in languages rather other than those already mentioned (e.g. *Martha* from Aramaic, *Indra* from Hindi), but they are much few in number and generally unpopular (see §4.4.1 below). In addition, several English names that are of obscure, unknown or uncertain origin like *Belinda*, *Lynn*, *Brenda*, etc., (see Crystal 2003; Hanks & Hodges 2001) are also put into this group.

#### **4.3.1.2 Classification Based on Original Meaning**

It needs to be clarified that the meaning mentioned here is mostly etymological and, in some cases, transparent. Etymologies and denotata of names do not constitute any senses for names at all. EFNs may have etymological and denotational contents (and some names even convey probabilistic expectations), but they do not have sense.

My purpose in this section is to pave the way for the comparison and contrast of EFNs and VPNS, which I present in Chapter V. A classification of EFNs based on the original meaning helps to aid the discovery of shared or similar categories of PSLNs between the two cultures.

A name with non-transparent meaning is a name that ordinary native speakers of English cannot directly trace back to the root without consulting works of reference. For example, the name *Alfred* is considered non-transparent in meaning because originally it is the Old English name *Ælfrēd* derived from *ælf* ‘elf’, ‘supernatural being’ + *rād* ‘counsel’, and is not interpretable without specialist philological knowledge. In contrast, such names as *Daisy*, *Chelsea*, *Victoria*, *Rowan*, etc., are treated as transparent in meaning since people with a proper knowledge of English language and culture can easily link the names to their lexical homonyms or denotata. However, if a name is not placed in context, it is not entirely possible to determine that its meaning is clear. For instance, *Alexandria* can be a feminine form of *Alexander* or can be named after the Egyptian port Alexandria which was founded by Alexander the Great in 322 BC and named in his honour.

Below is a taxonomy of EFNs based on original meaning (cf. §3.7.1). In each category, the names given as the examples do not make up a complete list of names in that category. Most of the examples are the base forms of names, and variants (including spelling-variants) are counted only when the base names are no longer found in the present-day English name-stock.

#### **a. Names transferred from other bearers**

This group consists of PSLNs of mythological and religious personages, and literary characters irrespective of which particular myths, religions and literatures are involved. It also includes pet forms of pre-existing PSLNs, family names and unmodified place-names without considering what traditions they are drawn from because the focus is on meaning in the broadest sense alone.

##### *a1. Names of mythological and religious personages, and literary characters*

###### a1a. Names from mythologies

A number of today’s EFNs came from PSLNs in mythologies. They are often names of gods, goddesses or legend heroes in Greek, Celtic and Scandinavian mythologies. Many of these names were later borne by Christian saints and figures in the Bible, and may seem at first sight to be religious names. However, etymologically they were certainly derived from mythologies. Some examples below are provided in Hanks & Hodges (2001) and the website *Behindthename.com*.

Name	Original referent	Mythology
JASON	<i>Iasōn</i>	Greek
	<i>Iasōn</i> probably derives from the Greek vocabulary word <i>iasthai</i> 'to heal'. In New Testament Greek, the name probably represents a classicised form of <i>Joshua</i>	
CHLOE	<i>Khloe</i> , an epithet of the fertility goddess <i>Demeter</i> .	Greek
	Probably connected with <i>Chloris</i> , goddess of vegetables, from <i>khlōros</i> 'green'. Also a religious name adopted by Puritans in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century from a person's name in the New Testament.	
DEN(N)IS	French form of <i>Dionysius</i> – god of wine	Greek
	The word originally denoted a devotee of the god <i>Dionysos</i> . Also a saint's name.	
BRIDGET	Anglicised form of the Irish name <i>Brighid</i>	Irish
	Goddess of fire, poetry and wisdom, the daughter of the god Dagda. Also a saint's name.	
GARETH	Unknown	Welsh, British
	It first appeared in this form in Thomas Malory's 15 <sup>th</sup> -century compilation of Arthurian legends <i>Le Morte d'Arthur</i> , in which Gareth was a knight of the Round Table, the brother of Sir Gawain. Malory based the name on <i>Gahariet</i> , which was the name of a similar Arthurian character in French sources. It may ultimately have a Welsh origin, possibly related to <i>gwaredd</i> meaning 'gentleness'	
FREYA	Old Norse origin, goddess of love	Scandinavian
	Freya or Fröja was the goddess of love in Scandinavian mythology, and her name seems to be derived from a word related to the Old High German <i>frouwa</i> 'lady', 'mistress'.	

Table 16: Names from mythologies

### a1b. Religious names

The group of religious names in English is very large in number. It consists of the names of Christian saints, PNs from the King James Bible, and names from other religions (mainly Islam).

The Roman Ritual writes “Since a name is given to the baptised...as they are reborn in Christ and enrolled among His followers, care should be taken.... As far as possible, names of saints should be given, by whose example the faithful may be encouraged to lead holy lives and by whose intercession they may be protected” (see Philip & Weller 1964). Therefore, pious Christians often name their children after



apostles, martyrs, popes or canonised personages. First names from religious names can be put into the following groups (see also Dunkling 1977: 55; Monk 1997):

Name	Type	Gender	Meaning/referent	Note
ABRAHAM	Bible	Male	Father of Jews, of Isaac	Name of Patriarch
ANNE	Bible	Female	Grace, favour	French of Hebrew derivation
CHRISTIAN	Bible	Male	Christian believer	New testament
CHRISTOPHER	Saint's name	Male	Patron saint of travellers	
DEBORAH	Bible	Female	Bee	New testament
GEORGE	Saint's name	Male	Patron saint of England	
JOSHUA	Bible	Male	Jehovah is salvation	New testament
MICHAEL	Bible	Male	Who resembles God?	Archangel
MOHAMMED	Islam	Male	Praiseworthy, after the Prophet	
SHARON	Bible	Female	From the place-name Sharon	20 <sup>th</sup> -century coinage, from a biblical proper place-name

*Table 17: Religious names*

#### a1c. Literary works

The names in this group are chiefly formed from the names and/or character names from British classic literary works. They are also names whose use or popularity has been influenced by their use in a literary work or play (see Hanks 2010: 123).

- From *The Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey Chaucer

- Name	Gender	2008 ONS ranking
DAMIAN	Male	302
EMILY	Female	3
MABEL	Female	378
MAY	Female	392
SOPHIA	Female	76
VIRGINIA	Female	2287

*Table 18: Names from the Canterbury Tales*

The PSLNs coined by Geoffrey Chaucer as character names come from variety of sources, some of which appeared before his work (see Hanks & Hodges 2001). They consist of names created by ancient writers, adapted names from many contemporary Italian writers, names in legends and from the Bible, etc. Today many of these names, especially male ones, are not as popular as they once were (see Table 18).

- From the plays of William Shakespeare<sup>75</sup>

These names (mainly female names) used by William Shakespeare in his plays were partly coined by himself and partly contemporary names. Although today these names have many variants, many of them retain their original forms and enjoy very high position in the top-name lists, for example, *Jessica*, *Olivia* and *Imogen*.

Character	Role	Plays	Origin <sup>76</sup>
IMOGEN	Daughter to Cymbeline by a former Queen	Cymbeline	From <i>Innogen</i> of Celtic origin, from the Gaelic <i>inghean</i> 'girl, maiden' <sup>77</sup>
JESSICA	Shylock's daughter	The Merchant of Venice	In Old Hebrew, <i>Iscah/Jesca</i> means 'seen by God'
JULIET	Romeo's lover	Romeo and Juliet	<i>Giulietta</i> , Italian diminutive of the Latin <i>Julius</i>
MIRANDA	Prospero's daughter	The Tempest	<i>Mirandus</i> means 'he who should be admired' in Latin
OBERON	King of Shadows and Fairies	A Midsummer Night's Dream	Probably a variant of <i>Aubrey</i>
OLIVIA	Main character	Twelfth Night	<i>Oliva</i> – olive tree in Latin
OPHELIA	Polonius's daughter	Hamlet	<i>Ophelos</i> in Ancient Greek means 'supporter'
REGAN	King Lear's daughter	King Lear	Probably from the Irish surname <i>Reagan</i>

Table 19: Names from the plays of William Shakespeare

<sup>75</sup> For more information, see Richard Coates' bibliography of scholarship about Shakespearean names at <http://www.informatics.sussex.ac.uk/users/schoi/Shakespeare/>

<sup>76</sup> I consulted the origins of the names (in Table 19) in Hanks & Hodges (2001), and Withycombe (1977). The authors, in many cases, use the word "perhaps" by which it is understood that the origins of the names are still not fully known.

<sup>77</sup> This name resulted from an "interesting error". Coates (1976: 1-8) found that although the name owes its existence to a character in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* (1609), in earlier accounts of the events on which the play is based this character is named as *Innogen*. As Coates suggested in this article, the modern form of the name may thus be due to a misreading of these sources by Shakespeare, or of the play's text by his printer, or possibly a deliberate adaptation, to mean 'lowest-born'.

- From legendary stories about King Arthur's time

Many names are from *The Tales of King Arthur* (see books by Alfred Tennyson on Arthurian Poetry). Some examples are *Eliot*, and *Percival* for males and *Elaine*, *Viviane*, and *Guinevere* for females. Names of this type are not necessarily the names used in Arthurian times but in most cases, they are the Old French names used for characters in *The Tales of King Arthur*.

- Names from works by others

A few writers such as James Macpherson (1736-1796), Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) and John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1892-1973) also contribute to the dictionary of current English onomasticon by coining or using a number of names. Some examples are *Fingal*, *Fiona* (J. Macpherson: Ossianic poems), *Cedric* (W. Scott: *Ivanhoe*), *Dorian* (O. Wilde: *The Portrait of Dorian Gray*), and *Eowyn* (JRR. Tolkien: *The Lord of the Rings* novels) (see also Hanks 2010).

#### a2. Pet forms of pre-existing personal names

In this category, I deal with names that were originally short or pet forms of other names, but are now well established as given names in their own right. Further discussions of this name group can be found in §4.4.1 and §4.4.3 below.

Name	Original name	Gender	Note
ABBIE	Abigail	Female	
ALFIE	Alfred	Male	
ARCHIE	Archibald	Male	
CHARLIE	Charles	Both	
HARRY	Henry	Male	See Footnote 113
JACK	John	Male	Informal pet form of James <sup>78</sup>
LOLA	Dolores	Female	Spanish pet form (originally a nursery form) of Dolores
MILLIE	Millicent	Female	Less commonly, pet forms of names such as Mildred and Camilla.

Table 20: Pet forms as independent names

<sup>78</sup> It is originally the French name *Jacques*, culturally equivalent to *James*, but which has popularly been used in traditional English naming as a pet form of *John*.

### *a3. First names from family names*

There are a great number of EFNs formed from and by surnames. That surnames were becoming used as first names probably became noticeable early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the practice had begun long before this time (see Weekley 1939; Withycombe 1977; Coates 2006a; Redmonds 2004; and §4.1 above).

Surnames as given names used to be uncommon. It seems that while there are many other choices, a surname utilised as a first name might be considered a poor choice. However, nowadays people are getting used to little boys and girls named *Jackson*, *Kennedy*, *Lacey*, *Carson*, *Madison*, *Cameron*, *McKenzie*, *Blair* and even *Rooney*.<sup>79</sup> Traditionally, many babies have their mother's or grandmother's maiden name as a first or middle name. Today, in addition to previous customs, people are also choosing surnames as first names probably because they want to give gender-neutral names: a surname serves the purpose of providing a unisex name well (see §4.4.2.5 below). Besides, modern media have apparently made the trend of using surnames as first names even more popular by either referring to popular characters or celebrities by their surnames. For example, *Rooney* as a first name cannot be found in any popular dictionary of (English) first names, but it is present three times in the 2008 dataset of registered baby boys released by the ONS. Parents of these boys might be fans of the England footballer Wayne Rooney of Manchester United Football Club.

First names derived from surnames also have many variants. In many cases, it is impossible to determine whether a first name has developed from a surname or not if we do not consult a dictionary of names. For instance, *Kim* can originate from either the first name *Kimberley* or the surname *Kimball* (see §4.4.3 below).

### *a4. Unmodified place-names*

This section deals with names originating from place-names irrespective of particular geographical areas (see also §4.3.2g).

Although parents do name their children after places, this naming practice has never been a great favourite. As we can see from 2008 ONS Ranking column in Table 21, of the names of the same type, *Chelsea* enjoys the highest position but it is still only

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<sup>79</sup> Of 362,963 boys registered with the ONS in 2008, the counts of *Jackson*, *Carson*, *Cameron* and *Rooney* are 257, 51, 1627 and 3 respectively. In Vietnamese, I notice that a number of main names and surnames are spelled the same way, and hence also are pronounced the same way, but very few people ask about the meaning of the names when they are surnames, although they do wonder about the meaning if the names are used as main names.

the 176<sup>th</sup> most favoured name for baby girls in 2008. By filtering the data from *Ancestry.co.uk*, I found out the years when such names were first recorded. Take *Chelsea* as an example: the name was first chosen as a forename in 1960 and reached its highest count of 3597 (first and second names) in 1997 (see Table 21 (A15), Appendix 15 for information about other names).

Name	Male/Female	2008 ONS Ranking	Place/Meaning
ADELAIDE <sup>80</sup>	Female	827 <sup>th</sup>	Australia
ALEXANDRIA	Female	742 <sup>nd</sup>	Egypt
BRITTANY	Female	2496 <sup>th</sup>	France
BROOKLYN	Both	226 <sup>th</sup> (M) 742 <sup>nd</sup> (F)	New York, USA
CHELSEA	Female	176 <sup>th</sup>	An area in London
INDIA	Female	225 <sup>th</sup>	Indian subcontinent
SIENNA <sup>81</sup>	Female	61 <sup>th</sup>	A town in central Italy

Table 21: Unmodified place-names

#### a5. Localised names

In this category, I deal with names that were transliterated and/or localised into English from original names in other languages. In many cases, they are anglicised forms of names used by other peoples (especially in the British Isles). They also include many common names that had been transliterated and or localised in another language before coming into use in English.

Name	Original name	Gender	Note
IAN	John	Male	Scottish (anglicised Gaelic) form of <i>John</i>
KENNETH	Cinaed & Cainnech	Male	Anglicised form of two different Gaelic names, <i>Cinaed</i> and <i>Cainnech</i>
MIA	Maria	Female	Danish and Swedish pet form of <i>Maria</i>
NEVE	Niamh	Female	Anglicised spelling of the Irish Gaelic name <i>Niamh</i>
SEÁN	John	Male	Irish Gaelic form of <i>John</i>
SIOBHÁN	Joan	Female	Irish Gaelic form of <i>Joan</i>

Table 22: Transliterated names

<sup>80</sup> On a point of fact, *Adelaide* is, or was, popular not because of the Australian city; the city was named after the queen of William IV, and it was the popularity of the queen that made it popular as a girl's given name. However, today it is better-known as the name of an Australian city than that of a long-ago queen. There is a major issue of the distinction between actual and ultimate origin and perceived or proximate origin. It is noted that a modern parent could name a child *Adelaide* from either perspective.

<sup>81</sup> In Italian, this is *Siena*; the modern name seems to be influenced by *Vienna* or the name of a colour.

*a6. Names created from existing personal names*

Names of this subgroup are formed, created or elaborated from existing English names. For example, *Marilyn* is the 20<sup>th</sup>-century elaboration of *Mary*, with the addition of the productive suffix *-lyn*; *Cheryl* is thought to be a blend of *Cherry* and *Beryl*.

*a7. Names of recent foreign origin*

Historically, most EFNs are “foreign” in origin but the names mentioned below only came into the English name-stock some time in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are currently typical in other languages.

Name	Meaning Referent/Origin	Origin	Gender	2008 ONS count
BORIS	Russian for the word meaning ‘fight’	Russian/Slavic	Male	27
IVAN	Russian transliteration of the name <i>John</i>	Russian	Male	96
KINGA	German pet-form for <i>Kunegunda</i>	German, Polish	Female	38
MOHAMMED <sup>82</sup>	After the Prophet / founder of Islam Muhammad	Arabic	Male	3423
NADIA	Short form of <i>Nadezhda</i> ‘hope’	Russian/Slavic	Female	191
REMY	French from <i>Remigius</i> , from Rheims	French	Male	32

*Table 23: Names from other modern languages*

Due to cultural influence, foreign names rooted in other European countries, the Arab world, the Indian subcontinent, etc., are also found in England today, but such names have not yet achieved mainstream popularity.

<sup>82</sup> This name, along with many variants like *Mohammad*, *Mohamed*, *Muhammad* or *Muhammed* is certainly not a traditional/typical English name. However, in the list of top names for baby boys in England and Wales in 2008, *Mohammed* earned a ranking of 16<sup>th</sup> and came above such common names as *Benjamin* (18<sup>th</sup>), *Liam* (22<sup>nd</sup>) and *Max* (24<sup>th</sup>). Having filtered the birth records in England (1837-2005) from *Ancestry.co.uk*, I found that *Mohammed* was first registered as a name for a new-born child in 1913, but until 1950 there were only a couple of babies registered with this name each year. The dramatic rise started in the 1960s apparently in parallel with waves of Muslim immigration from Pakistan and India in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s with the booming point in 1964 when the number rose from 66 in 1963 to 102 in 1964, and 229 in 1965. It is worth noting that Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. (already then well-known) changed his name to *Muhammad Ali* in March 1964. The popular boxer may be another fountainhead for the name *Mohammed* and its variants in the west.

### b. Names derived from lexical words

These are names from particular themes based on particular linguistic characteristics. They are in most cases derived from vocabulary words that denote various aspects of nature and human beings. It appears that EMs of these names are the same as, or so close to those of lexical words that even an ordinary learner of English could easily guess what they denote as well. This may also be justified as sub-taxonomy based on real lexical words. Hanks & Hodges (1990: xxii) write “Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, several different types of vocabulary words have been used as given names: in particular, words denoting precious stones (*Beryl, Ruby*) and flowers (*Daisy, Primrose*)”.

#### b1. Qualities - virtues

Most names of this kind were coined or inspired by Puritans between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. According to Hanks (2010: xv), sometimes a vocabulary word denoting a desirable quality for the life ahead is bestowed on a baby, as in the case of the names *Joy, Happy, Faith* and *Felicity*.

The following names are some examples of names of this type (some grammatical differences, noun vs. adjective): *Grace, Charity, Chaste, Courage, Innocent, Love, Ernest, Faith, Harmony, Loyal, Noble, Makepeace, Victor, Hope, Liberty, and Peace*.

#### b2. Natural phenomena

These names can be taken from lexical words that denote, describe or refer to all natural phenomena, processes and objects that exist in nature.

Name	Denotatum	2008 ONS count <sup>83</sup>	
		Boy	Girl
SUMMER	Season	0	2266
AUTUMN	Season	0	187
DAWN	Daybreak	0	9
BREEZE	Wind	0	11
SUNNY	Sun-light	43	14
KELVIN	River name	56	0

Table 24: Names from natural phenomena

<sup>83</sup> 2008 ONS birth registration figures: 345,748 girls & 362,963 boys.

*b3. From colours*

Notably there are very few male names of this kind. Some examples are *Auburn*, *Bianca*, *Blanche* and *Rusty* for females; *Silver* and *Blue* for males; and *Sable* (black) for both sexes.

*b4. From the names of powerful or beautiful animals*

Such names are from vocabulary words denoting powerful animals or beautiful birds and creatures. Examples are *Jaguar*, *Tiger* and *Tyger* for males; *Robin*, *Bunny*, *Bunnie*, *Dove* for females; and *Lark*, *Starling* and *Wren* for both sexes.

*b5. From flowers and vegetation*

These names are formed from the words for flowers and vegetation. They also have many variants. Although such names were found long ago, this practice of naming started to become more frequent early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Again, these names are mostly female names, and when a name of this type is chosen for a male, it is usually the name of a tree. Below are some examples:

For males: *Beech*, *Olive*

For females: *Hazel*, *Cherry*, *Briar*, *Blossom*, *Mimosa*, *Daisy*, *Ivy* (*Ivie*), *Jasmin(e)*, *Lily*, *Rose*, *Heather*.

*b6. From precious metals, stones, etc.*

These types of names also are mainly used for female names, for example, *Goldie*, *Ruby*, *Ebony*, *Diamond*, *Ivory*, and *Jade*.

*b7. From months of the year*

These names are actually derived from the words denoting the months of the year. The more common names are *April*, *May* and *June* which are associated with the spring, a time of new birth and growth.

*b8. From digits/numbers*

Nowadays the practice of naming after numerals which was obviously influenced by Roman naming practices is very rare in English (see Withycombe 1977; Hanks & Hodges 1990). Some examples are:



Name	Latin form	Meaning	Male/Female
UNA, UNY	Unus	First	Female
PRIMUS	Primus	First	Male
QUENTIN	Quintinus, Quintus	Fifth	Male
SEPTIMUS /-A	Septimus	Seventh	Male/female (-a)
OCTAVIA, TAVIA	Octavus	Eighth	Female
NONA	Nonus	Ninth	Female

Table 25: Names from numerals

In Latin, *un-* and *prim-* are patterns that mean ‘one’ or ‘first’ while *quin-* and *sept-* mean ‘five’ or ‘fifth’ and ‘seven’ or ‘seventh’ respectively, and the meaning of *oct-* is ‘eight’ or ‘eighth’. According to Hanks & Hodges (2001), these names were fairly frequently given to the first, fifth or eighth child in large Victorian families. In the present day, when families extremely rarely extend to five or eight children, let alone five or nine daughters, it has passed into less specific, if only occasional, use.

Despite being out of fashion, such names are occasionally selected for reasons of family tradition or for some other reason without regard to its original meaning. Names like *Quentin*, *Octavia* or *Una* are still present. Of the 362,963 baby boys and 345,748 baby girls, *Quentin*, *Octavia* and *Una* number 13, 20 and 12 respectively.<sup>84</sup>

#### *b9. From the ranks of nobility*

The reason why parents give their children names from noble titles is not clear. More than a century ago, Bardsley (1880: 195-7) implied that this naming practice suggested snobbish behaviour. Though agreeing with Bardsley that “such feelings may have influenced the choice”, Stewart (1979: 101) contended that most of these names seem to derive from family names. In my opinion, Bardsley’s and Stewart’s accounts are both relevant but if parents’ probability expectations are counted this practice may also indicate that by giving names from titles, parents may expect their children to achieve fame, success and superiority in their own life (see also Alford 1987, Lê Trung Hoa 2002).

These names are now out of fashion in Britain although they are still quite regularly used in America (see Hanks 2010: xiv). For instance, in the 2008 ONS list,

<sup>84</sup> It needs noting here that the rare *Unity* belongs to either the numerical or the virtue group.

there are only 8 baby boys named *King* and 13 baby girls named *Donna*. The other names have an even lower count or do not appear in the list at all.

Name	Referents	Male/female
DEAN	Ecclesiastical supervisor (Latin <i>decanus</i> )	Female
DUKE, EARL	Peerage	Male
KEIRA, KYRA	Greek <i>kira</i> for 'lady'	Female
KING, REX	King ( <i>Rex</i> means 'king' in Latin)	Male
LADY, DONNA	High-status woman (the Italian vocabulary word <i>donna</i> mean 'lady')	Female
RAINE	Queen (the French vocabulary word <i>reine</i> means 'queen')	Female
REGINA	Latin word meaning 'queen'	Female

Table 26: Names from the ranks of nobility

### c. Names derived from ancient vocabulary or with obscure etymology

#### c1. Ancient vocabulary words

Most names of this type are dithematic and originated mainly in Continental Germanic (first reaching Britain together with the Anglo-Saxons and later via Old French – see §4.1) but many others derived from Ancient Greek and Insular and Continental Celtic as well. In this context, a name of this type is one whose lexical source is not generally understood by ordinary modern namers and which cannot be ascribed to one single etymological or cultural source or movement. Detailed examples of these names are shown in Table 24 (A18), Appendix 18.

#### c2. Names with obscure etymology

Most EFNs are etymologically clear, i.e., their origin (both language and meaning) is traceable. However, a few EFNs are obscure or unclear in terms of their original meaning. I put such names into a group of names that have an obscure origin. Some examples are *Brenda*, *Miles*, *Lynn*, and *Arthur*.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>85</sup> Hanks *et al.* (2006) suggest that *Lynn* is possibly an altered short form of *Linda*, or a derivative of the French name *Line*, which originated as a short form of various girls' names ending in this syllable, for example *Caroline*. The element *-lyn(n)* has been a productive suffix of English girls' names since at least the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, *Lynn* itself having enjoyed considerable popularity in the 1950s and 60s, especially. Stewart (1979) contends that *-lyn* came in most people's understanding to be conceived not so much as a name in itself but more as a name-element, a suffix, which could be a kind of building-block for new names, and gave a touch of novelty. Also, as Coates (2010, pers. comm. 5<sup>th</sup> February) adds, *Lynett(e)*, as a name of Welsh origin, is a form of the Welsh *Eluned* and has merely become associated with *Lynn(e)*; in Wales, *Lynn* can be a male name as well.

To sum up, based on the sphere of EM, EFNs can be categorised into the following major groups: Names transferred from other bearers, Names derived from lexical words and Names derived from ancient vocabulary or with obscure etymology. Each group consists of a number of subgroups that complete the colourful picture of EFNs if seen from the angle of the EM. This taxonomy paves the way for further discussion on the trends and forces that have shaped British culture over the 20<sup>th</sup> century in §4.4.1 below. In addition, as regards Chapter III, the taxonomy based on the EM of EFNs is, at least in part, comparable to that of VPNs in §3.7.1. I dwell on the comparable taxonomic characteristics of EFNs and VPNs in Chapter V.

### 4.3.2 Non-etymological Taxonomy

Each of the names in each of these categories certainly becomes detached progressively from its source, and is therefore capable of being applied arbitrarily for aesthetic or other invented reasons. One cannot determine the point at which this happens for a traditional name except through anecdotal means. Of course, the whole important aspect of naming after family members, for example, is ignored by this scheme; knowledge about that can only be gathered anecdotally.

#### 4.3.2.1. *Names with a Significant Cultural Tradition*

Since §4.3.1 above was designed to ignore the language and culture of origin in favour of EMs, this section is established to focus on the specific historical and cultural traditions of names. Names with a significant cultural tradition that derive from a fountainhead of given names of cultural importance in particular communities allow the inference that the bearer is “named after” the fountainhead, even if it is indirectly.<sup>86</sup> For example, the popularity of *Patrick* and *Christopher* probably derives from the names of the saints; *Gabriel* from the name of the angel; *Elvis*, *Kylie* and *Britney* from the entertainment industry; and *Muhammad* or *Mohammed* clearly after the Muslim prophet. Naming people after the famous and notorious is noted as well. The practice of

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Also according to Hanks & Hodges 2001, *Brenda* is a very popular name, of uncertain derivation. Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was confined mainly to Scotland and Ireland. It is probably of Scandinavian rather than Celtic origin, however: a short form of any of the various compound names derived from the Old Norse brand *sword*. Its popularity in Gaelic-speaking countries has no doubt been influenced by its similarity to *Brendan*.

<sup>86</sup> However, there may be a difference between the first bearer and the fountainhead of the name’s popularity.

giving king's or prince's names to boys, and queen's or princess's name to girls is not so overwhelming, but it is traceable. However, fountainheads of names are not always clearly and precisely anticipated. For example, it was thought that after the recent death of the TV personality Jade Goody we would get a spate of *Jades*, just as we have seen names from other TV programmes like *Chandler* from “Friends” becoming popular, but recent statistics show that there is no surge in the popularity of this name, rather a dramatic plunge instead (see also §4.4.2.3 and Hanks 2010).

#### a. Ethnic founding traditions

This group consists of the names of the ethnic founding fathers and mothers in British culture.

Name	Culture	Note on Fountainhead
ADAM	Hebrew	The name of the first man created by God in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. In Hebrew this word is a generic term for ‘man’ and has never been considered a PSLN. In the English-speaking world, <i>Adam</i> has been very popular since the 1960s.
ARTHUR	British	King Arthur was a legendary British leader who, according to medieval histories and romances, led the defence of Britain against the Saxon Invaders in the early sixth century, and then was appropriated as a symbol of England by the Angevin kings.
EVE	Hebrew	English vernacular form of the name borne by the first woman in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, created from one of Adam’s ribs (Genesis 2: 22). It derives, via the Latin <i>Eva</i> , from the Hebrew <i>Havva</i> , which is considered to be a variant of the vocabulary word <i>hayya</i> ‘living’ or ‘animal’.
FINN	Irish mythology	The legendary hero Finn MacCool (Finn mac Cumhaill in Irish) was noted for his wisdom and fairness. He was leader of the Fenians or Fianna, a band of warriors about whom many stories are told.
NIAMH	Irish mythology	Irish Gaelic name from a vocabulary word meaning ‘brightness’ or ‘beauty’. It was borne in Irish mythology by the daughter of the sea god, who fell in love with Oisín, son of Finn mac Cumhaill, and carried him off over the sea to the land of perpetual youth, <i>Tír na nÓg</i> , where there is no sadness, no ageing, and no death. It is now a very popular given name in Ireland and the UK. <sup>87</sup>

Main source: Hanks & Hodges 2006

Table 27: Names from ethnic founding fathers and mothers

<sup>87</sup> In 2007, *Niamh* held its ranking of 18<sup>th</sup> in Ireland and 69<sup>th</sup> in England and Wales in the list of the most popular girls’ names (figured released by the Central Statistics Office, Ireland and the ONS, UK).

### b. Religious traditions:

The fountainheads of names in this group are influential figures in religious traditions, especially Christianity.

Name	Fountain-head	Notes <sup>88</sup>
CHRISTOPHER	Saint Christopher, patron of travellers	Popular among early Christians, conscious of the notion that they were metaphorically bearing Christ in their hearts. A later, over-literal interpretation of the name gave rise to the legend of a saint who actually bore the Christ-child over a stream; he is regarded as the patron of travellers. In England the name was uncommon in the Middle Ages, but became very popular in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century, especially in parts of the North (see Hanks <i>et al.</i> 2006).
DAVID	The Biblical story of David and Goliath	David, the son of Jesse, father of King Solomon, was an important King of Israel. He was described in the Old Testament books as a hero who defeated the giant Goliath.
MOHAMMED	The Prophet Mohammed of Islam	This name has several variants. According to <i>ThinkBabyNames.com</i> , this name derived from the Arabic word that means 'praiseworthy, possessing fine qualities', but obviously, it is used to name a male in honour of the Prophet.
PAUL	Apostle of the Gentiles	This is the name of the saint who is generally regarded, along with St Peter, as co-founder of the Christian Church.
RACHEL	Wife of Jacob in Hebrew Bible	Rachel is a prophet and the favourite wife of Jacob, one of the three Biblical Patriarchs, and mother of Joseph and Benjamin. She was the daughter of Laban and the younger sister of Leah, Jacob's first wife.
TERESA <sup>89</sup>	Saint Theresa of Ávila	Saint Theresa of Ávila, also called Saint Theresa of Jesus, baptised as <i>Teresa Sánchez de Cepeda y Ahumada</i> (1515-82), was a prominent Spanish mystic and Carmelite nun, distinguished for her writings on spiritual life and on the importance of spiritual growth for sisters (see Sebba 1997; Williams 2003)

Table 28: Fountainheads from religious traditions

<sup>88</sup> The additional information in this column is mostly found in Hanks & Hodges (2001).

<sup>89</sup> Mother Teresa (1910-97), Blessed Teresa of Calcutta, may be another possible fountainhead for the name *Teresa*. She was born *Agnesë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu* but later took *Teresa* as her religious name. According to Sebba (1997) and Greene (2004), Agnesë did not take the name (in 1931) after St Teresa of Ávila. Instead, St Thérèse of Lisieux inspired her name in religious life (though omitting the 'h' to avoid confusion with another sister in the congregation). St Thérèse, the French Carmelites nun who died in 1897 of tuberculosis aged 24 and renowned for her autobiography *Story of a Soul*, had led an utterly simple convent existence devoted to prayer for the missions and missionary priests, and this was the role model Mother Teresa took for herself (Sebba 1997: 35).

### c. Heroic traditions

To some extent, this naming practice is similar to naming after famous people. One of the most well-known examples of this naming practice is the name *Horatio*. It is chiefly known as having been borne by *Admiral Horatio Nelson* (1758–1805),<sup>90</sup> victor of many sea battles against the French during the Napoleonic Wars, culminating in the Battle of Trafalgar, in which he was killed. Although this name had never been in the most popular list of any year, 12 baby boys, according to the ONS, were still given the name *Horatio* in England and Wales in 2008. *Darwin*<sup>91</sup> is another name that makes people immediately think of the founder of the theory of evolution, Charles Darwin (1809–82). Like *Horatio*, despite still being selected as a first name for baby boys (given to 12 baby boys in 2008 - ONS), this name is quite rare in England.

### d. Structural-social role model traditions

In this case, children are named after kings, queens, presidents or well-known people in aristocratic and political circles. Naming children after kings or queens is a well-established tradition. For example, the name *Victoria*<sup>92</sup> was little known in England until the accession in 1837 of Queen Victoria (1819–1901). In fact, she got her name from her German mother, Mary Louise Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. This name did not gain popularity among commoners in Britain until the 1940s, and reached a peak in the 1980s. Similarly, the name *Elizabeth* was first made popular by Queen Elizabeth I of England (1533–1603). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century it became extremely fashionable, partly because it was the name of Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (1900–2002), who in 1936 became Queen Elizabeth, wife of King George VI. During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, even more influentially, it was the name of her daughter Queen Elizabeth II (b. 1926) (see Hanks 2010).

### e. Entertainment traditions

The practice of naming children after real-life celebrities and famous people is hardly new and the names of film stars, sportsmen, and people in the news, have

<sup>90</sup> Admiral Horatio Nelson is one of the top 10 most famous British heroes of all times according to a nationwide BBC poll in 2002 (see: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/entertainment/tv\\_and\\_radio/2208532.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/entertainment/tv_and_radio/2208532.stm)).

<sup>91</sup> This name is a transferred use of the surname, which in turn probably derives from the Old English personal name *Deorwine*, composed of the elements *deor* 'dear', 'beloved' + *wine* 'friend'. It may also derive from a place-name.

<sup>92</sup> This name is a feminine form of the Latin name *Victōrius* (a derivative of *Victor*), also perhaps a direct use of Latin *victōria* 'victory'.

spawned generations of children who are named after them. Parents seem to be influenced by entertainment traditions and give their children names of people they admire. It is possible that some parents may also expect their baby to become popular like their favourite celebrity, while others would like their baby to follow the career path of their celebrity namesake. This is a common form of theme naming practice, and can work in two ways: the first is that the child can be given a set of names which, when combined, form the name of a famous person; another way, which is more common, is that a child is given the same first name or surname as a famous person. Below are examples of a few names that are, to some extent, transparent in terms of their fountainhead:

Name	Fields	Notes
ELVIS or PRESLEY <sup>93</sup>	Music	This name was made famous by the American rock singer Elvis Presley (1935–77). It may be a transferred use of a surname, or it may have been made up, but it was certainly not chosen for the singer in anticipation of a career in show business, for his father's name was <i>Vernon Elvis Presley</i> .
GAZZA <sup>94</sup>	Sports – football	<i>Gazza</i> most commonly refers to English former footballer Paul Gascoigne.
KYLIE	Music	This name may derive from either an Australian term for boomerang or an invention influenced by <i>Kyle</i> and <i>Kelly</i> . It became popular in English-speaking world in part due to the Australian actress and singer Kylie Minogue (see Crystal 2003; Evans 2006; Hanks 2010)
LENNON	Music	This name is a transferred use of the Irish surname, an Anglicised form of Gaelic <i>Ó Leannáin</i> ‘descendant of <i>Leannán</i> ’ or <i>Ó Lonáin</i> ‘descendant of <i>Lonán</i> ’. Its use as a given name is no doubt in honour of John Lennon of the Beatles (1940–80) (Hanks 2010).

Table 29: Fountainheads from the entertainment industry

However, that children are named after a famous person or celebrity is not always evident. We have no clues to affirm that a boy with his name as *David* or *Terry* is named after David Beckham or Sir Terry Wogan, or a girl with her name *Angelina* or *Leona* is named after Angelina Jolie or Leona Lewis because such first names are quite popular in English-speaking world. The truth may come out only when name-givers (parents)

<sup>93</sup> There are 29 counts of *Elvis* and *Presley* appears 30 times in the list of top names for baby boy, 2008.

<sup>94</sup> According to figures released in 2006 by the genealogy website *findmypast.com*, there have been 29 *Gazzas* since 1985.

reveal that they did in fact name their child after such famous people.<sup>95</sup>

#### **f. Shortened or pet forms of groups of names**

In §4.3.1.2, the question was addressed is merely a linguistic issue, i.e. the proportion of names that originated as pet forms. This section addresses the question of the proportion of names originating as pet forms of particular culturally-significant groups of names. In this sense, we have shortened or pet forms of names from ethnic founding traditions, heroic traditions, structural-social role models and entertainment traditions. The examples are similar to those in §4.3.1.2.a2, the difference being that, in this section, they are not linguistically but culturally categorised.

#### **g. Particular geographical place-names**

Unlike §4.3.1.2.a4 in which names derived from place-names were approached from the linguistic angle, this section deals with names that are derived from place-names associated with particular geographical areas. Therefore, names of this type are viewed from a cultural point of view. Names such as *Chelsea*, *Florence*, *India*, *Devon*, *Brittany*, etc., are typical examples.

#### **4.3.2.2. Names with a Morphological Relationship to other Names**

Names of this type possess a transparently morphological relationship to other names, or are transparent themselves. They have a transparent (morphological) relationship to other names or words (e.g. by feminisation or masculinisation, diminutivisation etc.) or to lexical words, i.e. they are cases where the formal relationship is purely onomastic rather than lexical.

##### **a. Feminisation or masculinisation**

Feminisation can involve the conversion of a masculine name into a feminine name, e.g. *Paul* into *Paula*, *Stephen* into *Stephanie*, *Patrick* into *Patricia* or *Daniel* into *Danielle*. Despite being found very commonly nowadays in English, the source of many derived names is not always the English speech community. For instance, *Josephine* is

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<sup>95</sup> For example, BBC News (April 14<sup>th</sup> 2008 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/hampshire/7346894.stm>) reported that a Portsmouth football fan who gave birth shortly after seeing the team book an FA Cup final place has named her baby *Harry* in tribute to the team's manager Harry Redknapp. Without parents' revealing, it is unlikely to determine after whom that baby is named because there are thousands of Harrys out there.



from the French *Joséphine*, a feminine equivalent of *Joseph* formed with the originally French diminutive suffix *-ine*. This practice is quite common not only in Great Britain but many other European countries and the United States as well. Female variations of male names are quite transparent (though there is a slight difference in pronunciation of the base or the allomorphy of the base to which the suffix is attached, for example, *Charlotte* from *Charles*, *Michaela* from *Michael*, *Stephanie* from *Stephen* or *Paula* and *Pauline* from *Paul*. Although there are several irregular names that do not follow this model, such as *Samuel*, which becomes *Samantha*,<sup>96</sup> in general, feminisation of a masculine name is achieved by adding a schwa [ə], [i] or [i] + schwa to the end of the male name. On the other hand, masculinisation of female names into a male name is not found in English at all, probably due to social prejudices about women's roles and capabilities vis-a-vis those of men. Having studied the top 1000 names in the list of 4430 names for baby boys registered in England and Wales in 2008, I could not find a single masculine derivative of a feminine name.

### b. Diminutivisation

Native speakers can usually trace the original form of a diminutive (also pet or hypocoristic) name without difficulty. A diminutive of a first name is a short and/or affectionate form.<sup>97</sup> Although most often applied to the names of children, it is not uncommon for an adult to be referred to in the diminutive, especially by family, friends and close acquaintances. Today many diminutive names have been used for official purposes, i.e., they act as first names appearing on birth certificates.

Diminutivisation is often generated as:

- A reduction of a longer name to a single syllable, then adding *-y* or *-ie* to the end such as *Margie* ← *Margaret*, *Freddy* ← *Frederic*, *Nicky* ← *Nicholas* or

<sup>96</sup> This female name is of problematic and much debated origin. It arose in the southern states of America in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, possibly as a combination of Sam (from Samuel) and the name suffix *-antha*, possibly inspired by the Greek *ανθος* (*anthos*) 'flower' and perhaps suggested by *Anthea* (see Hanks 2010 and *BehindtheName.com*).

<sup>97</sup> Diminutive names have a very close relationship with nicknames which are often descriptive names. According to the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, a nickname is an informal name for someone or something, especially a name which you are called by your friends or family, usually based on your PN or your character. Room (1996: 68) defined a nickname as "an official name given to a person, place or object in addition to the original name" and "nicknames are often descriptive, even if allusively so, though in the case of anthroponyms they can be based on a person's forename or surname." In my opinion, a nickname is a term for any name which is not formally related to another by hypocorism, nor semantically motivated by being descriptive of the bearer (which is a by-name). So it is a name given for any other reason including naming-after. For example, a cricketer called Ian Pigott was known as "Lester" because his surname resembled that of the jockey Lester Piggott.

*Mandy* ← *Amanda*. It is common knowledge that the suffix *-y* or *-ie* is used to connote diminutiveness, and therefore endearment (see also Fischer 1998: 43; Schneider 2003: 77; Plag 2003: 116-21).

- A shortening to the first syllable like *Meg* ← *Margaret*, *Sue* ← *Susan* ← *Susanna*, *Phil* ← *Philip* or *Jess* ← *Jessica*.
- A contracted form of a first name, such as *Sandra* ← *Alexandra*, *Liz* ← *Elizabeth*, *Mel* ← *Melanie*, or *Becca/Becky* ← *Rebecca*. This is also a shortening but usually to the stressed syllable.
- A short form, combination or variant that differs significantly (sometimes showing the result of a systematic process) from the name such as *Harry* ← *Henry*, *Sally* ← *Sarah*, *Nancy* ← *Anne*, or *Teddy*<sup>98</sup> ← *Edward*.

### c. Lexical words

Names from a lexical vocabulary can be divided into purely lexical and onomastic subsets. In the former case, the relationship between names and lexical words is completely transparent, for example, *Ruby*, *Charity*, *Hope*, *Daisy*, *Amber*, *Faith*, *Fern*, etc. In the latter case, the relationship between names and lexical words is purely onomastic rather than lexical. For example, according to Hanks & Hodges (2006), *Cheryl*, (not found until the 1920s) is a blend of *Cherry* (fruit name) and *Beryl* (gemstone name). Thus, *Cheryl* is not lexically transparent by itself, but the two names that are believed to form *Cheryl* are obviously vocabulary words. Other examples are *Eartha* and *Oceana*.

#### 4.3.2.3. Names Having an Understood Conventional Connotation

Names that have or possess an understood conventional connotation can be categorised into the following groups:

##### a. Gender

In English, first names are often gender-specific. It is not very difficult to recognise when a name is for a baby girl, and what it is a name for a baby boy. No one with a proper knowledge of English culture would suppose that Peter is a girl or Olivia is a boy, though of course those are logical possibilities. For example, at one point, a girl was first named *Shirley*, even though up until that point it had been a male name. In

<sup>98</sup> This name is now generally used as a pet form of *Edward*, although it was originally used of *Theodore* (Hanks 2010: 327).

dictionaries of first names, there are often two distinctive lists or divisions of names, one for males and the other for females, or names are listed and followed by ♂ (male), ♀ (female) or ♂♀ (unisex).

### **b. Unisex names**

A *unisex name*, also known as an *epicene name*, is a given name that is often given to either a boy or a girl. Names of this type have a completely different story. Unlike other “ordinary” names, which conventionally connote definitely male or female name, unisex names connote both or neither.

Unisex names are often nicknames that are also used as given names, such as *Alex* and *Chris*. *Alex*, for example, can be considered a shortening of *Alexander* (a masculine name) or of *Alexandra/Alexa* (a feminine name); *Chris* can be considered a shortening of *Christopher* or *Christian* (both masculine names) on the one hand, or of *Christina* or *Christine* (feminine names) on the other hand. In fact, together with the increase in the use of pet names as both official and hypocoristic names (see Table 14 & §4.4.3), there has been a rise in the use of epicene names as well.

Some unisex names are homophones, i.e. pronounced the same for both genders but spelled differently. In other words, they are to be gender-specific only in written form. One common example is a final <y> for the masculine form and an <i> or <ie> for the feminine such as *Terry* and *Terrie*, *Tony* and *Toni*, or *Billy* and *Billie*. Others have less regular spelling differences like *Francis* and *Frances*, *Robin* and *Robyn*, *Sidney* and *Sydney*, *Lee* and *Leigh*, *Tracy* and *Tracey*, etc.<sup>99</sup> However, the extension of a few male hypocoristics are also found to apply to females such as *Charlie*, *Frankie*, *Ronnie*, *Billie*, etc., and in such cases, the hypocoristics are gender-neutral.

Historically, in many cases, the spelling of what used to be a predominantly masculine name was altered to create a feminine variant. That is because a name is unisex for only a short time. Barry & Harper (1982, 1993) examined unisex names and found that the prevalent sequence is the transition from male to unisex – the unisex name then quickly loses popularity for boys. In other words, if the feminine becomes sufficiently popular, the use of the masculine may decline, and ultimately the name may be deemed feminine under any spelling. Some examples of names of this type are

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<sup>99</sup> Note an exception: *Leslie* (male) and *Lesley* (female)

*Beverly, Carol, Sharon, Vivian, etc.*<sup>100</sup> Based on Barry & Harper's findings, it is expected that traditional male names like *Taylor, Casey* and *Morgan*, which are now being given to females, will soon become exclusively female names. According to Blakemore *et al.* (2009: 273), the reason why unisex names quickly lose popularity for males is that "parents see their sons in a more traditional manner right from the start, and that they are uncomfortable with an unusual name for a boy, especially a potentially feminine-sounding ones." In my opinion, this psychology-based account is persuasive.

However, regardless of the diminutives of male and female names that are the same (e.g. *Alex* or *Chris*), unisex names are, to some extent, still gender-specific. It also seems that people can make a fairly accurate guess about the gender of a person with a unisex name. The table below shows a number of names alphabetically that can be used for both male and female. These analysed names are extracted from the list of top names for baby boys and baby names in England and Wales in 2008. The asymmetry of numbers in the Ratio column implies that the names are not quite unisex names, used equally for either gender, while the figures in the other columns indicate the popularity of the names.

<b>Names</b>	<b>Girls (in 345,748 baby girls)</b>	<b>Boys (362,963 baby boys)</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
ALEXIS	320	25	12.8 / 1
ANGEL	514	20	25.7 / 1
CAMERON	15	1627	1 / 108.46
DREW	37	148	1 / 4
DYLAN	18	3370	1 / 187.22
JAMIE	77	1528	1 / 19.84
JORDAN	15	326	1 / 21.73
KELLY	97	7	13.85 / 1
MACKENZIE	53	361	1 / 6.81
MORGAN	401	680	1 / 1.69
RILEY	63	2201	1 / 34.93
ROWAN	95	336	1 / 3.85
TYLER	45	2573	1 / 57.17

*Table 30: Unisex names between males and females*

<sup>100</sup> Lieberman, Domais & Bauman (2000) termed unisex names "androgynous". Stewart (1970: 180) adduced the case of the name *Lynn* in America. This name first turned up as a given name for men in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as soon as it became a given name borne by women, it quickly went out of use for men.

### c. Names connoting personal nature

These names are those that designate or connote aspects of personal nature such as toughness, masculinity, or prettiness, etc. In these cases, one can only resort to probabilistic reasoning that the name has these characteristics or connotes these characteristics, and that name-givers may have used such connotations when naming. It is also noted that names of this group may belong to other specific groups (e.g. *Angel* as a vocabulary name) when they are subcategorised using other criteria. Some examples are:

Names	Notes
ALEXANDER	From the Latin form of the Greek name <i>Alexandros</i> , from <i>alexein</i> 'to defend' + <i>aner</i> 'man', 'warrior' (genitive <i>andros</i> ). <i>Alexander</i> became very popular in the post-classical period. Usage is largely derived from the fame of <i>Alexander</i> the Great, King of Macedon, and also as perpetuated in medieval literature and then Classical-influenced literature in the Renaissance.
ANGEL	Derived from the Church Latin name <i>Angelus</i> , from the Greek <i>angelos</i> . This meant 'messenger' in classical Greek, but in New Testament Greek it has the specialised meaning 'messenger of God', i.e. an angel. The influence of the word 'angel' makes the name an affectionate term of address for a good (or pretty) girl. <sup>101</sup>
BONNIE	Chiefly North American: originally an affectionate nickname from the Scottish word <i>bonnie</i> 'fine', 'attractive', 'pretty', and also a diminutive of the French word <i>bonne</i> , meaning 'good'.
GEORGE	Derived from the Greek <i>geōrgos</i> (earthworker, farmer), which is composed from the elements <i>gē</i> (earth) and <i>ergein</i> (to work). The popular legend in which the hero slays a dragon is a medieval Italian invention. He was for a long time a more important saint in the Orthodox Church than in the West, and the name was not much used in England during the Middle Ages, even after <i>St George</i> came to be regarded as the patron saint of England in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century. The real impulse for its popularity was the accession of the first king of England of this name, who came from Germany in 1714 and brought many German retainers with him. It has been one of the most popular English boys' names ever since.
PRINCESS	Etymologically, from <i>princess</i> ; <i>princeps</i> 'first', 'prince'; <i>primus</i> 'first'; <i>capere</i> 'to take'. The first name is derived from the royal title. <i>Princess</i> is from the feminine form of the original French <i>Prince</i> . Parents probably like the connotations of the relevant lexical word <i>princess</i> (see also §4.3.2.4).

Table 31: Names connoting aspects of personal nature

<sup>101</sup> It is noted that more recently Spanish *Ángel* is used as boy's name (especially in Hispanic communities).

#### 4.3.2.4. *Newly Invented or Coined Names*

This subsection deals with those names that have been invented or coined in recent modern times, i.e. the 20<sup>th</sup> century up to now. Earlier names (e.g. those created by Shakespeare) are excluded (see §4.3.1.2) because they have been in use for long enough to be categorised into other relevant groups or subgroups.

Invented or coined names may belong to one of the following groups:

- Names that have been recently created by combining letters and syllables.<sup>102</sup> Such names may have a morphological feel, like female names beginning with *La*, *De-* and *Sha-* among African Americans, like *Dejuan*, *Deshawn*, *Ladonna*, *Latisha*, or *Shakirra* (see Crystal, 2003: 150).
- Names that are new, completely new or have a transparent origin.
- Names based on vocabulary words that have not been traditionally used as names.
- Names created by authors, possibly even with invented etymologies.

Some examples of names of this type are in Table 32.

Many of the invented names, especially those that have recently invented by celebrities, may be placed in a group of unusual names. Particular names of this type may not exist for long, and the new inventions may not always prove felicitous, but such practices may initiate a new trend in naming. In fact, as Hanks (2010: xv-i) comments, “formally regarded as typical of the US, this practice is now becoming more and more widespread, especially for girls’ names”. The fact that new names are being invented may also point to a truism in naming: parents usually strive to find unique names for their children (of course, levels of uniqueness vary). Conversely however, as Hanks (2010: xvi) concludes, “people want to belong; they rarely want a name that sets them aside from the rest of society” (see also §4.4.2.2).

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<sup>102</sup> According to the *Times Online* July 24, 2007, glamour model Jordan and her husband, former pop star Peter Andre, have named their baby daughter *Princess Tiaamii*. Jordan explained “Her name is *Princess Tiaamii*. *Princess* because she is our princess and *Tiaamii* was Pete's idea because it's taken from our mums' names” (their mothers’ names are *Thea* and *Amy*).

Names	Notes on Origins	Type
APPLE <sup>103</sup>	<i>Apple</i> is an uncommon, recently used first name for female, and is thought to link with the phrase ‘the apple of my eye’. Others suppose that it might derive from the computer company Apple Inc. or merely from the lexical word ‘apple’.	Vocabulary word, probably suggested by other fruit/tree names (like <i>Olive</i> or <i>Cherry</i> )
BEYONCÉ	This female name is certainly is a modern invention. It may be used in tribute to American singer Beyoncé Knowles, but may also come from the French surname <i>Beyincé</i> as well. <sup>104</sup>	New, invented
CHELSEA	From the district of west London	New, place-name
CHERYL	Not found before the 1920s, and not commonly found until the 1940s, but increasingly popular since, being borne, for example, by the American actress Cheryl Ladd (b. 1951). These days it will probably be more popularly associated with Cheryl Cole as the singer and X-Factor judge. It appears to be a blend of <i>Cherry</i> and <i>Beryl</i> .	New, combining syllables from pre-existing names
DEANNA	Coined in 1936 as a variant of <i>Diana</i> by the film star and singer Deanna Durbin (b. 1921), whose original given names were Edna May (although it is now sometimes used as a feminine form of <i>Dean</i> ).	New, by author
LUNA	The name of Chelsea footballer Frank Lampard’s daughter. The name means ‘moon’ in Spanish.	New, foreign
EOWYN <sup>105</sup>	Created by JRR Tolkien for his <i>Lord of the Rings</i> novels. Also possibly from the Anglo-Saxon name <i>Eoh-wynn</i> ‘horse-joy’.	New by author
ISLA	Popular 20 <sup>th</sup> -century coinage, from the name of the Hebridean island of Islay (from the Gaelic as English pronunciation re-spelled).	New coinage, place-name

Main source: Hanks et al. 2006

Table 32: Newly invented or coined names

<sup>103</sup> There are seven baby girls named *Apple* in England and Wales in 2008 (ONS statistics).

<sup>104</sup> According to Beyoncé Knowles’s official website ([www.beyonceonline.com](http://www.beyonceonline.com)), her father is African American and her mother is of Creole (African American, Native American, and French) descent. Knowles was baptised after her mother's maiden name, as a tribute to her mother and to prevent the name from becoming obsolete, since only a few of the Beyincé males carry the name. Her maternal grandparents, Lumis Albert Beyincé and Agnéz Deréon, were French-speaking Louisiana Creoles.

<sup>105</sup> According to the ONS, ten girls are named *Eowyn* in England and Wales in 2008. Despite being treated as one newly created by Tolkien, I think it needs noting that this name may also be derived from the long-neglected Anglo-Saxon female name *Eoh-wynn* ‘horse-joy’ (Coates 2010, pers. comm. 5<sup>th</sup> February). The fact that the name became better-known after Tolkien had published his novels could make people think that the author had invented the name. Another example is the name *Peaches*, which may be widely considered a new coinage from a vocabulary word. However, according to Hanks (2010: 362), *Peaches* had been already used as a female name at least once (in 1649).

In brief, based on a non-etymological taxonomy, EFNs can be categorised in four large groups: 1) Names with a significant cultural tradition; 2) Names with a morphological relationship to other names; 3) Names having an understood conventional connotation; and 4) Newly invented or coined names (hereafter Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4). There are subgroups in Groups 1, 2 and 3. Group 1 is comprised of seven subgroups: Ethnic founding fathers and mothers, Religious traditions, British heroic traditions, Structural-social role models, Entertainment traditions, Shortened/Pet forms and finally particular geographic place-names. Group 2 consists of three subgroups: Feminisation or masculinisation, Diminutivisation and finally Lexical words. In Group 3, there are three subgroups: Gender, Unisex names, and finally Names connoting personal nature.

On the basis of this taxonomy (and the taxonomies in §4.3.1), changes in the popularity of EFNs and British naming trends (as well as what is behind such changes and trends) are discussed in §4.4.

#### **4.4 English First Names in Social Contexts**

As we have seen in Chapter III, in many cultures (e.g. Vietnamese and Chinese) the relationship between first names and vocabulary/lexical words is virtually transparent, that is, names are just special uses of ordinary words. In other words, transparent names connote the meaning of the homonymous lexical words. However, this is not the case for English names (or for those in most Western European languages). According to Coates (2006b), English names (and for that matter, names in any language) have no sense when used as names (i.e. to refer, vocate, or nominate); but all have connotation, association, or etymology which in many cases are only found in languages other than modern English and often ancient languages that are no longer spoken (such as Latin, Germanic or Ancient Greek).

Therefore, parents choosing an English name for their child rarely do so just because of the “meaning” of the name (although they may consider what a particular name means). Rather, they usually choose a name for reasons of euphony (they like the sound of it) or personality (the name reminds them of a relative, close friend or person in the public domain).



#### 4.4.1 The Popularity of First Names

##### 4.4.1.1 A few Examples of Popularity Changes

Although English people have a wide variety of first names, the same ones recur very frequently. According to the ONS, baby names are constantly changing in popularity. *Jack* and *Chloe* were the most common names given to boys and girls born in England and Wales in 1998. However, neither of these names featured in the top 50 most popular names in 1984, and they were not even in the top 100 names ten years before that. By contrast, *John* was a very popular boys' name in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although it still enjoyed fifth place in 1964, by 1998 it was outside the top 50. Similarly, *Margaret* was a popular girls' name earlier in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It ranked first in 1944 but by 1964 it dropped to 39<sup>th</sup> place, and has been outside the top 100 most popular names for women since 1974.

However, in general the popularity of the most frequent personal first names in England and Wales has steadily declined. This means that the number of people who have the same names has lessened considerably. Galbi (2002) studied the popularity of personal given names in England and Wales between 1800 and 1994, and concluded that the popularity of the most frequent female and male names fell from 23.9% and 21.5% to 3.4% and 4.2% respectively. The popularity of the ten most frequent names for females and males fell from 82.0% and 84.7% to 23.8% and 28.4%, respectively (see also Table 22 (A16), Appendix 16).

In theory the number of EFNs is not limited, but due to factors such as fixed origins, popularity lists and cultural background, people still tend to give their children traditional names (see Hanks 2010: x-xi). This explains why the percentage of people with the same names is quite high compared to that in other countries (e.g. Vietnam). I have found out that in the list of 518 male House of Commons members in March 2010, there are 40  *Davids*  and 37  *Johns*  accounting for 7.72% and 7.14% respectively, while the two names exclusively account for 14.86% of male MPs.

However, there has been a significant change in name popularity over the past century. During the 2000s *David*, *John* or *Margaret* can no longer be found in the top 30 names. Even names like *Doris*, *Dorothy*, *Joan* and *Jean*, which used to be popular names during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, are now very rarely selected to name new born babies. Moreover, *Brian* and *Arthur* are both out of the top 300 and 600 favourite names respectively.

Name	Ranking			
	1904	1934	1974	2008
BRIAN	Nitt	4	51	324
DORIS	3	Nitt	Nith	2729
DOROTHY	5	Nitt	Nith	839
JEAN	Nitt	2	Nith	1732
JOAN	Nitt	4	Nith	2287
ARTHUR	5	Nitt	Nith	606
<i>Nitt: not in top 10 – Nith: not in top 100</i>				

Table 33: Changes in name popularity

In the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, a man called *Alfred*<sup>106</sup>, *Arthur*, *Basil*, *Percy* or *Horace* or a woman called *Bessie*, *Dorothy*, *Mavis*, *Nellie*, *Doris* or *Vera* would probably be in his or her 60s, 70s or 80s. *Ruby*<sup>107</sup> is the same type of name, but one that has circulated back into fashion again.

If we take the name *John* as an example (once one of the most popular names, see above), we can see that it does not appear in the list of the top 50 names for boys in 2004. It even slipped out of the top 80 names chosen for babies born in 2008 and it therefore seems that its popularity has strongly waned.<sup>108</sup> In contrast, in the list of the 50 most popular names in England and Wales in 2004, the “non-English” name *Mohammed* ranked 20<sup>th</sup> for the first time (its alternant *Muhammad* stood at 38<sup>th</sup>). It climbed to number 17 in 2007 and number 16 in 2008. These examples obviously reflect the rapidly changing ethnicity of the English, and as this process continues to develop it might be even true that, one day, the Head of State of this country could be King Mohammed.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>106</sup> There has been a resurgence of *Alfred*, though in its abbreviated form *Alfie*, which was the name of the lead character in a well-known film of the late 1960s (and also the title of the film).

<sup>107</sup> *Ruby* held on to top place in Wales and second in the whole of England and Wales in 2008, possibly influenced by the choice of Welsh singer Charlotte Church who chose the name for her daughter in September 2007. However, there might be other reasons for the revival of the name *Ruby*. It is still not known what made the rise from a position outside the top 100 in 1998 to number two in 2008.

<sup>108</sup> *John* numbers 64 in 2004 and 83 in 2008.

<sup>109</sup> Coates (2009, pers. comm., 11<sup>th</sup> December) asserts that “we couldn’t have a king Mohammed (or Muhammad) under present rules, as the monarch has to be a member of the Church of England, by law!” assuming that a Mohammed must be a Muslim. This is true, and my consideration is admittedly an extreme hypothesis, but laws are made by law makers, and the number of MPs who are Muslims has dramatically increased together with Muslim population compared to that of 50 years ago. Remarkably, in 2008 the Most Reverend Rowan Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury, said the

To date, the only name that has not experienced much dramatic change (i.e. out of top 100) and has usually remained in the top-name list is *Thomas*. As the figures show in the graph below, at the beginning of both the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, *Thomas* stayed in the top 5 favourite names for baby boys. Throughout the past 100 years, the lowest position the name *Thomas* ever held is number 34 in 1964, and it is still in the top 50 most frequently selected names today.

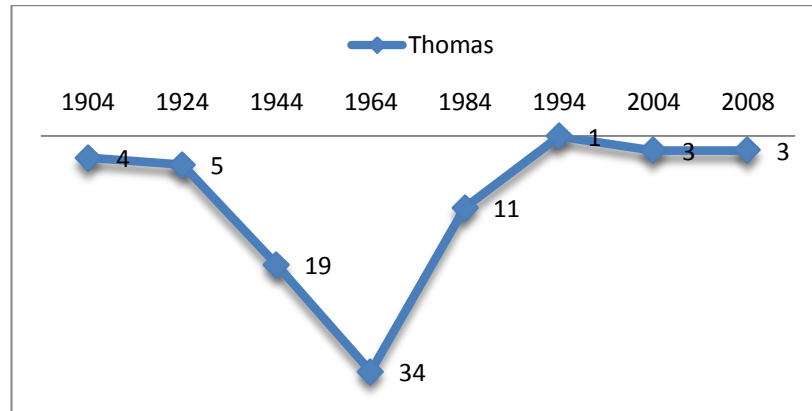


Figure 8: The rankings of the name *Thomas* over the last 100 years

One of the most popular names for girls today is *Emily*, but this name is also itself a good example of names influenced by fashion (but not only fashion). Hanks & Hodges (2001) explained the origin of the name *Emily* as “from a medieval form of the Latin name *Aemilia*, the feminine version of the old Roman family name *Aemilius* (probably from *aemulus* ‘rival’). It was not common in the Middle Ages, but was revived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is very popular today”. According to Hanks (2010: 102), its most notable bearers are the English novelist and poet Emily Brontë (1818–48), American poet Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (1830–86), Australian actress Emily Simons (b. 1969) and English actress Emily Blunt (b. 1983). Fictional characters named Emily include Emily Peggotty in Charles Dickens’s *David Copperfield* (1849–50) and Emily Wharton in Anthony Trollope’s novel *The Prime Minister* (1876). Historically, although *Emily* was quite popular in the 1900s, the name slowly declined in popularity to almost nothing in the 1950s before climbing again in the late 1960s and early 1970s managing to into the top 100 names for baby girls in 1974. In the 1980s, *Emily* hit the top 50 and the name continued to grow in popularity, reaching number eight in 1994, number two in 1998 and number one in 2004. In recent years, *Emily* has been the most common

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adoption of certain aspects of Sharia law in the UK “seems unavoidable” (*The Telegraph*, February 7<sup>th</sup> 2008). And of course in the United States, the Head of State is a certain Mr Barack Hussein Obama!

name given to girls not only in England and Wales but also in the United States, Canada, Ireland, and Australia (see also Figure 1 (A4), Appendix 4).

While it is hard to pinpoint why *Emily* lost prestige during those forty-odd years, we can hazard a few good guesses about its newfound, steady popularity. It may owe much, for example, to women's rights, feminism in general, and the increase of women in the work force that has been a major part of the culture of the English-speaking world for the last 60 years (since the end of the Second World War in fact). *Emily*, with all of its associations with literary figures and independent women would also be a good name for parents to give a daughter they wanted to encourage to fulfil her potential. What is more, *Emily* is a classically feminine name, and does not have masculine associations like other newly popular girls' names such as *Madison* or *Hayden* (aforementioned Hanks & Hodges 2001). Finally, the incredible comeback of *Emily* occurred during the rise of the Hippie movement. On the one hand, this may be a coincidence but on the other hand, this makes us wonder whether there are any links between this counter-culture movement and the recovery of *Emily*, a name that seems have associations with 'hippie' values.<sup>110</sup> However, due to a lack of relevant academic studies, these suggestions serve only to highlight reasonable possibilities about the revival and popularity of the name *Emily*. Obviously more specific studies would be required before a relevant explanation to this phenomenon emerges.<sup>111</sup>

#### 4.4.1.2 The Top-100 Names in Etymological Taxonomies

In this section, I analyse the names in the top-100 name lists in 1944 and 2008 and put them into relevant taxonomic groups (see Appendices 7 and 14). My purpose is to apply and exploit the taxonomies in §4.3.1 in the most pertinent way in order to uncover English naming trends over the years.

Following the taxonomy of EFNs based on the language of origin in §4.3.1.1, I compared the lists of the 100 most favoured names in 1944 and 2008, and found the following shifts in preference for certain groups of names.

In the lists of the female names, as illustrated in Figure 9, the most favoured name group in 1944 was that of Modern European names (24%) while names formed in

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<sup>110</sup> The Hippie movement helped to coined or re-used a number of nature names that still remain in effect today (see Hanks 2010; Evans 2006b).

<sup>111</sup> It is at least interesting that the very popular children's TV programme *Bagpuss*, which featured a child character called *Emily*, was first aired in 1974.

English were the most favoured in 2008 (26%). People's preferences for particular name groups are also shown through increases or decreases in the percentages in 1944 and 2008. Names that were more favoured in 2008 are those from Hebrew, Continental Germanic, Old English, English vocabulary, English creation and Arabic while names from Ancient Greek, Latin, Modern European and other languages, or of obscure origin were not as preferred as they were in 1944. The sharp fall from 16 to one in percentage point of the Latin name group highlights the fact that these days, English people do not tend to choose Latin-originated female names as much as they used to.

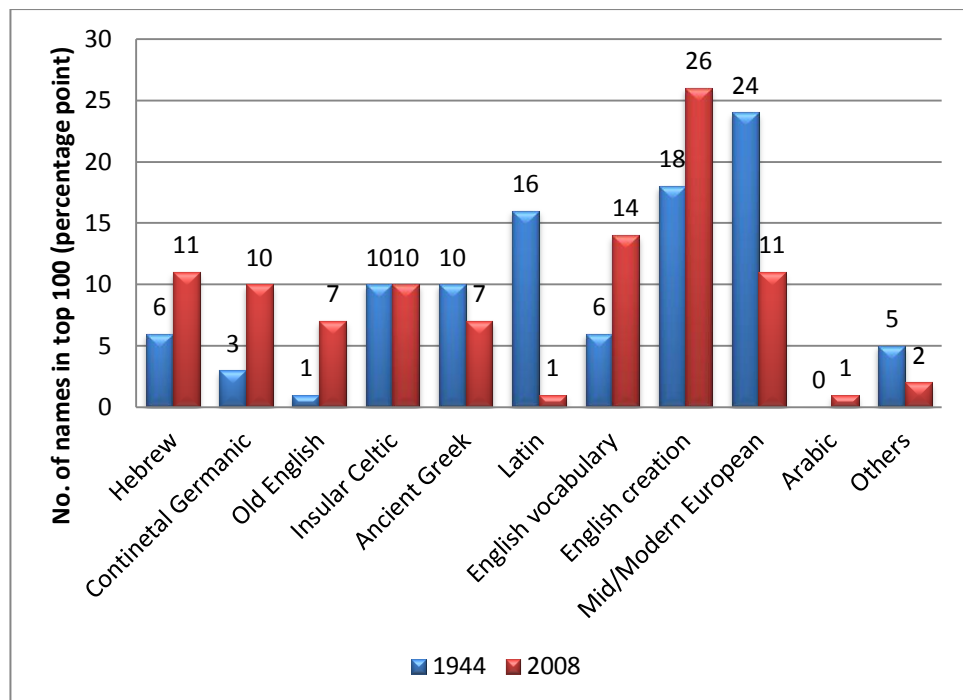


Figure 9: The top 100 female names in 1944 & 2008 and their language of origin

In the lists of male names shown in Figure 10, the most favoured names in 1944 were those deriving from Hebrew and Insular Celtic, both accounting for 22% each. The percentage increase of the Hebrew, Old English, Insular Celtic, English formation and Arabic name groups shows that these name groups were more favoured in 2008. Names from Continental Germanic, Ancient Greek, Latin, Modern European and other languages or of obscure origin were not as preferred as in 1944. As the figure shows, of all the name groups that have suffered declining fortunes, the Continental Germanic name group sees the most dramatic drop falling from 25% in 1944 to 12% in 2008.

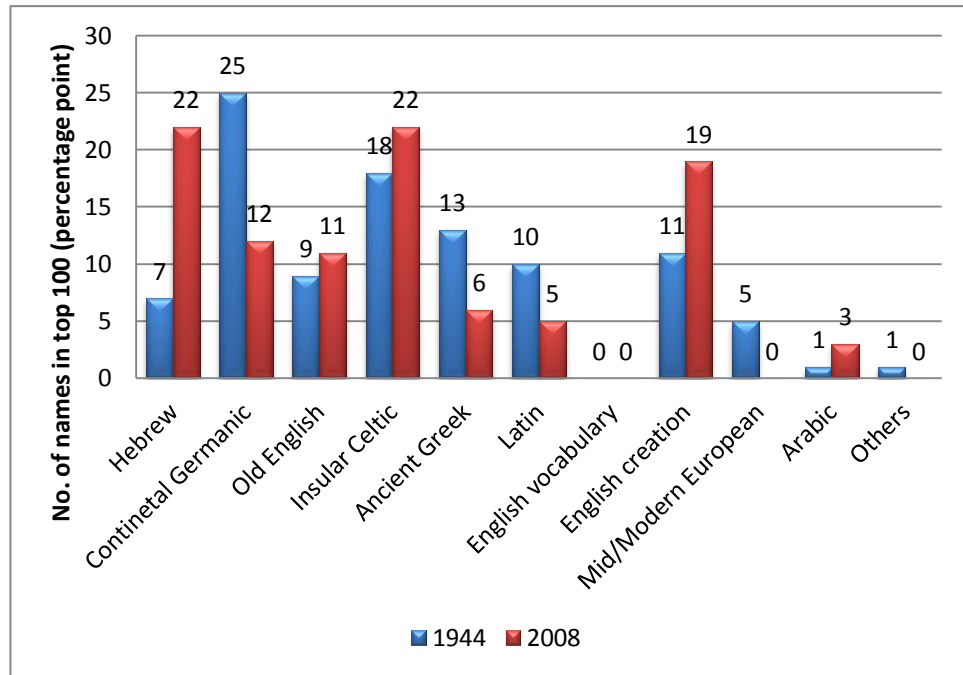


Figure 10: The top 100 male names in 1944 & 2008 and their language of origin

No male name in both the 1944 and 2008 lists is from the English vocabulary group while in the female name lists, the percentage increase from six in 1944 to 14 in 2008 proves that people prefer giving vocabulary names to females, and that this name group (for females) is now even more favoured than it was in 1944.

In general, as shown in the two figures, it is clear that the name groups whose percentages increased compared to the 1944 figures are those of English formation, Hebrew, Insular Celtic, Old English and Arabic. This can be interpreted as people now choosing more names from these groups as given names than they did in 1944, but this does not prove that these name groups are more favoured than the others. The popularity ranking of the name groups among the top-100 names for baby boys and girls in 2008 follows (see also the figures in Appendix 5):

- Baby girls: English formation (26), English vocabulary (14), Hebrew (11), Mid/Modern European languages (11), Continental Germanic (10), Insular Celtic (10), Old English (7), Ancient Greek (7), Others (2), Arabic (1) and Latin (1)
- Baby boys: Hebrew (22), Insular Celtic (22), English creation (19), Continental Germanic (12), Old English (11), Ancient Greek (6), Latin (5), Arabic (3), English vocabulary (0), Mid/Modern European languages (0) and Others (0)

Between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, many names of Old English, Continental Germanic, Insular Celtic and other obsolete origins revived as a result of the revolutions in religion, the arts, architecture, literature, etc. According to Withycombe (1977: xlv), the revival of Old English and medieval names like *Edgar*, *Edwin*, *Alfred*, *Galfrid*, *Emma*, and *Madtida* in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was connected with a more general interest in the ‘gothic’ (classical and medieval values). The 19<sup>th</sup> century displayed great changes in nomenclature when many old-fashioned and obsolete names came back into use as the result of religious and literary movements. These, says Withycombe, included the Romantic movement which reintroduced such names as *Wilfrid*, *Guy*, and *Roland*, etc., the Tractarian movement which revived the names of saints like *Aidan*, *Theodore*, and *Bernard*, etc., and the medievalism of Tennyson and the Pre-Raphaelites which resuscitated such names as *Alice*, *Aylmer*, *Ella*, *Hugh*, *Mable*, *Lancelot*, *Roger*, *Ralph*, and *Walter*. During the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, some names of this type enjoyed very high frequency. For example, *Arthur* was the fifth most popular first name in England and Wales in 1904, and *Edward* and the variant *Alfie* (of the name *Alfred*) ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> respectively in the 2008 ONS list. Concerning the popularity of the name *Arthur*, Hanks (2010: 20-1) explains that it is partly thanks to “the fame of Arthur Wellesley (1769–1852), Duke of Wellington”, partly due to “the popularity of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* (1859–85)”, and partly because of “the enormous Victorian interest in things medieval in general and in Arthurian legend in particular” (see also Withycombe 1977: 32-3). For *Alfie*, there is no resolute account as to why this name is enjoying such current popularity but in my opinion, it might be because of: 1) the existing tendency to use pet forms as independent names; 2) the fact that it is given after a few notable bearers (Alfie Bass, actor) and fictional characters (Alfie Moon in *EastEnders*); and 3) the 100-year rule<sup>112</sup> (i.e. certain names come back into vogue after a circle of approximately 100 years, e.g. *Alfie*, *Edward*, and *Ruby*).

I have compiled and analysed the list of the top 100 favoured names in England and Wales in 2008 provided by the ONS (see Tables 8 (A7) and 9 (A7), Appendix 7). Despite appearing simple, these tables give much information. Firstly, the names for both boys and girls, are very traditional although for the boys it is interesting that the

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<sup>112</sup> Hanks (2010: x-xi) observes that “the popularity of more common names ebbs and flows regularly with the generation, often in cycles or waves over a period of about fifty to eighty years.”

familiar or pet form of names rather than the original version is often preferred - *Jack* instead of *John* (first for the 14<sup>th</sup> year running), *Harry*<sup>113</sup> for *Henry*, *Charlie* or *Charlotte* for *Charles*, and *Alfie* instead of *Alfred*. Secondly, the first letters of the names are also quite remarkable. In the first 10 boy's names, the letter <j> appears three times in the names *Jack*, *Joshua* and *James*. For the girls, in terms of pronunciation five of the top ten names end with the sound [i] and in terms of spelling, the letter <l> is found in nine of the top 20 names (in various positions). Thirdly, the popularity of names of both sexes falls dramatically compared to the 1994 statistics presented in Galbi (2002) (e.g. the top female name: *Olivia* = 1.539% in 2008 cf. *Emily* = 3.40% in 1994; the top male name: *Jack* = 2.316% in 2008 cf. *James* = 4.20% in 1994). Finally, it is interesting to learn that of the babies born in 2008, 60.516% of the boys have their names listed in the top-100 name list, while the figure for the girls is 47.531%, remarkably lower than that for the boys. This suggests that female names originate from more varied sources than male names, and that female names are more diverse than those of their male counterpart. I deal with this suggestion in the following section.

Dramatic changes in English nomenclature between 1944 and 2008 are also recorded through the taxonomy of EFNs based on the EM of names. As shown in §4.3.1.2, names are categorised into three major groups based on their EM. In this section, I analyse the names in the lists of the top 100 names for males and females in 1944 and 2008, and place them into the relevant groups of etymologies.

The code names in the table below are equivalent to the names (headings) of the groups and subgroups in the taxonomy in §4.3.1.2. They are used in the charts and tables to represent such groups (subgroups) in this section.

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<sup>113</sup> The history of this name is interesting. The name is Germanic, and survives in e.g. the German *Heinrich*. The original Germanic name was Latinised as *Henricus*, and this became popular in France, giving the French *Henri*. This is the name that the Normans brought to England, and in England it was generally (and predictably) pronounced *Harry*. But this was, for reasons of tradition, generally written *Henricus* or *Henry* in official texts. *Henry* then acquired its own pronunciation. That is why we feel that the 'proper' or 'real' name, the 'kyrionym', or written variant, is *Henry*, pronounced as it is spelled, and that *Harry* is simply the informal version of that. *Harry* was an abbreviation of *Harold* only whilst *Harold* was a popular given name. The fictional character Harry Potter helped popularise the name, while Prince Henry of Wales is widely known as Harry.



<b>a</b>	
<b>Names transferred from other bearers</b>	a1a: <i>From mythologies</i> a1b: <i>Religious names</i> a1c: <i>Literary works</i> a2: <i>Pet forms of pre-existing personal names</i> a3: <i>From family names</i> a4: <i>Unmodified place-names</i> a5: <i>Localised names</i> a6: <i>Names created from existing personal names</i> a7: <i>Names of recent foreign origin</i>
<b>b</b>	
<b>Names derived from lexical words</b>	b1: <i>Qualities - virtues</i> b2: <i>Natural phenomena</i> b3: <i>From colours</i> b4: <i>From names of powerful or beautiful animals</i> b5: <i>From flowers or vegetation</i> b6: <i>From precious metals or stones</i> b7: <i>From months of the year</i> b8: <i>From digits/numbers</i> b9: <i>From the ranks of nobility</i>
<b>c</b>	
<b>Names derived from ancient vocabulary or with obscure etymology</b>	c1: <i>Ancient vocabulary words</i> c2: <i>Names with obscure etymology</i>

Table 34: Code names for groups and subgroups in §4.3.1.2

Overall, as Figure 11 and Figure 12 show, the female names originate from more sources than male names, and the female names given in 2008 derive from more sources than those given in 1944. It is obvious that English female names are more diverse than male names (covering three major groups and almost all subgroups) while male names seem to be framed in a few rigid common subgroups although larger in number. For the top-100 name list fully categorised based on the taxonomy in §4.3.1.2, see Table 7 (A6a), Appendix 6a.

In the female list, the highest number of names occurs in Group a (Names transferred from other bearers). *Religious names* (a1b) was the most favoured name group in 1944, but dropped to fifth place in 2008 losing its place to *Shortened/Pet names* (a2). The bottom position (no name was chosen) was held by the group of *Unmodified Place-names* (a4) in 1944, and was replaced by the group of *Names of recent foreign origin* in 2008. For the popularity ranking of the female name groups, see Figures 4, 5 and 6 in Appendix 6b.

Compared to those in 1944, the subgroups that enjoyed increases in number, i.e., the more favoured, were *Unmodified Place-names* (a4), *Natural phenomena* (b2), *Literary works* (a1c), *Family names* (a3), *Flowers or vegetation* (b5), and *Shortened/Pet forms* (a2), in which the *Shortened/Pet forms* group gained the largest increase from 12 to 20 becoming the most favoured name group in 2008. The groups whose number decreased were *Religious names* (a1b), *Mythological names* (a1a), *Foreign names* (a7), and *Obscure names* (c2). Among these, subgroup a1a suffered the worst plunge from number 16 in 1944 (third most favoured) to number 3 in 2008 (11<sup>th</sup> place out of 12). This indicates that female names from mythologies are less favoured than they once were. That the *Localised names* (a5) subgroup kept its second place with 18 in both 1944 and 2008 seems to show the constant and successful trend of British cultural assimilation, that is, absorption of other (minority) cultures into the dominant British culture by either anglicising them (where possible) or importing and integrating them into the mainstream culture.

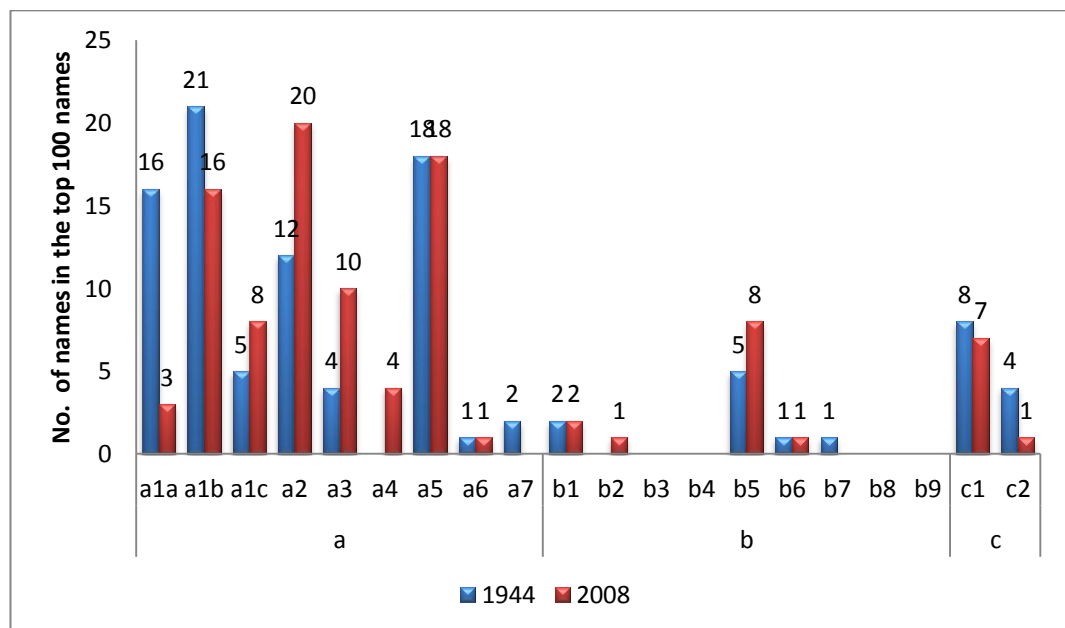


Figure 11: The top 100 female names 1944 & 2008 categorised by the EM

In the male lists, no name from Group b (Names derived from lexical words) appeared in the top-100 names in either 1944 or 2008, and no name from the subgroups of *Literary works* (a1c), *Unmodified Place-names* (a4), *Mythological names* (a1a) and *Obscure names* (c2) were found in the 2008 list. The *Ancient vocabulary* subgroup (c1) was most favoured in 1944 with 49 out of 100 names, but this name-group dropped to

fifth place in 2008 while the subgroup of *Religious names* (a1b) took first position. The popularity ranking of each name group is shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9 in Appendix 6c).

The biggest change in male names between 1944 and 2008 is the drop out of favour of names that derive from ancient vocabulary (most of them are dithematic names). In 1944, nearly 50% of the top male names were names that derived from lexical words of Continental Germanic, Celtic (Continental and Insular), Latin and Ancient Greek, but only 12% of names given to baby boys in 2008 were from this group. People instead gave more names from the subgroups of *Family names* (a3), *Religious names* (a1b), *Shortened/Pet forms* (a2), *Localised names* (a5), and *Foreign names* (a7) (the name *Mohammed* and its variant only). In these subgroups, *Religious names* and *Shortened/Pet forms* enjoyed the biggest increase in number, from 15 to 29 and 6 to 19 respectively.

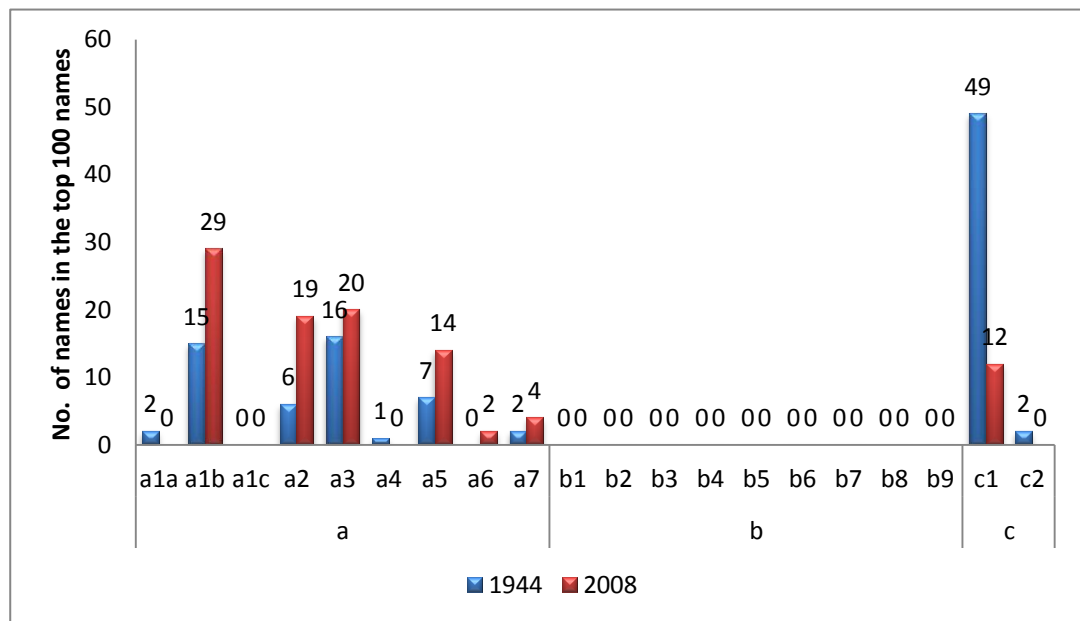


Figure 12: The top 100 male names in 1944 & 2008 categorised by the EM

In general, studying male and female names in 1944 and 2008 from the statistics in the aforementioned figures, it is clear that naming trends have had different degrees of impact at different times. In the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, people are showing their preferences for short or pet forms of other names and adopting family names to give as first names. The name groups that are less favoured than they once were are *Ancient vocabulary* (c1) and *Mythological names* (a1a).

#### 4.4.2 Naming Trends

The UK's official policy on baby names is among the most liberal in the world. Unlike many other countries where there are legal rules and laws on baby names (France, Germany, Sweden, Portugal, etc., see also §2.4.2.4), in the UK there are no restrictions on parents – apart from exceptional cases, as in a name that could be deemed offensive, when an official could refuse to register it. However, this does not necessarily mean naming a child is an easy task for British parents.

How do parents choose a name for their child? This is a very complicated question that is impossible to answer in a few simple sentences. However, according to many Baby Names websites,<sup>114</sup> the important factors that people may consider when naming their baby are:

- The name sounds nice;
- The name does not remind us of unpleasant people/experiences;
- The name is not too common;
- The name itself has a positive connotative meaning;
- The name goes well with siblings' names.

Evans (2006a) suggested that parents to answer the following questions before they chose a name for their children:

- Is the name easy to spell and to pronounce?
- Is it easy to remember?
- What nicknames can be derived from it?
- Do the initials form a word? If so, is that word likely to prove embarrassing in any way?
- Does the name itself resemble any words with unsuitable meanings? It is a good idea to check an unabridged dictionary, especially when choosing an unusual name to make sure the child will not inadvertently be caused any embarrassment.

Researchers have long noted that the popularity of a name exerts a strong influence on people's preferences, i.e. the more popular names, such as *Thomas* or *Hannah*, *Jack* or *Ruby* are more frequent and, by their sheer ubiquity, drive more parents to adopt a similar choice. In other words, parents' naming children is similar to "keeping up with the Joneses". In my opinion, the example of the name *Jack* (at the top of the most popular name lists for baby boys for 14 years running – 2008 ONS figures), may indicate this parental mentality.

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<sup>114</sup> E.g. [thinkbabynames.com](http://thinkbabynames.com), [gurgle.com](http://gurgle.com), [babynamewizard.com](http://babynamewizard.com), [babycentre.co.uk](http://babycentre.co.uk).

#### 4.4.2.1 *Traditional Names*

Traditional or classic names are names that date back to the years following the Norman invasion of England and to the Middle Ages. In terms of language of origin, they are mostly names that derive from Continental Germanic, Hebrew and English. Concerning their etymologies, they are names derived from ancient vocabulary words and religious names, based on the non-etymological taxonomy of EFNs. Most of them are names whose fountainheads are religious figures. Traditional names have dominated both boys' and girls' name charts for many centuries and continue to be popular in the present day (see also Hanks 2010: vii-i, *Traditional choices* for more information).

Globalisation has also been making the world “smaller and flatter”. As an important part of culture, PSLNs are affected by the globalisation process too. Many new names or new forms of names are imported to or invented in English. According to the ONS, hundreds of new names or new name patterns go through the baby-name database each year. However, the mainstream, which is the trend to use traditional names, has still been flowing through English culture continuously and strongly.

Looking into the list of top 100 favourite names for boys and girls in 2008 in England and Wales, the more conservative reader would find comfort in the number of traditional names that are still there. Names such as *Ruby*, *Lily*, *Alfie*, *Amelia*, *Thomas*, *Molly* and *Ava* have even made a comeback into the list.

I compared the lists of the top 100 names for children in 1984, 1994, 2004 and 2008 and found that in contrast with the trend to unusual baby names favoured by many celebrities, the public in general are still loyal to more traditional names. In 2008 for example, such names as *Emma*, *Elizabeth*, *Alice*, *Jack*, *George* and *William* are still in the top 50 favourite names. The researchers for the social networking site *Gurgle.com* found that names such as *Thomas*, *Jack* and *William* have remained in vogue for 200 years as well. Many old-fashioned names like *Alfie*, *Ruby* and *Emily* have been making a comeback and climbing to the top of the list. Also, many common Biblical names like *Hannah*, *Abigail*, *Jacob*, *Noah*, etc., are also found in the top list. Interestingly, many ethnic names<sup>115</sup> such as *Callum*, *Connor* and *Caitlín* either firmly keep or regain their position as well.

However, the figures also reveal that some once-popular names have been dying out (usually names that were popular at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early in the 20<sup>th</sup>

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<sup>115</sup> I limit the term *ethnic* to the indigenous cultures in the British Isles only.

century). Research by *Gurgle.com* discovers that in 1907, 1,048 babies were named *Gertrude* while none were in 2005, and baby *Normans* declined from 1,991 to two. *Richard*, the most popular name 200 years ago, has also decreased radically. A total of 4,671 babies were named *Richard* in 1807, but the number fell to 2,289 in 1907 and 538 in 2005. In 2008, ONS figures reveal that there were only 239 baby boys were named *Richard* in the whole of England and Wales. Below are some names that are out of favour today:

Female: *Gertrude, Edna, Ethel, Irene, Ada, Norah, Olive*

Male: *Norman, Walter, Percy, Harold, Ernest, Herbert, Clifford*

(Source: ONS statistics)

In addition, Bloothoof & Groot (2008) point out the decline in traditional names. Until the 1990s, naming in the UK was much dominated by traditional names, but their popularity has dramatically dropped since then. Therefore, it is evident that there is a fundamental shift in the habits of naming. However, based on my findings (see §4.4.1), this shift in the habits of naming occurs with the choice of names but not with choice of name-types. Traditional names are still generally much favoured.

A final noticeable point about traditional EFNs is the number of so-called *first names*. Although a person is in general officially known by two elements in his or her name (one first name and one surname), he or she usually has one or two other first names (forenames) ready to use in formal contexts. It would be absurd or abnormal in many other cultures if a boy or girl had more than one first name. However, this naming practice is quite common in England, especially in middle and upper class families. According to Redmonds (2004: 158-64) and Withycombe (1977: xliii-iv) this custom, which had been previously established in many other European countries, was unusual in England before the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Today, nearly all British people have more than one first name. Having studied the data of birth registrations in England and Wales in 2004 (with data from the GRO), I found that among 1,069,547 new cases registered with the GRO in 2004 and January 2005, 1,060,301 new-born babies had second first names, while 160,783 others had third first names.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>116</sup> In practice, the total births of 1,069,547 included all the babies born and registered in England and Wales during that period, regardless of their parents' nationality. Despite this, the figures show the fact that virtually the whole population has more than one forename.

That names come in and out of favour is a sociolinguistic phenomenon, and it is normal in any culture. In England, despite the submergence of some names, many traditional names are still being selected to name babies every year. It is obvious that most parents prefer conventional names (including light transformations of traditional names, see also §4.3.2.4) to more radical or even peculiar names (see below) when they come to name their children.

#### 4.4.2.2 Peculiar Names

There is no ultimate definition of peculiar names but in this context I would define them as unusual names in British culture, or names given to provide enjoyment to the namers.<sup>117</sup> Also, in this section I refer to some non-academic literature (mostly newspaper articles), as they contain useful and necessary examples to illustrate my opinions.

The 2008 figures from the ONS show that lots of traditional names like *Olivia*, *Thomas*, *Jessica*, *William*, *Emily*, *Daniel*, etc., still dominate the top-name list, but parents, in the search for distinctive names, have increasingly been choosing names from a personal idiosyncratic perspective. In the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many *Summers*, *Autumns*, *Blades*, *Spikes* and *Myloes* were born, plus a handful of *Kofis*, *Francos*, *Brontes*, *Lunas* and *Cadences*.

The table below presents the incidence of some unusual names in 2006 and 2008.

Name	2006	2008
SUMMER	864	2266
AUTUMN	55	187
BLADE	6	10
SPIKE	22	23
MYLO	94	59

Table 35: Some unusual/peculiar names

Most peculiar names are accepted by English-speaking communities unless they are taken to the extreme. Today many people select unusual names for their children or themselves (where they change their name) due to personal reasons that only namers

<sup>117</sup> The hippie movement of the 1960s and 1970s brought back and also coined a number of nature names (flower and plant names, gemstone and mineral names and natural phenomenon names, see Hanks 2010: 364). To some extent, such names are also deemed to be unusual names and thus fit into this category of peculiar names.

could explain. One of the most notable examples is Professor Perri 6 of Nottingham Trent University<sup>118</sup> who changed his name from *David Ashworth* to *Perri 6* in 1983, stating that he was amused by the notion of “6, P” appearing in academic papers.

People often wonder whether a name can shape one’s persona (Cannadine 2008). It seems that by believing that there is a certain link between the name and its bearer, many parents tend to give their children unique, distinctive names in the hope that their children will become unique, distinctive individuals later.

There is not a united common front about peculiar names. Many people hate the names that others consider charming while the rest think such names are fine as creative ideas but should not be used in practice. For example, among 25 answers to the survey question “Princess Tiaamii, what do you think of Jordan’s and Peter’s daughter’s name?” in the Yahoo social network (UK & Ireland), there are 14 negative (hate), six positive (like) and five neutral answers (see also Table 23 (A17), Appendix 17). However, it may be agreed that peculiar names can be categorised into three groups: lexical items with positive connotations (like *Summer*, *Sunshine*), items with unusual spelling or connotations (like *Charly*, *Blade*) and items with unprecedented uniqueness (*Fish*, *Tiaamii*, *Bandit*<sup>119</sup>).

Those on the celebrity circuit, who enjoy drawing public attention to themselves, play an important role in amplifying the trend to choose peculiar names. Many celebrities possibly never realise that they have given their children strange names, explaining that they give merely “unique” names. Probably this sophism makes them more confident in choosing unusual names for their offspring. If we hear about celebrities having babies recently, we can probably notice that many of the names they decide to call their offspring are unusual at a certain level, and at times many are hard to pronounce (Babies Online.com 2008; see also Crerar 2007; Cavanaugh & Crook 2009).

There is a notion that fans of the celebrities who choose unusual names for their children imitate their practice when it comes to naming their children because it makes them feel a bit closer to their favourite celebrity. However, as Evans (2006a) shows, this is rarely the case. In Evans’ words, most parents today do not want their children to have common names, but at the same time they want the names they choose to “fit in” with others. They are therefore always on the lookout for “different but not too different” names, and when such a name gets a lot of exposure in the media, many

<sup>118</sup> See staff profile at [http://www.ntu.ac.uk/apps/Profiles/72075-1-4/Professor\\_Perri\\_6.aspx](http://www.ntu.ac.uk/apps/Profiles/72075-1-4/Professor_Perri_6.aspx)

<sup>119</sup> *Bandit Lee*, chosen by the singer of rock band My Chemical Romance for his baby boy.



parents come across it at the same time. The names of the characters on the hugely successful television comedy “Friends” were adduced by Evan (2006a) to demonstrate this concept. While other names were not affected (*Ross* and *Joey*) or showed a small increase (*Monica*, *Rachel* and *Phoebe*), the name *Chandler* were most influenced by the series with the number of names registered doubling just after “Friends” became a hit. According to Evans, “this was not because viewers liked or admired the character Chandler any more than the others, but because he was the one who had the cool new name that young parents were searching for”.

Most celebrities appear to want the names that are slightly out of the ordinary, that is, different but not too strange. For example, David and Victoria Beckham named their sons *Brooklyn* and *Cruz*, Frank Lampard called his daughter *Luna* and Charlotte Church gave the name *Dexter* to her newborn son. Among those that go a little more overboard, Sting seems to be a good example: he named his daughter *Fuchsia* (flower name) and his son *Giacomo* (an Italian etymological equivalent of *Jacob*). However, some celebrities go even further, to a point that many people consider “crazy”. They will break the spelling of a normal name, making a bizarre new name up. The (former) couple Jordan and Peter Andre named their baby daughter *Princess Tiaamii*, the name that Professor Albert Mehrabian<sup>120</sup> openly criticised: “I don’t mean to be negative but this is a stupid name”. Many others however, especially their supporters, claimed that it is a lovely name (see Appendix 17, and the Princess Tiaamii official fan club on Facebook<sup>121</sup>).

It seems to me that this naming practice is also somewhat attention-seeking, in that it brings attention to the parents who bestowed the name upon the child. When hearing about a peculiar name, most people would ask, “why does the child have that name and who give him or her that name?” It may suggest to other in the culture that those parents are selfish in that they might be much influenced by their own fame to give their kids unusual names.

When naming their children, some parents take things to the extreme. They may not realise that they can make their child's life a misery by doing so. In New Zealand recently a judge told a nine-year-old girl that she could change her name, which she hated - it was *Talula Does The Hula From Hawaii*. He also criticised parents for giving

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<sup>120</sup> From *The names that will get your baby into Oxbridge*, The Times, July 31, 2007. Professor Mehrabian is emeritus of psychology at UCLA and the author of The Baby Name Report Card.

<sup>121</sup> The URL is <http://www.facebook.com/group.php?v=wall&gid=4079096767> (Accessed 27/02/2010)

children odd names which could lead to them being bullied.<sup>122</sup> If this girl's parents had given her that name in the name of uniqueness, they would not have expected their daughter to be bullied at school just because of "that uniqueness".

For the public, as Satran & Rosenkrantz (2009: 124-9) noted, "giving your child an ethnically distinct name can be a double-edged sword... naming a child after the offspring of a favourite celebrity may not always be the good decision", and "choosing a strange name for a baby may put him or her in embarrassment in his or her future life."<sup>123</sup>

In terms of peculiar names, there is a small group of common names that has been attributed with peculiar values over time. As a result the names, originally as normal as any other, have become "strange" in most people's estimation. *Lolita*, *Lucifer* and *Gay* are among a few examples.

*Lolita*, the Spanish diminutive form of *Lola*,<sup>124</sup> was once quite common as a given name in its own right in Britain and America, but has since been overshadowed by its association with Vladimir Nabokov's notorious novel *Lolita* (1955), and the two films based on his book - Stanley Kubrick's 1962 classic and Adrian Lyne's updated version in 1997. The novel tells the story of Humbert Humbert, a literary scholar who becomes obsessed and sexually involved with the 12-year-old Dolores Haze after seeing her sunbathing in her garden. Since then, the name has been using to describe a sexually precocious young girl. As a result of this, the name *Lolita* has been demonised and become a lexical item, or at least capable of bearing something like a sense.

O'Neill (2008), in his article *Help, my name's Lolita*,<sup>125</sup> told about the traumatic experiences some British people have had with their names. He quoted Lolita Mackey, 85, who lives in Belper, who said that in her early life people told her she had a "beautiful name", but by the 1970s and 1980s people raised their eyebrows when she told them what she was called.

<sup>122</sup> See *The Telegraph* on July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2008 and *BBC CBBC News*' survey "What do you think of unusual names?" ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/newsid\\_7520000/newsid\\_7523200/7523209.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/newsid_7520000/newsid_7523200/7523209.stm)), July 29<sup>th</sup>, 2008. According to *The Telegraph*, a lawyer acting for the girl claimed she was so embarrassed by her name that she had kept it from her friends, insisting she should be known as "K" instead. She also feared that if it became public she would be mocked and teased. The lawyer claimed the girl fully understood the absurdity of her name, unlike her parents who had not considered the implications when they named her. Justice Robert Murfitt said the name clearly presented a social hurdle for the child, and it made a fool of the child and set her up with a social disability and handicap. He also voiced concern over other names given to New Zealand children, such as *Violence*, *Midnight*, *Chardonnay* and *Number 16 Bus Shelter*.

<sup>123</sup> See more about *Strange celebrity baby names*, IndiaParenting at <http://www.indiaparenting.com>

<sup>124</sup> *Lola* is a diminutive form of the popular, better-established name *Dolores*, Spanish for 'suffering'.

<sup>125</sup> Brendan O'Neill, editor of Spiked Online.

In contrast with *Lolita*, which is still chosen as a name (8 baby girls with this name in 2008), *Lucifer* and *Gay* are not found given at all in the same year. *Lucifer* is not chosen because it is a by-name for Satan,<sup>126</sup> while *Gay* has gradually disappeared from the name-stock due to the increasing use of *gay* meaning ‘homosexual’ during the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see also Hanks 2010: vi). Let us imagine someone whose name is *Gay* introducing himself or herself: “Hello, I’m *Gay*”. These days, he or she will certainly need an immediate explanation to the question definitely rising in the other person’s mind.<sup>127</sup>

However, as there are definite vogues for given names, the names that are not favoured today may make a comeback tomorrow with additional or new connotations. For example, the fact that the name *Lolita* is “spoilt” by a novel may imply that it may also (however unlikely) be revived by another novel or works of similar types in the future, or in the worst case, if precocious sexuality is ever fashionable (and legal!).

In brief, although it is believed that a name can shape one's persona as Cannadine (2008) wrote, a name is not everything and it certainly is not the only thing that make a person unique. However, a name is integral to the person bearing it because it belongs to the name-bearer even if it is supposed by other people to be weirdly and ridiculously uniquely spelled or misspelled, or if it is common, popular or tried and trusted. The bearer is unique whether he or she is *Jack*, *Olivia*, *Autumn* or *Jaq*, *Olava* or *Spring*.<sup>128</sup>

#### 4.4.2.3 Naming Fashion and Media Influences

Names are a part of fashion because their popularity rises and falls, just as that of other fashionable items does. There is no doubt that there are fashions or vogues in naming. Evans (2006a) determined that any media that is popular with people in their 20s and 30s can create a fashion for a name, and that today names can be inspired by many sources such as popular music, novels, science fiction books, video games and films. Crystal (2003: 150) declared: “In a particular year, one boy in three and one girl in five are given one of the 10 top first names. We all ‘know’ which names within our culture are old-fashioned (*Herbert*, *Percy*, *Nellie*, *May*), and which are modern (*Karen*,

<sup>126</sup> In English, *Lucifer* generally refers to Satan, although the name is not applied to him in the New Testament. In fact, the reason why it used to be chosen as a name might be revealed by its various positive meanings such as ‘morning star’, ‘light bringer’, ‘son of the morning’, ‘day star’, etc. (see Derry 2007: xi)

<sup>127</sup> *Gay* is now an obsolete variant of *Gae*. It was generally a girl's name, but has also been borne by men in Ireland as a pet form of *Gabriel* (see Hanks & Hodges 2001).

<sup>128</sup> According to the figures from the ONS, four baby girls were named “*Unique*” in 2008 in England and Wales.

*Joanne, Craig, Darren*)". This is certainly true, but how do they work and what is behind each name when it becomes fashionable, i.e. high in the lists of most popular names? It is as difficult to answer these questions as to look into the reason why people do not like flared trousers any more. This is a psychological, sociological and cultural matter that in most cases requires carrying out interdisciplinary studies or synthesising results from interdisciplinary studies so that reasonable outcomes may be achieved (see also Lieberman 2000).

As discussed in §4.3.2, the entertainment industry is one of the important sources of naming fountainheads. In the short term, film, television and popular music are undoubtedly the dominant contemporary influences, with people using the names of the stars or characters they create. Their influence on how parents name their children is much in evidence (as in the cases of *Marlon, Marilyn, Cary, Kylie, or Elvis*).<sup>129</sup> Crystal (2003: 150) mentioned the particular case of *Kylie* as a regionally distinctive name that has become popular throughout the English-speaking world thanks to a pop star. *Kylie*, as Crystal explained, is an Australian name that became popular in Britain in the late 1980s as a result of the fame of the Australian actress and singer Kylie Minogue (b. 1969). On the origin of this name, Crystal hypothesised that it may derive from an Aboriginal word for 'boomerang', or be an adaptation of another name, such as *Kyle* or *Kelly*.

Let us take the recently popular names *Ruby* and *Ava* as our next examples. According to the 2008 figures from the ONS, *Ruby*, a name chosen by singer and TV presenter Charlotte Church for her daughter, is this year's second most popular girl's name (and the first in Wales), while *Ava*, the name of Myleene Klass's baby, leapt 15 places to number 19. Other examples are Theo Walcott (a footballer) and Keira Knightley (an actress) whose names have been brought together in a list of the most popular baby names. In 2006, the ONS agency suggested young footballer Theo Walcott's appearance in that year's World Cup squad may have influenced some parents' choice. The Arsenal and England forward's impressive displays in the Premier League helped make his name among the biggest climbers in the list of the most popular names for baby boys in Britain in 2008, rising from 70<sup>th</sup> to 58<sup>th</sup> compared with last year. The

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<sup>129</sup> Even many celebrities also enjoy this naming practice. For example, the story of the name *Elton* is quite interesting. Transferred from a surname, it is largely associated with Elton John, whose given name was *Reginald*. According to Elton John's official website, in 1967 the singer-songwriter adopted that given name by which he is famous in joint honour of the saxophonist Elton Dean and the blues singer and voice actor Long John Baldry (see <http://www.eltonjohn.com/about/bio.jsp>).

case of *Keira* is even more absorbing, as Keely Paice, founder of *BabyPlanner.co.uk* wrote: “her career trajectory could be plotted on the same graph as the popularity of her first name. It was 300<sup>th</sup> back in 2001, and is now in the top 30 (and that's excluding variations such as *Kiera*)”.<sup>130</sup> The example of *Kayleigh*<sup>131</sup> is also interesting: it became a particularly popular name in the United Kingdom following the release of a song by the British rock group Marillion. Having filtered the data of the England Birth Index from *Ancestry.co.uk* (see Figure 10 (A9), Appendix 9), I found out that five Kayleighs were registered in 1982, one in 1983 and four in 1984, but the number soared to 2285 in 1985 and 3947 in 1986. The name *Kayleigh* quickly gained popularity after 1985, and in 1994 it climbed into the top-100 list and became the 52<sup>nd</sup> most popular name for children in England and Wales. Also, the ONS statistics in 2005 revealed that 96% of Kayleighs were born after 1985, the year in which Marillion released “Kayleigh”.

However, the “celebrity tree” does not produce fresh, sweet fruit all the time. There is also such a thing as negative celebrity impact. The name *Amy* fell in popularity from number 13 in 2004 down to number 23 in 2008, possibly mirroring the declining personal fortunes of the singer Amy Winehouse, who has battled drug and health problems. Another notorious exemplar is Jade Goody. After the Big Brother incident with Bollywood star Shilpa Shetty in 2006,<sup>132</sup> *Jade* plunged from its elevated position in the top 20 - where it had been for a decade - and it is now not even in the top 100.<sup>133</sup>

In many other cases, it is hard to explain why a particular name goes down in the popularity lists when the celebrity parents who gave their children that name have no problematic issues. For example, despite still being relatively popular, *Holly*, the name of both Davina McCall's and Richard Branson's daughters, is clearly suffering from fatigue, dropping six places to 25<sup>th</sup> in 2007 compared to 2006.<sup>134</sup> Members of the British royal family have traditionally been influential in the UK in terms of naming, as shown by the popularity of such names as *George*, *William* and *Harry*, but this influence now

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<sup>130</sup> See also <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/magazine/6196035.stm>

<sup>131</sup> This is one of those cases where one might also consider adaptation. It rhymes with the pre-existing *Hayley* and assonates with *Keely*, *Kelly* and *Kylie*.

<sup>132</sup> In January 2007, Jade Goody was a housemate in Channel 4's “Celebrity Big Brother”. During the show she was accused of racist bullying against Indian actress Shilpa Shetty. Following her eviction from the show, she admitted her actions had been wrong and she subsequently made many public apologies (see “*I'm not racist, says TV's Goody*” on BBC at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/entertainment/6281223.stm>)

<sup>133</sup> *Jade* is the 246<sup>th</sup> most popular in 2008.

<sup>134</sup> It recovers to the 22<sup>nd</sup> in 2008.

seems to be waning: *Elizabeth*, *Philip*, *Charles*, and *Diana* have caused no upsurge in the use of these names in recent years (Crystal, 2003: 150).<sup>135</sup>

One noteworthy point according to Gerritzen (2006: 184) is that the influence of various media on parents, although definitely strong, is not usually strong enough to convince parents to name their children after celebrities. A study by Vandebosch shows that television influenced 18% of parents in choosing a name, and by adding the influence of novels, newspaper, magazines and films, the percentage increases to only 34%, compared to 48% influenced by personal contacts (Vandebosch 1998: 248). Therefore, as Gerritzen (2006: 184) recapped, the media do not so much influence naming practices through direct naming after celebrities, but are first and foremost important sources of inspiration, i.e. we are acquainted with many interesting first names by engaging with modern media.

In the longer term, it is much more difficult to explain why a name (as in the cases of *Emily* and *Ruby*) that used to be very popular a century ago, and was nearly extinct 50 years ago, suddenly resurfaces and roars into the top-10 list. Another challenging question also arises as to that the name *Thomas* has not experienced any dramatic changes to its position in the most popular names lists since the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The “100-year rule” may explain the new lives of the names *Emily* and *Ruby*, but it singularly fails to explain the status of the name *Thomas*.

In brief, as Hanks (2010) concludes, there are definitely vogues for given names. A vogue meaning something that is fashionable today might be out of favour tomorrow. Names as fashions may undergo the same up-and-down trend. Some names disappear for good, while other names seem to disappear but then revive again. Others still remain in the favourite list and seem never to be dislodged. Of all the factors that affect English naming fashions, it is apparent that media (of all types) seem to be the foremost important sources of inspiration.

#### **4.4.2.4 Names with Transparent Meanings**

The denotations and connotations of a name can change with time. Most EFNs are now used as just a label, and name-bearers are not used to questions about the EMs of names. If asked, people may give an equivocal explanation of the meaning or the reason

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<sup>135</sup> According to Hanks (2010: x-xi), names come into fashion and go out again in cycles or waves of 50 to 80 years (in my opinion, it is 100-year rule though he does not term so). Thus, Hanks predicts that names like *William*, *George*, *Henry*, etc., which were particularly popular in the 1920s and 30s, are now expected back in vogue.

for their name or they may wholly fail to explain the meaning of their name. However, there is a group of names whose meaning is so transparent that most people can understand it and even directly link it to lexical meaning. Based on the etymological taxonomy of EFNs, they are names from the English vocabulary that follow the taxonomy based on the EM, and most of these names belong to the group of *Names derived from lexical words* (see §4.3.1.2). In fact, names with transparent meanings are actual homonyms of modern English lexical words. They are often names of natural phenomena, flowers, plants, seasons, precious stones or good moral values. It is not a surprise to learn that most of them are female names because this naming practice is also found in many other cultures (probably in relation to stereotypical ideas of feminine beauty). In their study on children's first names, Lieberman & Bell (1992: 518-21) suggested that "the names chosen for boys and girls have sharply different etymological origins" and that "their names [female names] are relatively decorative and thereby open to fashion" (cf. the sources of male and female names discussed in §4.4.1). But, such names, though being picked from common words, are only homonyms of common words. Thus, the concept of 'transparent meaning' is applied for homonymous common words, not names. However, names of this type might have associative contents based on their lexical meaning (see also §3.6)

Having studied the list of the top 100 favourite names girls every 10 years from 1964 to 2004, plus the latest list from 2008, (figures provided by the ONS, see also Merry 1995), I found dramatic changes with this type of names. Some names used to be extremely popular some 30 years ago but have now dropped down to a minor position in the top 100 list, or have completely fallen off it. Take *Rosemary*, *Heather*, *Dawn*, *Jade*, *Gemma*, and *Chelsea* as examples (see Table 36 below).

<b>Name/Year</b>	<b>Rosemary</b>	<b>Heather</b>	<b>Dawn</b>	<b>Jade</b>	<b>Gemma</b>	<b>Chelsea</b>
1964	95	59	25	NITL	NITL	NITL
1984	NITL	58	90	73	3	NITL
1994	NITL	NITL	NITL	16	36	38
2008	NITL	NITL	NITL	NITL	NITL	NITL
<i>Note: NITL – not in the list</i>						

*Table 36: The popularity of names with transparent meaning*

Despite this, however, plenty of new names of this type have climbed in to the top 100 list to take their place, such as *Ruby*, *Grace*, *Lily*, *Holly*, *Daisy* and *Summer*. Moreover, there has been a steady increase in the number of such names year after year since 1974. There were 2 in the 1974 list, 5 in 1984, 9 in 1994, and 11 in 2008. In addition to this increasing number, a surge in frequency has been recorded with some names.

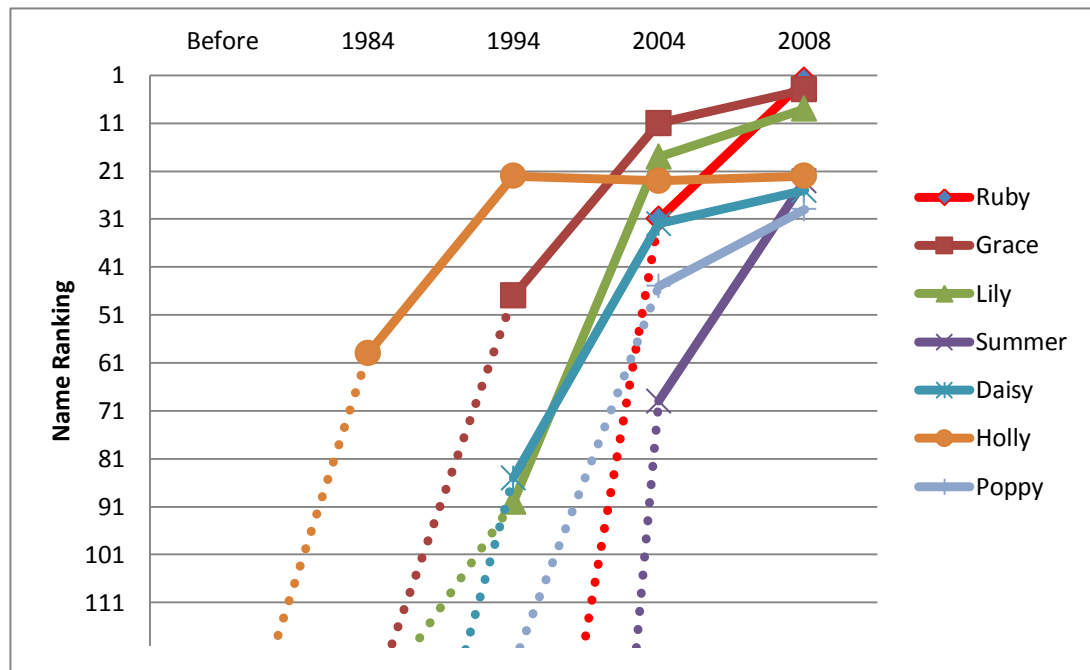


Figure 13: Names with transparent meanings and their popularity

The names in Figure 13, except *Holly*, were not found in the top 100 list before 1994. They climbed into the list during the 1990s and are now enjoying their status in the top 30 favourite names for baby girls in 2008. *Summer* and *Ruby* have made the most impressive progress. The former rose from outside the top 100 list in 1994 to number 69 in 2004, and number 23 in 2008. The latter also emerged from outside the top 100 list in 1994 to rise to number 31 in 2004, winning the second place in 2008.

It is expected that people will still continue selecting such names, because over the past century names with transparent meanings have always been a popular choice for parents when they come to name their daughters. The chart shows the upward trend of the names of this type in the last ten years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. These names (especially names that derive from flowers and



vegetation, see also §4.4.1.2) have been in favour with increasingly greater frequency in the top 100 list. The questions are whether: 1) names of this type will be used for boys; 2) they will overwhelm the top 10 list for baby girls; and 3) which names will leave and which will enter the top 100 list.

It is hard to produce an ultimate answer for these questions but it seems defensible to believe that the closer people come to the concept that PSLNs have associative contents (see also §3.6), the more names with transparent meaning will be chosen.

#### 4.4.2.5 Surnames as First Names

As discussed in §4.4.1.2, more names from family names are being given as first names these days. This is not a new naming practice and was first recorded long ago. William Camden (1551-1623) in *Remains Concerning Britain* (1870, 1984: 56) commented that it was only “in late years [that] surnames have been given for Christian names among us”. Hey (2001: 90) maintained that the nobility and gentry were the first to use surnames as male PSLNs. However, he also stressed that such names were very uncommon at other levels of society before 1700. A large number of surnames have been transferred into first names and have been used as real first names over the last few centuries<sup>136</sup> such as *Shirley, Ashley, Beverly, Sidney, Keith, Trevor, Douglas, Lacey, and Tracey*, etc. Although the practice of using surnames as first names dates back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, it seems to gain favour during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Hanks (2010: xii) mentions that many (modern) first names of this type came into use in Britain after they had been popular in the United States (like *Brooke, Madison, Tyler, and Bradley*).<sup>137</sup>

However, my aim in this section is to focus on the frequency of such names during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the first years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Additionally, I also look

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<sup>136</sup> In fact, many of today’s surnames originate from given names. Hanks & Hodges (1988: xvii), McKinley (1990: 50) and Reaney & Wilson (1991: xviii) maintained that the oldest and most pervasive type of surname is that derived from a given name. Given names without suffixes like *Charles, Cole, Anthony, George, Hannah, Henry, Jason, Lewis, Martin, Morgan, Oliver, Raymond, Thomas*, etc. already had long histories as personal names before they became surnames (while still being given names).

<sup>137</sup> I assume that when a surname-as-given name has become very popular (as the cases of *Madison* and *Brooke*), they would not be thought of as surnames anymore by the namer. However, many given names of this type may have started out as a way to remember family names or to give tribute to a famous person, or as an effort to give a unisex name. In such cases, people may be fully aware that the name they give to their children is obviously a surname (fountainhead awareness).

closely at a few surnames used as first names that are in the top 100 most popular names lists for baby boys and girls in 2008, in terms of their counts and rankings.

When functioning as a family name, a surname holds no gender-distinction, i.e. it is impossible to discover a person's gender based on a surname alone (notwithstanding that the whole system is male-oriented, cf. *Robinson* and *Robinsdaughter*). However, when taken as first names, they are put into three groups: the first for males, the second for females and the last for both. In principle any surname could be given as a PSLN, but there are a number of surnames that are used more frequently as given names. Hanks (2010: 379-81) presents a list of 363 first names that derive from family names (including occupational surnames), but he does not group them into male and female categories.<sup>138</sup>

I analysed the list of the top 100 most popular names for males and females between 1944 and 2008, and found that more names from surnames were given to men than to women. As Figure 14 shows, the percentage of males with these names fluctuated between 12% (1944) and 18% (2008) while that of females varied from 2% (1944) to 8% (1964, 1984).

Despite the lowest percentages for both male and female names occurring in 1944, which were 12% and 2% respectively, differences between 1964 and 2008 were unremarkable with the difference of 3% for male and 2% for female names. In addition, although some names have disappeared, others have come into the name-stock to replace them. As a result, the change in the total number of names is not exactly dramatic.

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<sup>138</sup> *Wiktionary* (March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2010) lists 329 names for males and 110 names for females, but these names are collected in English-speaking countries, not just the UK, and some surnames can be used for both males and females, and thus appear in both lists.

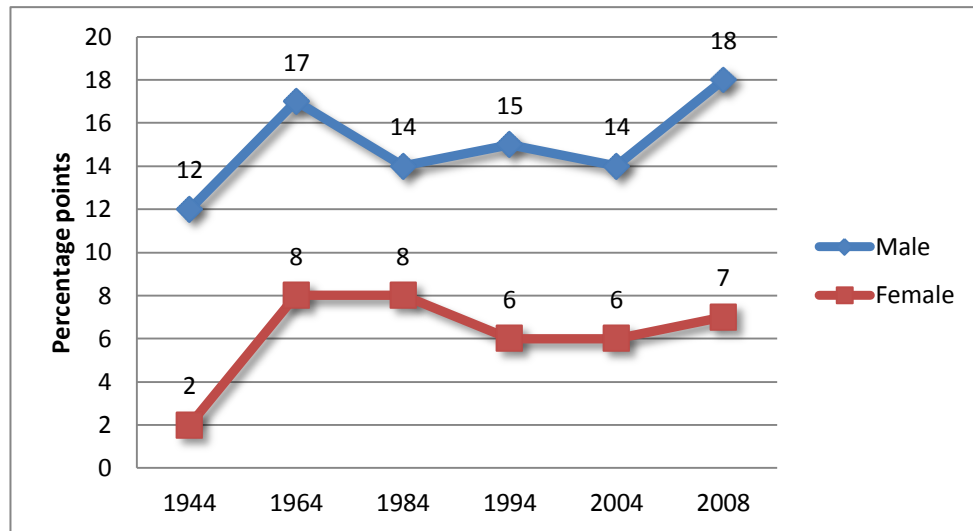


Figure 14: The percentage of male and female names derive from surnames

Besides the dissimilarity in percentages, there is also a big orthographic difference between male and female given names that derive from surnames. Having checked 363 names provided in Hanks (2010) against the lists of all baby boys and girls born in 2008, I found no single female names from surnames starting with the letters <f>, <i>, <j>, <n>, <o>, <p>, <u>, and <z>, while the male ones are found with all the letters in the alphabet.

In the 2008 top 100 list for baby girls, there are seven names originally derived from surnames.<sup>139</sup> Although *Scarlett* enjoys the highest position, it ranks only 37<sup>th</sup>. *Courtney* seems to be on its way out of the top 100 popular names list, coming in at number 98.

In contrast to the fairly static situation of such female names, male names show a little more dynamism (provided that first names from surnames are favoured by parents). Firstly, the number of names is more than double that of the female equivalent, with 18 out of 100 names (cf. seven female names). Among these, the most popular name is *Ryan*, which holds a better position at number 21 (cf. *Scarlett* 37). The lowest-

<sup>139</sup> They are *Brooke* (42), *Courtney* (98), *Lacey* (60), *Maddison* (74), *Madison* (56), *Paige* (58) and *Scarlett* (37). Concerning the name *Scarlett*, the characters in Margaret Mitchell's novel *Gone With the Wind* bear a variety of unusual given names (*Scarlett*, *Suellen*, *Carreen*), which had a remarkable influence on naming practices throughout the English-speaking world in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Hanks & Hodges 2001). According to the novel, the name of the central character was *Katie Scarlett O'Hara* (the middle name representing her grandmother's maiden surname), but she was always known as *Scarlett*. Evans (2006: 568) notes that before Scarlett O'Hara, "no girls were named *Scarlett*". However, as a surname, *Scarlett* is in origin an occupational name for a dyer or for a seller of rich, bright fabrics, from Old French *escarlata* 'scarlet cloth' (Hanks 2010: 304). Therefore, it may be contended that *Scarlett* could be also regarded as a transparent application of a colour-term 'scarlet'.

placed name, *Blake*, still ranks higher than that of the lowest-placed female (91<sup>st</sup> versus 98<sup>th</sup>).

Despite the differences in the total number and percentages of particular names, the general (mean) ranking of both male and female names of this type is relatively similar at 59.77 for the male and 60.71 for the female.

#### 4.4.3 Hypocoristics

Before dealing with hypocoristics in English, it is necessary to clarify the two terms: *hypocoristic* and *diminutive*.

Matthews (2007) defined the terms as follows:

- hypocoristic: (Word, formation) imitating or reflecting the speech of children: e.g. tummy, originally in nursery speech, from stomach. Often of formations that have become systematic: e.g. for first names in German (*Stephanie* → *Steffi*, *Fritz* → *Fritzi*, etc.).
- diminutive: (Word etc.) basically indicating small size; e.g. piglet is a diminutive of pig, formed with the diminutive suffix *-let*.

According to Soanes & Stevenson (2005):

- diminutive: (*adj.*) extremely or unusually small: a diminutive figure dressed in black; (of a word, name, or suffix) implying smallness, either actual or imputed to convey affection, scorn, etc., (e.g. *teeny*, *-let*, *-kins*); (*n.*) a smaller or shorter thing, in particular
- hypocoristic: (*adj.*) denoting or of the nature of a pet name or diminutive form of a name; (*n.*) a hypocoristic name or form.

Chalker & Weiner (1998) defined the two terms as:

- hypocoristic (*n.* & *adj.*) (Designating) a pet form of a word; (that is or has the nature of) a pet name.
- diminutive (*adj.*) of a derivative word: denoting something small (literally or metaphorically) of the class which the base word denotes. Of a suffix: forming diminutive words; (*n.*) A diminutive word or suffix.

As we can see from these explanations, although the definition of the words *hypocoristic* and *diminutive* in ordinary language and linguistics is somewhat different, the term *hypocoristic* may at times be used interchangeably with formal *truncation* or the *diminutive*. In my approach, I treat truncated and diminutive forms as subsets of hypocoristics (also pet names), since there are hypocoristics that are not truncations and/or diminutives. Some hypocoristic names may be longer than their formal base or source name, as in the hypocoristic name *Johnny* for *John*. Likewise, though diminutive

is easily associated with hypocoristic suffixes (-y, -ie) and is one of the commonest forms of pet names, they are often added to the end of an already shortened name.

Coates (2006a: 325) believes that “Pet names (hypocoristics) have been used in English-speaking areas for as long as we have records”. He proved his assertion by giving the example of King Cuthwulf in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* whose pet name is *Cutha* as one of the oldest pet names found in the English language.

The history of English hypocoristics should be approached based on three periods: the Old English period, the Middle Ages, and Modern times.

Hypocoristics of the first period, over a thousand years ago, may only leave some vague traces in present-day English. Pet names and PSLNs (usually dithematic) of this time are proportionally complicated. However, as Coates shows, there is a systematic method for the formation of pet names which is “of the type CV(C)Ca, where the third C (and the second if identical to the third) is the first consonant of the second element, e.g. *Sibba* for *Sigebeorht*”.

The Middle Ages marked a considerable development in not only English PSLNs but also hypocoristics. As indicated by McClure (1998), a large number of male Christian names developed their pet forms such as *Nik*, *Tom*, and *Ben* from *Nicholas*, *Thomas*, and *Benedict* respectively. The method in these cases is quite simple: the name is abbreviated to its stressed syllable with a closing consonant. According to Coates (2006a: 325-6), the cases with Germanic names that are filtered through Norman French can be divided into two groups: 1) those which are rather similar to those found in Old English (e.g. *Gibbe* for *Gilbert* or *Wat* for *Walter*); and 2) those with one intervocalic consonant that are abbreviated into one-syllable names (e.g. *Will* for *William*, or *Rob* for *Robert*).

Another method of forming pet names found in the Middle Ages is based on alternation of initial consonants. McClure (1998: 103, 124-30) systemises those names into two sets as:

- Names in <R> (*Richard*, *Robert*, *Roger*) that form abbreviated alternants in <H> and <D> whose remains are found in such surnames as *Hobson* or *Dobson*.
- Names with phonologically different consonant alteration like *Robert/Bob*, or *Margaret/Peg*.

Coates (2006a: 326) adds that “consonants relatively high on the sonority hierarchy (/r/, /l/, /w/) tend to disappear adjacent to others, along with unstressed vowels”, and that in terms of phonological alteration, there is a close similarity between the system of this time

and that of the OE period (e.g. *Kit*, *Gib*, and *Heb* for *Christopher*, *Gilbert*, and *Herbert* respectively).

Another pet name formation strategy found in this period is viewed as metanalysis, “where syntagmas like *mine Anne* yield *Nan* as a pet form” (Coates 2006a: 326). However, this case seems to be a part of a larger group, which is the system of rhyming hypocoristics, as McClure mentions (1998: 109).

Also during this period, suffixal hypocoristics with elements such as *-cock*, *-on*, *-et* or *-kin*, are much in evidence. Coates (2006a) adduces a number of examples of this type: *Hitchcock* and *Hickock* (Richard), *Hancock* (John), *Wilkin* (William), and *Hodgkin* (Roger). Additionally, at this time evidence for the existence of the forms in *-y* or *-ie* started to emerge.

Compared to those in the two previous periods, hypocoristics in modern times experienced far more phonologically interesting developments. The first noticeable case is with such a word-final /r/. As we know, English pronunciation is divided into two main accent groups, the rhotic and non-rhotic, depending on when the sound typically represented in spelling by the letter /r/ is pronounced. Rhotic speakers pronounce the written /r/ in all positions, while non-rhotic speakers tend to exclude the phoneme /r/ from the syllable coda. Coates (2006a) reports that, in non-rhotic British English, the problem of /r/ has been treated by either replacement by /l/ or by /z/, such as *Hal* for *Harry*, *Del* or *Dez* for *Derek*, *Loz* for *Laurence*, *Shaz* for *Sharon*, etc. Also, the author mentions an absorbing trend in male pet names at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: “the hypocoristics *Bill*, *Bob*, *Ned/Ted*, *Dick* and the like are in full retreat before *Will*, *Rob*, *Ed* and *Rich/Rick*” (i.e. specifically those in an irregular phonological relationship with their base-name).

Although suffixal pet forms have been found in all periods, the making of pet names, exclusively formations in /-i[:]/ (spelled *-y*, *-ie*, *-ey*, or *-i*), seems to be especially favoured during modern times. Slater & Feinman (1985: 429, 433-4) point out that hypocoristics [*preferred names* in their term] have “fewer phonemes than given names”, and in comparison with given names both female and male hypocoristics “move in the direction of a potential “ideal” structure consisting of a monosyllable and end in a consonant”. However, I observed that, although hypocoristics may be formed by other methods, they seem to move to an ideal structure that contains a disyllable and ends in /-i[:]/ (see §4.2.2, §4.2.3). This ending may be suffixed to either the base form of a name (although this is not common) like *John(ny)*, *Jamie*, or *Georgie*, or its pet form with the

stressed syllable, or hypocoristics such as *Bob(by)*, *Jim(my)*, *(Alex)sand(er)*, *(E)liz(abeth)*, or *(Vir)gin(ia)*.<sup>140</sup>

As shown in §4.4.1.2, hypocoristic names in particular and shortened/pet forms of other names in general are very much in vogue these days. They are now more commonly used as given names in their own right than they were in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Again, as Hanks (2010: xiii) asserts, the use of pet forms of names as official given names was more popular in America but is now widespread throughout the English-speaking world.

## 4.5 Chapter Summary

In this chapter I initially dealt with EFNs from a historical and cultural, but not necessarily chronological standpoint, in order to highlight their historical and cultural characteristics. As Withycombe (1977) and Hanks & Hodges (1990) show, EFNs have been derived from many sources, with saints' names and names from the King James Bible accounting for a great number. Besides many names from the Insular Celtic languages, many of today's EFNs have their origin in Continental Germanic. Most of these names entered the English name-stock after the Norman Conquest of 1066. Using surnames as first names, together with the Puritan naming practices also contributed many names to the modern English name-stock. Also, a great number of EFNs are classical borrowings or literary names, which mainly came from Latin and Ancient Greek. There are also a number of modern English names that were invented in English or derived from other languages (like Slavic and Arabic). The name-stock of today's EFNs has resulted from the cultural exchanges and interferences between the English (British) cultures and other cultures over the course of thousands of years.

As regards the phonological characteristics of EFNs, following the results Cutler *et al.* (1990) and Hough (2000) presented, I analysed the most popular EFNs over the years and found that there are fewer names with more than two syllables. At the same time more monosyllabic names develop into two-syllable names in forms of hypocoristics, and it seems that EFNs (in the top-100 name list) are moving in the direction of structures consisting of a disyllable. In terms of initial syllables, weak syllables are now found in male names as well as female names. Concerning nuclear

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<sup>140</sup> *Penny* (*Penelope*) and *Cassie* (*Cassandra*) are exceptional.

vowels, female names are significantly more likely to contain [i] as their stressed vowel (24%), while male names contain considerably fewer (11%). For name-ending sounds, female names obviously tend to end in either [ə] or [i], although the number of male names that end in these vowels has increased as well. Additionally, although many male names have stop and fricative consonants as final sounds, they end most frequently in the sonorant consonant [n], and the sound of female names also tend to end in [n] if they do not end in [ə] or [i]. It seems that EFNs are moving in the direction of a preferred structure consisting of a disyllable that ends in either a vowel [ə] or [i], or a sonorant consonant ([n]).

In connection with the name taxonomy, I suggested classifying EFNs based on etymological and non-etymological bases. On etymological grounds, I divided names that can be classified based on their origin into two groups: those based on the language of origin, and those based on an original meaning. If assessed from the language of origin, modern EFNs are names from Hebrew, Continental Germanic, Old English, Insular Celtic, Ancient Greek, Latin, English vocabulary, English creation, Modern European names, Arabic and Other languages. If etymological and denotational contents are considered, EFNs are found to be formed from the three major groups: a) Names transferred from other bearers; b) Names derived from lexical words; and c) Names derived from ancient vocabulary or with obscure etymology. Group a consists of the following subgroups: names from mythologies, religious names, names from literary works, shortened/pet forms of pre-existing PSLNs, names from family names, unmodified place-names, localised names, and name created from existing PSLNs. Group b contains nine subgroups that are names from words denoting qualities – virtues, natural phenomena, colours, names of powerful or lovely animals, flowers and vegetation, precious metals and stones, months of the year, digits/numbers and the ranks of nobility. Group c is made up of names from ancient vocabulary words and names with obscure etymology. Based on the non-etymological taxonomy, EFNs can be categorised into four main groups:

1. Names with a significant cultural tradition

These are names that derive from a fountainhead given name of cultural importance in particular communities that allow the inference that the bearer is “named after” the fountainhead even if indirectly.

2. Names with a morphological relationship to other names



These are names with a transparently morphological relationship to other names, or names that are transparent themselves.

3. Names having an understood conventional connotation

This sub-group consists of names that are gender-specific, unisex or those that connote personal nature.

4. Invented or coined names

Those names that have been recently invented (from the 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards) belong to this sub-group.

Each of the names in these sub-categories becomes progressively detached from its source and is therefore capable of being applied arbitrarily and for aesthetic or other invented reasons.

The purpose of my taxonomies of EFNs is two-fold. Firstly, they identify the naming trends and forces that have shaped British culture over the centuries, something that I have dealt with further in §4.4, and secondly, they pave the way for my discussion on the reconciliation of English and Vietnamese naming systems in Chapter V.

As regards EFNs in social contacts, I have discussed the popularity of first names over a large period of time and found that the popularity of the most frequent first names in England and Wales has steadily declined. This may suggest that there are fewer namesakes, and that more new names have been introduced into the English name-stock. While the changes in the name popularity can be found in both male and female names, it is more noticeable and more dramatic with female names where the most favoured names change their position virtually every year. Also, an interesting tendency is recorded in the revival of a number of traditional names such as *Alfie*, *Ruby*, *Emily*, etc., though not necessarily in the traditional “official” forms.

In connection with naming trends, the further discussions on the taxonomies of EFNs demonstrate some noticeable points. Firstly, female names come from more sources than male names. While male names seem to stick with a few common sources, female names appear in all groups in my taxonomies, and these days an absolute majority of names from English lexical words are female names. Secondly, although traditional names still play a central role in modern English, British parents are now showing their preference for shortened/pet forms and names that derive from family names. Concerning hypocoristics or pet names, it is obvious that suffixal pet forms have been found in all periods, but this form of pet names, exclusively formations in /-i[:]/

(spelled *-y*, *-ie*, *-ey*, or *-i*), seems to be especially favoured during modern times. In my opinion, although hypocoristics may be formed by other methods, they seem to move to a structure that contains a disyllable and ends in /-i[:]/. Thirdly, it is noticed that over the course of time, more peculiar names are given (both by celebrity circles in particular and ordinary people in general). A definition of peculiar names has not been reached yet but I treat them simply as unusual names. Fourthly, the rise in number of unusual names is definitely influenced by naming fashions and media of all types. Today, of all the factors that affect English naming fashions, it is apparent that media seem to be first and foremost sources of inspiration. Fifthly, in conventional terms, the idea that names have meaning seems to be alien to the English, so it is a surprise that, in the top-name lists, the number of names with transparent lexical meanings increases every year. Finally, it is noted that although many surnames have been long given as first names, a number of other surnames have recently been used as first names, and they are gaining quite fairly high positions in the top-name lists.

In conclusion, in this chapter I have approached and described EFNs in detail from their cultural and linguistic (phonological) characteristics. I also presented some taxonomies of EFNs that help to identify English naming trends on the one hand, and to construct a feasible foundation for further discussions on English and Vietnamese naming systems in Chapter V on the other.

**CHAPTER V:**

**A COMPARISON OF THE TWO SYSTEMS  
OF FIRST NAMES**

**A RECONCILIATION OF VIEWS ON THE  
NATURE OF PERSONAL NAMES**

It should be underlined that PSLNs are embedded in language and culture. They are therefore considered to be a universal cultural-linguistic phenomenon. According to Alford (1987: 1), in all human societies people are given names and the bestowal of these names follows conventionalised rules. In all cultures, PSLNs are used as symbols indicating each particular member in society. The basic purpose of personal naming, as Akinnaso (1980: 277) maintained, is “to provide a symbolic system of individual identification”. However, the so-called “conventionalised rules” and the “symbolic system of individual identification” do differ among cultures. Previous studies indicated that different conventions or approaches to naming are involved in different cultures, nations or social settings (McConnell-Ginet 2003: 69-97; Edwards 2006: 90-103; Chevalier 2006). In this chapter, I make a basic comparative study of Vietnamese and English given names in order to highlight the linguistic and cultural distinctions of the PSLNs of the two cultures. Since similarities and differences become clearer when the full name is taken into account, I also refer to the other elements (i.e. the surname and middle name) in the name-structure.

## 5.1 A Comparison of the Two Systems of First Names

### 5.1.1 Name and Person

There is no one in any society who does not have a PSLN. In both Vietnamese and English, a PSLN is a NP intended to achieve individual reference to a certain person. The social role of Vietnamese and English names is generally not different. That is to say, a name indicates an individual, differentiates him or her from other people, and accompanies them for the whole of their life. It plays a major part in people's social interactions, political involvement and in economical life (Jin 2006).

Besides their social role, PSLNs also participate deeply in the cultural mainstream. Essien (1968: 87) remarks that they act as a mirror reflecting the culture of the people who bear the names. In naming the newborn child, both Vietnamese and English people are unavoidably influenced by their cultural backgrounds. Perhaps the easiest recognisable difference between the English and the Vietnamese naming systems is their approach to the concept of the name. The English concept, which is reflected in Western linguistic thought about the arbitrary nature of the sign, is that the name is a mere label or tag that represents or refers to the person, while in Viet Nam people tend to think that the name and the person is a united block that is inseparable (Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 17). Let us take name-changing as an example. Since the name is merely the label, changing the PSLN in England is just like changing the label of a product. According to the *National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux* (NACAB 2010), people can change their forename or surname, add names or rearrange their existing names. If people wish to be known by a different name they can change it at any time, provided they do not intend to deceive or defraud another person. There is no legal procedure to follow in order to change a name and people can immediately start using the new name.<sup>141</sup> In contrast, changing a PSLN in Vietnam is considered as difficult as changing details on a birth certificate in England. Although there is no law preventing

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<sup>141</sup> According to NACAB, in England and Wales, people do not need legal proof that they have changed their name, provided that they can be identified by their new chosen name. However, there are some circumstances, for example, applying for a passport, when additional evidence of the change of name is required. The evidence required varies depending on the purpose for which it is needed and can include:

- a letter from a responsible person (such as a GP, solicitor, minister, priest or MP);
- a public announcement (such as an advertisement in a local or national newspaper);
- a statutory declaration (a statement, recording intention to abandon old name and adopt a new one);
- a deed poll (a formal statement to prove that your name has been changed. For most people it will not be necessary to prepare a deed poll as evidence that they have changed their name. However, there may be cases when a deed poll is required, for example, when applying for a passport)

people from changing their name,<sup>142</sup> people who want to do so have to climb mountains of official documents and procedures that may take them months or even years to complete. One could argue that this difficulty is due to convoluted Vietnamese bureaucracy alone, and that it is not clear that the Vietnamese concept that the name is the person plays any role here. Although this view has some relevance, I believe it does not see the whole picture. Vietnamese society culturally considers changing the name as changing the person, and laws therefore have to take great care about such procedures.

It is true in both Vietnamese and British cultures that the most important part of naming is selecting a name for the newborn child. However, the reasoning behind these selections is basically in each country different. Although both English and Vietnamese people have different reasons for naming, the English basically see names as a means of identification, while the Vietnamese consider names to be not only a means of identification but also an essential part of the bearer.

In selecting a name for a baby, English parents could choose a name that someone dear to them already has as a way of showing affection and respect. These are usually family members. They could also go through a dictionary of names or access baby-name websites and pick out something from the traditional English stock of names that

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<sup>142</sup> There is a single article in the Civil Code of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dealing with the right to change surname and given name. It is written clearly in Article 27, Civil Code 2005 that:

1. Individuals shall have the right to request competent state agencies to recognize the change of their family and/or given names in the following cases:
  - a. Where it is so requested by the person who has a family or given name the use of which causes confusion or affects the feelings of his/her family, the honour, legitimate rights and interests of such person;
  - b. Where an adoptive father or mother requests to change the family and/or given name of an adopted child or when an adopted child ceases to be an adopted child and he/she or his/her biological father or mother requests to reclaim the family and/or given name which was given to him/her by the biological father or mother;
  - c. Where it is so requested by the biological father or mother or the child when identifying the father and/or mother of the child;
  - d. Where there is a change of the family name of a child from that of the father to that of the mother or vice versa;
  - e. Where there is a change of the family name and/or given name of a person who was lost from his/her childhood and has discovered the origin of his/her bloodline;
  - f. Where there is a change of the family name and/or given name of a person whose gender has been re-determined;
  - g. Other cases specified by law on civil status.
2. The change of the family name and/or given name of a person who is full nine years or older must be consented to by that person.
3. The change of the family name and/or given name of an individual shall neither change nor terminate the civil rights and obligations which have been established under the former family name and/or given name.

would satisfy them. Or, in many cases, they could just select a name because they either like its sound or personally think it is beautiful. By contrast, Vietnamese people have to struggle through their living comprehensive vocabulary to look for words or phrases with which they feel pleased when used as given names. How pleasing a name is depends on a number of factors in its lexical homonym such as lexical meaning, musical sense and the structure of the words or phrases. For example, a boy is named *Long* ‘dragon’ for the connotation of power; a girl is named *Hạnh* ‘happiness’ as a wish that she will be happy in her life or bring happiness back to her parents; the two-syllable names usually produce the pleasant musical sounds based on their word structure as in the cases of *Hải Hà* or *Trọng Lý* (see also §3.4.1). Additionally, in many traditional families, parents of a newborn child have no right to name him or her. The name has to be given by the elderly or senior members of the family.

Based on the concept that a name and a person are inseparable or indistinguishable, the Vietnamese always try to give names that are different from those of family members because they believe that no-one is the same. Regardless of superstitious practices, that Vietnamese people avoid naming children after names of the elderly or the dead of the family also implies that they consider a name to be a proprietary property of each person.

One of the major differences in Vietnamese and English PSLNs is that the order of Vietnamese name elements is *family name + middle name + given name* while that of English is *given name + (middle name) + family name*. People often take this difference for granted and rarely ask why there is such a difference. It is the focus on the family name or the given name that forms these orders. In English, the given name is put prior to the surname to emphasise individual features.<sup>143</sup> In Vietnamese, representing a basic unit of social structure, the surname traditionally comes first.

In Vietnamese and English, the family name or surname is the part of a person's name that indicates to which family or clan he or she belongs. It is the mark of the whole family and concerns concepts such as clan, group, and blood relationship. By contrast, the given name specifies and differentiates members of a group of individuals, especially a family, all of whose members usually share the same family name. In other words, the given name represents individuals while the family name represents collectives.

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<sup>143</sup> Note, of course, that in any situation requiring alphabetisation of references, the surname is required first in both English and Vietnamese. However, the full name (surname, middle name and given name) is required to be spelled as it is in the Vietnamese case whereas in English only the surname is spelled out, and the given name and other names can be (and usually are) abbreviated.

These differences can be clarified through the concept of contrasted *collectivism* and *individualism*. Contrasted collectivism and individualism is a notion developed by Geert Hofstede, an influential Dutch psychologist. According to Hofstede (2001), this theory measures how far members of the culture define themselves apart from their group memberships. In individualist cultures, people are expected to develop and display their individual personalities and to choose their own affiliations. In collectivist cultures, people are defined and act mostly as a member of a long-term group, such as a family, a religious group, an age group, a town, or a profession.

Viet Nam has always been a country with a collectivist culture, where individuals have very close relations. Family and blood relationships are regarded as the most important factor that links people together, which explains the reason why the family name is put before the given name (see also Tan 2001: 47).<sup>144</sup> On the other hand, it is said by outsiders that one of the most remarkable concept of the Western world in general, and Britain in particular, is that of legitimising individualism. Individualism, concern for oneself, is the idea that freedom of thought and action for each person is the most important quality of a society, rather than shared effort and responsibility. As a result, individualism is valued far more than community, and who you are as a person is seen as far more important than what family you belong to.

This approach has resulted in the dominance of individuality, independence and uniqueness in Europe. PSLNs, as cultural, social and linguistic factors, have been deeply influenced by this mentality. As a result, the given name is inevitably placed before the family name in most European cultures and their derivatives.

### 5.1.2 Naming Avoidance

Naming avoidance is a cultural taboo against naming, writing or even speaking the given names of exalted persons (see Adler 1978: 34-65; §2.3.2.2). For Vietnamese naming avoidance, this practice is believed to have originated from China and influenced neighbouring nations in the ancient Chinese cultural sphere, including Viet Nam (see Lê Trung Hoa 2002, Phạm Tất Thắng 1996).

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<sup>144</sup> It is agreed by scholars that the Vietnamese highly appreciate family values (see Trần Quốc Vượng 1996; Trần Ngọc Thêm 1995; Phùng Quý Nhâm 2004). Trần Ngọc Dũng (2005) presented two Vietnamese proverbs that show how important the relationship among members in an extended family is: *Một người làm quan, cả họ được nhờ* (One who becomes a mandarin brings his great fortune to his extended family) and *Một người làm xấu, cả họ mang dơ* (One person's bad deed defames his whole family). Individuals always do their best to honour their extended family and enhance it as much as possible.

In Britain, the notion of a naming taboo does exist, but there is no name avoidance similar to that in Viet Nam or other eastern cultures. In general, personal naming is completely liberal; people are free to choose any names they like without any cultural confines and restrictions, as long as such names are not deemed offensive (e.g. registrars may refuse to register a name like *Binladen* these days). In Viet Nam, although things are more tolerant nowadays, people still practice taboo in naming when they come to naming their children (see §3.4.6). This is another major difference between Vietnamese and English given names, and to some extent, it reflects the cultural diversity of the two nations. In Viet Nam, as discussed in Chapter III, a child's name must be different from the name of superiors such as the saints, deities, the senior family members, the older generations, etc. Even referring to the dead or the elderly by their given names is considered an offence because of superstitious beliefs, and also because of the fact that junior members of the family are prohibited from mentioning the PSLNs of their elder relatives.

In the past, this taboo in naming in Viet Nam was first and foremost applied to avoid the name of the king or other members of the royal family (see Phan Khôi 1931; Lê Trung Hoa 2002). People were not allowed to name their children after the reigning king by law. And if a new king was crowned, all people with the same name as the new king had to change their name. This then was a taboo so strict that breaking it was actually breaking the law, and this could result in severe punishments, even a death penalty. With the end of French colonisation and the collapse of the Nguyễn Dynasty in 1945, this naming taboo has been effectively abolished, although there is no official lawful document stating this. However, the consequences of this taboo still remain: most people still obey conventional naming practices, for example, children's name must not be the same as their parents'. It is revealing that not a single child has been named after the late president Hồ Chí Minh, founder of the new Viet Nam.

On the contrary, English people have a great number of given names that derive from names of the saints, as well as legendary and mythological figures. They also feel proud of the fact that members of the younger generation are named after their elders. Grandchildren are commonly named after their grandparents, and the names of kings or queens are always among the favoured names for newborn children. As discussed in §4.3.1.2d, the rise in popularity of names like *Victoria*, *George* or *Elizabeth* owes a lot to the name of the contemporary queen or king. In Britain, passing names on is a way to show respect to the older generations, and by inheriting names, the family members



inherit the fame and reputation of their predecessors. For example, looking back at British history since 1702, we can see that the name *George* has been shared by six monarchs from George I to George VI.

So what is behind a naming practice that is viewed as taboo in Viet Nam but as an honour in Britain? The differences in the structure of society and culture in the two countries may play a vital role in this case. I share Jin's viewpoint when she discusses the "taboo-or-honour" phenomenon in Chinese and Western naming system. According to Jin (2006), it is *power distance* in eastern and western societies that produces this difference in naming.

According to Hofstede, cultures with a high power distance accept inequality as the cultural norm, while cultures with a low power distance tend to favour equality between members of society. Hofstede (2001: 79-91) introduced a *Power Distance Index* under which Viet Nam scores 70 and Britain scores 35 on the cultural scale of analysis (see Table 18 (A12), Appendix 12).

The score 70 indicates that in Viet Nam people have to obey strict hierarchy rules and are treated quite differently based on their status in society. This can explain why those considered inferior do not dare to share names with their superiors (i.e. elders), and why those considered superior are reluctant to share their name with their inferiors. As for British society, a low power distance index score of 35 implies out that respect for individuals is encouraged and all members of society, in principle, expect to be treated equally. Living in a less hierarchical culture, English people do not mind being named after their elders, and their elders in turn do not object to it, as no one is considered hierarchically superior in the relationship. On the contrary, they consider it a pride or honour rather than an offence.

Another difference in naming avoidance in Vietnamese and English cultures is the use of hypocoristic names or pet names. If the Vietnamese use hypocoristic names as a way to avoid using official names for customary reasons, English people use pet names as a way to show their intimacy. As discussed in §3.4.6, Vietnamese parents are quite reluctant to refer to their son or daughter by his or her official main name before school age. They instead use pet names (or better known hypocoristic forms of names) for their children.

Vietnamese hypocoristic names are often phonologically different from official names, while in English such names usually take the official name as the base on which they develop. In other words, Vietnamese hypocoristics are closer to nicknames while

English ones are diminutives or shortened forms of official names. For example, the official given name of a certain Vietnamese boy is *Mạnh Hùng* and his pet name is *Cò* while an English boy named *Benjamin* can be called *Ben* by his family and friends. In the Vietnamese case, the semantic relationship, if any, is that *Mạnh Hùng* is a male name and *Cò* is a common name of either the male sexual organ or a kind of bird (stork), thus the pet name *Cò* implies that the child is a boy. In the English example, it is obvious that the relationship between the base name and the pet name is merely phonological and morphological, since truncation can be a reasonably systematic process.

In most cases, people with a working knowledge of English language and culture can use the hypocoristic form of an English name without difficulty. A traditional English name may have more than one pet form, but overall the number of pet forms of names is limited and can be guessed by native speakers. For example, *Pat* from *Patrick*, *Sam* from *Samuel* or *Samantha*, *Abby* from *Abigail*, *Liz* from *Elizabeth*, etc. By contrast, there is no means in Vietnamese to “guess” a boy’s or girl’s pet name until one is told.

In Viet Nam, pet names are used to replace official names for the first few years of life. As soon as a child goes to school (at six years of age), he or she will be known only through their official name at school, and the use of the pet name at home will gradually disappear. In English however, it seems that when one is happy with his or her pet name, that name can accompany him or her for the whole life. At a certain level, this also indicates the reason why many pet names are now used as official names in parallel with their root such as *Tony/Anthony*, *Kate/Katherine*, *Nick/Nicholas*, etc. (see §4.4).

### 5.1.3 Issues of Meaning

Questions like “*what does name A mean?*”, or “*what is the meaning of name B?*” are too vague to be meaningful. It is no surprise, therefore, that the answers to those questions are themselves ambiguous or unclear. Because, as the cases of VPNs and EPNs show, names may denote, refer, associate or connote different individuals and entities, and names do not necessarily lexically mean anything at all. Therefore, the first thing that needs affirming is that names do not have senses in the same way that lexical words do. However, one of the biggest differences between given names in Vietnamese and English is that Vietnamese names often convey or inspire contents which are very close to those of lexical words. As I discussed in §3.6 the meaning of VPNs is not the same as that of their homonymous words, although it is inspired or formed from the

lexical meaning. VPNs do not have senses; they only have connotative or associative meaning which derives from, and is intimately related to, their EM (which I term *content*).

Vietnamese people believe that names are not merely labels or tags which individuals carry along with them. Names do have content and thus parents or name-givers are often very conscious when choosing the names of their children. The connotative sphere of names may be considered as the main criterion to distinguish not only between Vietnamese and English names but also Eastern and Western names. PSLNs in Chinese, Japanese or Korean have connotative content as well because names are often based on vocabulary words.<sup>145</sup>

That a VPN carries semantic import, i.e. it has connotative meaning is a fact but the problem is which meaning does it actually carry? Since the meaning of names lies underneath many layers of the Vietnamese language and culture, people of a different social status and level of knowledge may have very different understandings of the meaning. Besides, most Vietnamese names are Sino-Vietnamese words whose meanings are only found in Old Vietnamese and Old Chinese (see §3.4.4). For example, *Trường* may denote ‘school’, but also ‘long’; *Kỳ*, as a lexical word, may mean ‘wonderful’, ‘flag’, ‘term’ or ‘chess’; and *Ngọc Hà* may denote ‘pearl river’ but also refers to a famous place-name in the capital. In many cases, the key to the exact content of a name is not held by the bearer but the one who gave the name.

As discussed in Chapter IV, EFNs are senseless if seen from the point of view of lexical sense. However, as regards to the history and etymology, most English names have EMs (contents), but such contents have become so blurred over the centuries (except names derived from modern English vocabulary) that today many people hardly know, or even care about the meaning of the names. In other words, over the course of time, and because of various socio-cultural and linguistic developments, the original meaning of names lost significance, and names became mere tags. Unlike in Viet Nam where people carefully choose names based on the lexical meaning of homonymous words, English people generally do not take the meaning of names seriously when they come to name their children. Let us take the name *Victoria* as an example. According to Hanks & Hodges (2001), etymologically *Victoria* is from the feminine form of the Latin

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<sup>145</sup> According to Liu *et al.* (1999), Chinese people can choose the names of nearly all objects around them to use as names. Names can be selected from names for creatures such as tiger, dog, ox or turtle; plants such as trees, bamboo, grass or flowers; natural phenomena such as rain, thunder, wind, sun or moon; or names of places or professions.

name *Victōrius* (a derivative of *Victor*), and also perhaps a direct use of the Latin *victōria* ‘victory’, but today most *Victorias*, *Vickis*, *Vics* or *Toris* (diminutive of *Victoria*) merely think of their name as a tag or pointer that differs them from *Emilys*, *Olivias*, *Sarahs*, etc. When users on the Yahoo social network (USA) were asked for their opinion about the name *Victoria* (see Table 14 (A10), Appendix 10), among 39 answers explaining the reasons for their like and dislike, only three mentioned its meaning (‘victory’, ‘victorious’), while six pointed to the fountainheads (Queen Victoria, soap opera actresses, singers, brand names). Clearly, not many these days are concerned with the concept of the meaning of names.

Alford (1987) observed that despite being culturally universal, PSLNs vary greatly from one society to another. Names are not static but evolve over time, often losing contact with their EM and becoming more label-like. This is the fate of most traditional English names. However, VPNs progress in parallel with vocabulary words (because they are in fact vocabulary words). Therefore, although PSLNs have changed over time, Vietnamese people do not often have much difficulty in determining their meanings.

Besides many fundamental differences, we find that Vietnamese and English names at least have something in common, which is that there is also a group of English names that develop from vocabulary words. We can easily come across many vocabulary names like *Grace*, *Ruby*, *Amber*, *Daisy*, *Hope* and *Summer*, etc., in English. It seems that the meaning of such names is completely transparent, because they are vocabulary words currently present in the modern English language. However, we still see some differences even in this similarity between Vietnamese and English names: in English such vocabulary names are mainly found in the stock of female names, while they are very common as main names for both sexes in Vietnamese. Moreover, although meanings of homonymous words of these names are very clear, they do not change the fact that such names are conventionally treated as labels without much of a nod towards the lexical meaning. Nobody would naively think that a girl named *Ruby* is actually a ruby, but people may say that the name *Ruby* connotes high value and beauty. It seems that this is a rare convergence of the English and Vietnamese naming philosophies.

So the question may therefore arise as to why Vietnamese people seem to emphasise the meaning of names while English people do not. English cultural norms may play a role in this case because, unlike Vietnamese culture in which a name is considered not only a label but also an integral part of the person as well, English

culture merely views names as pointers to distinguish people, and the concept of the meaning of names is not of much interest. Alford (1987: 60) explained that all over the world, smaller-scale and less complex societies tend to use names with semantic meaning. In support of this assertion, Saarelma-Maunumaa (2003: 51) quoted Akinnaso (1980: 279) and commented, “this might be that in non-literate cultures, where information is stored and transmitted orally, PSLNs often serve a “diary-keeping” function”. I find this true in the cases of African and Germanic naming systems but problematic in cultures such as Vietnamese and Chinese.

In the past, the feudal societies in the ancient Chinese cultural sphere were all literate and quite complex in their systems but PSLNs had to have and always had semantic contents for thousands of years. Therefore, Alford’s account seems to be irrelevant if applied in the case of Vietnamese culture. I assume that the contemporary differences between Vietnamese and English personal naming, especially in approach to both denotative and connotative content of names, originate from fundamental differences between Vietnamese and English cultures in particular and Eastern and Western ways of thinking and philosophy in general.

#### 5.1.4 Gender Discrimination

Although there are more unisex names in Vietnamese than in English, generally differences between male and female names are as obvious in Vietnamese as in English. As a mirror of society as well as a language phenomenon, PSLNs manifest gender discrimination that exists in both Vietnamese and British societies through the means of language (see §3.4.5; §4.2).

First and foremost, people very rarely attempt to give a traditionally male name to a female, and vice versa. In Viet Nam, although a number of traditionally male names were chosen to name females, especially during wartime, this practice is now generally considered odd (see Phạm Tất Thắng 1996). For example, *Thắng* ‘victory’ is definitely a male name but during the Viet Nam War (1954-1975), this name was given to many women, probably to show people’s wish for a victory over the American troops. According to the figures of the number of pupils participating in 2006 high school examinations<sup>146</sup> (most born in 1988) from the MOET, among 483,167 female pupils, there were 223 with their given name as *Thắng* accounting for 0.0461%, and there were

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<sup>146</sup> These examinations are equivalent to A-levels or Foundation exams in the UK.

5526 male pupils with this name among 400,575 (accounting for 1.38% or 1.3799% precisely, note that this name is the 13<sup>th</sup> most popular name for male pupils nationwide). I extended my analysis for other typically male names like *Chiến*, *Tuấn*, *Cường*, etc., and found very few female pupils with these names. Phạm Tất Thắng (1996) and Lê Trung Hoa (2002) studied names of pupils from a number of primary schools in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City (born in 1992 and 2000) and found no single girl with the given name *Thắng*. Although the two authors' data are regional, together with the 2006 MOET figures, this shows that the practice of using male names for females has now gone out of fashion.

On the other hand in English a great number of female names originate from male names. However, the names must experience a certain phonological and/or morphological changes before they can be used as a female name. In other words, people do not merely pick male names to give as names to females (as the Vietnamese can do). For example, *Patricia*, *Georgina*, *Michaela* and *Pauline* are feminine forms of *Patrick*, *George*, *Michael* and *Paul*. One more noticeable point is that, as Barry and Harper (1982, 1993a) suggested, male names can be applied to females, but if that happens they tend to become exclusively female names after a short time of being unisex, like *Shirley*, *Beverly*, *Carol*, *Sharon*, etc.

It is very interesting to note that in both Vietnamese and English male names can be used as female names but very rarely in the opposite direction, that is, female names being used as male names. To a certain extent this reflects sexual prejudice against women that exists in both Eastern and Western societies. In English, I cannot find any traditional female name that is now used as male name.<sup>147</sup> In Vietnamese, the situation is hardly any better. One of the very rare exceptions is the name *Huong*.<sup>148</sup> In the 2006 MOET figures there are 210 male pupils (out of 400,575) with this “female” name, but I suspect that their parents or name-givers did not mean to intentionally give the boys a female name. The fact is, *Huong*, as a female name, usually denotes ‘fragrance’, ‘scent’ or ‘perfume’, and connotes ‘sweet-smelling state’, but the word *huong* also denotes ‘village’, ‘hamlet’ or ‘place of birth’. There is a high possibility that the intended connotative meaning of the name *Huong*, when it is given to males, is ‘spiritual motherland’, which gives added substance to the claim that names “mean” things only

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<sup>147</sup> Many non-academics believe that *Brendan* (male name) derives from *Brenda* which is a real female name. However, these two names have a different history, and thus it is inappropriate to determine that *Brendan* evolved from *Brenda* or vice versa (see Hanks 2010; Evans 2006b).

<sup>148</sup> This name ranks third in the list of most popular female names (2006 MOET figures).

through the intentions of the namer.

People in any culture place expectations on boys and girls via the act of naming. Obviously, such expectations are different in different cultures. However, Vietnamese and English philosophies do agree that female names should evoke ‘beauty’ and ‘tenderness’, because females are considered to be physically more delicate and smaller than males. As discussed in §4.2 the sound of English female names are “softer” in the conventional sense than that of male names (more weak initial syllables, much fewer stop and fricative final consonants, with schwa or [i] as the final sound). Many of them have weak initial syllables and most of them end in a schwa or [i(:)], while male names are more likely to start with a stressed syllable and end in the nasal sonorant [n] or stop, fricative consonants like [k], [s] or [t]. It is clear that the gender of English names is mainly implied via phonological means. As mentioned in §4.3, female names derive from more sources than male names (in terms of both language of origin and EM). Another noticeable characteristic of English female names is that the EFNs that derive from vocabulary words and evoke something pleasant like *Daisy*, *Lily*, *Rosemary*, *Ruby*, *Grace*, *Summer*, etc., are mostly female names.

In contrast, the beauty and tenderness of Vietnamese female names are shown via semantic rather than phonological means. For Vietnamese girls, the most popular choices for names are things that bring about or connote aesthetic feelings such as *Linh* ‘twinkling’, *Hồng Vân* ‘pink cloud’, *Ánh Hằng* ‘moon light’, *Lan* ‘orchid’, or *Huyền Diệu* ‘miracle’. Their names also suggest noble values or preciousness *Hiền* ‘kind’, *Thảo* ‘generous’, *Châu* ‘jewel’, *Ngọc* ‘pearl’, ‘jade’, etc. Similarly, the masculinity of Vietnamese male names can also be revealed via the meaning of lexical words used as names. Male names often connote power, talent, ambition, longevity or morality. For example, a few of the most popular Vietnamese male names are *Tuấn* ‘talent’, ‘intelligence’, *Hùng Cường* ‘vigour’, ‘strength’, *Anh Dũng* ‘courage’, *Hải Đăng* ‘lighthouse’, *Trung* ‘loyalty’, *Long* ‘dragon’, *Hiếu Nghĩa* ‘dutiful and loyal’, *Nam* ‘masculine’, *Tùng* ‘conifer’, and *Thanh Sơn* ‘blue mountain’, etc.

In Vietnamese and British societies, females used to be excluded from political life and confined in domestic tasks, whereas males used to engage actively in social and political life. Even now in Viet Nam, there still exists a notion that the right position for a woman is in the house while a man should concentrate on his career. Historically, Vietnamese and English societies are patriarchal, where women are confined to inferior positions and associated with negative aspects such as superficial beauty, inactivity and

low status. By contrast, men are seen as the leaders in a patriarchal society, connected with power, wisdom, and higher values. Today, thanks to the revolution in women's rights, women in modern Vietnamese and British societies are institutionally recognised and as being equal to men. However, the bias known in the past is still found here and there in each society, and the relics of this sexual discrimination can still be found in the PSLNs of the two cultures through the phonological shell as well as selected connotative meaning of names.

### 5.1.5 Other Name Characteristics

Due to differences in culture and language, the nature of Vietnamese and English PSLNs is fundamentally dissimilar. However, the two personal naming systems do share some similar aspects on their cultural grounds.

In terms of origin, Vietnamese and English PSLNs definitely originate from completely different sources. However, they do share a common point, which is that historically they are almost all imports or have foreign origins. While English names come from many sources such as Continental Germanic, Hebrew, Insular Celtic, French, Ancient Greek, or Latin, most Vietnamese names have a single origin, which is Old Chinese<sup>149</sup> (see §3.4.4). It is worth noting that only names that derive from the English vocabulary such as *Hope*, *Charity*, *Amber*, *Ruby*, *Jade*, *Holly*, etc., can be determined as “purely English names” because they were truly created in the English language whatever the linguistic origin of their lexical source. In modern Vietnamese, Sino-Vietnamese names are dominant and the purely Vietnamese names (i.e. purely Vietnamese lexical words) are so rare that they account for less than one per cent of the name-stock (see Lê Trung Hoa 2002; Phạm Tất Thắng 1996). However, a few particular purely Vietnamese names are found in the top-name lists with quite high rankings, such as *Thom*, *Út*, *Phước*, and *Lành* (see §3.8.1). An interesting fact about this particular group of names is that purely Vietnamese and purely English names are both usually female names.

Sino-Vietnamese vocabulary has a status similar to that of Latin-based words in English: it is used more in formal contexts than in everyday life. For the Vietnamese, as discussed in §3.4.4, they are, therefore, more suitable for using as names than other

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<sup>149</sup> Sino-Vietnamese names (or words) are basically words of Old Chinese origin that have been pronounced in the Vietnamese way for thousands of years, and today are transcribed in the Latin script.



vocabulary words. Like English names, especially the ones derived from ancient languages like Germanic, Celtic or Latin, today's Vietnamese names/words are so different from their Old Chinese original words that it is impossible for ordinary Vietnamese people to discern any link between them. According to Alves (2009: 624-5), the earliest period of Sino-Vietnamese contact began more than two thousand years ago, and the latest and last point of language contact was at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. More than two thousand years of language contacts has made Sino-Vietnamese words vary considerably from their sources in the Old Chinese language. There seems to be two fundamental reasons for this situation: 1) a majority of those Old Chinese words have been thoroughly phonologically integrated into Vietnamese over thousands of years, and are now perceived as native vocabulary; 2) today Vietnamese people spell Sino-Vietnamese words using the Latin-based alphabet which is completely different from the Chinese system of characters. For example, the name *Huyền Diệu* 'miracle' (IPA: /hɯənɰ zɪəu<sup>13</sup>ɰ/) is written in modern simplified Chinese as 玄妙 (Romanised transcription as *xuán miào*; IPA: /ɕuan<sup>1</sup> mǐəu<sup>1</sup>/). This is quite similar to the case of the name *Ralph* in English which derives from the Norman French name, *Raulf*, a contracted form of the Germanic PSLN *Radulf* itself, derived from *rad* 'counsel' + *wulf* 'wolf'. In such cases, ordinary Vietnamese and English people have no way to link the present-day names with their original forms.<sup>150</sup>

In terms of religious and folklore characteristics, English and Vietnamese PSLNs differ in terms of naming after the saints. There are a lot of English names that originated from the names of saints, or personalities in religious texts. We can easily pick out a number of such names in the list of the top favoured names every year, for example *Thomas*, *James*, *Matthew*, *Rachel*, *Katherine*, etc. On the contrary, naming after the saints is a strict taboo in Vietnam. Of course, the saints in English and Vietnamese cultures are unlike but the nature of admiration and worship of the saints is the same. Through names and naming, Vietnamese and English people show their respect to their saints in the opposite way. If many English people name their children after their saints, most Vietnamese people always consciously try their best not to use their saints' names, or at times even a single syllable of the names, for the younger generations.

<sup>150</sup> As Vietnamese name researchers show (see §3.4 & §3.6), a rigid principle in Vietnamese personal naming is that names should not be picked from words whose meaning is fully ready to be recognised. In this sense, words that are unambiguous in meaning (not polysemous) are rarely chosen as personal names. Thus, a great number of Sino-Chinese words that are well perceived as native vocabulary are scarcely used as names.

For naming practices, there are many conspicuous contrasts between the two systems of PSLNs. Vietnamese people like to use the names of plants, trees or flowers to name their children. Of course, there are expectations and desires behind this naming. For instance, a boy is named *Tùng* ‘conifer’, ‘pine’ because his parents want him to achieve strength and longevity like an evergreen conifer, (according to common Vietnamese and Eastern conception, a conifer or pine is a symbol for longevity). Another example is a girl named *Ngọc Lan* ‘magnolia’. Her name does not necessarily mean ‘magnolia’ in the way that its lexical source does, but it is apparent that her parents wish her to grow up to be beautiful (as beautiful as a magnolia). There is something similar but marginal in English culture, where flowers are invested with “meanings” and symbolism. In everyday life, we come across names like *Jasmine*, *Iris*, *Lily*, *Rose*, *Ivy*, *Willow*, *Daisy*, etc. However, while in Vietnamese flower names are often for females and plant or tree names are often for males, most names of this type in English are purely female names. On the other hand, English people do not have such expectations about names as Vietnamese people, and names are usually just the names they like the sound of or prefer to other names. Also, relating to female names, a similar preference for giving the names of precious stones to women is also found in the two cultures, although it is more widely known in Viet Nam. Examples are *Hồng Ngọc* and *Bích Ngọc* in Vietnamese, which are equivalent to *Ruby* and *Jade* in English.

In English, there is a group of names called *virtue names* (see §4.3.1.2d). Virtue names have come to be most closely associated with the Puritans, but these days they are used more widely and less specifically. Such names often denote three basic Christian values: Faith, Hope and Charity. To a certain extent, virtue names belong to the group of vocabulary names, because they are derived from lexical words and are still transparent in lexical meaning. Similarly, in Vietnamese, there is also a group of names that can be defined as virtue names. The denotational sphere of these names is much wider than that in English. Vietnamese virtue names can denote all moral and spiritual qualities that have been built up and recognised in Vietnamese culture. It seems that this type of names is one of the most favoured and popular for both males and females. According to the 2006 MOET figures (see §3.8.1), there are four virtue names in the top-ten names for boys, which are *Tuấn* ‘talent’, *Dũng* ‘bravery’, *Hùng* ‘heroism’, and *Trung* ‘loyalty’. In the list of the top-ten names for girls, there are three names of this type, which are *Trang* ‘decency’, *Thảo* ‘generous’ and *Dung* ‘tolerance’.

Besides the interest in virtue names, Vietnamese people also like using place-

names as given names. Unlike in Vietnamese, English given names from place-names are not much favoured, and there are a very small number of names that derive from place-names (see §4.3.1.2a). In English cases, the given names and place-names are usually spelled the same, or there are only some slight differences in spelling, from which people are still able to trace the root of the names (e.g. *Sienna* or *Darby*). The situation in Vietnamese is quite complex. People rarely take the full form of a place name (unmodified place name) and use it as a given name. Instead, they often pick one syllable of a place-name (usually the first syllable) or two syllables from two different place-names (one from each place-name) to use as a given name. For example, to name their child after Ha Noi (Hà Nội), parents just choose the first syllable of the place-name, so the child is named *Hà*. A child could be named *Thanh Sơn* because the parents' hometowns are *Thanh Hóa* and *Sơn Tây*.

The fact that PSLNs are a mirror of society is quite obvious in Vietnam. The wars and the political system have a great influence on Vietnamese personal naming. During wartime, many words relating to war, peace, victory, heroism, strength, solidarity, unification, etc., and many slogans like *Đoàn kết là sức mạnh* 'Solidarity is power', *Tất cả cho tiền tuyến* 'All for the front', *Ba đảm đang* 'Three Responsibilities',<sup>151</sup> etc., were favoured as given names. For people from other cultures, this may be understandable because it manifests Vietnamese people's desire for the end of the wars, for peace and for the unification of the country. However, people from other countries may not understand the reason why many Vietnamese people name their children after slogans (e.g. *Đoàn* (first child), *Kết* (second child), *Sức* (third child), *Mạnh* (fourth child) – *Solidarity is power*). In fact, this naming practice is a replica of, or modern approach to, another well-known practice, that of naming persons after proverbs and famous sayings. In addition, it should become clear enough if one knows that in the Vietnamese political system people are often encouraged to participate in social activities through propaganda, and that people can be genuinely influenced by such propaganda messages, especially pious followers of the government and the ruling party. In contrast, the practice of naming children after slogans cannot be found in Britain, (probably the "socialist ideology" plays a role in this case).<sup>152</sup> Today, in modern Vietnamese society,

<sup>151</sup> The *Three Responsibilities* movement was launched during the anti-aggression war (1965-1975), in which Vietnamese women assumed responsibility for the household, production and fighting in their menfolk's place (cf. British women's role during the World War II).

<sup>152</sup> In my opinion, the Puritan naming practice in which basic Christian values (Faith, Hope, Charity etc.) are used as personal names has something in common with the Vietnamese "slogan" naming practice

practice of naming after proverbs and slogans does not exist in the way it did in the past and during the wartime (i.e. as whole proverbs or slogans), but many people still choose single words of proverbs or famous sayings (but not slogans) to name their children (Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 97-105).

In terms of the phonological characteristics of Vietnamese and English given names, there are also many significant contrasts. The first thing to note is that in many Vietnamese families, children's names share phonological similarity with that of their parents or with that of their siblings. For example, they share the same first consonant or syllable in names like *Biên* (father) – *Bình, Bắc* (children), or the same final sounds of the name, which thus rhymes with each other like *Duyên* (mother) – *Quyên, Uyên* (children) (see Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 97-105). This allows people, on the one hand, to comply with the principles of name taboo, and on the other hand, to be able to show their family links. In English, however, there is no need to practice name avoidance. English parents can give children their name or the name of a close relative without any modification necessary, although sometimes there may be a little.

The second thing involving the phonological structure of names is that although in modern Viet Nam parents are showing more and more interest in giving disyllabic names to their children, it seems that Vietnamese society is not yet ready for them. Indeed, as discussed in §3.4.3, the Vietnamese cultural inertia of monosyllabic given names causes most disyllabic names to be treated as “middle name + one-syllable given name”. In addition to this, there are not any VPNs with more than two syllables. According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996), Nguyễn Việt Khoa (2002) and Lê Trung Hoa (2002), there were not any given names with more than two syllables at the time of writing. It is even more critical with such long full names as *Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Quyên Anh Chi*, *Nguyễn Trần Vũ Nữ Thúy Hằng* or *Công Tăng Tôn Nữ Mỹ Linh*, etc. In these cases, usually only the last two words/syllables are recognised and used as official given names. Unlike in Vietnamese, alongside the mono- and disyllabic names that are the most common, in English three and four-syllable names are also found in number (see §4.1.2). Cutler *et al.* (1990: 476) show that English given names with four and five syllables account for 2.1% (male names) and 7% (female names) of the overall name-stock. Therefore, it may be assumed that English given names have five syllables at

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in that people are encouraged to lead model lives based on the criteria established or values recognised by the religion or the political system.

most while the longest Vietnamese given names have no more than two syllables.<sup>153</sup> It is obvious that, if based on the number of syllables, Vietnamese given names are generally shorter than English given names. However, as discussed in Chapter III and Chapter IV, both Vietnamese and English given names, either monosyllables or polysyllables, are now experiencing the same tendency of moving towards becoming disyllables, especially female names.

## 5.2 A Reconciliation of the Two Naming Systems

By a reconciliation of the two naming systems, I mean a comparison of the incidence of the taxonomic categories, and a comparison of the naming trends in Vietnamese and English within the theoretical framework that I established in the early chapters.

Due to the cultural and linguistic differences between VPNs and EFNs, it is not possible to set up a single categorisation framework for given names in both cultures. However, in §4.3.1.2 I presented a taxonomy that was applicable to VPNs as well. This taxonomy is in fact included in the taxonomy of VPNs in §3.7.1, which is based on the denotational sphere of the lexical homonyms of names. Based on the taxonomies of VPNs and EFNs in Chapter III and Chapter IV, I have identified some naming parameters which apply cross-culturally. They have been used differentially in both languages at different periods.

The most noticeable common naming parameter involves vocabulary names. There are names whose etymologies are transparent in both in English and Vietnamese. In Vietnamese, most PSLNs are etymologically transparent because they are actually given on the basis of the Vietnamese lexis. It has always been normal for most names to be of this type (whether transparent in the purely Vietnamese or the Sino-Vietnamese lexis). In English, it was normal in Old English although only in arbitrary dithematic compounds; in more recent English the semantic areas yielding the lexis for such names has been much more restricted. These days, vocabulary names are mainly female names. As shown in §4.3.1.2, such names belong to the groups of names derived from lexical words that denote natural phenomena, preciousness, moral values, colours, animals, flowers, trees, calendar months, ranks of nobility and numerals. As discussed

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<sup>153</sup> A few artists may have three-syllable names, but these are stage names rather than their real names.

in §4.4.2.4, names from some subtypes (like flowers, trees/plants, preciousness and moral values) of this group have been increasing in number and popularity in the last 10 years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It remains to be seen whether these names will be given to boys, because there have been no male names of this type found in any top name lists between 1944 and 2008 (see §4.4.1).

In Vietnamese, names come from all the mentioned subtypes as those of English names. As discussed in §3.7.1, names of this type are for both males and females and those that derives from words denoting moral values are the most favoured in Viet Nam nowadays (see Table 10 and Table 11), while in English these names are usually given to females and names from words denoting flowers and plants are preferred.

VPNs can also be classified on a semantic-grammatical basis (see §3.7.2). This is possible because an absolute majority of VPNs are homonyms of lexical words and the classification is performed based on the classes of words used as names. In English, as discussed in §2.2, names are all recognised as nouns and NPs, so classifying EFNs based on a semantic-grammatical taxonomy is not relevant. However, a few English vocabulary names are picked from real adjectives, especially ones denoting a desirable quality for the life ahead such as *Courage*, *Innocent*, *Chaste*, *Ernest*, *Loyal*, and *Noble*. In this case, if seen from the Vietnamese view of the classification of PSLNs, such names are certainly eligible to be put into the group of adjective names.

Besides names from the lexis, in common with the Vietnamese, British people have a practice of naming after place-names. Although this naming practice has never been in vogue in English, it is not difficult to find some examples as I showed in §4.3.1.2a4. First names from place-names seem to be more common in America than in any other English-speaking countries (see Stewart 1979, Hanks & Hodges 2001). One perceptibly different point of English and Vietnamese names that derive from place-names is that they are usually unmodified place-names in English whereas in Vietnamese they can also be derived from modified, mixed or blended place-names. Therefore EFNs from place-names are mostly transparent, while VPNs from place-names are only partly transparent, or in many cases, totally ambiguous to other people (see §3.7.1b).

The Vietnamese and the English also share the practice of using family names as given names. In English, as discussed in §4.4.1.2 and §4.4.2.5, there has been an upward trend in the number and ranking of given names from surnames. This practice is not new (dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century as researchers stated), but during the 20<sup>th</sup>

century more and more surnames were used as given names. As Figure 14 shows, compared to those in 1944, the percentage of names deriving from surnames in 2008 was clearly higher in both male and female names. In Vietnamese, although people do choose surnames to bestow as given names, the practice is not that popular. As discussed in §3.2, in contrast to given names, which can theoretically be picked from any words or unit in the lexis, there are fewer than 200 surnames (174 monosyllabic surnames plus a handful of polysyllabic surnames, see Phạm Tất Thắng 1996). Therefore the choices for names that derive from surnames are to be limited. Moreover, names of this type do not convey lexically denotational meanings as most other Vietnamese given names usually do.

Another shared point between Vietnamese and English naming practices concerns names from literary works. In English, as discussed in §4.3.1.2c, there are a great number of first names derived from and/or made popular by names of characters used in famous literary works by great British writers, and many of them are now very popular. This naming practice is also quite favoured in Viet Nam, but only positive characters are chosen for names, which are usually represented in different ways. It is noted that, compared to the British, the Vietnamese have a different conception of PSLNs, so there are very different approaches to this category of names. For example, the name *Jessica* was created by Shakespeare for the daughter of Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*, and people have since been naming girls *Jessica* in English without any modification to the name. In Vietnamese, although there are many unmodified given names from literary works, people prefer to make a little change to the literary names so that they do not directly appear to be names taken from a literary work. For example, Kim Trọng is a positive male character in *The Tale of Kiều* by the great poet Nguyễn Du (1765–1820), and people have since been naming their sons after *Kim Trọng* but in various ways. For example, a boy's given name could be either *Kim* or *Trọng* (with different middle names), or parents with two sons could give the older son the name *Kim* and the younger son the name *Trọng*.

The next fundamental similarity between Vietnamese and English naming practice concerns the ultimate language of the origin of names. In strict terms, a majority of both Vietnamese and English names originated from foreign languages. In Vietnamese, names are derived from the Vietnamese lexis, which consists of approximately 70% Sino-Vietnamese words (see §3.4.4 and the discussion below). Like Old English names in English today, there are only a few purely Vietnamese names in the name-stock but

they are very popular (see §3.8.1, also cf. *Alfie* in English). As discussed in §4.3.1.1, besides names evolving from within the English language, English names come from many languages like Hebrew, Continental Germanic, Insular Celtic, Ancient Greek, Latin, Mid/Modern European languages (French mainly), and Arabic. It is not yet possible within the confines of my thesis to calculate the proportion of names from each language in the modern English name-stock, but an analysis of the top-100 name lists shows that in 2008 the most favoured male names are those from Hebrew and Insular Celtic (each accounting for 22%), while the most popular female names are those created or formed in English (26%) and those from the English lexis (14%) (see §4.4.1.2 and Appendix 5).

The role of Old Chinese in Vietnamese names is to some extent similar to that of Latin and Old Greek in English. However, as discussed in §3.4.4 and §5.1.5, there are now such great differences between modern Vietnamese names/words and the Old Chinese words from which Vietnamese names were originally derived that now people hardly see any link between them. In English, despite the removal of Latin and Greek affixes, people still recognise the origins of many names because the modern English alphabet is Latin-based, and because it contains a lot of its lexis.

The last shared point between Vietnamese and English names concerns foreign names. Foreign names are still “imported” into Vietnamese and English name-stocks, but they are localised in a very different ways. It also seems that, as regards PNs, British society is more ready to receive foreign elements than they are in Vietnamese society. In Vietnamese, before being accepted as Vietnamese names, foreign names tend to be “Vietnamised” under the pressures of Vietnamese orthography and phonology (cf. the cases of Old Chinese words, see also the examples of Vietnamised names below). It is apparent that foreign names barely exist in their original forms in Vietnamese.<sup>154</sup> As in Vietnamese, foreign names have been anglicised in English, but this is not the only method via which English accepts foreign names. In fact, foreign names in use in English have been transliterated (if from different alphabets, like Arabic, Russian) or

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<sup>154</sup> According to the *Temporary Regulations for Capitalisation of Proper Names in School Textbooks* decided and promulgated by the MOET in July 2003, foreign PNs are officially required to be written in Vietnamese using two methods: 1) if they are the Sino-Vietnamese transcription, they are spelled in accordance with the rules of spelling Vietnamese PNs (i.e. the first letter of each syllable is capitalised and each syllable is marked with a tone like the cases of *Hồ Cẩm Đào* for *Hu Jintao* - 胡锦涛 or *Luân Đôn* for *London*); and 2) if they are not a Sino-Vietnamese transcription or are recorded via direct transcription, the first letter of the first syllable is capitalised and there is a hyphen between syllables that are marked with tones (e.g. *Mát-xcơ-va* for *Moscow*, *I-ta-li-a* for *Italy*, *Oa-sinh-ton* for *Washington*, *Ba-rắc Ô-ba-ma* for *Barack Obama*).



their original forms have been retained (if from the Latin-based alphabets, like cases of names from Welsh, Irish, or French).

In terms of current naming trends, it seems that modern parents, wherever they live, also want to give their children names that they think are unique. This trend can be found in both Vietnamese and British cultures. However, the difficulty is how to define “uniqueness” and evaluate levels of uniqueness. Such definitions vary from parent to parent. As a result, while many parents give names most people think are normal, other parents give their children names that are considered strange by the majority.

In general, most English parents try to give their children names that are unique but not too “trendy” (but it is noted that if a name is unique, the moment people use it will no longer be unique!). In most cases, they attempt to look for a name in the name-stock that they think is unique. Alternatively, they will change the name a little in terms of orthography so that it looks a bit different but other still recognise the name it is derived from (e.g. *Kassidy* or *Jaxon*). Meanwhile, while still being loyal to vocabulary words, Vietnamese parents try to make names unique by choosing two-word/syllable names. As discussed in Chapter III, traditionally Vietnamese given names consist of only one syllable (see Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 94). Today, the preference is for two-syllable/word names due to the common conception that *two-sound names* are seen as being better constructed in terms of conveying their contents. It may need clarifying that in Vietnamese, two-word names usually evoke clearer denotational (and connotational) meaning of the name that the namer would want the name to convey. For example, *Ánh* is a female name that means ‘the light (of)’; this could be the light of any object but if the name is *Ngọc Ánh* or *Ánh Nguyệt* then it is construed as ‘the light of a gem’ or ‘moon light’ respectively.

In addition to this, there is the phenomenon that many Vietnamese researchers term *naming mentality* (see Phạm Tất Thắng, 1996; Lê Trung Hoa 2005). I would like to make this term clearer by re-defining it as *after-war naming mentality*. If names like *Hòa, Bình, Hùng, Cường, Chiến, Thắng, Lợi*, etc., were very popular before 1975, then two-word names in which one unit is *Anh, Linh* or *Trang* (e.g. *Tuấn Anh, Lan Anh, Thùy Linh, Đoan Trang*, or *Trang Anh*) have been quite popular since the 1980s.<sup>155</sup> It seems that the many war-like or peace-like names, which remind people of a difficult and

<sup>155</sup> *Hòa Bình* ‘peace’, *Hùng* ‘heroism’, *Cường* ‘vigour’, *Chiến* ‘war’, or *Thắng Lợi* ‘victory’. *Anh* is a polysemous word but when used as a name or a name unit, its usual denotation is *brightness* or *intelligence*. The word *linh* has the sense ‘holy’, ‘sacred’ or ‘twinkling’, and *trang* means ‘decency’.

heart-rending period of the country's history, have been leaving the popularity list and making room for post-war names, whose content inspires higher aesthetic values and human qualities.

In addition to this post-war phenomenon, there is another remarkable phenomenon that can be considered as an effort to break up traditional naming practices, which is that of a child's name being the same as that of one of their parents. In these cases, children share the given name with one parent. For example, if the father's full name is *Nguyễn Văn Sơn*, his son may be called *Hải Sơn* or *Thái Sơn*. This practice was never recorded in the past, but Lê Trung Hoa (2006: 131) mentioned a few cases. However, I analysed the names of 1033 pupils (who started school in 2009) and those of their parents in four primary schools (Binh Tri 2 and Binh Tri Dong A in Ho Chi Minh City in the south, and Le Hong Phong and Quang Trung in Ha Long city in the north) and did not find any six-year-old pupils whose name is the same as that of their parents (see Tables 10, 11, 12 and 13, Appendix 8). I myself have come across a few cases in which children's given names are the same as those of their parents but I contend it is too early to say that this is a new naming trend.

Moreover, the practice of naming children according to slogans, proverbs, famous sayings or cardinal virtues, which were often found in families with more than two children, has disappeared probably due to either being naturally out of favour or forced to stop. It is noted that, with two-child policy, there is hardly a chance for any parent to name their children after Confucian cardinal virtues like *Nhân* 'benevolence', *Nghĩa* 'righteousness', *Lễ* 'propriety', *Trí* 'wisdom', or *Tín* 'faithfulness', which were very common in the past (see Lê Trung Hoa 2002: 101; Thọ Vực & Huỳnh Tấn Kim Khánh 2004: ch. III).

Personal naming in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is much influenced by media of all types (television, film, popular culture, the Internet). Vietnamese and English names are not exceptional. However, it seems that in general the English have a virtually immediate reaction to names of this type, for example the rise of the names *Kayleigh* and *Ruby* (see Figure 10 (A9), Appendix 9 and §4.4.2.3). Other examples are the cases of *Chardonnay* and *Alfie*. According to *YeahBaby.com* (2008), there was an 82% increase in baby girls named *Chardonnay* after a character in the TV drama *Footballer's Wives*, which aired on the ITV network from January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2002 to July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006.<sup>156</sup> *Alfie*, a character in the

<sup>156</sup> The character Chardonnay appeared from Series 1 to Series 3 (2002-2004) of the drama. Before that, according to Evan (2006b: 386), *Chardonnay* was in regular use as a given name in the African-

BBC soap opera *EastEnders* gave a dramatic rise to *Alfie* as a baby name. It is noted that Alfie Moon made his first appearance in *EastEnders* on November 21<sup>st</sup>, 2002. The name *Alfie* jumped from being 49<sup>th</sup> most common name in 2002 to 18<sup>th</sup> position in 2003. Having filtered the data of birth registration in England from *Ancestry.co.uk*, I also found a huge increase of 147.24% in the number of times the name *Alfie* was registered (as a first or second first name) between 2002 and 2003 (see Figure 15 and Table 37). It is clear that there is some mutual reinforcement occurring here: the use of *Alfie* as a character-name was not accidental; the rise in its popularity is not accidental as well.

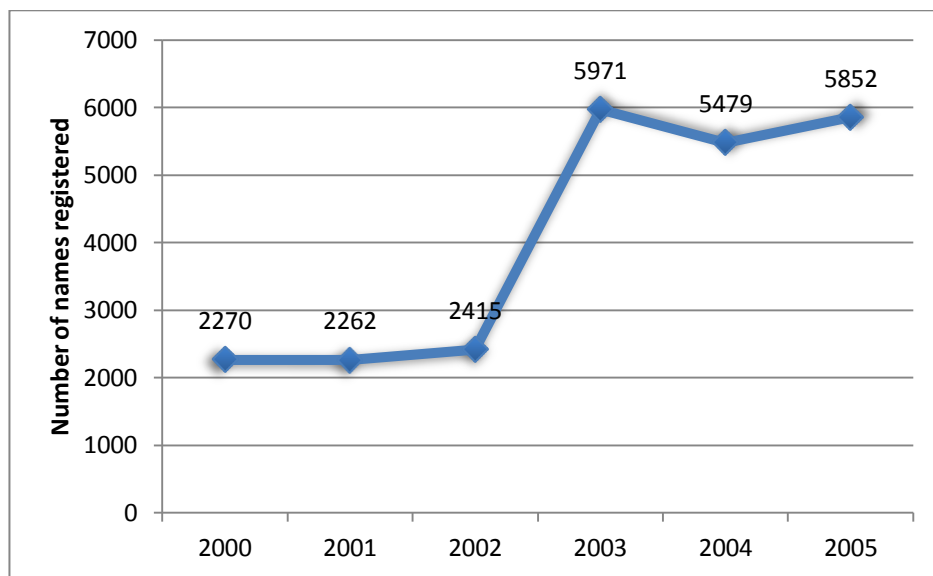


Figure 15: Number of times the name *Alfie* was registered between 2000 and 2005

Year	Number registered	Increase (%)
2000	2270	38.07 (cf. 1999)
2001	2262	- 0.26
2002	2415	6.76
2003	5971	147.24
2004	5479	- 8.20
2005	5852	6.80

Table 37: The name *Alfie* between 2000 and 2005

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American community in the United States for at least 20 years before *Footballers' Wives*. The name comes from the type of wine called *Chardonnay*, which is itself named after a village in France.

Conversely, although the influence of media on Vietnamese personal naming can be traced, it is not quite as noticeable as it is in English. In naming their children, today's parents in Viet Nam are of course inspired by many factors including media, but it does not occur on such a great level, or over as immediate a timespan. According to Phạm Tất Thắng (1996: 39), the influence of media on Vietnamese personal naming exists, but it is unremarkable and hardly recognisable. Similarly, Lê Trung Hoa (2005) in his survey in a secondary school in Ha Noi, concluded that media plays a minor role in Vietnamese personal naming.

As to the influence of media on PSLNs, it is clear that English people are much influenced by American factors as well as American naming practices. McClure (quoted in Marsh 2003) said “American culture is the major culture in the English-speaking world and it would seem that is why names we usually associate with the States are becoming more popular here.” In terms of Viet Nam, historically it was a country that lay in the Chinese cultural sphere for thousands of years, and not surprisingly Vietnamese naming practices used to be highly influenced by Chinese practices. However, it seems that Vietnamese naming practices are now mature enough to exist independently of other external factors. Today in Viet Nam, television and cinema are overwhelmed with Chinese films and historical soap operas as well as (South) Korean TV dramas, but the Vietnamese do not seem to be influenced by current Chinese or Korean naming practices.

It is not difficult to explain why the English, the American or the Australian may enjoy the same naming fashions. They use the same language, English, in both speaking and writing, and conventionally tend to share general cultural values. In the case of Vietnamese naming, although the Vietnamese were traditionally influenced by Chinese cultural universals, they have been speaking their own distinctive language and using their own writing system, both of which are entirely different from those of China (and South Korea).

Regardless of the accent issues, in the English-speaking world popular names are virtually the same in all respects in each country. For example, the name *Emily* chosen by English parents is of no difference to the name *Emily* selected by American parents. However, this is not the case with the “same name” in modern Vietnamese and Chinese, which are in fact totally orthographically and phonologically different from each other.

It is true that most present-day Vietnamese given names are Sino-Vietnamese words (see §3.4.4; §5.1.5; Hoàng Văn Hành 1991, Alves 2009) but it may be more accurate to say that most present-day Vietnamese given names are Old Chinese words that were “translated” into Old Vietnamese and pronounced in the Vietnamese way for thousands of years. That is why “the same name” appears totally different in modern Vietnamese and Chinese (see also *Huyền Diệu*, §5.1.5).

Let us take the name of the incumbent Chinese president as an example. In Vietnamese, his name is written as *Hồ Cẩm Đào* (IPA: /ho˧ kəm˧˥ dāːo˧/), while in Chinese it is 胡锦涛 and in common Romanisation (and English) it is *Hu Jintao* (Pinyin: *hú jǐntāo*; IPA: /xu˨˩ tɕin˨˩ tʰɑ̌ŋ/). The fact that “the same name” of the same person, transcribed using the same rules, produces different phonetic transcriptions (cf. IPA transcriptions) may suggest that the two names are not the same. Why is his name in Vietnamese completely orthographically and phonologically different from his name in Chinese as well as in Romanisation? That is because his name is written in Latin-based Vietnamese characters based on the Old Chinese pronunciation of the words (during the Chinese Tang Dynasty, about 1500 years ago, see also Alves 2009: 624). Therefore, it may be assumed that most present-day Chinese names are not merely transliterated but are “translated” into Vietnamese, and that the translation process has changed the names completely and made them exclusively Vietnamese names under Vietnamese phonological principles. Therefore, though influenced by Chinese TV dramas and films, this very complicated process blocks modern Chinese names and naming practices from having any directly noticeable impact on the Vietnamese ones.

In terms of gender-specific names, there are a number of unisex names that exist in English. However, as Barry & Harper (1982, 1993) maintain, unisex names usually exist for a short time before they quickly lose their popularity for boys, so becoming exclusively female names. Therefore, it is true to state that English names are generally highly gender-specific. In contrast, as discussed in §3.4.5, a gender distinction exists in Vietnamese PSLNs, but this distinction is not absolute. In terms of homonymous names, a great number of women have “male” names and vice versa while many other people possess given names that can be used for both sexes. It should be noted here that Vietnamese unisex names maintain their popularity for males and females in a similar

proportion. This means that unisex names do not lose their popularity for either of the sexes, as opposed to their brief English counterparts. It is not the gender of names but the denotational meaning of words used as names that encourages people to choose names. Unisex names are chosen as a result of this mentality. People do not seem too concerned about whether a name is used for males or females, as much as what a word used as a name may denote (and connote).

However, the naming trend towards a more obviously gender-specific distinction seems to have become more firmly formed. My 2002 survey carried out at HUT showed that there were fewer women with male names (something that was quite common during wartime), and that the number of men with female names was extremely small in number in all times. These assertions are also supported by the figures of the number of pupils entering HUT in 1998, 2002 and 2006 (figures provided by HUT in 2006). Based on these figures, I found out that in 1998 there were six girls (among 354 born in 1980) with definitely male names (i.e., *Tuấn, Bách, Đức, Thọ, Thắng* and *Cương*) accounting for 1.694%; ten girls (out of 647 born in 1984) with male names (i.e., *Vinh, Sơn, Nguyên, Chiến*, and *Nam*) registered at the university in 2002, accounting for 1.545%; and among 233 girls entering the university in 2006 (born in 1988), there were only three with male name (*Nam, Việt* and *Nghiên*) accounting for 1.287% (see Tables 15, 16 and 17, Appendix 11).

In terms of the gender discrimination of names, it seems that there now exist two contradictory trends in the Vietnamese naming practices: there are a greater number of gender-specific names, while the two traditional gender-specific middle elements (*Văn* and *Thị*) are less used in the name structure (see also Lê Trung Hoa 2002, Phạm Tất Thắng 1996). It may be assumed from these trends that Vietnamese given names are becoming internally more gender-specific without the presence of the traditional external gender-specific elements.

Meanwhile, there is an interesting phenomenon in English these days, which is the rise of hypocoristic names that are used as official names in their own right. A comparison of the lists of the top ten names from 1944 to 2008 reveals some absorbing aspects. There were not any hypocoristics in the male and female lists between 1944 and 1984, and it was not until 1994 when a hypocoristic form, *Sophie*, first appeared in the list of top ten names for girls. However, there was a sharp increase in the number of

this type of names over a period of nearly 15 years: four hypocoristics *Alfie*, *Charlie*, *Sophie* and *Evie* instead of *Alfred*, *Charles*, *Sophia* and *Eve* or *Eva* appeared in the lists of the top 10 names for baby boys and girls in 2008 (this excludes *Jack* and *Harry* – normally construed as pet forms of *John* and *Henry* – which are now already well-established as given names in their own right). It may be predicted that, following the current trend, hypocoristic forms of English given names will soon become well-established given names in their own right, as the cases of the name *Jack* and *Harry*.

In terms of traditional names, there is also an interesting contrast between present-day English and Vietnamese PSLNs. If many traditional English names (like *Alfie* or *Ruby*) are staging a remarkable comeback, there are fewer and fewer purely Vietnamese given names (like *Giàu* or *Có*) though some remaining ones enjoy reasonably high rankings in the current top-name lists. As discussed in §3.4.4, Sino-Vietnamese names are dominant in the Vietnamese name-stock,<sup>157</sup> but as already mentioned, those names/words originate from Old Chinese words that are now not found in modern Chinese or, if they are found, their pronunciation is now completely different to the pronunciation the Vietnamese adopted and maintained. That is why although they are called Sino-Vietnamese names they are typical of the Vietnamese, found nowhere else outside Viet Nam, and completely unknown to the Chinese (see the example of the Chinese president's name above).

It may be commented that the Vietnamese are not as open-minded as English people about the issue of PSLNs. For thousands of years, the Vietnamese have been loyal to their naming practices in which the core source for names is the Vietnamese lexical vocabulary, and there were hardly any “foreign” names in the Vietnamese name-stock. In Britain, many ethnic or cultural names from other peoples may be easily accepted and adopted into the English name-stock, and sooner or later become “English” in their own right (e.g. *Mohammed*, *Ivan*, *Vera*, *Gemma*...). This phenomenon is very rarely found in Vietnamese. The Vietnamese do not usually take on names that are not found in their lexicon, and words with an unfamiliar sound or simple content are very rarely chosen as names for Vietnamese children. Therefore, foreign names/words,

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<sup>157</sup> It seems there is a paradox here: while the Vietnamese always try their best to be independent of Chinese cultural influences in all possible aspects, they keep on naming their children using Sino-Vietnamese words/names.

which have an unfamiliar sound to the Vietnamese and which do not convey Vietnamese lexical meaning, are rarely used as Vietnamese given names, and even when used, they are often orthographically and phonologically transformed into Vietnamese words. As a result, they are so Vietnamised that one hardly notices any relation to their original forms. Let us take the name *Tony* as an example. Its preferred Vietnamese spelling is *Tôn-ny* or *Tôn Ny*. Among 883,835 university entrance examination candidates in 2006, there is only one with the full name *Bùi Hoàng Tôn Ny*. I also found other “foreign” names *Son Ny*, *Sôn Ny*, *Lê Na*, *Việt Bun*, etc). It is noted that *Ny* and *Na* are real Vietnamese given names, but traditionally they are never preceded by middle elements like *Tôn*, *Son*, *Sôn* or *Lê* respectively. *Việt Bun* is obviously a short form of *Việt Nam Bun-ga-ri* (Viet Nam Bulgaria) because *Bun*, as a single element, is not a Vietnamese word. This name might have been given by parents who used to study or work in Bulgaria. Among 1033 first-form pupils starting primary school in 2009 (mentioned above), I found one boy with a “foreign” name, which was *Chu Anh Tômy*. Certainly, *Tômy* is not a traditional Vietnamese name/word but it is not an English name/word either. We can apparently trace its origin from the name *Tommy* in English, but it has been orthographically and phonologically influenced when used in Vietnamese and altered into *Tômy*.<sup>158</sup>

In conclusion, VPNs and EFNs, as socio-linguistic elements, have both experienced cultural influences. Of course, the cultural influences on PSLNs in each language have produced different results because Vietnamese and English languages and cultures are very different from each other. For instance, that more hypocoristic names have been used as given names in their own right seems to suggest that British people prefer to display more intimacy by the means of given names, whereas in Vietnamese, to broaden the sphere of the denotational meaning of names, more disyllabic names have been given. However, I have identified some naming parameters that apply cross-culturally in both Vietnamese and English, such as names from vocabulary lexis, place-names, literary names, surnames and absolute foreign origin of names. As discussed in §3.8 and §4.4, some of the naming trends and forces that have

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<sup>158</sup> The boy was registered to study at Le Hong Phong primary school in Ha Long city in 2009. His parents have totally “normal” Vietnamese names, which are *Nguyễn Quang Linh* and *Chu Thị Duyên*. This boy has both an unusual given name and surname: he has a “foreign” given name and inherits his mother’s surname instead of his father’s as the custom.



different degrees of impacts at different times are found in both languages today, and they seem to come from a universal set of possibilities. For example, the trend of giving “unique” names and the influence from media on naming are clearly perceived in both Vietnamese and British societies.

Names are a universal phenomenon in every culture, but as cultures differ names are also culturally specific. VPNs and EFNs are of course basically different. However, having approached PSLNs as a universal phenomenon, I have found shared naming parameters and comparable naming trends and forces in both Vietnamese and English, by means of which a reconciliation of the two naming systems has been reached within a single overarching framework for their theoretical discussion.

## **CHAPTER VI**

# **CONCLUSION**

This research is aimed at contributing to the bank of common knowledge about Vietnamese and English given names and the similarities and differences between the naming systems in the two cultures with the further aim of contributing to the development of a common descriptive framework for two systems which are, on the face of it, remarkably different in nature.

In Chapter I, I briefly introduced the onomastic issues that I aimed to deal with in this research work. The general objectives and research questions were stated, and I presented my research methodology and sources of data. In Chapter II, I studied theoretical matters of onomastics and cultural aspects of PNs in general with the focus on Vietnamese and English given names in order to set up a theoretical base for further studies in the next chapters. In Chapters III and IV, I provided in-depth descriptions and analyses of Vietnamese and English given names, and the nature of naming in the two cultures. The characteristics of given names, their taxonomies and naming trends were established through detailed discussions in these chapters. The methodology used in some sections of these two chapters (e.g. analyses based on a huge amount of numerical and statistical data and online surveys) is entirely new. In Chapter V, comparisons and contrasts between Vietnamese and English given names were discussed in detail and, based on the outcome of these discussions, a reconciliation of the two naming systems was reached. In this final chapter, in addition to some suggestions for future studies, I shall give a brief summary of all the results with reference to the research questions raised in Chapter I. These questions are:

1. What are the Vietnamese and English systems of personal naming, viewed in both their ethnographical and linguistic (onomastic) aspects?
2. What are the views on the nature of naming held in Vietnamese and English culture and how does each naming system function in society?
3. Can Vietnamese and English (and/or eastern and western) views on the nature of the personal name be reconciled?

## **6.1 Theoretical Onomastic Backgrounds and the Cultural Aspects of Personal Names**

As established in Chapter II, a PSLN is first and foremost a PN. There is, however, no criterial or united definition of PNs universally accepted in the current onomastic literature. This hints at the fact that the nature of PNs is very complicated. Although it is still controversial, a PN is best treated as a noun, a NP or an institutionalised word group based on context which denotes a unique entity for the conventional purposes of practical linguistic, e.g. conversational, activity. In terms of functions, PNs are used to refer to a particular fixed entity and differentiate this entity from others (referential function), to address others (vocative function) and to show levels of emotions (socio-pragmatic function).

As regards to the grammar of PNs, it is clear that PNs have their own grammatical rules. As illustrated by our Vietnamese and English examples, PNs have exclusive grammatical characteristics that cannot be found in nouns, their closest relative (e.g. capitalisation rules or changes of word class, etc., - see also Anderson 2007).

In terms of the meaning/sense of PNs, I contend that names are meaningless if meaning is understood as sense, i.e. directly assertable lexical meaning, but that names do have meaning if sense is construed as the content of names. In addition, it is posited that cultural-linguistic factors in each particular community have to be taken into account when it comes to studying of the meaning of names. This is in part the theoretical reconciliation of the English and Vietnamese naming systems in particular, and Western and Eastern naming systems in in general.

In terms of cultural-linguistic issues in the study of PSLNs, roles of the name-elements are certainly significantly different between cultures (e.g. the role of English

and Vietnamese middle names), but it is clear that in any culture, the given name is always considered the central one that is required to make up PSLNs.

The given name is the result of naming processes that also greatly differ from culture to culture. While the given name is like the mirror of society, naming works as the mirror of culture. Name-gender and name-taboo issues are universal cultural issues. Their practices are interestingly different in different cultures (e.g. to show respect to the previous generations, the English name the later generation after the previous one, while the Vietnamese try not to name the later generation after the previous ones). It requires inter-disciplinary approaches to study these issues.

PSLNs are not only deeply influenced by culture but are also tied to regulations and laws. Although such ties may be written or common codes of law, they are often strictly complied with in all societies, even without such codes.

In the last section of Chapter II, I presented a short description of Vietnamese and English PSLNs, as well as presenting the issues involved in their bestowal. This acts as a lead-in for readers to get acquainted with the detailed descriptions and analyses of Vietnamese and English names in the next part of the thesis.

## **6.2 Vietnamese and English Personal Names and Personal Naming**

Chapter III and IV discussed the Vietnamese and English systems of personal naming in both ethnographical and linguistic (onomastic) aspects. I also studied naming instances in a systematic way to draw up the function and nature of personal naming in Vietnamese and English cultures.

### **6.2.1 Vietnamese Personal Names and Personal Naming**

VPNs are unlike PSLNs in many other languages in that virtually all of them are derived from vocabulary words. As a result, they share the same origin as lexical words of the Vietnamese language. This core linguistic nature of VPNs greatly affects the use of names as well as naming practices.

As regards the name models, there are two major models in VPNs, which are *Surname + Middle name + Given name* (1), and *Surname + Given name* (2). It is noted that when the full name is required all the elements in the name models are treated

equally (i.e. no element can be absent, abbreviated or removed in use). It is shown in other literature that Model 1 is far more common these days than Model 2. From my statistics, I found that the traditional form of Model 2 (which consists of a monosyllabic surname and a monosyllabic given name) is now not favoured (15.31% in 1946 cf. 0.68% to 0.83% in 2006).

In terms of the number of names (discussed in §3.4.2), despite the fact that virtually every word can be used as a name, I found that the total number of VPNs in use in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is not in excess of ten thousand names. In my opinion, the reason for this phenomenon is that preferences for name groups and words that can be used as names differ dramatically between generations, and the Sino-Vietnamese element in vocabulary is especially popular in terms of names these days.

Alongside purely Vietnamese words, Sino-Vietnamese words have been used as PSLNs since antiquity but today the Vietnamese name-stock seems to be dominated by Sino-Vietnamese names. My investigation showed that no single purely Vietnamese word/name is found in the list of the 50 most popular names for late teens in 2006, and only two (one male, one female) are seen in the top 100 name list.

Concerning the number of syllables of the given name, I affirmed the dramatic rise of compound given names (usually two-word or disyllabic names) that had been reported by other researchers. I argued that despite the noticeable retreat of traditional gender-specific middle names (*Văn* and *Thị*) from the name structure, the increase of compound names, which are often highly gender-specific (in practice, not through linguistic marking), makes the problem of defining whether a name is male or female less challenging.

In addition, changes in Vietnamese personal naming are also shown through name avoidance. It is clear that name tabooing is not as strict as it was before, and people are now freer in naming their children even though direct naming after dead family members or (great) grandparents is still firmly avoided.

It can be affirmed that in addition to mandatory orthographical standardisation in the Vietnamese language, VPNs have experienced great changes in both form and content in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As regards the form change, remarkably more disyllabic names have been given, making names longer with more syllables in the name structure; the middle element has also become more varied with traditional gender-specific units not being favoured any more. Concerning the name content, with the domination of polysemous Sino-Vietnamese names/words, a wider variety of

denotational meanings are achieved, something that causes the connotative sphere of names to become noticeably wider.

Relating to the issue of meaning, I approached VPNs with the intention of treating them as meaningful units. Although most VPNs are originally common words, in my opinion their meanings are not the same as those of lexical words in that they do not attribute any properties to name-bearers. However, due to their relations to common homonymous words, meanings of VPNs are often inspired or formed on the basis of the meanings of lexical words. These meanings are defined as associative or connotative meanings, and I expressed this concept as *contents of names*.

In terms of the taxonomies of VPNs, I found it insightful to categorise VPNs based on their semantic-lexical and grammatical-lexical characteristics. In the semantic-lexical approach, VPNs can originate as names of persons, places, things, events, substances, qualities, ideas, entities, etc. With the grammatical-lexical outlook, VPNs are mainly formed from nouns and NPs, adjectives, numerals and verbs. My taxonomies were formed to pave the way for a discussion about Vietnamese naming trends in the next section.

In respect to the lists of the most popular names, I analysed approximately one million pupils' names based on criteria established in the taxonomies and found that there are more namesakes between women than men. My findings in this section also affirmed the virtually absolute domination of Sino-Vietnamese names in the Vietnamese name-stock, and the overwhelming trend to give disyllabic given names. I also presented lists of the top 20, top 50 and top 100 names at both regional and national levels (this has not been done in any previous onomastic literature of VPNs before).

In Vietnam, the use of given names in communication is best shown through the way people address each other. It is stated by linguists that managing and balancing the use of the given name and/or address terms in social contexts is as complicated as mastering any art. In comparison with other languages (e.g. English), the Vietnamese system of address and reference is much more diversified and intricate. Depending on different communicative contexts and subjects, different address terms are used in addition to or in replacement of given names. The most noticeable feature of Vietnamese addressing is that the Vietnamese favour using kinship terms to replace given names in any communicative contexts.

### 6.2.2 English Personal Names and Personal Naming

In Chapter IV, I began with an overview of the historical and cultural characteristics of English given names (EFNs). The name-stock of today's EFNs has resulted from cultural exchanges and interferences between the English (British) and other cultures over the course of thousands of years. With regard to Withycombe (1977), Hanks & Hodges (1990), Clark (1992), and Coates (1998), I demonstrated that EFNs have been derived from many sources such as saints' names and names from the King James Bible, Continental Germanic, Insular languages, surnames, Puritan naming practices and vocabulary words, classical borrowings, literary names, and modern foreign names.

Regarding the phonological characteristics of EFNs, following the results Cutler *et al.* (1990) and Hough (2000) presented, I analysed the most popular EFNs over the years and found that in the top 100 name lists, there were obviously fewer names with more than two syllables. At the same time more monosyllabic names developed into two-syllable ones in forms of hypocoristics. It seems that EFNs (in the top-name lists) are moving in the direction of a structure consisting of a disyllable. In terms of initial syllables, I showed that weak syllables are now found in male as well as female names. Concerning nuclear vowels and name-ending sounds, I found that female names are significantly more likely to contain [i] as their stressed vowel (24%) while male names have considerably fewer (11%), and that female names obviously tend to end in either [ə] or [i], although the number of male names that end in these vowels has increased as well. Additionally, my findings also showed that although many male names have stop and fricative consonants as final sounds, they end most frequently in the sonorant consonant [n], and the sound of female names also tends to end in [n] if they do not end in [ə] or [i]. In my opinion, it seems that EFNs (at least among the top 100 names) are moving in the direction of a preferred structure consisting of a disyllable that ends in either a vowel [ə] or [i] or a sonorant consonant ([n]).

Concerning name taxonomy, I established the classification of EFNs on etymological and non-etymological bases. On etymological grounds, I divided names that can be classified based on their origin into two groups: classification based on the language of origin, and classification based on original meaning. Based on the non-etymological taxonomy, I categorised EFNs into four main groups: Names with a

significant cultural tradition; Names with a morphological relationship to other names; Names having an understood conventional connotation; and Invented or coined names.

My purpose in forming these taxonomies of EFNs is to identify the naming trends and forces that have shaped British culture over the centuries (something I dealt with further in the sections in §4.4) on the one hand, and to pave the way for a discussion on the reconciliation of the English and Vietnamese naming systems in Chapter V on the other hand.

As regards to the use of EFNs in social contacts, I first discussed the popularity of first names over the years, and based on my statistics I affirmed the continuous downward trend of the popularity of the most frequent first names in England and Wales. I contended that this trend suggests that there are fewer namesakes, and that more new names have been introduced into the English name-stock. I also discovered that while changes in the popularity of names can be found in both male and female names, it is more noticeable and more dramatic with female names where the most favoured names change their position virtually every year. I also mentioned the interesting tendency by which a number of traditional names (e.g. *Alfie*, *Ruby*, *Emily*, etc.) are revived, although not necessarily in their traditional “official” forms.

The further discussions on the taxonomies of EFNs in §4.4.1.2 resulted in the discovery of other naming characteristics, trends and forces. Firstly, female names come from more sources (categories in my analysis) than male names: male names seem to stick to a few common sources whereas female names appear in all groups in my taxonomies. It was also shown that an absolute majority of names from English lexical words these days are female names. Secondly, in addition to what Hanks (2010: x-xi) reported, I found that traditional names still play a dominant role in modern English, but that British parents have been now showing their preference for given names from not only shortened/pet forms but family names as well. Concerning hypocoristics or pet names, which are now highly favoured as given names in their own right, I realised that although hypocoristics may be formed by other methods, they seem to move to a structure that contains a disyllable, and ends in /-i[:]/ (spelled -y, -ie, -ey, or -i). Thirdly, the trend of giving unusual names as a result of the search for the “unique” is also found in English today. In my opinion, celebrity circles appear to be one of the main influences for this trend. Fourthly, in terms of the forces that drive English naming



practices, I agreed with other researchers (Evans 2006b; Hanks 2010) and affirmed that media of all types (especially prominent TV shows, dramas and films) play a vital role in English personal naming today. Fifthly, despite the conventional notion that names are meaningless, in §4.4.2.4, I found that in the top female name lists the number of names with transparent lexical meanings increased every year. Finally, it is noted that although many surnames have been long given as first names, my findings showed that a significant number of other new surnames have recently been used as first names, and they appear to be growing in popularity. It is also found that over all periods of time more names from surnames were given to men than to women, and that while the male names are found with all the letters in the alphabet, no female name begins with <f>, <i>, <j>, <n>, <o>, <p>, <u>, and <z>.

### **6.2.3 A Reconciliation of Views on Nature of Personal Names**

In Chapter V, I discussed the incidence of the taxonomic categories, and compared and contrasted naming trends and forces in Vietnamese and English within the theoretical framework that I established in the early chapters. My main purpose was to answer the question as to whether or not the Vietnamese and English (and/or eastern and western) views on the nature of PSLNs can be reconciled.

VPNs and EFNs, as socio-linguistic elements, have both experienced cultural impacts and influences. Cultural influences on PSLNs in each language have obviously produced very different results, because Vietnamese and English languages and cultures are very different from each other. However, I identified some naming parameters that apply cross-culturally in both Vietnamese and English, and I argued that a reconciliation of the two naming systems can be reached based on these shared naming parameters within a single overarching framework for their theoretical discussion.

I discovered that despite many differences (even differences in similarities), Vietnamese and English given names at least share the following naming parameters: they are derived or can be derived from vocabulary words, place-names, family names, names from literary works and foreign names. In terms of origin, most VPNs and EFNs originated from other languages, and purely Vietnamese and English names are fewer in number although some of them gain very high positions in the top-name lists.

In terms of naming trends and forces, parents' quests for unique names are found in both Vietnamese and English societies, especially in modern times. At varying levels, naming fashions and the influence of media on personal naming are also found in the two cultures.

Finally, I contended that the fundamental divergence between the two naming systems, which also appears to be the major superficial difference between them, is the approach to issues surrounding the meaning of names. My argument is that PSLNs, whether Vietnamese, English or from any other culture, have no asserted lexical meaning, although they can convey denotational and/or connotational contents. It is by this means that not only Vietnamese and English, but also eastern and western views on the nature of the PSLN are reconciled.

From my point of view, the discussions and analyses in this thesis provide interesting and robust insights into Vietnamese and English PSLNs and personal naming. I regard them as filling a major gap in the previous studies of VPNs (e.g. studies by Lê Trung Hoa 1992, 2002; and Phạm Tất Thắng 1996, 2003), and EFNs (e.g. Withycombe 197); Hanks & Hodges 1990, Cutler *et al.* 1990, Coates 2000, 2006a-b, etc.). Although I cannot contend that I have delivered an exhaustive account of VPNs and EFNs in this study, I am certain that what I have shown will be not only useful reference for other onomasticians but also a thorough guide for further research. Therefore, it can be regarded as a contribution extending the existing knowledge in onomastics.

### **6.3 Suggestions for Future Research**

It is obvious that no research can properly answer all questions in one go, especially considering that this is the first cross-cultural study in which VPNs and EFNs are the research objects. Therefore, there are a number of challenges that I suggest for further investigations and studies.

As shown in Chapter III and IV, although I have in hand the databases of millions of names, they do not always contain cleansed data and sometimes lack even the most basic significant parameters (e.g. the national database of Vietnamese names

consists of the names of those born mainly in the 1980s, while the English names lack information about bearers' ethnicity and place of birth). In future studies, I suggest contacting the Office of National Statistics (UK) and the General Statistics Office (Viet Nam) via an authorised approach to collect more filtered and purpose-built data.

Another drawback of this research is the limited amount of surveys on particular naming practices. To establish a thorough investigation of VPNs and EFNs, my recommendation is to base the study on the most popular names, and carry out as many surveys about the linguistic and cultural aspects of these names as possible. Surveys can be conducted by direct interviews as well as online.

In spite of these drawbacks, I believe this thesis has provided insightful descriptions and analyses of VPNs and EFNs, as well as useful insights into the nature of personal naming in these two cultures. I therefore hope that it has made a considerable contribution to our understanding of Vietnamese and English PSLNs and personal naming in particular, and Vietnamese and English cultural-linguistic issues in general.

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1

#### The top 100 most favoured names for boy and girl pupils

The data given by the MOET consist of the names of 483,167 female and 400,575 male pupils. These pupils took the national university entrance examinations in 2006 after leaving school. They were mostly born in 1988 and were 18 years of age in 2006.

**Table 1 (A1): The top 100 most favoured names for boy and girl pupils**

MALE				FEMALE		
Ranking	Name	Count	Percentage	Name	Count	Percentage
1	TUẤN	10821	2.70%	TRANG	19004	3.93%
2	LONG	8845	2.21%	HƯƠNG	12936	2.68%
3	DŨNG	7962	1.99%	THẢO	12480	2.58%
4	HÙNG	7518	1.88%	PHƯƠNG	11599	2.40%
5	ANH	7417	1.85%	ANH	11477	2.38%
6	CƯỜNG	7295	1.82%	HÀ	11197	2.32%
7	HẢI	6512	1.63%	HẰNG	10940	2.26%
8	TRUNG	6417	1.60%	DUNG	9877	2.04%
9	HUY	6274	1.57%	LINH	9504	1.97%
10	SƠN	6211	1.55%	HUYỀN	9420	1.95%
11	THÀNH	6163	1.54%	HIỀN	9186	1.90%
12	NAM	6070	1.52%	VÂN	9114	1.89%
13	THẮNG	5526	1.38%	NHUNG	8944	1.85%
14	TÙNG	5490	1.37%	NGA	7567	1.57%
15	HIỂU	5322	1.33%	NGỌC	7541	1.56%
16	ĐỨC	5093	1.27%	YẾN	7378	1.53%
17	MINH	4950	1.24%	MAI	6898	1.43%
18	HOÀNG	4912	1.23%	HẠNH	6773	1.40%
19	HƯNG	4868	1.22%	LOAN	6454	1.34%
20	LINH	4708	1.18%	THỦY	6241	1.29%
21	DUY	4519	1.13%	HOA	5974	1.24%
22	TIẾN	4086	1.02%	THU	5864	1.21%
23	QUANG	3952	0.99%	THANH	5740	1.19%
24	VŨ	3878	0.97%	HỒNG	5721	1.18%
25	BÌNH	3785	0.94%	LAN	5639	1.17%
26	TOÀN	3672	0.92%	NGÂN	5540	1.15%
27	PHƯƠNG	3625	0.90%	PHƯỢNG	5516	1.14%
28	TRƯỜNG	3612	0.90%	OANH	5050	1.05%
29	VIỆT	3540	0.88%	LIÊN	5028	1.04%
30	ĐẠT	3515	0.88%	TÂM	4500	0.93%
31	PHONG	3370	0.84%	THÚY	4311	0.89%
32	THANH	3329	0.83%	THỦY	4286	0.89%
33	KHÁNH	3268	0.82%	GIANG	4252	0.88%
34	TÂM	3221	0.80%	HƯỜNG	4042	0.84%
35	TÚ	3180	0.79%	HUỆ	4004	0.83%
36	QUÂN	3149	0.79%	QUYÊN	3879	0.80%
37	VINH	3134	0.78%	DUYÊN	3825	0.79%
38	DƯƠNG	3111	0.78%	QUỲNH	3676	0.76%
39	PHÚC	2655	0.66%	NGUYỆT	3625	0.75%
40	GIANG	2606	0.65%	TUYẾT	3597	0.74%
41	LÂM	2558	0.64%	THƯƠNG	3388	0.70%
42	NGHĨA	2535	0.63%	THÚY	3183	0.66%

43	MẠNH	2516	0.63%	TRÂM	3170	0.66%
44	TÂN	2495	0.62%	TUYÊN	3111	0.64%
45	KHOA	2487	0.62%	CHI	3018	0.62%
46	TÀI	2481	0.62%	TRINH	2896	0.60%
47	LUÂN	2476	0.62%	THU	2832	0.59%
48	CÔNG	2448	0.61%	XUÂN	2765	0.57%
49	KIÊN	2433	0.61%	AN	2724	0.56%
50	THỊNH	2332	0.58%	THẨM	2683	0.56%
51	HIỆP	2297	0.57%	LY	2559	0.53%
52	NGUYỄN	2294	0.57%	DƯƠNG	2398	0.50%
53	HÀ	2286	0.57%	HẢI	2395	0.50%
54	THÁI	2264	0.57%	THOA	2358	0.49%
55	PHÚ	2040	0.51%	MINH	2348	0.49%
56	NGỌC	2038	0.51%	ÁNH	2195	0.45%
57	NHÂN	2004	0.50%	LÝ	2062	0.43%
58	THIỆN	1937	0.48%	TÚ	2035	0.42%
59	THUẬN	1821	0.45%	DIỄM	2024	0.42%
60	AN	1790	0.45%	HOÀ	1987	0.41%
61	TRÍ	1779	0.44%	NHI	1982	0.41%
62	LỘC	1758	0.44%	CHÂU	1977	0.41%
63	BẢO	1754	0.44%	UYÊN	1974	0.41%
64	SANG	1671	0.42%	NGUYỄN	1898	0.39%
65	CHIẾN	1616	0.40%	BÍCH	1886	0.39%
66	CHUNG	1579	0.39%	MY	1884	0.39%
67	VƯƠNG	1559	0.39%	HOÀI	1865	0.39%
68	HOÀ	1528	0.38%	BÌNH	1798	0.37%
69	ĐÔNG	1457	0.36%	THUY	1766	0.37%
70	TUÂN	1435	0.36%	NHƯ	1731	0.36%
71	PHƯỚC	1354	0.34%	TRÚC	1717	0.36%
72	QUÝ	1332	0.33%	NHÂN	1645	0.34%
73	TRỌNG	1331	0.33%	VY	1643	0.34%
73	LỢI	1329	0.33%	KIỀU	1631	0.34%
75	THÔNG	1317	0.33%	VI	1576	0.33%
76	HẬU	1295	0.32%	ĐÀO	1566	0.32%
77	ĐẠI	1256	0.31%	TIỀN	1555	0.32%
78	THỌ	1250	0.31%	CÚC	1516	0.31%
79	QUỐC	1249	0.31%	THƠM	1426	0.30%
80	NHẬT	1207	0.30%	HIỂU	1384	0.29%
81	HIỀN	1189	0.30%	THÙY	1331	0.28%
82	QUYẾT	1157	0.29%	HUẾ	1278	0.26%
83	TÍN	1131	0.28%	TRẦN	1269	0.26%
84	QUYỀN	1113	0.28%	HÂN	1233	0.26%
85	CÁNH	1084	0.27%	LÊ	1205	0.25%
86	HOÀN	1061	0.26%	DIỆU	1183	0.24%
87	HIỀN	1060	0.26%	HẢO	1181	0.24%
88	THẢO	1023	0.26%	THUẬN	1143	0.24%
89	ĐỊNH	1016	0.25%	THI	1138	0.24%
90	CƯƠNG	1011	0.25%	LIÊU	1131	0.23%
91	ĐĂNG	1011	0.25%	TUYÊN	1112	0.23%
92	HÒA	972	0.24%	SƯƠNG	1109	0.23%
93	TUYÊN	895	0.22%	THƠ	1108	0.23%
94	CHÍNH	888	0.22%	HẬU	1096	0.23%
95	VĂN	883	0.22%	PHÚC	1089	0.23%
96	QUỲNH	882	0.22%	HÒA	1039	0.22%
97	PHÁT	853	0.21%	DIỆP	992	0.21%
98	BẰNG	821	0.20%	LƯƠNG	959	0.20%
99	THỊN	814	0.20%	MỸ	953	0.20%
100	DIỆP	808	0.20%	TƯƠI	928	0.19%

## Appendix 2

### The top 300 candidates passing the national university entrance examinations with top marks

**Table 2 (A2): The top 300 best candidates - Ha Noi National Economics University**

FEMALE					MALE			
Order	Surname	Middle	Given name		Order	Surname	Middle	Given name
1	Nguyễn	Thị	Hải	Anh	187	Tiêu	Vũ	Đại Dương
2	Phan	Thị	Kim	Anh	188	Nguyễn	Thiện	Hoàng Dương
3	Tạ	Thị	Lan	Anh	189	Đỗ	Trần	Việt Hùng
4	Đàm	Thị	Phương	Anh	190	Dương	Hoàng	Anh
5	Khuất	Thị	Quỳnh	Anh	191	Nguyễn	Hùng	Anh
6	Nguyễn	Thị	Ngọc	Ánh	192	Vũ	Tuấn	Anh
7	Lê	Thị	Việt	Chi	193	Nguyễn	Việt	Anh
8	Phạm	Thị	Kim	Chung	194	Nguyễn	Việt	Anh
9	Dương	Thị	Anh	Đào	195	Nguyễn	Công	Bảo
10	Nguyễn	Thị	Phương	Dung	196	Nguyễn	Long	Bình
11	Phùng	Thị	Thùy	Dung	197	Trần	Thái	Bình
12	Trần	Thị	Thùy	Dung	198	Nguyễn	Thanh	Bình
13	Nguyễn	Thị	Thùy	Dương	199	Tăng	Minh	Chính
14	Nguyễn	Thị	Thanh	Hà	200	Lê	Đình	Cường
15	Nguyễn	Thị	Thanh	Hằng	201	Lê	Doãn	Cường
16	Ngô	Thị	Thu	Hằng	202	Trần	Đức	Cường
17	Nguyễn	Thị	Thu	Hằng	203	Lê	Huy	Cường
18	Nguyễn	Thị	Thu	Hiền	204	Cao	Văn	Cường
19	Hoàng	Thị	Thu	Hoài	205	Trần	Nguyên	Đán
20	Vũ	Thị	Bích	Huệ	206	Bùi	Bảo	Đăng

21	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Lan	Hương	207	Nguyễn	Tiến	Đạt
22	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Mai	Hương	208	Lê	Văn	Định
23	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Mai	Hương	209	Vũ	Minh	Đức
24	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Hương	210	Trần	Minh	Đức
25	Đinh	<b>Thị</b>	Hoa	Huyền	211	Vũ	Minh	Đức
26	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Huyền	212	Nguyễn	Minh	Đức
27	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Huyền	213	Nguyễn	Thế	Đức
28	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Huyền	214	Mai	Trung	Đức
29	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Huyền	215	Phạm	Anh	Dũng
30	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Cẩm	Lài	216	Nguyễn	Anh	Dũng
31	Ngô	<b>Thị</b>	Thúy	Lan	217	Phạm	Đức	Dũng
32	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Hồng	Liên	218	Cao	Mạnh	Dũng
33	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Nga	Linh	219	Hồ	ánh	Dương
34	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Linh	220	Nguyễn	Bình	Dương
35	Hà	<b>Thị</b>	Thuý	Linh	221	Trương	Hoàng	Dương
36	Đào	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Loan	222	Văn	Minh	Dương
37	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Loan	223	Đặng	Gia	Đường
38	Hoàng	<b>Thị</b>	Lê	Minh	224	Hà	Long	Giang
39	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Thuý	Nga	225	Đào	Ngọc	Hải
40	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Lê	Ngân	226	Nguyễn	Anh	Hào
41	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Ngọc	227	Nguyễn	Văn	Hiền
42	Hoàng	<b>Thị</b>	Hồng	Nhung	228	Nguyễn	Văn	Hiếu
43	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Hồng	Nhung	229	Phan	Đình	Hiệu
44	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Hà	Oanh	230	Nguyễn	Tư	Hoà
45	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Đan	Phương	231	Nguyễn	Huy	Hoàng
46	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Lan	Phương	232	Nguyễn	Mạnh	Hoàng
47	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Phương	233	Đoàn	Văn	Hồng
48	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Phương	234	Đậu	Huy	Hùng
49	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Phượng	235	Nguyễn	Mạnh	Hùng
50	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Phương	Quế	236	Lê	Quang	Hùng
51	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Hà	Quy	237	Lương	Thế	Hùng
52	Đường	<b>Thị</b>	Hồng	Quyên	238	Nguyễn	Tiến	Hùng
53	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Hương	Sen	239	Đỗ	Việt	Hùng
54	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Tâm	240	Nguyễn	Cảnh	Huy
55	Đào	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thanh	241	Vũ	Đặng	Huy
56	Cù	<b>Thị</b>	Hương	Thảo	242	Trần	Quốc	Huy



57	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Hương	Thảo	243	Trần	Văn	Huyền
58	Đào	<b>Thị</b>	Phương	Thảo	244	Võ	Trung	Kiên
59	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Phương	Thảo	245	Nguyễn	Trưởng	Kỳ
60	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Phương	Thảo	246	Nguyễn	Đức	Linh
61	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Phương	Thảo	247	Phạm	Hoàng	Linh
62	Khuong	<b>Thị</b>	Hồng	Thu	248	Nguyễn	Hùng	Linh
63	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Anh	Thư	249	Ta	Nhật	Linh
64	Đặng	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Thứ	250	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Long
65	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Hoài	Thương	251	Phạm	Thế	Mạnh
66	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Phương	Thuý	252	Vũ	Văn	Mão
67	Cao	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thuý	253	Ngô	Đức	Minh
68	Dương	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Thuý	254	Lương	Hoàng	Minh
69	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Bích	Trâm	255	Vũ	Ngọc	Minh
70	Cao	<b>Thị</b>	Huyền	Trâm	256	Hoàng	Trọng	Minh
71	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Hiên	Trang	257	Trần	Hoàng	Nam
72	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Huyền	Trang	258	Nguyễn	Văn	Nam
73	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Trang	259	Nguyễn	Thái	Ngọc
74	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Trang	260	Nguyễn	Thái	Ninh
75	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Như	Trang	261	Bùi	Tiền	Phương
76	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Trang	262	Nguyễn	Anh	Quân
77	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Trang	263	Nguyễn	Hải	Quân
78	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Trang	264	Bùi	Kim	Quy
79	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Trang	265	Phạm	Duy	Sơn
80	Ngô	<b>Thị</b>	Tuyết	Trang	266	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Sơn
81	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Tú	267	Lê	Khắc	Sơn
82	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Hải	Vân	268	Lê	Tam	Sơn
83	Chu	<b>Thị</b>	Hải	Yến	269	Lê	Trung	Sơn
84	Đặng	<b>Thị</b>	Hải	Yến	270	Lê	Xuân	Tài
85	Ngô	<b>Thị</b>	Hải	Yến	271	Bùi	Duy	Thái
86	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Yến	272	Nguyễn	Minh	Thái
87	Hoàng	Bảo	Ngọc	Linh	273	Nguyễn	Văn	Thắng
88	Bùi	Bích	Nga		274	Vũ	Trưởng	Thanh
89	Phạm	Bích	Ngọc		275	Nguyễn	Công	Thành
90	Trương	Diệu	Hồng	Cầm	276	Nguyễn	Tiền	Thành
91	Nguyễn	Hà	Anh		277	Phạm	Đức	Thịnh
92	Nguyễn	Hoài	Thu		278	Lưu	Huy	Thường



93	Vũ	Hoàng	Ngọc	Ly	279	Bùi	Văn	Tới
94	Nguyễn	Hồng	Hạnh		280	Lê	Quang	Trung
95	Trần	Hồng	Tuyết		281	Trần	Thành	Trung
96	Trần	Hương	Trang		282	Nguyễn	Thành	Trung
97	Trịnh	Huyền	Trang		283	Nguyễn	Thế	Trung
98	Đỗ	Khánh	Linh		284	Nguyễn	Thế	Trung
99	Lê	Kim	Chi		285	Vũ	Long	Trường
100	Bùi	Lê	Cầm		286	Dương	Văn	Trường
101	Trần	Lê	Thu		287	Phạm	Văn	Trường
102	Đào	Mai	Hoa		288	Trần	Anh	Tú
103	Lưu	Mai	Hương		289	Vũ	Minh	Tú
104	Trần	Mai	Lan		290	Trần	Anh	Tuấn
105	Vũ	Mai	Phương		291	Trần	Khánh	Tùng
106	Nguyễn	Minh	ánh		292	Mai	Thanh	Tùng
107	Nguyễn	Minh	Phương		293	Nguyễn	Thanh	Tùng
108	Lê	Ngân	Hà		294	Nguyễn	Tiến	Tùng
109	Lê	Ngọc	Dung		295	Đào	Thanh	Tuyền
110	Trịnh	Ngọc	Duyên		296	Chu	Văn	Tuyền
111	Nguyễn	Ngọc	Hiền		297	Hoàng	Anh	
112	Hoàng	Ngọc	Thu		298	Lê	Duy	
113	Nguyễn	Ngọc	Tú		299	Hàn	Hải	
114	Lưu	Nguyễn	Ngân	Hà	300	Đỗ	Tiến	
115	Đào	Nguyễn	Hà	Linh				
116	Nguyễn	Phương	Anh					
117	Phạm	Phương	Anh					
118	Lưu	Phương	Hà					
119	Lê	Phương	Thanh					
120	Tô	Phương	Thanh					
121	Bùi	Phương	Thảo					
122	Vũ	Phương	Thảo					
123	Nguyễn	Thanh	Hằng					
124	Mai	Thanh	Hoa					
125	Nguyễn	Thanh	Hoa					
126	Nguyễn	Thanh	Hương					
127	Phạm	Thanh	Hương					
128	Nguyễn	Thanh	Huyền					

129	Nguyễn	Thanh	Huyền
130	Nguyễn	Thanh	Loan
131	Nguyễn	Thanh	Thủy
132	Bùi	Thị	Chiến
133	Trần	Thị	Chúc
134	Vũ	Thị	Dương
135	Nguyễn	Thị	Duyên
136	Nguyễn	Thị	Giang
137	Nguyễn	Thị	Hà
138	Nguyễn	Thị	Hải
139	Nguyễn	Thị	Hạnh
140	Bùi	Thị	Hậu
141	Vũ	Thị	Hiên
142	Nguyễn	Thị	Hoa
143	Đỗ	Thị	Hoà
144	Nguyễn	Thị	Hoài
145	Tạ	Thị	Hoan
146	Hoàng	Thị	Hồng
147	Nguyễn	Thị	Hồng
148	Vũ	Thị	Hợp
149	Nguyễn	Thị	Huê
150	Nguyễn	Thị	Huệ
151	Lê	Thị	Hương
152	Ngô	Thị	Hương
153	Ngô	Thị	Huyền
154	Nguyễn	Thị	Huyền
155	Nguyễn	Thị	Lan
156	Vũ	Thị	Liên
157	Bùi	Thị	Luận
158	Trần	Thị	My
159	Nguyễn	Thị	Nga
160	Dương	Thị	Ngọc
161	Nguyễn	Thị	Ngọc
162	Phạm	Thị	Ngọc
163	Nguyễn	Thị	Nháng
164	Đàm	Thị	Nhung

165	Nguyễn	Thị	Nhung
166	Trịnh	Thị	Nhung
167	Lê	Thị	Phuong
168	Vũ	Thị	Phuong
169	Đỗ	Thị	Phượng
170	Vũ	Thị	Phượng
171	Nguyễn	Thị	Soa
172	Mai	Thị	Thu
173	Trần	Thị	Thương
174	Lê	Thu	Hà
175	Lê	Thu	Hằng
176	Nguyễn	Thu	Hồng
177	Nguyễn	Thu	Hương
178	Phạm	Thu	Huyền
179	Đỗ	Thu	Trang
180	Lê	Thu	Trang
181	Nguyễn	Thu	Trang
182	Lê	Thuý	Hằng
183	Đỗ	Thuý	Trang
184	Lương	Thuý	Liên
185	Lê	Vân	Anh
186	Lê	Vân	Chi

**Table 3 (A2): The top 300 candidates - University of Economics, HCM City**

FEMALE					MALE				
Order	Surname	Middle	Given name		Order	Surname	Middle	Given name	
1	Đỗ	Thị	Thanh	An	187	Phạm	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Anh
2	Vũ	Thị	Thu	An	188	Phan	Châu	Hồng	Đức
3	Nguyễn	Thị	Thùy	An	189	Trần	Đình	Khánh	Hưng
4	Phan	Thị	Hồng	Anh	190	Bùi	Lê	Xuân	Hữu
5	Đỗ	Thị	Lan	Anh	191	Nguyễn	Quốc	Anh	Huy
6	Phan	Thị	Mai	Anh	192	Phạm	Ngọc	Quang	Huy
7	Đoàn	Thị	Mỹ	Anh	193	Trần	Phùng	Tuấn	Kiệt
8	Nguyễn	Thị	Ngọc	Anh	194	Huỳnh	Ngọc	Bá	Linh
9	Trần	Thị	Vân	Anh	195	Vũ	Phạm	Hung	Linh
10	Tăng	Thị	Ngọc	Ánh	196	Nguyễn	Minh	Huỳnh	Ngọc
11	Lê	Thị	Giang	Bình	197	Nguyễn	Sanh	Bảo	Nguyên
12	Nguyễn	Thị	Bảo	Châu	198	Ngô	Huỳnh	Ngọc	Phú
13	Nguyễn	Thị	Phuong	Châu	199	Phạm	Hoàng	Thanh	Phuong
14	Dương	Thị	Uyên	Chi	200	Phan	Đặng	Quang	Sang
15	Nguyễn	Thị	Mỹ	Dung	201	Phạm	Thái	Trúc	Thanh
16	Võ	Thị	Thu	Dung	202	Hồ	Đức	Nhật	Thành
17	Phạm	Thị	Thùy	Dung	203	Phan	Trần	Nguyên	Thạnh
18	Đoàn	Thị	Xuân	Duyên	204	Trần	Đình	Anh	Tú
19	Trần	Thị	Linh	Fa	205	Dương	Đức	Anh	Tuyên
20	Nguyễn	Thị	Hương	Giang	206	Vương	Tuấn	Anh	
21	Ngô	Thị	Hương	Giang	207	Trần	Quốc	Bảo	
22	Nguyễn	Thị	Bảo	Hà	208	Lâm	Tông	Bảo	
23	Phạm	Thị	Hải	Hà	209	Phan	Quốc	Bình	
24	Đoàn	Thị	Thanh	Hà	210	Đặng	Tấn	Cường	
25	Đỗ	Thị	Thu	Hà	211	Hà	Mạnh	Đại	
26	Trương	Thị	Thúy	Hằng	212	Vũ	Hải	Đăng	
27	Nguyễn	Thị	Thúy	Hằng	213	Lưu	Xuân	Danh	
28	Huỳnh	Thị	Bích	Hạnh	214	Phan	Thành	Đạt	
29	Nguyễn	Thị	Phuong	Hạnh	215	Lưu	Cảnh	Diệu	
30	Trần	Thị	Thu	Hiền	216	Nguyễn	Tiến	Đức	

31	Huỳnh	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Hiếu	217	Trần	Trung	Đức
32	Đàm	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Hoa	218	Trần	Doãn	Dũng
33	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Hồng	219	Ngô	Quang	Dũng
34	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Hương	220	Phạm	Quang	Dũng
35	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Khanh	221	Trần	Ánh	Dương
36	Lâm	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Lam	222	Nguyễn	Lê	Duy
37	Huỳnh	<b>Thị</b>	Bích	Liêu	223	Nguyễn	Mạnh	Hà
38	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Linh	224	Ngô	Lê	Hải
39	Huỳnh	<b>Thị</b>	Cầm	Loan	225	Hứa	Hữu	Hạnh
40	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Hà	Loan	226	Dương	Quang	Hiếu
41	Võ	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Loan	227	Phạm	Minh	Hoàng
42	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Hồng	Lý	228	Nguyễn	Thiên	Hoàng
43	Bùi	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Mai	229	Đào	Cao	Hùng
44	Đinh	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Mai	230	Bùi	Đinh	Hùng
45	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Tuyết	Mai	231	Nguyễn	Huy	Hùng
46	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Mạnh	232	Hoàng	Minh	Hùng
47	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Miên	233	Phùng	Quang	Hưng
48	Võ	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Mơ	234	Phạm	Thành	Huy
49	Hoàng	<b>Thị</b>	Trà	My	235	Lưu	Quang	Huỳnh
50	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Linh	Nga	236	Bùi	Nguyên	Khá
51	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Hồng	Ngân	237	Nguyễn	Hữu	Khanh
52	Võ	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Ngân	238	Đặng	Huỳnh	Khánh
53	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Hoàng	Ngâu	239	Nguyễn	Đặng	Khoa
54	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	ánh	Ngọc	240	Nguyễn	Minh	Khôi
55	Hà	<b>Thị</b>	Khôi	Nguyên	241	Đoàn	Trung	Kiên
56	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Nguyệt	242	Lê	Thành	Lập
57	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Cầm	Nhật	243	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Linh
58	Ngô	<b>Thị</b>	Kiều	Như	244	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Linh
59	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Như	245	Phạm	Văn	Linh
60	Huỳnh	<b>Thị</b>	Kiều	Oanh	246	Lê	Đức	Lộc
61	Lại	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Oanh	247	Trần	Văn	Lợi
62	Đỗ	<b>Thị</b>	Bích	Phuong	248	Lê	Hải	Long
63	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Mai	Phuong	249	Phan	Thanh	Long
64	Vũ	<b>Thị</b>	Mai	Phuong	250	Lê	Đức	Lương
65	Mai	<b>Thị</b>	Xuân	Phuong	251	Nguyễn	Viết	Mạnh
66	Thân	<b>Thị</b>	Yên	Phuong	252	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Minh

67	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Quỳnh	253	Nguyễn	Văn	Minh
68	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Sang	254	Huỳnh	Hoàng	Nam
69	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Tâm	255	Võ	Trọng	Nghĩa
70	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Mai	Thảo	256	Lâm	Trung	Nghĩa
71	Hoàng	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Thảo	257	Nguyễn	Thành	Nhân
72	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thảo	258	Trần	Văn	Nhân
73	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Kim	Thoa	259	Nguyễn	Hải	Ninh
74	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Anh	Thư	260	Nguyễn	Đình	Phát
75	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Minh	Thư	261	Trần	Đăng	Phúc
76	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thúy	262	Nguyễn	Bình	Phuong
77	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thúy	263	Ngô	Hoàng	Phuong
78	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Lệ	Thủy	264	Lâm	Huỳnh	Phuong
79	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Thủy	265	Trần	Thanh	Phuong
80	Cao	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thủy	266	Lê	Minh	Quân
81	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Thủy	267	Võ	Ngọc	Quyền
82	Ngô	<b>Thị</b>	Bích	Trâm	268	Trần	Dương	Sơn
83	Võ	<b>Thị</b>	Quỳnh	Trâm	269	Đình	Thành	Sơn
84	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Kim	Trang	270	Trịnh	Đình	Tài
85	Đỗ	<b>Thị</b>	Quỳnh	Trang	271	Trương	Trung	Tài
86	Mai	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Trang	272	Võ	Minh	Tâm
87	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Trang	273	Vũ	Nhật	Tân
88	Lâu	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Trang	274	Nguyễn	Chí	Thành
89	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Cẩm	Tú	275	Lê	Vũ	Thị
90	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Tú	276	Nguyễn	Trí	Thông
91	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Tùng	277	Lê	Thiện	Tiến
92	Huỳnh	<b>Thị</b>	Ngọc	Tuyền	278	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Tín
93	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Anh	Vân	279	Nguyễn	Trọng	Tín
94	Vương	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Vân	280	Dương	Minh	Toàn
95	Trịnh	<b>Thị</b>	Thúy	Vân	281	Nguyễn	Thanh	Toàn
96	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Vi	282	Trần	Văn	Toàn
97	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Hoàng	Vy	283	Nguyễn	Quốc	Trâm
98	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Tuyết	Vy	284	Châu	Minh	Trí
99	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Hoàng	Yến	285	Lại	Minh	Trí
100	Nguyễn	Đỗ	Thanh	Thảo	286	Vũ	Minh	Trí
101	Nguyễn	Đoàn	Diễm	Thùy	287	Trịnh	Trần	Trí
102	Nguyễn	Đoàn	Thanh	An	288	Nguyễn	Minh	Tuấn

103	Huỳnh	Hà	Ngọc	Dung	289	Đào	Ngọc	Tuấn
104	Đỗ	Hàn	Thanh	Giang	290	Trần	Quốc	Tuấn
105	Nguyễn	Hồ	Quỳnh	Anh	291	Bùi	Duy	Tùng
106	Nguyễn	Hoài	Thanh	Tâm	292	Phạm	Thanh	Tùng
107	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Trúc	Phương	293	Đỗ	Phan	Tỷ
108	Trần	Hoàng	Bảo	Trâm	294	Đào	Văn	Việt
109	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Bảo	Vân	295	Hoàng	Lê	Vinh
110	Phan	Lê	Hạnh	Anh	296	Võ	Văn	Vinh
111	Tổng	Lê	Như	Huyền	297	Trần	Quang	Vũ
112	Nguyễn	Mậu	Hạnh	Nguyễn	298	Nguyễn	Thiên	Vũ
113	Lương	Ngọc	Trâm	Anh	299	Trần	Hùng	
114	Nguyễn	Ngọc	ánh	Minh	300	Cao	Vệ	
115	Trần	Ngọc	Uyên	Phương				
116	Huỳnh	Ngọc	Thảo	Sương				
117	Nguyễn	Ngọc	Hương	Thảo				
118	Huỳnh	Ngọc	Anh	Yên				
119	Đào	Nguyễn	Khánh	Giang				
120	Trần	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Uyên				
121	Ngô	Phạm	Thanh	Thủy				
122	Phạm	Thái	Hồng	Diễm				
123	Nguyễn	Thanh	Kim	Hà				
124	Nguyễn	Thảo	Đoan	Trang				
125	Lê	Thiện	Minh	Trang				
126	Đặng	Trần	Mai	Hạnh				
127	Võ	Trần	Lan	Phương				
128	Nguyễn	Việt	Linh	Châu				
129	Đỗ	Võ	Nguyệt	Châu				
130	Trần	Võ	Thủy	Chung				
131	Ngô	Vũ	Hạnh	Nguyễn				
132	Đinh	Thị	Anh					
133	Nguyễn	Vân	Anh					
134	Lương	Mỹ	Cầm					
135	Nguyễn	Phương	Chi					
136	Phạm	Thị	Diễn					
137	Phạm	Tổ	Diệp					
138	Lê	Ánh	Diệu					

139	Vương	Mỹ	Dung
140	Phạm	Thùy	Dương
141	Tạ	Thùy	Dương
142	Hà	Thu	Giang
143	Trần	Thu	Giang
144	Hoàng	Ngọc	Hà
145	Phạm	Thúy	Hà
146	Nguyễn	Việt	Hà
147	Lê	Hồng	Hiếu
148	Lê	Hạnh	Hoa
149	Trương	Thanh	Hồng
150	Đặng	Mai	Hương
151	Lê	Thị	Hương
152	Trịnh	Phương	Khanh
153	Lê	Mỹ	Kim
154	Nguyễn	Mai	Lan
155	Nguyễn	Thùy	Linh
156	Trần	Ngọc	Loan
157	Hồ	Trúc	Loan
158	Bùi	Thị	Lý
159	Phạm	Thanh	Nga
160	Mai	Thị	Nga
161	Lê	Bích	Ngọc
162	Nguyễn	Bích	Ngọc
163	Huỳnh	Lệ	Ngọc
164	Ngô	Thảo	Nguyên
165	Diệp	Dương	Nhi
166	Hoàng	Lê	Phương
167	Hà	Uyên	Phương
168	Nguyễn	Uyên	Phương
169	Huỳnh	Thị	Phượng
170	Phạm	Châu	Quỳnh
171	Bùi	Thị	Ruyền
172	Nguyễn	Bích	Thảo
173	Nguyễn	Diệp	Thảo
174	Lưu	Thanh	Thảo



175	Hoàng	Thị	Thảo
176	Nguyễn	Thị	Thích
177	Hà	Thị	Thu
178	Mai	Thị	Thuận
179	Nguyễn	Thanh	Thủy
180	Lê	Thu	Trang
181	Hồ	Ngọc	Trinh
182	Tổng	Thị	Tươi
183	Võ	Khánh	Tường
184	Trần	Mỹ	Vân
185	Nguyễn	Thị	Vinh
186	Phạm	Hoàng	Yến

**Table 4 (A2): The top 300 best candidates - College of Economics, Hue University**

FEMALE						MALE				
Order	Surname	Middle	Given name			Order	Surname	Middle	Given name	
1	Trần	Nguyễn	Thị	Diễm	Phúc	174	Nguyễn	Hồ	Minh	Đức
2	Trần	Thị	Anh	Thư		175	Phan	Cánh	Bảo	Hoàng
3	Nguyễn	Thị	Bích	Chi		176	Lê	Tự	Quang	Hung
4	Nguyễn	Thị	Bích	Hiền		177	Võ	Đại	Hoàng	Linh
5	Lê	Thị	Bích	Thảo		178	Nguyễn	Ngọc	Anh	Long
6	Nguyễn	Thị	Bích	Trâm		179	Lê	Nguyễn	Ngọc	Long
7	Tổng	Thị	Cầm	Loan		180	Nguyễn	Lê	Hồng	Minh
8	Trần	Thị	Cầm	Nhung		181	Phan	Xuân	Quang	Minh
9	Phạm	Thị	Diễm	Hằng		182	Nguyễn	Lê	Thanh	Minh
10	Trần	Thị	Diễm	Phương		183	Võ	Đại	Hoàng	Nam
11	Lê	Thị	Diễm	Trang		184	Võ	Trần	Hoàng	Son
12	Đặng	Thị	Diễm	Trinh		185	Trương	Đức	Duy	Thái
13	Trần	Thị	Diệu	ánh		186	Dương	Bá	Vũ	Thị
14	Lê	Thị	Diệu	Huê		187	Nguyễn	Hữu	Khánh	Thiện
15	Nguyễn	Thị	Diệu	Hương		188	Huỳnh	Võ	Nhật	Tiên
16	Đỗ	Thị	Diệu	Huyền		189	Nguyễn	Viết	Quốc	Trung
17	Võ	Thị	Diệu	Minh		190	Nguyễn	Phước	Minh	Tuấn
18	Huỳnh	Thị	Diệu	Trang		191	Hồ	Đặng	Đức	Vũ
19	Nguyễn	Thị	Diệu	Yên		192	Trần	Tuấn	Anh	
20	Nguyễn	Thị	Hà	Phương		193	Mai	Xuân	Anh	
21	Hoàng	Thị	Hà	Thu		194	Trần	Đức	Bằng	
22	Nguyễn	Thị	Hải	Lý		195	Nguyễn	Đức	Chung	
23	Nguyễn	Thị	Hải	Yên		196	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Chương	
24	Nguyễn	Thị	Hằng	Nga		197	Bùi	Thành	Công	
25	Phan	Thị	Hạnh	Nguyên		198	Lê	Viết	Cường	
26	Nguyễn	Thị	Hoài	Phương		199	Bùi	Viết	Cường	
27	Cao	Thị	Hoài	Thương		200	Cái	Viết	Đào	
28	Nguyễn	Thị	Hoàng	Anh		201	Lê	Văn	Dinh	
29	Đinh	Thị	Hoàng	Hà		202	Từ	Phương	Đông	
30	Nguyễn	Thị	Hồng	Ly		203	Huỳnh	Ngọc	Duật	
31	Nguyễn	Thị	Hồng	Nhung		204	Trần	Duy	Đức	
32	Lê	Thị	Huyền	Anh		205	Trương	Quang	Dũng	

33	Đào	Thị	Huyền	My	206	Hồ	Sỹ	Dũng
34	Trần	Thị	Huyền	Trang	207	Trần	Viết	Dũng
35	Cao	Thị	Huyền	Trang	208	Ngô	Văn	Dương
36	Trần	Thị	Huyền	Trang	209	Trương	Ngọc	Duy
37	Trần	Thị	Khánh	Chi	210	Phan	Kiên	Giang
38	Phạm	Thị	Khánh	Lê	211	Bùi	Diên	Giàu
39	Lê	Thị	Kiều	My	212	Lê	Quang	Hải
40	Nguyễn	Thị	Kiều	Nhung	213	Trần	Thị	Hiền
41	Bùi	Thị	Kim	Khánh	214	Nguyễn	Thị	Hiền
42	Đỗ	Thị	Kim	Ngọc	215	Nguyễn	Thanh	Hiệp
43	Nguyễn	Thị	Linh	Giang	216	Nguyễn	Đặng	Hiếu
44	Nguyễn	Thị	Ly	Ly	217	Lê	Văn	Hoạch
45	Huỳnh	Thị	Mậu	Thìn	218	Hồ	Đặng	Hùng
46	Lê	Thị	Minh	Hằng	219	Nguyễn	Mạnh	Hùng
47	Nguyễn	Thị	Minh	Hậu	220	Trần	Bảo	Hưng
48	Đặng	Thị	Minh	Ngọc	221	Cao	Minh	Hưng
49	Nguyễn	Thị	Minh	Phương	222	Trần	Minh	Huy
50	Trương	Thị	Minh	Tâm	223	Đỗ	Đặng	Huyền
51	Phan	Thị	Minh	Tâm	224	Đỗ	Đặng	Huyền
52	Hoàng	Thị	Mỹ	Dung	225	Phan	Văn	Khôi
53	Trương	Thị	Mỹ	Hạnh	226	Phạm	Trung	Kiên
54	Trương	Thị	Mỹ	Linh	227	Trần	Phúc	Lai
55	Võ	Thị	Mỹ	Trang	228	Trần	Tuấn	Linh
56	Nguyễn	Thị	Ngọc	Anh	229	Đinh	Hương	Long
57	Hà	Thị	Ngọc	Thúy	230	Đào	Quang	Long
58	Ngô	Thị	Ngọc	Tú	231	Nguyễn	Vũ	Long
59	Ngô	Thị	Ngọc	Tú	232	Nguyễn	Thanh	Lưu
60	Bùi	Thị	Nguyên	Hương	233	Nguyễn	Quang	Mẫn
61	Trần	Thị	Nguyên	Tâm	234	Lê	Văn	Minh
62	Ngô	Thị	Nhật	Linh	235	Hồ	Đinh	Nam
63	Hoàng	Thị	Nhật	Nhi	236	Nguyễn	Thanh	Nghĩa
64	Trần	Thị	Nhật	Thanh	237	Ngô	Minh	Ngọc
65	Trần	Thị	Nhật	Thanh	238	Huỳnh	Ngọc	Nhân
66	Lý	Thị	Như	Quỳnh	239	Đặng	Phước	Nhân
67	Nguyễn	Thị	Như	Quỳnh	240	Phan	Anh	Nhật
68	Nguyễn	Thị	Như	Ý	241	Nguyễn	Tiến	Nhật

69	Hoàng	<b>Thị</b>	Pha	Lê	242	Trịnh	Ngọc	Pháp
70	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Phan	Hằng	243	Hồ	Phi	Phúc
71	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Liên	244	Dương	Văn	Phùng
72	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Loan	245	Cao	Hữu	Phụng
73	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Mai	246	Lê	Hữu	Phước
74	Đặng	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Thảo	247	Trần	Quang	Phuong
75	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Thư	248	Trần	Anh	Quân
76	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Trang	249	Nguyễn	Đức	Quang
77	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Quý	Minh	250	Nguyễn	Duy	Quang
78	Phan	<b>Thị</b>	Quỳnh	Trang	251	Nguyễn	Thanh	Quang
79	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Quỳnh	Trang	252	Phan	Thế	Quý
80	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Bình	253	Đinh	Xuân	Quý
81	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Bình	254	Đào	Xuân	Quý
82	Đặng	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Châu	255	Văn	Đinh	Son
83	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Hải	256	Phạm	Đinh	Son
84	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Huyền	257	Trần	Hoàng	Son
85	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Huyền	258	Lê	Hồng	Son
86	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Mai	259	Nguyễn	Văn	Sum
87	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Mai	260	Nguyễn	Anh	Tài
88	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Nga	261	Hoàng	Anh	Tài
89	Dương	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Nga	262	Nguyễn	Văn	Tâm
90	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Ngọc	263	Hồ	Văn	Tấn
91	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Phuong	264	Lê	Đắc	Thắng
92	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thanh	265	Cao	Xuân	Thắng
93	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thúy	266	Hồ	Đắc	Thành
94	Hồ	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Thủy	267	Hồ	Đắc	Thành
95	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thanh	Vân	268	Bùi	Quang	Thành
96	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Thiện	Mỹ	269	Lê	Văn	Thành
97	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Hiền	270	Cao	Văn	Thành
98	Phạm	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Hiền	271	Trần	Mậu	Thìn
99	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Hiền	272	Huỳnh	Anh	Thuận
100	Trương	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Hiền	273	Nguyễn	Đức	Tiến
101	Lương	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Thủy	274	Lê	Xuân	Tiến
102	Võ	<b>Thị</b>	Thu	Trinh	275	Trịnh	Trọng	Tín
103	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thuận	Phước	276	Nguyễn	Thanh	Tĩnh
104	Văn	<b>Thị</b>	Thúy	Ngà	277	Lê	Công	Toàn

105	Văn	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Linh	278	Võ	Huy	Toàn
106	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Mai	279	Huỳnh	Thanh	Toàn
107	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Trang	280	Trần	Đức	Trí
108	Lê	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Trang	281	Nguyễn	Thế	Trung
109	Dương	<b>Thị</b>	Thùy	Lê	282	Lê	Văn	Trung
110	Nguyễn	<b>Thị</b>	Tổ	Trang	283	Hồ	Anh	Tuấn
111	Hoàng	<b>Thị</b>	Tuyết	Nhi	284	Võ	Anh	Tuấn
112	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Uyên	Thị	285	Hoàng	Minh	Tuấn
113	Trần	<b>Thị</b>	Xuân	Hiền	286	Đinh	Thanh	Tùng
114	Đặng	<b>Thị</b>	Phuong	Thảo	287	Lê	Đức	Văn
115	Hồ	Đắc	Hải	Oanh	288	Cao	Hải	Văn
116	Nguyễn	Đức	Mai	Anh	289	Lê	Thị	Văn
117	Trần	Hà	Hoài	Nhi	290	Trần	Tiến	Việt
118	Võ	Hoàng	Lâm	Hương	291	Nguyễn	Văn	Việt
119	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Quyên	Quyên	292	Nguyễn	Văn	Vĩnh
120	Nguyễn	Hoàng	Quyên	Quyên	293	Nguyễn	Quang	Vũ
121	Trương	Huyền	Mỹ	Linh	294	Lê	Đất	
122	Nguyễn	Khoa	Anh	Vân	295	Võ	Dũng	
123	Dương	Ngọc	Quỳnh	Phuong	296	Hoàng	Long	
124	Trần	Ngọc	Thiên	Hương	297	Nguyễn	Nghĩa	
125	Lê	Nguyễn	ái	Nhi	298	Nguyễn	Tâm	
126	Huỳnh	Nguyễn	Diệu	Hương	299	Phạm	Tiến	
127	Lê	Nguyễn	Ngọc	Linh	300	Cao	Út	
128	Lê	Nguyễn	Thùy	Dương				
129	Hồ	Nguyễn	Thùy	Trâm				
130	Dương	Nguyễn	Xuân	Hà				
131	Đông	Nữ	Anh	Trâm				
132	Nguyễn	Phạm	Mỹ	Hạnh				
133	Lê	Phan	Tôn	Nữ	Hồng	Ngọc		
134	Phạm	Thái	Anh	Nhi				
135	Trương	Thái	Ngọc	Anh				
136	Lương	Thanh	Bảo	Yến				
137	Nguyễn	Trần	Huyền	Trần				
138	Nguyễn	Trần	Nguyên	Trần				
139	Đặng	Vũ	Quỳnh	Như				
140	Nguyễn	Xuân	Cát	Tường				

141	Ngô	Thị	ái
142	Phạm	Thụy	An
143	Nguyễn	Thị	ánh
144	Phạm	Thị	Biên
145	Trần	Ngọc	Chi
146	Lê	Ngọc	Dao
147	Nguyễn	Thị	Diễm
148	Phạm	Thị	Hà
149	Hoàng	Thị	Hoà
150	Hoàng	Thị	Hóa
151	Thái	Thị	Hồng
152	Hoàng	Thị	Huyền
153	Cao	Thị	Kiều
154	Trần	Thị	Lan
155	Trần	Thị	Loát
156	Nguyễn	Thị	Lợi
157	Hồng	Ngọc	Mai
158	Trần	Ngọc	Mẫn
159	Phạm	Trà	Mi
160	Nguyễn	Thị	Nga
161	Phan	Thị	Tâm
162	Trần	Nguyễn	Thảo
163	Lê	Thị	Thoa
164	Võ	Thị	Thủy
165	Nguyễn	Thị	Trang
166	Nguyễn	Thị	Trang
167	Nguyễn	Thị	Trung
168	Nguyễn	Thị	Tuân
169	Phạm	Thị	Tuyên
170	Võ	Thị	Tuyết
171	Nguyễn	Thị	Tuyết
172	Hoàng	Thị	Vượng
173	Võ	Thị	Yên

### Appendix 3

**Table 5 (A3): Forms of the first person singular *I* in Vietnamese**

Order	Form	Use
1	<b>Tôi</b>	Temporarily accepted as neutrality.
2	<b>Tao</b>	Casual, friendly, rude... contexts.
3	<b>Anh</b>	When a male addressing a younger
4	<b>Chị</b>	When a female addressing a younger.
5	<b>Em</b>	When a younger addressing an older whose age is of his/her brother's or sister's, or a student addressing a teacher.
6	<b>Cháu</b>	When the addresser considers his/her age approximately corresponding to that of the addressee's children or grandchildren.
7	<b>Con</b>	When addressing parents or like the use of <i>Cháu</i> but with higher intimacy.
8	<b>Ông</b>	When the addresser considers himself as old as the addressee's grandfather.
9	<b>Bà</b>	When the addresser considers himself as old as the addressee's grandmother.
10	<b>Bác</b>	When the addresser takes part of an older brother/sister of the addressee's parents.
11	<b>Chú</b>	When the addresser takes part of a younger brother of addressee's parents.
12	<b>Tớ</b>	Used in casual, verbal or friendly contexts between young people
13	<b>Mình</b>	Like <i>Tớ</i> but with higher intimacy
14	<b>Ta</b>	Neutral, non-formal form used when talking to oneself as in a soliloquy, but also indicates a higher status of the speaker
15	<b>Bản thân</b>	Similar to reflexive pronoun <i>myself</i> but used as subjective pronoun <i>I</i> when the speaker cannot find a suitable form of address
16	<b>Tui</b>	Originally a variant of <i>Tôi</i> , used in the south but now popular in social networks as replacement of <i>Tôi</i> .
17	<b>Đây</b>	Used when the speaker wants to stress himself irrespective of anyone else, especially when wanting to show his anger.
18	<b>Qua</b>	An older adult one (especially middle-aged) uses this to show his intimacy to a younger one, popular in the south.
19	<b>Di</b>	When the female addresser considers herself or plays the role of a younger sister of the addressee's mother.
20	<b>Cậu</b>	When the male addresser considers himself or plays the role of a younger brother of the addressee's mother.
21	<b>Thím</b>	When the female addresser considers herself or plays the role of wife of a younger brother of the addressee's father.
22	<b>Mợ</b>	When the female addresser considers herself or plays the role of wife of a younger brother of the addressee's mother.
23	<b>Chúng tôi</b>	Meaning 'exclusive we', used as <i>Tôi</i> in formal contexts.
24	<b>Mỗ</b>	A modest but old-fashioned use of <i>Tôi</i> .
25	<b>Người ta</b>	When the addresser wants to show his/her either intimacy or patronising attitude toward the addressee.

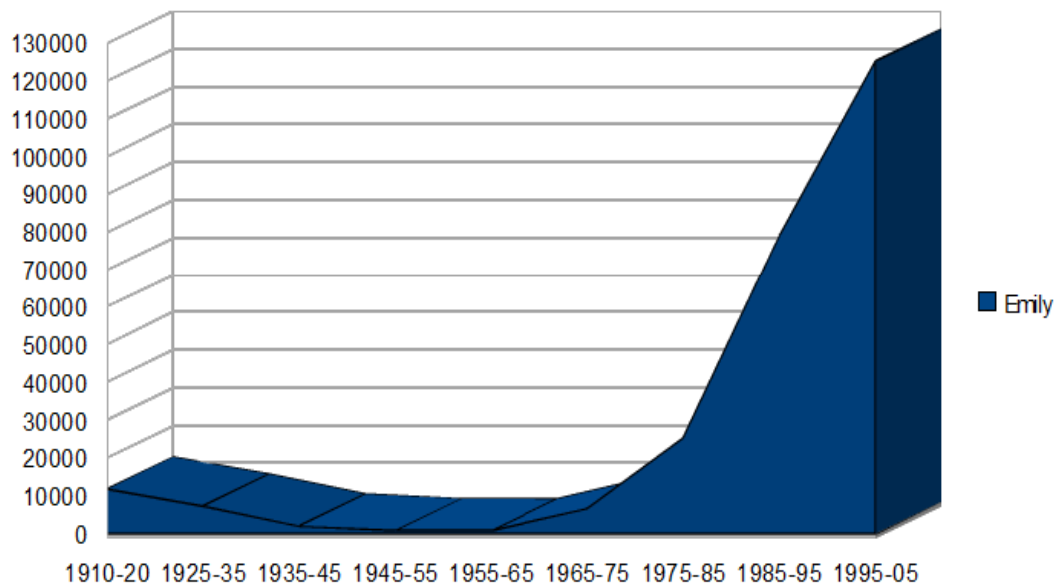
## Appendix 4

### The name Emily

I have collected data about the names *Emily* (as forename and middle name) from the ONS and the website *Ancestry.co.uk* from 1910 to 2005 in England and Wales and found some interesting aspects of this name.<sup>159</sup> These days (2010), we hardly find any women aged over 40 with her first names as *Emily*, and obviously most Emilys are under 30 years of age.

The name *Emily* is counted every 10 years separately starting in 1910 throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century to 2005. The purpose of this counting is to discover in total how many babies were registered at birth with *Emily* as their name (forename) in a specific period of time. As the figure displays, the vertical axis reveals the total number of the name *Emily* registered and the horizontal axis is the time line.

**Figure 1 (A4): The name *Emily* 1910-2005**



From 1910 to 1920, there were 11,690 Emilys registered at birth. This number decreased gradually to only 696 in the 1940s and to a trough of just 580 for the time between 1955 and 1965. However, *Emily* had made a “miracle” recovery in the next three decades running, starting from the 1970s. There were 25,296 and 79,094 babies named *Emily* between 1975-85 and 1985-95 respectively. In 10 years from 1995 to 2005, *Emily* was registered 125,395 times with the local GRO registrars as forenames (first or second/middle name).<sup>160</sup>

<sup>159</sup> Note that *Ancestry.co.uk* holds data of “England & Wales, Birth Index: 1916-2005”.

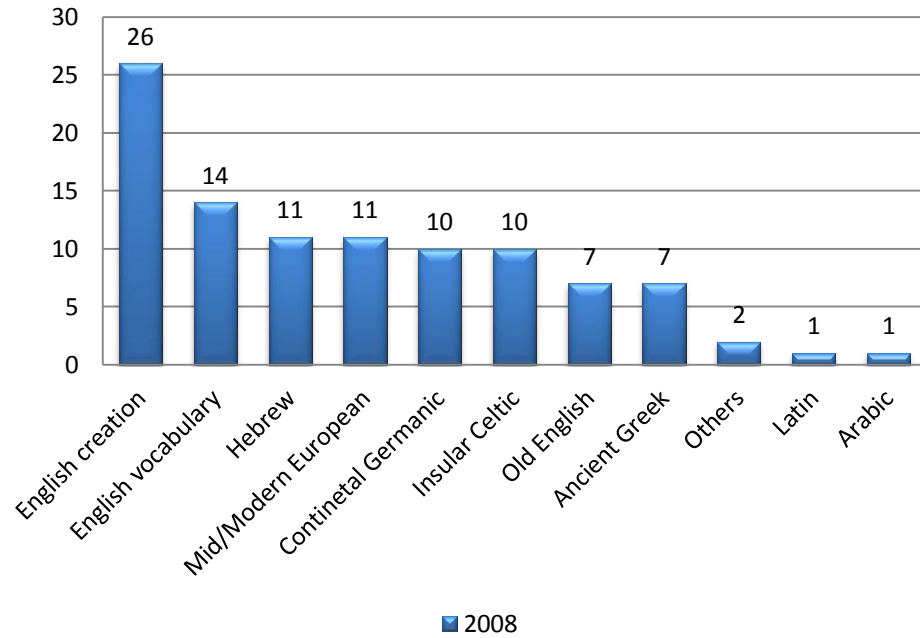
<sup>160</sup> The England and Wales population (thousands) was 36,136 in 1911 and 52,211 in 2001, thus the name *Emily* per capita is very high. In 2008, there were 4874 baby girls named *Emily* as their first name. Also, many people are interested in the “100-year rule” which expresses that names that were popular 100 years ago seem to be the ones that are becoming popular now. *Rose*, *Ruby* and *Alfie* are among some examples (see also Hanks 2010).



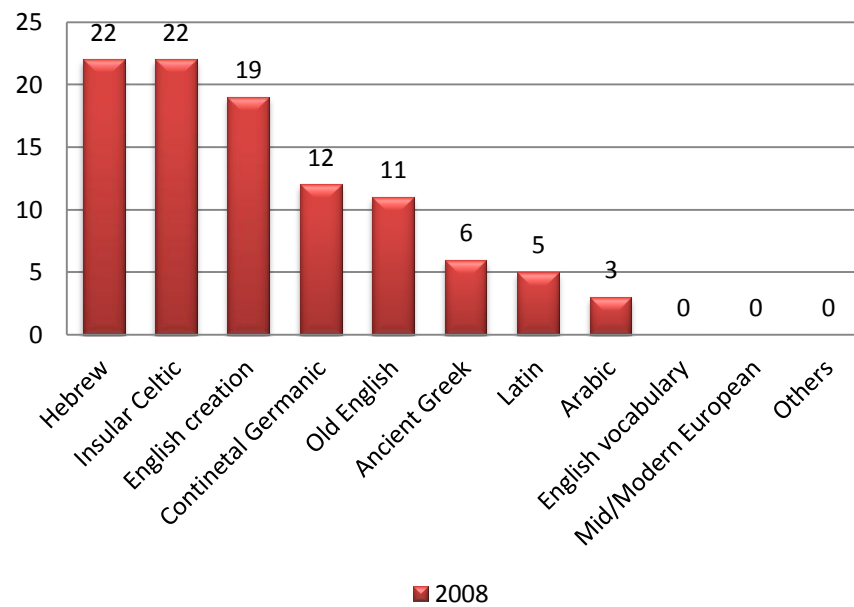
## Appendix 5

### The language name groups 2008

**Figure 2 (A5): The language name groups 2008 - Female**



**Figure 3 (A5): The language name groups 2008 - Male**



## Appendix 6

### Popularity of etymological name groups 1944 & 2008

**Table 6 (A6): Popularity of etymological name groups 1944 & 2008 - Legends**

<b>a</b>	
<b>Names transferred from other bearers</b>	a1a: <i>From mythologies</i>
	a1b: <i>Religious names</i>
	a1c: <i>Literary works</i>
	a2: <i>Pet-forms of pre-existing personal names</i>
	a3: <i>From family names</i>
	a4: <i>Unmodified place-names</i>
	a5: <i>Localised names</i>
	a6: <i>Names created from existing personal names</i>
	a7: <i>Names of recent foreign origin</i>
<b>b</b>	
<b>Names derived from lexical words</b>	b1: <i>Qualities - virtues</i>
	b2: <i>Natural phenomena</i>
	b3: <i>From colours</i>
	b4: <i>From names of powerful or beautiful animals</i>
	b5: <i>From flower or vegetation</i>
	b6: <i>From precious metal or stones</i>
	b7: <i>From months of the year</i>
	b8: <i>From digits/numbers</i>
	b9: <i>From the ranks of nobility</i>
<b>c</b>	
<b>Names derived from ancient vocabulary or with obscure etymology</b>	c1: <i>Ancient vocabulary words</i>
	c2: <i>Names with obscure etymology</i>

## Appendix 6a

**Table 7 (A6a): The top 100 names categorised based on etymological meaning**

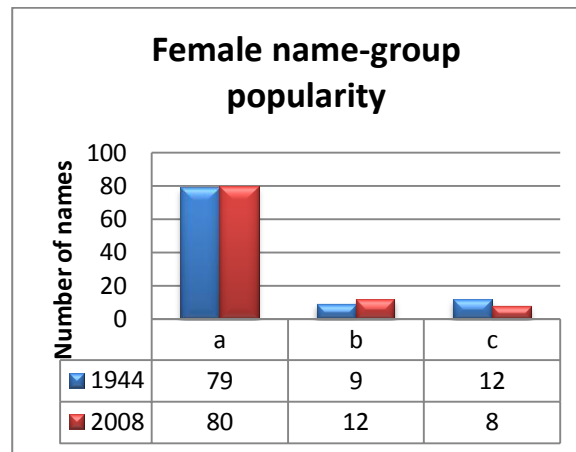
FEMALE		MALE	
1944	2008	1944	2008
<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>
<b>a1a</b>	<b>a1a</b>	<b>a1a</b>	<b>a1b</b>
Bridget	CHLOE	Denis	AARON
Cynthia	FREYA	Dennis	ADAM
Daphne	PHOEBE	<b>a1b</b>	BENJAMIN
Denise	<b>a1b</b>	Christopher	CALLUM
Diana	ABIGAIL	Daniel	CHRISTOPHER
Diane	BETHANY	David	DANIEL
Doris	ELIZABETH	James	DAVID
Elaine	EVA	John	ETHAN
Gwendoline	EVE	Joseph	GABRIEL
Helen	FRANCESCA	Martin	ISAAC
Irene	HANNAH	Michael	JACOB
Iris	LEAH	Mohammed	JAMES
Jennifer	LYDIA	Patrick	JOEL
Penelope	MARTHA	Paul	JOHN
Phyllis	MARYAM	Peter	JOSEPH
Sylvia	REBECCA	Samuel	JOSHUA
<b>a1b</b>	SARAH	Stephen	LEON
Catherine	SOFIA	Thomas	LUCAS
Christina	SOPHIA	<b>a2</b>	LUKE
Christine	ZOE	Barrie	MATTHEW
Elizabeth	<b>a1c</b>	Colin	MICHAEL
Githan	AMELIA	Harry	NATHAN
Hilary	AMELIE	Jack	NOAH
Jane	IMOGEN	Terry	REUBEN
Jean	JESSICA	Tony	SAMUEL
Joan	LAUREN	<b>a3</b>	SEBASTIAN
Josephine	LAYLA	Anthony	THOMAS
Judith	OLIVIA	Bruce	TOBY
Maria	SCARLETT	Clifford	ZACHARY
Mary	<b>a2</b>	Clive	<b>a2</b>
Monica	ABBIE	Gordon	ALEX
Patricia	AVA	Graham	ALFIE
Pauline	ELLA	Howard	ARCHIE
Ruth	ELLIE	Keith	BEN
Sarah	EVIE	Lawrence	BILLY
Susan	GRACIE	Leslie	CHARLIE
Teresa	KATIE	Rodney	FREDDIE
Valerie	LEXI	Royston	HARRY

<b>a1c</b>	LEXIE	Sidney	JACK
Geraldine	LIBBY	Stanley	JAKE
Gloria	LOLA	Stuart	JAMIE
Norma	LUCY	Trevor	JAY
Pamela	MAISIE	<b>a4</b>	JOE
Wendy	MEGAN	Adrian	KAI
<b>a2</b>	MILLIE	<b>a5</b>	LOUIE
Anita	MOLLY	Barry	MAX
Betty	ROSIE	Donald	SAM
Jacqueline	SOPHIE	Kenneth	THEO
Janet	TIA	Kevin	ZAK
Janice	TILLY	Ian	<b>a3</b>
Jeanette	<b>a3</b>	Malcolm	ASHTON
Jill	BROOKE	Roy	BAILEY
Julie	COURTNEY	<b>a7</b>	BLAKE
Kay	EMILIA	Ivan	BRADLEY
Rita	EMILY	Terence	BRANDON
Sally	EVELYN	<b>b</b>	CAMERON
Sandra	JULIA	<b>b1</b>	COREY
<b>a3</b>	LACEY	(blank)	ELLIOT
Evelyn	MADDISON	<b>b2</b>	ELLIS
Julia	MADISON	(blank)	HARLEY
Lesley	PAIGE	<b>b3</b>	HARRISON
Shirley	<b>a4</b>	(blank)	HARVEY
<b>a5</b>	FLORENCE	<b>b4</b>	KYLE
Ann	ISLA	(blank)	LOGAN
Anne	SIENNA	<b>b5</b>	MASON
Carol	SKYE	(blank)	MORGAN
Carole	<b>a5</b>	<b>b6</b>	RILEY
Caroline	AIMEE	(blank)	RYAN
Carolyn	ALEXANDRA	<b>b7</b>	TAYLOR
Doreen	AMY	(blank)	TYLER
Eileen	ANNA	<b>b8</b>	<b>a5</b>
Kathleen	CAITLIN	(blank)	AIDAN
Marian	CHARLOTTE	<b>b9</b>	CONNOR
Marie	ERIN	(blank)	EVAN
Marion	GEORGIA	<b>c</b>	EWAN
Marlene	HARRIET	<b>c1</b>	FINLAY
Maureen	ISABEL	Alan	FINLEY
Sheila	ISABELLA	Albert	KIAN
Veronica	ISABELLE	Alexander	KIERAN
Vivienne	ISOBEL	Alfred	LEWIS
Yvonne	MARIA	Allan	LIAM
<b>a6</b>	MAYA	Andrew	LOUIS
Marilyn	MIA	Bernard	REECE
<b>a7</b>	NIAMH	Brian	RHYS
Karen	NICOLE	Bryan	SEAN
Vera			

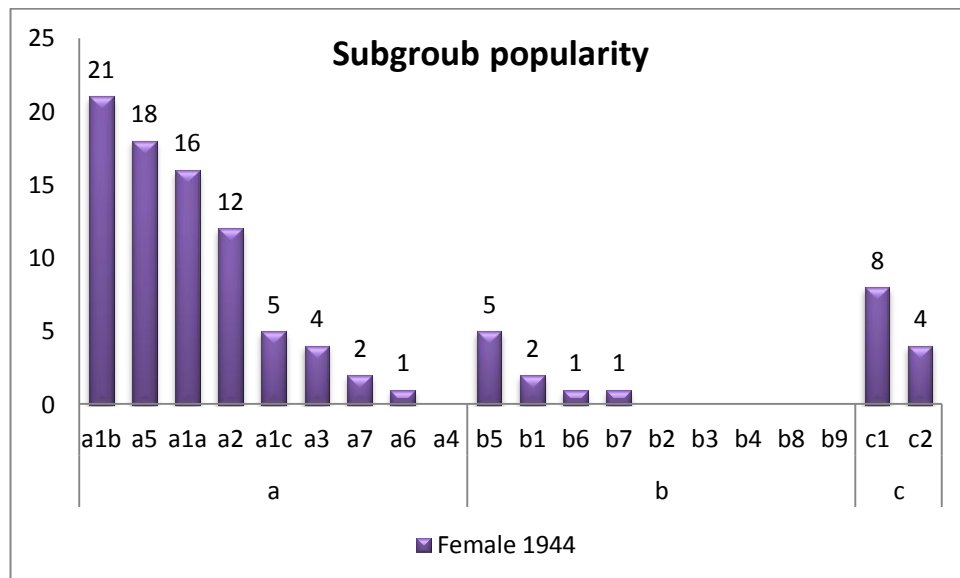
<b>b</b> <hr/> <b>b1</b> Angela Joy <b>b5</b> Glenys Hazel Heather Marjorie Rosemary <b>b6</b> Beryl <b>b7</b> June <hr/> <b>c</b> <b>c1</b> Audrey Barbara Dorothy Frances Georgina Joyce Margaret Muriel <b>c2</b> Brenda Lilian Linda Lynda <hr/> <b>Grand Total: 100</b>	<b>a6</b> KEIRA <hr/> <b>b</b> <b>b1</b> FAITH GRACE <b>b2</b> SUMMER <b>b5</b> AMBER DAISY HOLLIE HOLLY JASMINE LILLY LILY POPPY <b>b6</b> RUBY <hr/> <b>c</b> <b>c1</b> ALICE ALICIA ALISHA ELEANOR EMMA ESME MATILDA <b>c2</b> ZARA <hr/> <b>Grand Total: 100</b>	Charles Cyril Derek Douglas Edward Edwin Eric Ernest Francis Frank Frederick Gary Geoffrey George Gerald Harold Henry Hugh Jeffrey Leonard Maurice Neil Nicholas Nigel Norman Philip Phillip Ralph Raymond Reginald Richard Robert Robin Roger Ronald Timothy Victor Vincent Walter William <b>c2</b> Arthur Melvyn <hr/> <b>Grand Total: 100</b>	<b>a6</b> HAYDEN JAYDEN <b>a7</b> LUCA MOHAMMAD MOHAMMED MUHAMMAD <hr/> <b>b</b> <b>b1</b> (blank) <b>b2</b> (blank) <b>b3</b> (blank) <b>b4</b> (blank) <b>b5</b> (blank) <b>b6</b> (blank) <b>b7</b> (blank) <b>b8</b> (blank) <b>b9</b> (blank) <hr/> <b>c</b> <b>c1</b> ALEXANDER CHARLES DYLAN EDWARD GEORGE HENRY LEO OLIVER OSCAR OWEN ROBERT WILLIAM <hr/> <b>Grand Total: 100</b>
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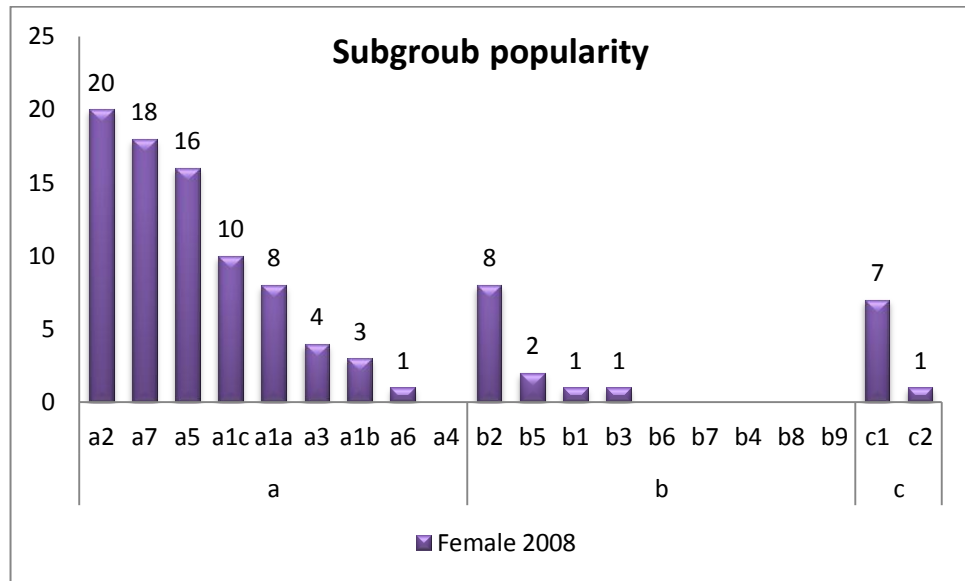
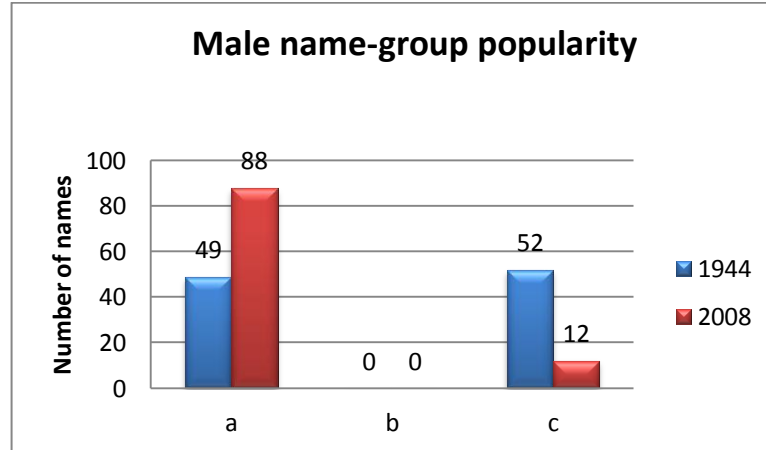
## Appendix 6b

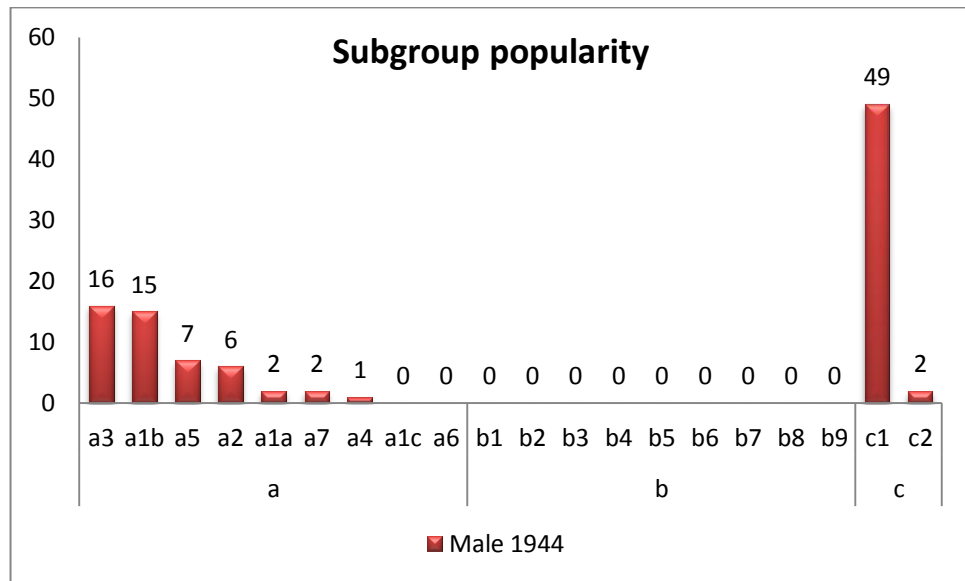
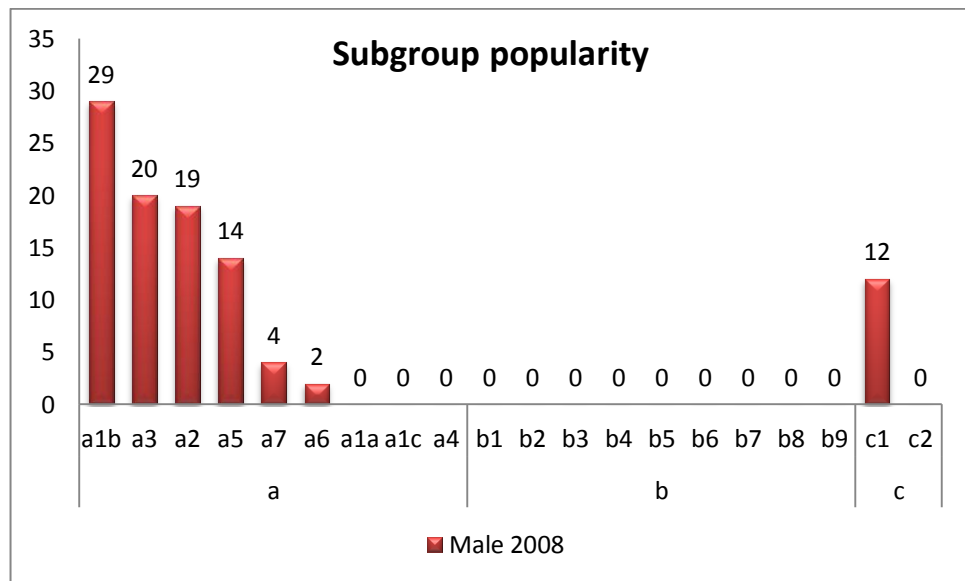
**Figure 4 (A6b): Female name-group popularity**



**Figure 5 (A6b): Female subgroup popularity - 1944**



**Figure 6 (A6b): Female subgroup popularity - 2008****Appendix 6c****Figure 7 (A6c): Male name-group popularity**

**Figure 8 (A6c): Male subgroup popularity - 1944****Figure 9 (A6c): Female subgroup popularity - 2008**



## Appendix 7

### The top 100 most favoured names in England and Wales in 2008

**Table 8 (A7): The top 100 most favoured female names in England and Wales in 2008**

	Name	Count	Perc.	Change in rank since 2007	Change in rank since 1998
1	OLIVIA	5317	1.539%	+2	+15
2	RUBY	4924	1.425%	-1	new entry +105
3	EMILY	4874	1.411%	+1	-1
4	GRACE	4773	1.382%	-2	+31
5	JESSICA	4667	1.351%	0	-1
6	CHLOE	4601	1.332%	+1	-5
7	SOPHIE	4378	1.267%	-1	-2
8	LILY	4009	1.160%	0	+53
9	AMELIA	3437	0.995%	+1	+39
10	EVIE	3275	0.948%	+5	new entry +186
11	MIA	3113	0.901%	+2	+64
12	ELLA	3023	0.875%	-3	+26
13	CHARLOTTE	2937	0.850%	-1	-7
14	LUCY	2871	0.831%	-3	-4
15	MEGAN	2515	0.728%	+2	-12
16	ELLIE	2482	0.718%	-2	+5
17	ISABELLE	2459	0.712%	+4	+70
18	ISABELLA	2421	0.701%	+1	+72
19	HANNAH	2331	0.675%	-3	-12
20	KATIE	2318	0.671%	-2	-7
21	AVA	2300	0.666%	+18	new entry +508
22	HOLLY	2269	0.657%	-2	+1
23	SUMMER	2266	0.656%	+21	new entry +132
24	MILLIE	2177	0.630%	-2	+43
25	DAISY	2127	0.616%	0	+40
26	PHOEBE	2114	0.612%	+5	+17
27	FREYA	2108	0.610%	-1	+65
28	ABIGAIL	1972	0.571%	-4	-6
29	POPPY	1970	0.570%	-1	+69
30	ERIN	1814	0.525%	-3	+49
31	EMMA	1738	0.503%	-2	-16
32	MOLLY	1736	0.502%	-2	-8
33	IMOGEN	1710	0.495%	0	+24
34	AMY	1699	0.492%	-11	-23
35	JASMINE	1653	0.478%	-3	+12
36	ISLA	1592	0.461%	+29	new entry +333
37	SCARLETT	1574	0.456%	+3	new entry +145
38	LEAH	1558	0.451%	0	+2
39	SOPHIA	1508	0.436%	-2	+48
40	ELIZABETH	1507	0.436%	-5	-10
41	EVA	1499	0.434%	+11	new entry +190
42	BROOKE	1484	0.430%	+11	new entry +94
43	MATILDA	1417	0.410%	+19	new entry +130
44	CAITLIN	1328	0.384%	-10	-16
45	KEIRA	1291	0.374%	-4	new entry +261
46	ALICE	1283	0.371%	-3	-20
47	LOLA	1274	0.369%	-1	new entry +322
48	LILLY	1253	0.363%	+7	new entry +293

49	AMBER	1227	0.355%	-1	-19
50	ISABEL	1216	0.352%	-5	+46
51	LAUREN	1201	0.348%	0	-43
52	GEORGIA	1168	0.338%	-10	-40
53	GRACIE	1165	0.337%	+15	new entry +529
54	ELEANOR	1151	0.333%	-6	-35
55	BETHANY	1143	0.331%	-7	-41
56	MADISON	1131	0.327%	-20	new entry +131
57	AMELIE	1110	0.321%	+2	new entry +2641
58	ISOBEL	1064	0.308%	-1	+18
58	PAIGE	1064	0.308%	-4	-26
60	LACEY	1061	0.307%	+17	new entry +305
61	SIENNA	1051	0.304%	+2	new entry +1060
62	LIBBY	1046	0.303%	-6	new entry +108
63	MAISIE	1040	0.301%	-3	+34
64	ANNA	1024	0.296%	-6	-22
65	REBECCA	996	0.288%	-18	-56
66	ROSIE	995	0.288%	-5	+5
67	TIA	987	0.286%	-1	+10
68	LAYLA	975	0.282%	+14	new entry +224
69	MAYA	960	0.278%	+9	new entry +104
70	NIAMH	958	0.277%	-1	-5
71	ZARA	937	0.271%	-1	new entry +70
72	SARAH	921	0.267%	-1	-45
73	LEXI	905	0.262%	new entry +40	new entry +4917
74	MADDISON	892	0.258%	-11	new entry +194
75	ALISHA	879	0.254%	-3	-1
76	SOFIA	837	0.242%	+5	new entry +136
77	SKYE	835	0.242%	-10	new entry +129
78	NICOLE	783	0.227%	+7	-42
79	LEXIE	776	0.225%	+11	new entry +4911
80	FAITH	759	0.220%	-6	new entry +210
81	MARTHA	750	0.217%	+6	new entry +77
82	HARRIET	749	0.217%	-9	-26
83	ZOE	746	0.216%	-3	-38
84	EVE	741	0.214%	-9	new entry +22
85	JULIA	713	0.206%	+6	new entry +149
86	AIMEE	710	0.206%	-10	-18
87	HOLLIE	689	0.199%	-4	-17
88	LYDIA	660	0.191%	-2	-38
89	EVELYN	658	0.190%	+11	new entry +291
90	ALEXANDRA	624	0.181%	+4	-44
91	MARIA	614	0.178%	+2	new entry +23
92	FRANCESCA	613	0.177%	-3	-39
93	TILLY	609	0.176%	+4	new entry +188
94	FLORENCE	608	0.176%	new entry +11	new entry +83
95	ALICIA	603	0.175%	+1	-14
96	ABBIE	597	0.173%	-8	-44
97	EMILIA	596	0.173%	new entry +19	new entry +122
98	COURTNEY	589	0.170%	-19	-81
99	MARYAM	583	0.169%	new entry +17	new entry +100
100	ESME	555	0.161%	new entry +20	new entry +94
			<b>47.53%</b>	<b>345,748 babies with 7,252 names</b>	

**Table 9 (A7): The top 100 most favoured male names in England and Wales in 2008**

	Name	Count	Perc.	Change in rank since 2007	Change in rank since 1998
1	JACK	8007	2.316%	0	0
2	OLIVER	7413	2.144%	+1	+18
3	THOMAS	6054	1.751%	-1	-1
4	HARRY	6006	1.737%	+1	+11
5	JOSHUA	5713	1.652%	-1	0
6	ALFIE	5557	1.607%	+4	+65
7	CHARLIE	5285	1.529%	0	+28
8	DANIEL	5185	1.500%	-2	-4
9	JAMES	5168	1.495%	0	-6
10	WILLIAM	5167	1.494%	-2	+4
11	SAMUEL	4620	1.336%	0	-4
12	GEORGE	4209	1.217%	0	+5
13	JOSEPH	3760	1.087%	0	-4
14	LEWIS	3482	1.007%	+2	+4
15	ETHAN	3445	0.996%	0	+32
16	MOHAMMED	3423	0.990%	+1	+18
17	DYLAN	3370	0.975%	+2	+28
18	BENJAMIN	3274	0.947%	-4	-2
19	ALEXANDER	3213	0.929%	+3	0
20	JACOB	3128	0.905%	0	+7
21	RYAN	3046	0.881%	+4	-9
22	LIAM	2982	0.862%	+5	+2
23	JAKE	2791	0.807%	-5	-1
24	MAX	2706	0.783%	+6	+27
25	LUKE	2580	0.746%	-4	-12
26	TYLER	2573	0.744%	+2	+33
27	CALLUM	2542	0.735%	-4	-19
28	MATTHEW	2531	0.732%	-4	-22
29	JAYDEN	2517	0.728%	+3	new entry +281
30	OSCAR	2432	0.703%	+11	new entry +76
31	ARCHIE	2313	0.669%	+2	new entry +89
32	ADAM	2308	0.668%	-6	-11
33	RILEY	2201	0.637%	+24	new entry +306
34	HARVEY	2190	0.633%	-5	+56
35	HARRISON	2152	0.622%	-5	+37
36	LUCAS	2102	0.608%	+3	new entry +98
37	MUHAMMAD	2068	0.598%	+1	+54
38	HENRY	2002	0.579%	-3	+18
39	ISAAC	1945	0.563%	+3	+44
40	LEO	1903	0.550%	+3	new entry +134
41	CONNOR	1878	0.543%	-4	-30
42	EDWARD	1823	0.527%	-2	+2
43	FINLEY	1807	0.523%	+3	new entry +139
44	LOGAN	1706	0.493%	+9	new entry +195
45	NOAH	1677	0.485%	+5	new entry +101
46	CAMERON	1627	0.471%	-12	-18
47	ALEX	1611	0.466%	+11	-1
48	OWEN	1608	0.465%	-3	-8
49	RHYS	1600	0.463%	+7	+6

50	NATHAN	1585	0.458%		-6	-25
51	JAMIE	1528	0.442%		-15	-18
52	MICHAEL	1515	0.438%		-5	-29
53	MASON	1492	0.432%	+2		new entry +60
54	TOBY	1380	0.399%		-3	+23
55	AARON	1361	0.394%		-6	-25
56	CHARLES	1345	0.389%		-2	-15
57	BEN	1339	0.387%		-9	-28
58	THEO	1296	0.375%	+15		new entry +172
59	LOUIS	1202	0.348%	+1		-9
60	FREDDIE	1201	0.347%	+4		new entry +225
61	FINLAY	1200	0.347%		-2	new entry +122
62	LEON	1137	0.329%	+12		+34
63	HARLEY	1132	0.327%	+6		new entry +128
64	DAVID	1127	0.326%		-1	-25
65	MOHAMMAD	1100	0.318%	+6		+20
66	REECE	1095	0.317%		-1	-23
67	KIAN	1090	0.315%		0	new entry +436
68	KAI	1056	0.305%		-6	+32
69	KYLE	1030	0.298%		-18	-31
70	BRANDON	1011	0.292%		-4	-34
71	HAYDEN	1006	0.291%	+5		new entry +63
72	ZACHARY	995	0.288%	+10		new entry +30
73	KIERAN	973	0.281%		-12	-47
73	LUCA	973	0.281%		-1	new entry +135
75	ASHTON	954	0.276%	+4		new entry +264
76	BAILEY	939	0.272%		-6	new entry +34
77	SEBASTIAN	913	0.264%	+10		new entry +35
78	GABRIEL	910	0.263%	+14		new entry +45
79	SAM	900	0.260%		-2	-30
80	EVAN	890	0.257%		0	new entry +86
81	BRADLEY	847	0.245%		-13	-49
82	ELLIOT	822	0.238%	+9		-17
83	JOHN	806	0.233%		-8	-30
84	TAYLOR	788	0.228%	+6		new entry +20
85	JOE	785	0.227%		0	-27
86	COREY	776	0.224%	+7		+12
87	REUBEN	767	0.222%	+1		new entry +72
88	JOEL	766	0.222%		-7	-12
89	ROBERT	764	0.221%		-5	-52
90	ELLIS	760	0.220%		-7	+8
91	BLAKE	749	0.217%	new entry +13		new entry +105
92	AIDAN	748	0.216%		-14	-11
93	LOUIE	729	0.211%	+3		new entry +58
94	CHRISTOPHER	722	0.209%		-8	-63
95	EWAN	720	0.208%	new entry +13		new entry +10
96	JAY	686	0.198%		-1	-17
97	MORGAN	680	0.197%		-3	-33
98	BILLY	675	0.195%		-9	-30
99	SEAN	647	0.187%		-2	-38
100	ZAK	622	0.180%	new entry +1		new entry +21
60.516%				362,963 babies with 5,792 names		

## Appendix 8

Names of 1033 six-year-old pupils starting school in 2009 and those of their parents (in four primary schools - Binh Tri 2 and Binh Tri Dong A in Ho Chi Minh City in the south; Le Hong Phong and Quang Trung in Ha Long city in the north)

### Binh Tri 2 Primary School (HCM City)

(Gender: 1 = female; 0 = male)

**Table 10 (A8): Pupils at Bình Tri 2 Primary School (HCM City)**

Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB	POB	Sex	Class	Address	Parents	Province	Ethnic
TRẦN MỸ	NGA	18/06/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	A0-01 CCDS KP9	NGUYỄN THANH BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRẦN NGỌC	AN	08/03/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	198 ĐS1 KP10	LÊ HÒA MIỀN	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐÌNH NGỌC BẢO	CHÂU	22/09/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	172 ĐS30 KP3	NGUYỄN VĂN TRUNG	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
NGUYỄN CÁT	ĐOÀN	22/09/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	98 ĐS8 KP10	ĐÌNH VĂN THÀNH	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỲNH THỊ THÙY	DƯƠNG	26/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.1	574/15/23 KP12	NGUYỄN BÁ THÀNH	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN MỸ GIA	HÂN	05/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.1	63/28/21A KP7	HUỲNH ĐỨC LAM	TPHCM	Kinh
XA THỊ PHƯƠNG	HỒNG	10/05/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	576/5/23 HHL KP13	ĐỖ NGỌC THUẬN	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN HOÀNG VÂN	KHÁNH	03/03/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	53D9S27 KP6	PHAN VĂN CƯỜNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRẦN THIÊN	KIM	08/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.1	385/11 KP1	MAI VĂN TRUNG	Đồng Tháp	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ YẾN	LINH	08/03/2003	Long An	1	1.1	C6/23ATL10 KP9	NGÔ NGỌC BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN BÍCH	NGỌC	01/03/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	193 ĐS16 KP10	XA QUỐC QUÁ	TPHCM	Hoa
BÙI HOÀNG MINH	THỨ	13/11/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	4 ĐS2 KP1	PHẠM HỒNG DƯƠNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC ANH	THỨ	04/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.1	637/34/3 TL10 KP4	VÕ VĂN TRIỆU	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC MINH	TRANG	21/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.1	576/14/14 KP13	PHAN HẢI ĐĂNG	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ TRẦN THANH	TRÚC	20/07/2003	Quảng Nam	1	1.1	730/22 KP4	TRẦN QUANG KHẢI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HUỲNH CẨM	TÚ	29/11/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	753/16/5 KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN ĐỨC	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TUÔNG	VY	16/12/2003	Quận 1	1	1.1	286/11/51 KP3	NGUYỄN VĂN CHIẾN	LONG AN	Kinh
LÂM ĐOÀN THÚY	VY	08/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.1	504/56/100/4 KDV KP11	PHAN VĂN HIỀN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC KHÁNH	VY	20/03/2003	TIỀN GIANG	1	1.1	574/15/39/4 KP12	VÕ ĐĂNG LỘC	Quảng Nam	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC QUỲNH	ANH	16/11/2003	Quận 1	1	1.2	267 ĐS29 KP2	LÊ VĂN QUYÊN	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh

NGUYỄN NGỌC LAN	ANH	16/11/2003	Quận 1	1	1.2	267 ĐS29 KP2	NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC HẢI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC	CHÂU	14/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	62/5/3 TL10 KP4	TRẦN HUỖNH LONG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGÔ HUỖNH NGỌC	HÂN	24/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	574/78 KP12	PHẠM HỮU TIỀN	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐOÀN HOÀNG NGỌC	KHÁNH	22/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	658B KP16 BTĐ	ĐỖ MAI LÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
HỒ THỊ THỦY	LINH	16/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	120 ĐS28 KP3	LÝ THOẠI SANH	TPHCM	Hoa
TRẦN THỊ XUÂN	MAI	24/02/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	204 TL KP8	PHẠM THANH PHƯƠNG	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI THỊ THANH	PHƯƠNG	07/02/2003	Tiền Giang	1	1.2	574/15/20 KP12	BÙI VĂN TẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐOÀN TỔ	QUYÊN	01/01/2003	Cần Thơ	1	1.2	321/5 CL KP1	NG. THÀNH PHONG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN LƯƠNG HUYỀN	TÂM	05/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	33/3 KP1	NGUYỄN HỮU HÒA	TPHCM	Kinh
KHA THỊ ANH	THỨ	09/04/2003	Sóc Trăng	1	1.2	827/11 TL10 KP1	NGUYỄN THANH HỒNG	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH ANH	THỨ	07/06/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	839 TL10 KP1	VÕ ĐÌNH QUỐC ĐẠI	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ NGỌC HOÀI	THƯƠNG	29/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	79 C ML KP9	NGUYỄN THỊ HỒNG	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH NGUYỄN HUYỀN	TRẦN	15/02/2003	GIA LAI	1	1.2	104-110 KP9	BÙI VĂN CHUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ VŨ NGỌC	TRINH	09/02/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	1203 QL1A KP14	PHAN VĂN VINH	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN VÕ HẢI	VI	08/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	650/3 KP1	DƯƠNG CÔNG ON	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGUYỄN TRIỆU	VY	13/04/2003	BẾN TRE	1	1.2	541/14/5 TL10 KP9	NGUYỄN THÀNH LIÊM	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐẶNG NGUYỄN THANH	VY	14/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.2	745 TL10 KP4	LÂM VĂN TÀI	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGÔ HỒNG	ANH	20/08/2003	Quận 1	1	1.3	33/15 kp1	NGUYỄN VĂN TRỌNG	TPHCM	Kinh
PHƯƠNG MINH	ANH	03/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	43 ML KP9	NGUYỄN NAM ANH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN KIM TRÂM	ANH	14/12/2003	Quận 1	1	1.3	703/11 TL10 KP4	NGUYỄN QUỐC TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
HÀNG THỊ NGỌC	ANH	05/06/2003	Lâm Đồng	1	1.3	15 ĐS21 C KP9	NGUYỄN QUỐC TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
HOÀNG NGỌC	ÁNH	17/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	61/17 KP9	NGUYỄN PHƯỚC LỘC	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGỌC	HÂN	09/01/2003	Quận 1	1	1.3	353/2 KP1 BTĐA	NGUYỄN NGỌC DIỆP	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HỒNG MỸ	HUYỀN	15/11/2003	Cần Thơ	1	1.3	61/25 KP9	HUỖNH VIỆT CƯỜNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LIÊU MỸ	KỶ	22/11/2003	Quận 1	1	1.3	93 ĐS19 KP6	LAM CHUNKIT	TPHCM	Hoa
NGÔ VŨ HOÀNG	LAN	10/02/2003	Quận 1	1	1.3	250 CL KP 3	NGÔ ĐÌNH HÒA	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH THUY HOÀNG	MY	20/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	67/9 BTT KP5	TRƯƠNG MINH TÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ KIM	NGÂN	02/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	202 ĐS7A KP7	LÊ TÔN HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TẠ HỒNG	NGỌC	14/04/2003	TPHCM	1	1.3	179 ĐS3 KP10	ĐOÀN HOÀNG NHẬT	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐÌNH ĐỖ HOÀI	NHI	14/09/2003	Quận 1	1	1.3	429/38/3 KP9	HUỖNH MỘC HIỀN	TPHCM	Hoa
ĐOÀN THỊ MỸ	PHƯƠNG	25/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	28/5/25 YTKTC KP11	TỬ ĐĂNG KHOA	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM THỊ ANH	THỨ	16/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	61/12 ML KP9	PHẠM DUY CHINH	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ THU	THÚY	23/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	61/25 KP9	ĐOÀN NGỌC NHUẬN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ THU	TRANG	08/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	532/1/133 Khu CCCC	NGUYỄN ANH TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
TRỊNH QUỲNH	TRANG	09/03/2003	Quận 1	1	1.3	8 ĐS10KP10	HỒ TẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM THỊ MAI	TRANG	23/10/2003	Tân Bình	1	1.3	504/56/100/7 KDV KP11	NGUYỄN PHÁT ĐẠT	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN NGỌC HẢI	TRIỀU	16/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.3	125 ĐS7A KP7	TRẦN HỮU SANG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ KIM	YẾN	14/02/2003	Tiền Giang	1	1.3	575/9/12 TL10 KP9	HUỖNH VĂN ĐÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÝ NHÃ	CHI	09/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	260 ĐS1A KP8	TẠ HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐẶNG THANH	HÀ	22/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	27/13 KP1	BÙI THANH HÒA	TPHCM	Kinh

NGUYỄN THỊ HOÀNG	HẢO	01/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	532/1/78/1/1 KP12	VŨ VĂN CHƯỜNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC TUYẾT	LINH	26/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	45/24 KP1	NGUYỄN ĐÌNH GIANG	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM MỸ	NGỌC	04/07/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	893 KP1	HUỲNH VŨ KHOA	BẠC LIÊU	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC	NHƯ	11/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	55 KP1	NG THỊ NGỌC HUYỀN	Bình Thuận	Kinh
TRẦN NGUYỄN NHÃ	THỊ	19/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	833 TL10 KP1	KHA VĂN TRƯỜNG	Sóc Trăng	Kinh
NGUYỄN HUỲNH MINH	THƯ	23/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	613 TL10 KP4	HUỲNH THANH BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	THÚY	20/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	92/6 ĐS 29 KP4	ĐỖ HIẾU LỄ	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỲNH GIA	TUỆ	18/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	59/46 KP9	HUỲNH VĂN GIÁC	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ TỪ	VI	26/03/2003	Quảng Ngãi	1	1.4	600 KP13	LÊ ANH VŨ	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ THANH	XUÂN	07/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.4	575/20 kp4	NGUYỄN VĂN THỂ	TPHCM	Kinh
TÔ TUỆ	ANH	31/08/2003	BẠC LIÊU	1	1.5	532/21/32/11 ĐS12	PHẠM QUỐC TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
THẠCH THỊ CHÚC	CHI	01/11/2002	TRÁ VINH	1	1.5	1197 KP14	VÕ NGỌC QUÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGÔ THỊ THÙY	DƯƠNG	12/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	722 TL KP1	PHAN MINH HẢI	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ THỊ MỸ	DUYỀN	27/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	575/6/11/1 TL10 KP4	TRẦN MINH TRUNG	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
HỒ THỊ NHƯ	HẢO	30/10/2003	Quận 1	1	1.5	A3.04 ĐS6 KP9	ĐẶNG QUỐC TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ KIM	KHÁNH	22/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	842/40/8 KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN THÀNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOA NGỌC	LAN	22/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	A5/10 KP1	TRẦN ĐỨC QUANG	Lâm Đồng	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỤY NGỌC	LOAN	31/08/2003	Quận 1	1	1.5	532/106/6 SIN CO KP12	PHƯƠNG VĂN TRỌNG	TPHCM	Kinh
Vũ Bảo Ngọc	Mai	08/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	59/58/8 ML KP9 BTĐA	NGUYỄN KIM HƯNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN CHÂU HẢI	MỸ	03/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	74 ĐS 21 A KP9	NGUYỄN NGỌC QUANG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN LÊ KIM	NGÂN	07/12/2003	Quận 1	1	1.5	104D-E ĐS32 KP3	HÀNG VĂN HOÀNG	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ GIA	NGỌC	21/08/2003	Quận 1	1	1.5	92/18 ĐS29 KP2	HOÀNG XUÂN TRẮNG	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM HUỲNH	NHI	24/09/2003	Long An	1	1.5	597 TL KP2	LÊ TẤN CƯỜNG	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐÌNH THỊ QUỲNH	NHƯ	26/11/2003	Bình Chánh	1	1.5	542/3/13A HHL KP13	BÙI VĂN SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ HOÀNG PHI	NHUNG	13/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	574/15/33/2 KP12	TRANG TÂN BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
KIM ĐÌNH	QUÂN	04/09/2003	TPHCM	1	1.5	61/19/6 ML KP9	NGUYỄN THANH TÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRẦN NHƯ	QUỲNH	16/02/2003	PHÚ YÊN	1	1.5	375/22 TL10 KP4	TRẦN ĐỨC HIỀN	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ THANH	TÂM	10/10/2003	AN GIANG	1	1.5	541/9 TL10 KP9	LÊ THANH HOÀNG	TPHCM	Kinh
THÁI NGỌC	THẢO	28/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	55 KP1	TRẦN HÙNG CƯỜNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ NGUYỄN ANH	THƯ	04/02/2003	Long An	1	1.5	532/1/106/4 KP12	LÊ CÔNG NAM	TPHCM	Kinh
LÝ BẢO	TRẦN	09/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	35 ĐS34B KP2	VÕ BẢO QUỐC	TPHCM	Kinh
TRỊNH HUỲNH TÚ	UYỀN	19/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	574/60 KP12	NGUYỄN VĂN TÁM	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN LÊ CẨM	VÂN	24/03/2003	Quận 10	1	1.5	94 ML KP1	TRẦN NGỌC THẢO	TPHCM	Hoa
LÊ THỊ KIM	XUYỀN	25/03/2003	Quận 6	1	1.5	621/5/17 TL10 KP4	HÀ CHÍ HOA	TPHCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN THỊNH PHÚC	AN	06/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	664/6 TL KP1	VÕ THÀNH KHƯƠNG	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHẠM TỎ	BẢNG	13/02/2003	CẦN THƠ	1	1.6	34 ĐS13 KP3	NGUYỄN HỒNG QUAN	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM GIA	BỘI	25/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	341/29 CL KP1	NGUYỄN TRỌNG HIẾU	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ KIM CHÍNH	CHÍNH	31/05/2003	Cam-pu-chia	1	1.6	214 ĐS19 KP2	TRẦN TRUNG NAM	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TRẦN TÂN	ĐẠT	27/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	574/50/1 KP12	VÕ NGỌC ANH THU	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGỌC GIA	HÂN	05/04/2003	Quận 1	1	1.6	341/6 CL KP1	HUỲNH KHÁNH HUY	TPHCM	Kinh



PHƯƠNG THỊ MỸ	HOA	04/02/2003	Quảng Nam	1	1.6	704 TL KP1	TRINH QUỐC SĨ	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ HƯƠNG	LAN	01/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	868 TL10 KP1	LIÊU TRƯỜNG THÁI	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ	MAI	25/01/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	621/2 TL10 KP4	NGÔ HOÀNG CHUÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN LÊ QUẾ	MY	21/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	60 ĐS13C KP3	NGUYỄN HOÀNG VŨ	TPHCM	Kinh
NGÔ THANH	NGÂN	15/10/2003	Quảng Nam	1	1.6	98 ML KP1	NGUYỄN MỘNG THÀNH	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ THỊ BÍCH	NGỌC	15/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	704/1 TL KP1	NGUYỄN VĨNH NGHI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG YẾN	NHI	24/01/2003	Quận 1	1	1.6	177 ĐS24 KP5	HUỶNH KIM HOÀNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC Ý	NHƯ	06/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	375/23 KP1	VÕ ANH SANG	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ HƯƠNG	QUỲNH	03/02/2003	Lào Cai	1	1.6	574/82 KP12	LÂM KỶ VINH	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN MỸ	TÂM	30/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	223 ĐS26 KP7	TẠ VĂN SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM PHƯƠNG	THẢO	06/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	244 ĐS1A KP8	ĐINH QUỐC TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ ANH	THY	13/06/2003	Quận 1	1	1.6	94 ĐS7 KP6	NGUYỄN VĂN PHỤNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC	TRÂN	15/05/2003	CẦN THƠ	1	1.6	532/1/22/6 YTKTC KP11	ĐOÀN NGỌC HẢI	HÀ NAM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HUỶNH TÚ	TRINH	02/09/2003	TPHCM	1	1.6	78/23 KP9	VÕ DUY TÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ THỊ MỘNG	TUYỀN	12/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	82 ĐS1A KP10	PHẠM THÀNH THÁI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC THY	UYỄN	01/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	856 TL10 KP1	TRẦN THỊ THU CÚC	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ KHÁNH	VÂN	01/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.6	819/7 KP1	NGUYỄN CHÁNH NHON	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHƯƠNG	AN	01/02/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	733/11 TL10 KP4	TRỊNH HỮU ĐẠI	TPHCM	Hoa
TRẦN NGỌC LAN	ANH	17/10/2003	Quận 1	1	1.7	827/24/11 TL10 KP1	PHẠM VĂN THỦY	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ	CHỨC	18/10/2003	Trà Vinh	1	1.7	567/19/2 KP9	VÕ ĐÌNH LÂM	LONG AN	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ THỦY	DƯƠNG	24/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	7 ML KP9	PHAN MINH LUÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐỖ HƯƠNG	GIANG	28/07/2003	Bến Tre	1	1.7	576/14/17 KP13	MAI THANH SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỶNH THỊ PHÚC	HẬU	26/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	817 KP1	NG LÊ BẢO TỬ	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
VÕ THỊ MINH	HÒA	18/11/2003	Quận 1	1	1.7	81 ML KP9	TRẦN VĂN XUÂN HỮU	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
THÁI THỊ HUỶNH	LÊ	15/05/2003	LONG AN	1	1.7	61/12 KP1	PHAN THANH PHONG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HUỶNH	MAI	28/01/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	532/1/94 KP12	LÝ DUY LIÊM	TPHCM	Kinh
THẠCH SƠN THỊ CHANH SA	MY	19/06/2003	TRÀ VINH	1	1.7	575/22 TL10 KP4	HUỶNH ĐỨC SANH	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỶNH NGỌC	NGÂN	20/10/2003	Quận 1	1	1.7	88/14 KP1	BÙI THÁI SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ BÍCH	NGỌC	01/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	76 LDC KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN TỰ	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
NGÔ THỊ YẾN	NHI	27/08/2003	Quận 1	1	1.7	121 ĐS21B KP9	ĐẶNG THANH HƯƠNG	BẠC LIÊU	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ QUỲNH	NHƯ	05/06/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	79 BTĐ KP1 BTĐ A	NGUYỄN TRỌNG HÒA	TPHCM	Hoa
DƯƠNG THANH BÍCH	NHUNG	04/02/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	33/3 kp1	LÊ VĂN DỪNG	TPHCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG TIÊU	QUÂN	16/01/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	227 ĐS26 KP7	LÝ HUỆ VĂN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ NHƯ	QUỲNH	24/07/2003	CỦ CHI	1	1.7	295 ĐS7 KP7	LÊ HỮU PHƯỚC	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NHƯ	THẢO	13/11/2003	Cà Mau	1	1.7	3 ML KP9	TRẦN THANH NAM	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ XUÂN	TRANG	13/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.7	606/7/12/1 KP14	NGUYỄN CUÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN BÍCH	TUYỀN	20/07/2003	BẾN TRE	1	1.7	146 ĐS 1 KP10	NGUYỄN THANH TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỶNH THỊ THU	VÂN	14/01/2003	Quận 1	1	1.7	15 ĐS24 KP7	NGUYỄN TẤN LẬP	TPHCM	Kinh
TÔ THỊ TIỀN	CÁNH	16/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	66/13 ML KP1 BTĐA	BÙI ĐÌNH BÌNH	TT Huế	Kinh
LÊ THỊ KIỀU	GIANG	19/06/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	695 TL10 KP4	PHẠM THANH HÙNG	BẾN TRE	Kinh



TRẦN LÊ BẢO	NGÔN	10/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	59/58/4 ML KP9	TRẦN NGỌC THANH	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGỌC THẢO	NHI	17/03/2003	Bình Định	1	1.8	76 ĐS19E KP6	TRẦN NGỌC THANH	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ THẢO	NHƯ	18/06/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	753/27 TL10 KP4	NGUYỄN MINH CƯỜNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ KIM	PHỤNG	02/03/2003	Quận 6	1	1.8	695 TL10 KP4	NGUYỄN QUỐC HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ PHẠM PHƯƠNG	QUỲNH	21/03/2003	CẦN THƠ	1	1.8	4 ĐS43 KP2	NGUYỄN MINH PHỤNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	THẢO	14/06/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	259 ĐS3 KP7	TRẦN VĂN TÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ THANH	THỜ	13/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	127 ĐS13 B KP3	LÊ THỊ NGỌC ÁNH	Tiền Giang	Kinh
LÊ THUY	TIỀN	06/10/2003	Quận 1	1	1.8	27/1 KP1	LÂM HẢI NGOÁN	Sóc Trăng	khome
NGÔ TRÂM NGỌC	TRÂM	11/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	33/35 CL KP1	NGUYỄN THANH TÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG MỘNG THUY	TRANG	10/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	642 KP1	PHẠM VĂN BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI MINH NHÃ	TRÚC	07/06/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	39 ĐS26 KP3	NGUYỄN CHÍ TRUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ KIM	TÚ	04/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	264 TLƯA KP7	TRẦN QUANG CHÂU	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC	TUYỀN	11/05/2003	VĨNH LONG	1	1.8	51 ĐS26KP8	NGUYỄN VĂN LUẬN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	VÂN	28/04/2003	Quận 8	1	1.8	39 ĐS32 B KP2	NGUYỄN THANH TÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ NGỌC	XUYỀN	19/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	725/3 TL10 KP4	ĐOÀN THANH SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐOÀN NGỌC NHƯ	Ý	06/05/2003	Kiên Giang	1	1.8	842/39/3 KP1 BTĐA	HUYỀN VĂN BẢY	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
LÂM LỆ	YẾN	01/11/2003	TIỀN GIANG	1	1.8	341/24 CL KP1	NGUYỄN KIM TIẾNG	CẦN THƠ	Kinh
PHẠM NGỌC PHƯƠNG	ANH	17/12/2003	Quận 1	1	1.9	436-438 TL KP5	HUYỀN NGỌC NHÃ	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ NGỌC BẢO	CHÂU	02/09/2003	Tây Ninh	1	1.9	23-25 ĐS6 KP1	NGUYỄN TẤN CÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM NGỌC KHẢ	DI	13/07/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	44 ĐS8A KP9	LÊ THỊ LAN CHI	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
NGÔ THỊ QUỲNH	GIANG	21/07/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	574/15/11/2 KP12	NGUYỄN HỮU NHO	Thanh Hóa	Kinh
NGÔ GIA	HÂN	28/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	753/48/24 KP1	FAN WEN CHENG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN MINH	HIỀN	03/08/2003	Quận 1	1	1.9	753/16/12 KP1	TÔ VINH QUANG	BẠC LIÊU	Kinh
DƯƠNG THÚY	LIÊN	08/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	156 ĐS7A KP7	NGUYỄN AN LÃNH	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC PHƯƠNG	NGHI	23/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	375/3 KP9	THẠCH THANH	TRÀ VINH	Khome
VÕ THỊ BẢO	NGUYỄN	06/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	A4/1H KP1	ĐÀM QUANG ĐƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ NGUYỄN TUYẾT	NHI	21/12/2003	LONG AN	1	1.9	574/133 KP14	NGÔ VĂN PHÚC	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN THANH	NHƯ	09/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	146 ĐS5 KP7	LÊ VĂN TỰ	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ DIỄM	SƯƠNG	29/09/2003	Sóc Trăng	1	1.9	650/4 KP1	BÙI HỮU AN	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ THỊ NGỌC	THẢO	09/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	672 TL KP1	HỒ THANH PHONG	TÂY NINH	Kinh
VƯƠNG THỊ KIM	THU	05/06/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	695 TL10 KP4	LÊ HOÀNG THI	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ MỸ	TRÂM	02/07/2003	TPHCM	1	1.9	C1/50 TL10 KP4	TRẦN TÀI MINH	TPHCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN NGỌC QUỲNH	TRANG	14/06/2003		1	1.9	827/1 TL10 KP1	NGUYỄN PHƯỚC MƯỜI	TPHCM	Kinh
HOÀNG THỊ THANH	Trúc	28/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	148 VĐT KP3 BTĐB	NGUYỄN VĂN SÚT	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN THANH	TUYỀN	30/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.9	631/7 TL10 KP4	NGUYỄN VĂN HỌC	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HUYỀN	DJU	15/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	70 ML KP1	NGUYỄN THỊ LÀI	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ PHẠM KIỀU	GIANG	06/11/2003	TPHCM	1	1.10	803 KP1	VŨ NGỌC HOÀI	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ THỊ THU	HIỀN	25/11/2002	Quận 5	1	1.10	532/21/34 KP12	NGUYỄN VIỆT DANH	TPHCM	Kinh
TIỀN NGỌC	KIỀU	05/01/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	1	1.10	875 TL10 KP1	NGUYỄN QUỐC KHÁI	Kiên Giang	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ TRÀ	MI	20/10/2003	BẾN TRE	1	1.10	291 VĐT KP7	ĐỖ VĂN HIỆP	TPHCM	Kinh

LÂM TRÚC	NGHI	12/06/2003	TPHCM	1	1.10	36 ĐS4A KP10	PHẠM THÀNH THÁI	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ THỊ YẾN	NHI	02/02/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	651 TL10 KP4	ĐINH VĂN TÍNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ QUỲNH	NHƯ	27/09/2002	Quận 5	1	1.10	574/15/18/6 SINCO KP12	ĐỖ HOÀNG DŨNG	TPHCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN LÊ YẾN	PHƯƠNG	21/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	220-222 ĐS7 KP2	NGUYỄN VĂN TÁM	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ BÔI	SAN	22/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	33 ĐS4C KP3	CAO HỒNG VINH	TPHCM	Kinh
LÂM THỊ THANH	THẢO	25/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	66 ĐS25 KP6	NGÔ VĂN THỐNG	Sóc Trăng	Kinh
HUỲNH ANH	THƯ	20/01/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	886 KP9	KIM VINH CUỒNG	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ ĐÀO HIẾU	THUẬN	20/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	827/12/2 TL10 KP1	NGUYỄN NGỌC TUẤN	PHÚ YÊN	Kinh
BÙI LÊ NGỌC	TRÂM	03/10/2003	Quận 1	1	1.10	5/28 KP1	TRƯƠNG PHÚ THANH	TPHCM	Hoa
VÕ THỊ THANH	TUYỀN	30/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	532/1/78/8/6 YTKTC KP	TRẦN NGỌC THUẬN	AN GIANG	Kinh
PHẠM THỊ NGỌC	TUYẾT	26/07/2002	Quận 5	1	1.10	631/17 TL10 KP2 BTĐB	THÁI THANH PHƯƠNG	TPHCM	Kinh
HÀ KIM	YẾN	20/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.10	842/24 KP1	BÀNG THẾ QUÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÝ NGỌC KIỀU	ÂN	09/04/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	425 KP9	LÊ MINH TÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG NGỌC TRÂM	ANH	15/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	725/3 TL10 KP4	TRẦN THÀNH ĐỦ	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN NGỌC ĐĂNG	CHÂU	02/08/2003	Trà Vinh	1	1.11	504/60 KP4	THIỆU QUANG TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ THỊ TRÚC	GIANG	29/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	27/7A KP1	LÝ THÁI LỘC	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI DIỄM	KIỀU	21/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	574/44 SIN CO KP04	ĐẶNG MINH HẢI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ THÙY	LINH	12/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	59/56 LDC KP1	TRẦN VĂN ÚT	Tiền Giang	Kinh
PHẠM CAO	MINH	21/03/2003	Quận 1	1	1.11	574/23 KP12	TRẦN VĨ TÍN	TPHCM	Hoa
HỒ KIM	NGÂN	03/12/2003	BÌNH ĐỊNH	1	1.11	5 ĐS32 A KP2	TRỊNH VĂN NAM	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THÙY KHÔI	NGUYỄN	20/11/2003	Quận 1	1	1.11	35 ĐS26 KP2	PHAN LÊ HÙNG THÀNH	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN NGUYỄN ÁNH	NHI	20/07/2003	BÌNH ĐỊNH	1	1.11	700/11 TL10 KP18	PHẠM TÚ NGUYỄN	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN TUYẾT	NHI	19/09/2003	VĨNH LONG	1	1.11	532/28/34/13 YTKTC KP	LÊ VĂN LAM	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HUYỀN	NHƯ	27/03/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	1	1.11	E4/52 KP14	NG. PHƯƠNG TÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ TRÚC	PHƯƠNG	09/02/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	61/7 KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN VĂN	QUANG	05/01/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	541/4/1 TL10 KP9	PHẠM NHẬT KHÁNH	TPHCM	Kinh
KIM LÊ	SANG	01/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	842/39/32 KP1	LÊ VĂN CUI	Cam-pu-chia	Khome
TRẦN TRÚC	THANH	20/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	574/15/1/5 KP4	LÊ TẤN LỘC	TPHCM	Kinh
HÀ THANH	THẢO	24/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	59/18 KP9	TRẦN THỊ ĐIẾP	CẦN THƠ	Kinh
LÊ ANH	THƯ	25/01/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	373 V ĐT KP6	TRẦN HỮU ĐỨC	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG MỘNG	THÚY	25/11/2003	Quận 11	1	1.11	637/2 TL10 KP2	PHƯƠNG VĂN CHIẾN	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ THỊ HUƠNG	TRÂM	25/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	916 TL10 KP7	ĐỖ SĨ	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
TRẦN ÁNH	TUYẾT	14/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	725/3 TL10 KP2	NGUYỄN VĂN VĨNH	TPHCM	Kinh
LÝ KIM	YẾN	18/01/2003	Quận 5	1	1.11	385/28 CL KP1	HUỲNH THANH TÂM	PHÚ THỌ	Kinh
LÊ THỊ LAN	ANH	28/08/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	313 CL KP1 BTĐA	ĐỖ VĂN HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGÔ MỸ	ANH	28/11/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	519 TL10 KP9	HUỲNH NGỌC NHÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM GIA	BẢO	24/05/2003	VĨNH LONG	1	1.12	532/1/96 KP12	TRẦN VĂN SANG	TPHCM	Kinh
LƯU THỊ KIM	CHI	27/02/2003	TRÀ VINH	1	1.12	33 ĐS8A KP9	TRẦN VĂN BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ PHI	DU	26/03/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	35 ĐS21 C KP4	NGÔ VĂN LỘC	Quảng Nam	Kinh
TẶNG KIM	HÀ	19/07/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	76 ĐS3 KP10	VÕ VĂN TÂN	TPHCM	Kinh

NGUYỄN THỊ QUỲNH	HƯƠNG	16/05/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	733 TL10 KP4	LÊ VĂN DŨNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ MAI	KHANH	04/11/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	1	1.12	504/51/7 KDV KP11	NGUYỄN VĂN THÀNH	TPHCM	Kinh
HỒ NGUYỄN MAI	KIM	19/01/2003	Quận 1	1	1.12	205 ĐS29 KP5	NGUYỄN THÀNH HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN ĐĂNG MỸ	LINH	01/10/2003	Quận 1	1	1.12	41 ĐS5A KP7	CAO ĐỨC XUÂN HẢI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THẢO	NGÂN	26/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	55 KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN DŨNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TRẦN GIÁNG	NGỌC	27/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	134 ĐS29 KP1	HÀ THANH TÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG CẨM	NGUYỄN	23/11/2003	TPHCM	1	1.12	59/48 KP9	Trương Hồng Huỳnh	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
TRẦN MAI YẾN	NHI	10/11/2003	TIỀNGIANG	1	1.12	532/1/22/2 KP11	ĐỖ XUÂN TIẾN	LAI CHÂU	Kinh
HOÀNG PHAN KIM	NHƯ	17/12/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	59/21 KP9 BTĐA	PHẠM CHÍ ĐẠT	TPHCM	Kinh
LÝ THỊ HUỖNH	NHƯ	24/10/2003	CÀ MAU	1	1.12	634 KP1	TRẦN HỮU KHÁNH	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TRANG HỒNG	QUÊ	13/09/2003	TPHCM	1	1.12	803 KP1	PHẠM NGỌC HÀ	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ PHƯƠNG	THẢO	04/12/2003	Quận 6	1	1.12	576/17 KP13	NGUYỄN THANH BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
XÀ THỊ MỘNG	THÙY	02/10/2003	Quận 6	1	1.12	88/1/7 LDC KP9	NGUYỄN VĂN HÒA	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGỌC HUỆ	TRẦN	09/05/2003	ĐỒNG THÁP	1	1.12	532/1/44 YTKTC KP11	VÕ GIANG HÀ	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN DƯƠNG THÙY	VY	07/10/2003	Quận 5	1	1.12	59/48 KP9	HUỖNH V. PH. NHẬN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ VŨ DUY	ANH	31/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	676 TL KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN THUẬN	CẦN THƠ	Kinh
ĐỖ HOÀNG KHÁNH	DUY	27/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	C5/18 Ấp 3	NG. VĂN XUÂN THÁI	TPHCM	Kinh
MAI TRẦN TRUNG	HIẾU	20/02/2003	Quận 1	0	1.1	61/2/7/1 KP1	PHAN CÔNG THỂ	Vũng Tàu	Kinh
NGÔ TRUNG	HIẾU	28/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	157 ĐS6 KP9	VÕ HOÀNG QUÂN	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
PHẠM NGUYỄN GIA	HUY	26/08/2003	Quận 3	0	1.1	59/9 ML KP9	NGUYỄN NGỌC HỒ	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ LÊ QUỐC	KHANG	09/07/2003	Quận 1	0	1.1	5/11 KP1 BTĐA	VÕ VĂN THI	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN GIA	KIỆT	11/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	574/101/1 KP12	PHẠM VĂN CHINH	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN NGUYỄN MINH	LONG	13/03/2003	TPHCM	0	1.1	346I ĐS1 KP3	NGUYỄN VĂN TÀI	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ NGUYỄN ANH	NAM	06/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	612 HHL KP14	NG THỊ ANH PHƯƠNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ BÙI NHẬT	NAM	14/04/2003	Quảng Ngãi	0	1.1	575/9/10 TL10 KP9	TRẦN QUỐC KHÁNH	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGUYỄN HOÀNG	PHÚC	30/06/2003	Kiên Giang	0	1.1	7 ĐS2 KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN HÙNG	TRÀ VINH	Kinh
PHẠM HỮU	PHƯƠNG	03/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	568 HHL KP13	NGUYỄN THỊ HUỆ	TRÀ VINH	Kinh
ĐỖ MINH	QUANG	08/02/2003	Quận 1	0	1.1	827/18 TL10 KP1	NGUYỄN VIỆT TIẾT	Quảng Trị	Kinh
LÝ GIA	QUYÊN	28/04/2003	Quận 3	0	1.1	39 ĐS15 A KP8	TRẦN THANH SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM THÀNH	TÀI	09/04/2003	Quận 1	0	1.1	743/16 TL10 KP4	NGUYỄN VĂN ĐIỆP	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUỐC	THUẬN	09/11/2003	Quận 1	0	1.1	184/2/14 LDC KP10	NGUYỄN MẠNH HÀ	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI THÁI	TUẤN	22/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	6 ML KP1	HUỖNH THANH KIỆT	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN TỰ	UY	10/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	631/40 TL10 KP4	VÕ MINH HUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG VĂN	VĨNH	26/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.1	325/1/13 KP4	NGUYỄN NGỌC THẮNG	HÀ TÂY	Kinh
NGUYỄN BÙI THIÊN	ẤN	14/04/2003	ĐỒNG NAI	0	1.2	357/22/45 THĐ KP13	LÊ THANH HOÀNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC MINH	ĐĂNG	23/01/2003	Quận 1	0	1.2	32 ĐS53A KP8	PHẠM ĐÔNG LÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH GIA	ĐẠT	05/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	672/6 TL KP1	TRẦN VĂN CUA	TPHCM	Kinh
LÂM HUỆ	DOANH	19/11/2003	ĐỒNG THÁP	0	1.2	159 ĐS3 KP10	THÁI VĂN HÒA	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG MINH	HIẾU	22/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	532/1/96/5A KP12	NGUYỄN VĂN PHƯỚC	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TÔN	HOÀNG	23/10/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	10 ĐS8A KP9	NGUYỄN ĐẠT VĂN	TPHCM	Kinh

ĐOÀN TUẤN	HÙNG	17/10/2003	Quận 3	0	1.2	321/1 CL KP1	THẠCH SU THA	TRÀ VINH	Khome
HUỖNH PHAN TƯỜNG	HUY	13/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	23 ĐS17 KP8	HUỖNH HỮU NHÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
TỪ LÊ HOÀNG	KHANG	05/09/2003	Quận 1	0	1.2	541 TL10 KP9	NGUYỄN VĂN HẢI	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM LÊ CÔNG	KHANH	28/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	592/40 KP13	LÊ TRUNG NGHĨA	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ANH	KHOA	03/06/2003	Bình Chánh	0	1.2	B3/18 A KP2	NGÔ MINH THÀNH	LONG AN	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHÁT	LỘC	27/01/2003	Quận 1	0	1.2	192 KDV KP4	NGUYỄN QUỐC HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH NHẬT	NAM	01/09/2003	Quận 1	0	1.2	51 ĐS34 KP2	DƯƠNG THỌ ĐÔI	Lâm Đồng	Kinh
TẠ ĐÌNH	PHONG	19/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	C3/26 TL10 KP4	PHAN HOÀI THANH	CÀ MAU	Kinh
VŨ XUÂN	QUANG	05/08/2003	Quận 3	0	1.2	18 ĐS21 KP9	NGUYỄN VĂN LÃNH	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH NGỌC	SƠN	01/03/2003	CÀ MAU	0	1.2	225 ĐS 5KP3	DƯƠNG THUỖNG KỶ	TPHCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN THÀNH	TRUNG	08/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	88/10 LDC KP9	NGUYỄN NHƯ ĐUỖNG	Bình Phước	Kinh
PHẠM NHẬT MINH	TÚ	30/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	23 ĐS4 KP10	DƯƠNG TẤN PHƯỚC	TPHCM	Kinh
VŨ NGỌC	TỶ	25/02/2003	Quận 5	0	1.2	637/15/9 TL10 KP4	TRUỖNG MINH TÀI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG	AN	02/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	592/50A HHL KP5	TRẦN MINH TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN BẢO	ANH	20/03/2003	Quận 9	0	1.3	21 ĐS28 KP6	HUỖNH NGỌC ĐẮNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ HOÀNG	BẮC	29/10/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.3	13A ĐS4 KP10	LÊ THÀNH PHUỖNG	LONG AN	Kinh
HUỖNH THANH	BẮC	03/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	817 TL10 KP1	ĐẮNG BẢO THỊNH	Bình Phước	Kinh
TRANG SỈ	BẢN	02/07/2003	TPHCM	0	1.3	88 ĐS1A KP10	Trương Văn Ngọc	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN LÂM GIA	BẢO	24/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	45 ML KP9	VŨ THANH NGHĨA	BẾN TRE	Kinh
TRẦN HOÀNG QUỐC	BẢO	25/12/2003	PHỦ YÊN	0	1.3	637/34/3 TL10 KP4	TRẦN THANH TOẢN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ GIA	BẢO	22/10/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	A0. 10 CC DA SÀ KP3	NG. THUỖNG THẢO	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN HÙNG	CẢNH	10/01/2003	Quận 6	0	1.3	78/37/5 LDC KP9	LÊ THANH TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ CÔNG TẤN	DŨNG	26/10/2003	BẾN TRE	0	1.3	542 /3/4/14 HHL KP13	TRẦN QUANG ĐÔNG	BẾN TRE	Kinh
VŨ QUỐC	DUY	04/10/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.3	574/15/27/3 KP12	HUỖNH VĂN NHỎ	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHUỖC	HẢI	28/10/2003	Quận 1	0	1.3	117 ĐS21 KP9	NGUYỄN TẤN THỊ	TPHCM	Kinh
HÀ HIỀN	HÙNG	23/02/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	703/6/3 TL10 KP2	ĐÌNH VĂN THỂ	NINH BÌNH	Kinh
VŨ QUỐC	HUY	22/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	542/5/21 TL10 KP16	TÔ VĂN RÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUỐC	HY	07/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	36 LDC KP9	NGUYỄN VĂN ÚT	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN HÀ GIA	HY	17/09/2003	Quận 1	0	1.3	22 ĐS5B KP3	ĐẮNG THANH VŨ	BẾN TRE	Kinh
LÊ QUỐC	KHANG	15/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	29/25 NGUYỄN HỐI KP6	PHẠM THỊ TRANG	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH HUY	KHANG	19/10/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	504/43 KDV KP11	LÊ THANH SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
TRỊNH QUỐC ANH	KHÔI	08/05/2003	Quận 1	0	1.3	80ĐS18 KP8	NGUYỄN MINH VUỖNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG BẢO	LINH	15/01/2003	BẾN TRE	0	1.3	827/9 TL10 KP1	ĐỖ VĂN NGỌC	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THÀNH	LONG	06/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	83 TL KP3	NGUYỄN THỊ TRÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG	MINH	16/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	78/37/5 LDC KP9	TRẦN MINH KHẢI	AN GIANG	Kinh
LÂM HUỆ	NGHI	26/03/2003	Bình Thạnh	0	1.3	53 ĐS16 KP3	LÊ VĨNH ĐẠI PHONG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN VĂN	NƯỚC	17/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	532/1/31 KP12	VUỖNG MINH TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
VŨ MINH	TÂM	02/11/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.3	118 ĐS24 A KP5	NGUYỄN ĐÓN LĨNH	NGHỆ AN	Kinh
VŨ ĐỨC	TRÍ	24/07/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.3	592/12A KP13	HỒ VĂN KHOA	Lâm Đồng	Kinh
MAI HOÀNG YẾN	VY	18/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.3	88/2 KP1	TRẦN XUÂN HOÀNG	NGHỆ AN	Kinh

TRẦN DUY	ANH	10/03/2003	Tiền Giang	0	1.4	606/17 HHL KP14	ĐỖ LÝ SANH	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN THANH	BÌNH	12/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	664/2 KP1	TRẦN QUỐC CÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH ĐỨC DƯƠNG	ĐĂNG	01/01/2003	Quảng Nam	0	1.4	575/9/8 KP9	VÕ THÀNH TÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI THÁI	DƯƠNG	12/07/2003	Quận 11	0	1.4	637/36/8/1/4 TL10 KP4	Trần Quang Thoại	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐỨC	DUY	14/03/2003	TPHCM	0	1.4	574/127 SIN CO kp14	LÊ THÁI SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TRỌNG	HIẾU	07/01/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	532/1/106/2A KP12	HỒ HỮU HIỆP	TPHCM	Kinh
LÝ GIA	HUY	23/06/2003	Quận 1	0	1.4	30 ĐS8 KP10	LÊ VĂN THANH	CẦN THƠ	Kinh
LÊ TUẤN	KHAI	20/01/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	5/10 BTĐ KP1	NGUYỄN ĐỨC THỌ	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN CHÍ	KHANH	14/07/2003	TÂN BÌNH	0	1.4	602 KP13	NGÔ VĂN HẢI	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRUNG	KIÊN	24/03/2003	Quận 1	0	1.4	46 ĐS6 KP1	LÊ HOÀNG TRUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HÀ	LƯU	19/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	363/2 KP1	DƯƠNG NGỌC THỊNH	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI ĐÌNH QUANG	MINH	04/06/2003	TT Huế	0	1.4	29 BTĐ KP1	NGUYỄN THANH TÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THANH	NHÃ	12/06/003	Quận 5	0	1.4	66/19 ML KP1	ĐỖ THANH THOẠI	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THANH	NHÂN	12/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	66/19 ML KP1	PHAN VĂN TÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUỐC	NHUẬN	14/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	532/1/106/36/1/10 KP	LÊ THỊ THANH THỦY	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THIÊN	PHÁT	19/12/2003	Quận 1	0	1.4	175 ĐS1 KP10	NGÔ VĂN ĐEN	Vĩnh Long	Kinh
TRẦN TÂM	PHÚC	30/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	518/8 KP13	TRƯƠNG VŨ LONG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ HOÀI	PHƯƠNG	12/02/2003	TIỀN GIANG	0	1.4	753/16/21 /7 kp1	BÙI MINH TRÍ	TPHCM	Kinh
LÂM KIẾN	QUY	20/04/2003	Sóc Trăng	0	1.4	323 CL KP1	NGUYỄN KIM TUẤN	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
NGUYỄN TÔ	SÁNG	02/12/2003	ĐỒNG THÁP	0	1.4	860 TL10 KP1	NGUYỄN TÀI LÂM	AN GIANG	Kinh
PHẠM THÀNH	TÂM	12/09/2003	Bình Chánh	0	1.4	606/31 KP13	NG. THÀNH DANH NHÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN CHÍ	THÀNH	03/06/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.4	574/115 SINCO KP5	NGUYỄN VĂN HOÀNG	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐOÀN MINH	TIẾN	06/06/2003	Quận 4	0	1.4	68 KP9	TRẦN LONG HỒ	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỖNH MINH	TRIẾT	13/06/2003	Quận 1	0	1.4	208 KP8	ĐOÀN NGỌC DŨ	Kiên Giang	Kinh
NGUYỄN THÀNH	TRUNG	15/07/2003	ĐỒNG NAI	0	1.4	E8/14/65 KP12	LÂM QUỐC TIẾN	TPHCM	Hoa
LÊ NGUYỄN TUỜNG	VY	21/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.4	9/5 KP1	NGUYỄN TẤN MUÔN	TPHCM	Kinh
FAN CHUNG	YU	04/12/2001	Quận 5	0	1.4	78/15 LDC KP9	PHẠM MINH LƯƠNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN AN	BÌNH	09/09/2002	TIỀN GIANG	0	1.5	27/13 KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN Huệ	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐÀM PHÁT	ĐẠT	01/01/2003	VĨNH LONG	0	1.5	532/1/6/27 YTKTC KP11	LÊ NGỌC NHÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI PHÚC	HẢI	08/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	753/16/24 TL10 KP1	NGUYỄN QUÝ NIÊN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ MINH	HIẾU	10/05/2003	Quận 11	0	1.5	753/16/26 TL10 KP5	PHẠM VĂN CÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN GIA	HUY	02/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	574/49/1 KP12	HUỖNH NGỌC TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHƯỚC	KHANG	15/02/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	66/1 LDC KP9 BTĐA	NGÔ T. PHƯƠNG NHUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NHẬT	PHI	24/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	61/35/2 ML KP9	NGÔ THÀNH TRUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
CAO HỒNG	PHÚC	07/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	574/15/48 SIN CO KP11	ĐẶNG VĂN PHONG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG THUẬN	SANH	04/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	67 ĐS4 KP1	TRẦN THANH HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
BÀNG THẾ	THIÊN	04/01/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	193 ĐS26 KP7	NGUYỄN TRUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN LÊ CHÍNH	THY	12/01/2003	Quận 1	0	1.5	886 KP9	NGUYỄN MINH PHONG	TPHCM	Kinh
THIỀU QUANG	TÍN	11/08/2003	Quận 1	0	1.5	576/12 KP13	PHAN HOÀNG DANH	Quảng Nam	Hoa
ĐẶNG MINH	TRIỆU	06/05/2003	Quận 1	0	1.5	673/5/2 TL10 KP4	NGUYỄN THANH TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh



TRẦN HÀ ĐÌNH	TRUNG	07/08/2003	TIỀN GIANG	0	1.5	144/14 KP1	Lâm Thục Trinh	TPHCM	HOA
TRẦN VĨ	TÙNG	15/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.5	673/7 TL10 KP4	DƯƠNG CHÍ THANH	TPHCM	Hoa
PHẠM THẾ	VINH	04/09/2003	Quận 1	0	1.5	842/39/1 KP1	BÙI TẤN BỬU	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN HOÀNG	GIANG	14/03/2003	ĐỒNG NAI	0	1.6	829 TL10 KP1	TRẦN HỮU LỢI	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
ĐỖ TRƯỞNG HOÀNG	HUY	28/03/2003	Quảng Ngãi	0	1.6	664/4 TL kp1	TRƯƠNG CÔNG BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUỐC	KHÁNH	14/07/2003	Quận 6	0	1.6	627 TL10 KP4	MAI VĂN HƯNG	TPHCM	Hoa
HUỲNH TUẤN	KIỆT	30/07/2003	PHÚ THỌ	0	1.6	97 ĐS36 KP2	NGUYỄN KHẮC TRUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỲNH TẤN	LỘC	28/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.6	637/34/1 TL10 KP4	VÕ HOÀNG NAM	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TRÔNG	NHÂN	07/01/2003	Quận 5	0	1.6	532/1/106/2A KP12	BÙI THỊ HOA PHƯỢNG	BẾN TRE	Kinh
CAO ĐẠNG HẢI	PHONG	30/05/2003	Quận 1	0	1.6	109 ĐS7A KP7	LÊ THANH QUÁ	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	PHÚC	29/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.6	532/1/106/30 SIN CO KP	PHAN SONG HOÀI	TPHCM	Kinh
HÀ THANH	PHƯƠNG	17/02/2002	Quận 5	0	1.6	C2/32 KP2 BTĐB	ĐỖ VĨNH PHƯƠNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG HỒNG	QUÂN	07/05/2003	VĨNH LONG	0	1.6	575/7 KP9	NGUYỄN VĂN THU	TRÀ VINH	Kinh
PHẠM NGỌC	SƠN	19/12/2003	Quận 1	0	1.6	626/1KP1	DƯƠNG THỊ GIÀU	TPHCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN CƯỜNG	THỊNH	12/11/2003	Hàn Quốc	0	1.6	9 ĐS 29 KP6	MOHA MACH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN VĂN	THUẬN	09/04/2003	Quận 6	0	1.6	541/4/11 TL10 KP9	NGUYỄN THÀNH ĐẠI	Sóc Trăng	Kinh
HUỲNH NGUYỄN PHƯƠNG	TOÀN	22/03/2003	Quận 11	0	1.6	78/21 LDC KP9	NGÔ NHỰT THANH	TT Huế	Kinh
PHAN NHẬT	TRƯỜNG	26/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.6	637/38 TL10 KP4	ĐỖ VĂN THU	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM TRƯỜNG	VINH	21/03/2003	BẾN TRE	0	1.6	60 ML KP1	VƯƠNG KIM THANH BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TUÔNG	VY	28/02/2003	Bình Phước	0	1.6	753/50 TL10 KP1 BTĐB	TRƯƠNG VŨ QUỐC TOÀN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN VĂN	CÁNH	01/05/2003	Trà Vinh	0	1.7	C7/28A KP9	LÊ VĂN TIẾP	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN VIỆT	ĐẠT	15/07/2003	Quảng Trị	0	1.7	A4/39 KP1	LÊ MINH TRÍ	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN DUY	HẢI	24/03/2003	Quận 1	0	1.7	870/12 BH KP1	NGUYỄN QUỐC CƯỜNG	Long AN	Kinh
NGUYỄN GIA	HUY	01/07/2003	TPHCM	0	1.7	52 ĐS4A KP10	Hoàng Trọng Khánh	Long Xuyên	Kinh
LÊ HOÀNG	KHANG	09/10/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	613 TL10 KP4	PHAN THANH PHONG	TPHCM	Hoa
PHẠM QUỐC	KHÁNH	26/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	541/26/4 TL10 KP9	VÕ ĐỨC PHI	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN TUẤN	KIỆT	26/04/2003	Quận 1	0	1.7	518/2 KP13	NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC LAN	BẾN TRE	Kinh
NGUYỄN VÕ THÀNH	LỘC	02/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	526 KP13	LÊ TRUNG HIẾU	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TRUNG	NHÂN	09/09/2003	AN GIANG	0	1.7	753/16/30 KP1	TRẦN NGỌC TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN HOÀI THANH	PHONG	29/09/2003	Cà Mau	0	1.7	A1-01 CCDS KP9	HUỲNH VĂN TÍN	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN VÕ HOÀNG	PHÚC	18/02/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	733/2/1 TL10 KP4	LÊ VĂN KHANH	TPHCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG THANH	SƠN	20/12/2003	CẦN THƠ	0	1.7	99 ĐS6 KP10	NGUYỄN VĂN TÚ	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG MINH QUỐC	THÁI	20/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	93-95 ĐS24 KP5	TR. NGUYỄN THANH LIÊM	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỲNH NGỌC	THỊNH	16/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	673/5/1/1/1 TL10 KP4	LÊ TRẦN NGỌC TÚ	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ ĐÌNH	THUẬN	05/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	631/15 TL10 KP4	VÕ DUY QUỐC	Bình Phước	Kinh
ĐẶNG LÊ BẢO	TIỀN	06/07/2003	Quận 1	0	1.7	606/7/9/2 KP14	LÊ TIẾN MỸ	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG THANH	TÍN	13/12/2002	Quận 5	0	1.7	A13/16B ĐS29 KP1 BTĐB	TRƯƠNG DUY PHỤC	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ THANH	TOÀN	19/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	363 VĐT KP6	TRẦN MINH VƯƠNG	Kiên Giang	Kinh
NGUYỄN THẢO	TRỌNG	06/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	637/4 TL10 KP4	NGUYỄN VĂN THẢO	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ THANH	TÚ	23/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	511 TL KP2	TIỀN CHÍ DỪNG	TPHCM	Kinh

NGUYỄN PHÚC	VINH	17/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.7	695 TL10 KP4	MÃ TỬ NHI	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
ĐÌNH ĐỨC	ANH	14/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	575/7 TL10 KP9	TRẦN THANH BÌNH	BẾN TRE	Kinh
NGUYỄN VĂN	CHƯƠNG	13/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	61/11 KP9	LÂM VĨNH HƯNG	TPHCM	Hoa
ĐẶNG THÀNH	ĐẠT	12/01/2002	BẾN TRE	0	1.8	541/14/3 TL10	TRƯƠNG TUẤN ANH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN MẠNH	DUY	02/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	33 ĐS4C KP10	TRẦN VĂN NHANH	Trà Vinh	Kinh
NGUYỄN VƯƠNG	HẢI	14/09/2003	Quận 6	0	1.8	842/40/3 KP1	VÕ VĂN MINH	Long AN	Kinh
ĐỖ VĂN	HẬU	29/08/2003	Quận 1	0	1.8	30 ĐS25A KP5	NGUYỄN QUỐC HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HUY	HOÀNG	09/02/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	59/58 /10KP9	VŨ TRỌNG ĐỨC	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
TRẦN MINH	KHANG	24/12/2003	AN GIANG	0	1.8	504/74/7 YTKTC KP11	NGUYỄN HOÀNG PHONG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ VĨNH ANH	KHOA	25/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	33/11 CL KP1	NGUYỄN THANH TUẤN	TPHCM	Kinh
VƯƠNG TUẤN	KIỆT	22/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	5/8 KP1	LÊ QUỐC HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐÓN	LỊCH	09/07/2003	NGHỆ AN	0	1.8	606/7/18A HHL KP14	NGUYỄN TRÍ THỨC	TPHCM	Kinh
HỒ HOÀNG HỮU	LỘC	20/10/2003	Quận 1	0	1.8	88 đs32 kp3	TRẦN QUỐC THÁI	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ NGỌC	NAM	05/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	592/2 HHL KP13	LÂM NGỌC VIỆN	TPHCM	Kinh
VÕ THÀNH	NHÂN	31/05/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.8	101A ĐS36 KP2	HUỲNH VĂN SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
HỒ TIẾN	PHÁT	10/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	45/1/3 KP1	VÕ VĂN PHƯỚC	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ HỒNG	PHONG	02/06/2003	CẦN THƠ	0	1.8	144/15 KP1	VĂN QUỐC MINH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGÔ THANH	QUANG	26/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.8	321/14/5 KP1	BÙI MINH PHỤ	TPHCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG HỒNG	SƠN	22/07/2003	Quận 1	0	1.8	144/2 TL KP1	TẶNG XUÂN CHÚNG	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN NGỌC	THUẬN	31/01/2003	Bình Chánh	0	1.8	574/184 KP12	VÕ VĂN THỊNH	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐOÀN QUANG	VINH	25/01/2003	Quận 1	0	1.8	83ĐS30 KP5	PHẠM THANH HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TẤN	AN	18/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.9	5/34/32 KP1	LÂM VĨNH HƯNG	TPHCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN NGÔ QUỐC	BẢO	10/04/2003	Quận 1	0	1.9	88/10 ML KP1	VÕ VĂN THỨNG	Sóc Trăng	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUÝ	CƯỜNG	26/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.9	13/9LĐC KP9	TRẦN THỊ THÚY LIỄU	TPHCM	Kinh
PHẠM HUỲNH A	DUY	16/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.9	A2/37B KP1 BTĐA	HÀ THANH PHƯỚC	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐẶNG LÊ	HÀO	12/08/2003	Bình Chánh	0	1.9	62 ĐS30 KP5	LÝ THỊ NGỌC THẢO	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUANG	HUY	19/11/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.9	753/48/1 TL10 KP1	TRƯƠNG THÀNH ĐẠT	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRẦN	KHANG	19/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.9	38 ĐS 13C KP3	HUỲNH KIM KHÁNH	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN TRẦN ĐẶNG	KHOA	28/06/2003	TPHCM	0	1.9	33/15 KP1	P THANH THÁI DƯƠNG	TRÀ VINH	Kinh
NGUYỄN TUẤN	KIỆT	28/09/2003	Bình Chánh	0	1.9	5/10 BTĐ KP1	ĐẶNG TẤN THÀNH	Quảng Nam	Kinh
LÂM CẨM	KỶ	04/01/2002	0	0	1.9	94 ĐS19 E KP2 BTĐB	LÊ VĂN BÉ	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
BÙI TẤN	LỘC	18/06/2002	0	0	1.9	92 ML0 KP1 BTĐA	CAO THANH THÚY	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
TRẦN HỮU	LỘC	01/06/2003	TIỀN GIANG	0	1.9	90 LĐC KP9	ĐỖ QUAN LỢI	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG CÔNG	MẦN	06/07/2003	Quận 6	0	1.9	473/6/3 TL10 KP9	HỒ NGỌC THIÊN	TPHCM	Kinh
MAI HUỲNH	NAM	24/06/2003	Quận 1	0	1.9	606/7/12/6 KP14	VÕ THỊ XUÂN LAN	TPHCM	Kinh
BÙI QUÝ	NHÂN	30/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.9	885 KP1	TRẦN MINH HIỂU	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ LÊ TUẤN	PHÁT	20/10/2003	BÌNH CHÁNH	0	1.9	532/21/20 YTKTC KP11	NGUYỄN CÔNG HÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THÀNH	PHÚ	15/01/2002	TPHCM	0	1.9	98/1 KP1	TRANG MỸ NGỌC	TPHCM	Hoa
DƯƠNG TÔN HỒNG	PHƯỚC	30/04/2003	TPHCM	0	1.9	48 KP1	BÙI LAN	BÌNH ĐỊNH	Kinh
MOHA MACH	ROHIM	11/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.9	542/1 HHL KP13	NGUYỄN THANH SƠN	TPHCM	Cham

NGÔ TRƯƠNG NHỰT	THÁI	22/04/2003	TT Huế	0	1.9	542/3/4/7 KP13	NGÔ TIẾN DŨNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯỜNG VŨ GIA	THUẬN	30/05/2003	Quận 1	0	1.9	532/1/10 TYKTC KP11	PHẠM VĂN CHUYỀN	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ HOÀNG MINH	TIẾN	08/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.9	575/6/9 TL10 KP4	TRẦN VĂN NHỰT	ĐỒNG NAI	Kinh
VÕ DIỆP PHI	VŨ	11/10/2003	Quận 1	0	1.9	6 ĐS30 KP5	HỒ ĐẮC TRUNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRƯỜNG	AN	09/01/2002	Quận 3	0	1.10	846/16 TL10 KP1	LÊ PHI LONG	CẦN THƠ	Kinh
VI LÊ TUẤN	ANH	24/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	321/5/7 CL KP1	NGUYỄN HỮU NGHĨA	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN GIA	BẢO	06/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	869 TL10 KP1	PHAN HỒNG VIỆT	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỶNH THÁI	CHÂU	20/10/2003	Quận 1	0	1.10	637/5/1/3 TL10 KP4	TRẦN VĂN TRĂNG	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
LÊ TẤN	CƯỜNG	27/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	621/5/20 TL10 KP4	NG TẤN THÀNH NGHIỆP	TRÀ VINH	Khome
TRẦN PHẠM THẾ	DUY	16/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	63ML KP1	HUỶNH VĂN TẤN LỰC	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ PHI	HÙNG	12/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	49 ĐS19 KP9	VÕ THÁI BÌNH	TPHCM	Kinh
TRƯỜNG DUY	KHA	19/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	9 ĐM KP1	NGUYỄN VĂN CHIỀU	Kiên Giang	Kinh
TRẦN MINH	KHANG	20/01/2001	KIÊN GIANG	0	1.10	673/2/2/1 KP4	KIM THỊ HUỆ	TPHCM	Khome
NGUYỄN ĐĂNG	KHOA	23/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	576/5/16 KP13	TÔ BẢO TIỀN	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
MÃ QUANG	LỘC	03/04/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	17 LDC KP9	TRẦN TRUNG HÀ	THÁI BÌNH	Kinh
TRUÔNG QUANG	NGUYỄN	26/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	33/18/14 KP1	NGUYỄN THỊ KIM HÀ	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ TUYẾT	NHI	07/02/2003	Trà Vinh	0	1.10	45/11 KP1 BTĐA	LÊ KIM BẢO	TPHCM	Kinh
VŨ TUẤN	PHÁT	07/10/2003	TIỀN GIANG	0	1.10	901 KP1	NG. HOÀNG CHUÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG	PHÚC	28/10/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	532/1/2/17 YTKTC KP11	GIANG CHÁNH THÀNH	TPHCM	HOA
NGUYỄN TRÍ	TÀI	15/10/2003	Quận 1	0	1.10	243 ĐS7 KP7	ĐỖ KHẮC PHÚC	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN QUỐC	THẮNG	20/05/2003	ĐỒNG THÁP	0	1.10	8 ĐS6 KP1	ĐÀO THANH VŨ	TPHCM	Kinh
VĂN QUỐC	TIẾN	02/07/2003	Quận 1	0	1.10	103 ĐS6 KP10	LÊ NGỌC PHỤNG	TPHCM	Hoa
TĂNG XUÂN	TRUNG	17/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	631/42 TL10 KP4	KIỀU ANH TUẤN	BẠC LIÊU	Kinh
LÂM GIA	UY	12/06/2003	TPHCM	0	1.10	36 ĐS4A KP10	LÂM TƯỜNG HUYỀN	TPHCM	Kinh
VŨ TUẤN	VŨ	28/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.10	574/15/36 SIN CO KP12	TRẦN ÁNH VÀNG	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN THANH	VY	14/07/2003	Quận 6	0	1.10	650/6/8 KP1	LÝ VINH CƠ	ĐỒNG NAI	Hoa
HUỶNH KIM	BẢO	21/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	259 ĐS1 KP8	LÊ TRỌNG NGHĨA	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐẶNG NGUYỄN TẤN	ĐẠI	28/08/2003	Quảng Nam	0	1.11	538 KP13	NGÔ VĂN DŨ	Sóc Trăng	Kinh
LÊ VĂN	ĐỖ	30/10/2003	Quảng Ngãi	0	1.11	575/9/12TL10 KP3	PHẠM VĂN SƠN	Vĩnh Long	Kinh
CAO KHÁNH	DUY	07/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	541/14 KP9	LƯU ĐÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
HỒ TẤN	HẢI	29/12/2002	Quận 5	0	1.11	5/34/24 KP1 BTĐA	NGUYỄN HOÀNG SƠN	TPHCM	Kinh
VŨ TRƯỜNG	HÀN	10/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	A6/2 KP1	LÊ CHÂU THUẬN	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN MINH	HIỂN	15/07/2003	Quảng Nam	0	1.11	59/49/1 KP9	TẶNG HIỂN ĐIỀN	TPHCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN THÀNH	HÙNG	19/01/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	27 ĐS 5B KP3	LÂM VĂN HIỂN	SÓC TRĂNG	Kinh
TRANG ANH	KHOA	09/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	A3/33 KP09	ĐỖ THÀNH NGHĨA	Sóc Trăng	Kinh
NGÔ KỶ	LONG	27/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	753/48/24 KP1	NGUYỄN THANH DŨNG	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ TRỌNG	NGHĨA	05/06/2002	Cần Thơ	0	1.11	673/2/2/1 KP4	VŨ THỊ KIP	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỶNH TẤN	PHÁT	11/09/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	23 ML KP9	TRẦN THANH TÂM	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
TÔ BẢO	TÀI	25/08/2003	VĨNH LONG	0	1.11	33/3 KP1	PHAN TIẾN THẮNG	TPHCM	Kinh
GIANG GIA	TIẾN	24/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	429/19 KP1	NGUYỄN THẾ NGHIỆP	TPHCM	Kinh



ĐÀO MINH	TRÍ	06/08/2003	BẾN TRE	0	1.11	62 ĐS1B KP8	HỒ VĂN LỢI	TPHCM	Kinh
LÊ QUÁN	TRUNG	19/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	214 ĐS7A KP7	TRẦN VĂN DỨT	TPHCM	Kinh
KIỀU ANH	TÚ	22/11/2003	BẠC LIÊU	0	1.11	753/30/29 TL10 KP1	VƯƠNG ĐỨC HUY	TPHCM	Hoa
LÂM THANH	TUỆ	01/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.11	5/34/9 KP1	PHAN QUỐC DŨNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG	ĐĂNG	01/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	A5/8 KP1	NGUYỄN MINH TÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
LÂM VĨ	HÀO	10/06/2003	BẠC LIÊU	0	1.12	893 TL10 KP1	LÊ NGỌC DŨNG	TRÀ VINH	Kinh
ĐỖ TRUNG	HIẾU	22/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	85 BTĐ KP1 BTĐ A	DƯƠNG MỸ DUNG	TPHCM	Hoa
VÕ NGUYỄN	KHAI	26/02/2003	Quận 1	0	1.12	819/7B KP1	TRẦN VĂN BÉ	TIỀN GIANG	Kinh
PHAN LÊ	KHÔI	06/07/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	71 ĐS30 KP5	HOÀNG TRUNG THÔNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ANH TUẤN	KIỆT	25/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	673/13 TL10 KP4	LÝ AN BÌNH	BẠC LIÊU	Kinh
TRƯƠNG KIM	LONG	22/08/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	301 VĐT KP7	HUỲNH CHÍ ĐẠT	TPHCM	HOA
PHAN QUỐC	MINH	28/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	27/45/5 KP1 BTĐ A	LÊ QUANG HIỀN	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỲNH TIỀN	PHÁT	12/12/2003	Quận 1	0	1.12	29 ĐS4 C KP10	DƯƠNG VĂN ÚT GIÀU	AN GIANG	Kinh
LÊ QUANG	PHÚC	12/06/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	33/18/15 KP1	LÊ TRẦN NGỌC HUÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG HÀ	PHƯƠNG	10/10/2003	AN GIANG	0	1.12	532/1/6/23 YTKTC KP11	TRẦN VĂN GIÀU	VĨNH LONG	Kinh
TRẦN MINH	SANG	07/10/2003	VĨNH LONG	0	1.12	592 HHL KP13	NGÔ TẤN NAM	TPHCM	Kinh
NGÔ TẤN	TÀI	03/02/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	574/15/30 SIN CO KP4	PHAN QUỐC LÂM	TPHCM	Kinh
PHAN QUỐC	THÀNH	24/10/2003	CẦN THƠ	0	1.12	167 TL KP3	ĐỖ THANH LUÂN	PHÚ THỌ	Kinh
BÙI CÔNG	TIỀN	21/12/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	341/4 CL KP1	XÀ THANH PHONG	TPHCM	Kinh
ĐỖ BẢO	TRẦN	27/03/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	117 ĐS19 KP6	BÙI THỊ KIM PHƯỢNG	Long AN	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUANG MINH	TRÍ	30/06/2003	Quận 1	0	1.12	208 TL KP8	TRẦN CHÍ DŨNG	ĐỒNG THÁP	Kinh
LẠI THÀNH	TRUNG	17/05/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	22 ĐS28 KP6	NGUYỄN XUÂN PHÙNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HÀ PHÚ	VĂN	06/11/2003	Quận 5	0	1.12	321/17 KP1	NGUYỄN QUANG TUYẾN	TPHCM	Kinh
HUỲNH QUANG	VINH	08/05/2002	0	0	1.12	18 DTQ KP4 ALA	LẠI VĂN THẮNG	TPHCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ PHƯƠNG	BÌNH	16/06/2003	Quảng Ngãi	1	1.1	592/50 KP13	NGUYỄN HÀ PHÚ MỸ	TPHCM	Kinh
NGÔ THỊ KIM	PHỤNG	23/09/2003	Quận 5	1	1.5	574/15/13 KP12	HUỲNH QUANG TÂN	TPHCM	Kinh
TRẦN HÀ XUÂN	MAI	28/02/2003	Quận 5	1	1.8	532/1/106/36/1/6 KP12	PHAN VĂN NGHIỆM	TPHCM	Kinh

*Bình Trị 2 Promary School – Total: 488 pupils starting first form in 2009*

(Gender: x = female; *blank* = male)**Table 11 (A8): Pupils at Le Hong Phong Primary School (Ha Long city)**

Surname, Middle & Given name	DOB	Gender	Father	Mother	Address
Phạm Văn An	16/11/2002		Phạm Văn Đảo	Phạm Thị Thêu	Tổ 4 - Khu 6 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thị Lan Anh	07/08/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Quyền	Vũ Thị Thu Huyền	Tổ 5 - Khu 1 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Thủy Triều Tiên	06/05/2003	x	Vũ Văn Đô	Lưu Thị Thủy	Tổ 4 - Khu 4 – P. Cao Xanh - QN
Phạm Tiến Đạt	10/10/2003		Phạm Mạnh Cường	Bùi Thị Thu	Tổ 7 - Khu 5 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thu Hà	10/10/2003	x		Lê Thị Thanh	Tổ 4 - Khu 1 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lương Đại Hải	24/08/2003		Lương Mạnh Hồng	Đoàn Thị Thảo	Tổ 2 - Khu 1B – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Đức Hải	24/04/2003		Vũ Đức Thịnh	Trần Thị Hương	Tổ 2 - Khu 4 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Bùi Minh Hiếu	01/05/2003	x	Bùi Tổng Hưng	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Tổ 5 - Khu 2 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Minh Hoàng	13/12/2003		Phạm Văn Hoàn	Phùng Thị Hiếu	Tổ 2 - Khu 6 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Đào Việt Hoàng	26/08/2003		Đào Xuân Bình	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Tổ 5 - Khu 4 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Bùi Văn Hùng	17/06/2003		Bùi Văn Nam	Vũ Thị Ái	Tổ 6 - Khu 3 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Hương	05/10/2003	x	Nguyễn Đức Mạnh	Nguyễn Thị Tinh	Tổ 1 - Khu 5 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thu Hương	13/08/2003	x	Nguyễn Công Huy	Vũ Thị Mai Huệ	Tổ 9- Khu 3- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Danh Khánh	22/07/2003		Trần Hồng Ngọc	Bùi Thị Lan	Tổ 8- Khu 2- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Trúc Lam	01/02/2003	x	Lê Văn Thanh	Phạm Thị Vân	Tổ 7- Khu 1- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Hoàng Lý Linh	11/02/2003	x	Hoàng Văn Tuấn	Ngô Thị Liên	Tổ 9 - Khu 4 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Hoàng Mỹ Linh	16/11/2003	x	Hoàng Văn Động	Triệu Thị Hoa	Tổ 2 - Khu 4 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Trúc Linh	01/02/2003	x	Lê Văn Thanh	Phạm Thị Vân	Tổ 7 - Khu 1 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Vương Nam Long	27/12/2003		Lê Văn Nấu	Trần Thị Thoi	Tổ 5 - Khu 5 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Hà Văn Lộc	24/12/2003		Hà Văn Suất	Nguyễn Thị Thu Hoài	Tổ 9 - Khu 1 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lã Tuấn Minh	27/12/2003		Lã Tuấn Cường	Phạm Minh Hạnh	Tổ 11 - Khu 2 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Đinh Huyền My	29/05/2003	x	Đinh Trọng Bình	Nguyễn Thu Hường	Tổ 1 - Khu 6 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Hoài Nam	19/10/2003		Nguyễn Văn Bảy	Ngô Thanh Nhân	Tổ 1 - Khu 2 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Cao Hà Phương	30/06/2003	x	Cao Văn Hà	Mạc Tuyết Mai	Tổ 3 - Khu 4 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Hà Phương	09/02/2003	x	Nguyễn Duy Sóng	Phạm Thị Hòa	Tổ 5 - Khu 5 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Hồng Quân	03/12/2003		Vũ Hồng Phúc	Phạm Thị Kim Dung	Tổ 3 - Khu 1 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Bùi Thị Minh Tâm	01/12/2003	x	Bùi Xuân Tiến	Phạm Thị Tuyết	Tổ 7 - Khu 3 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Chu Sĩ Toàn	17/06/2003		Chu Sỹ Thê	Nguyễn Thị Mừng	Tổ 1 - P. Cao Thắng - QN
Bùi Vũ Song Tùng	08/03/2003		Bùi Song Lâm	Vũ Thị Mong	Tổ 4 - Khu 5 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Phương Thảo A	12/07/2003	x	Nguyễn Sinh Hưng	Nguyễn Thanh Phương	Tổ 6 - Khu 1 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Phương Thảo B	22/02/2003	x	Nguyễn Tiến Minh	Nguyễn Thị Thu Phương	Tổ 27 - Khu 3 – P. C. Thắng - QN

Vũ Thị Thảo	23/08/2003	x	Vũ Thị Hải	Vũ Thị Huyền	Tổ 18 - Khu 2 – P. C.Thắng - QN
Vũ Thị Quỳnh Trang	11/12/2003	x	Vũ Đình Hưng	Nguyễn Thị Hải Yến	Tổ 4 - Khu 5 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Thị Thùy Trang	12/12/2003	x	Vi Xuân Niền	Phạm Thị Thảo	Tổ 7 - Khu 5 – P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Duy Anh	09/11/2003		Phạm Văn Doanh	Lê Thị Phương	Tổ 3 - Khu 4 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Duy Anh	26/05/2003		Trần Văn Hanh	Trần Thị Nhung	Tổ 11 - Khu 3 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Đức Anh	02/10/2003		Nguyễn Xuân Trường	Phạm Thị Thanh Mai	Tổ 2 - Khu 1 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Mai Anh	03/11/2003	x	Vũ Văn Tân	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Tổ 5 - Khu 6 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Đình Như Anh	16/12/2003	x	Đình Thái Minh	Nguyễn Thị Thu Hà	Tổ 9 - Khu 11 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Thục Anh	20/07/2003	x	Phạm Lê Quân	Đỗ Thị Kim Liên	Tổ 2 - Khu 3 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Cẩm Chi	15/07/2003	x	Lê Văn Toàn	Nguyễn Thị Quyên	Tổ 36 - Khu 4 - Phường C. Thắng- QN
Phạm Thanh Đạt	23/01/2003		Phạm Thanh Hải	Ngô Tuyết Ngân	Tổ 2 - Khu 4 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Hải Đăng	09/06/2003		Trần Hưng	Ngô Thị Anh	Tổ 2 - Khu 6 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Quang Đức	08/06/2003		Lê Cao Long	Phạm Thị Huệ	Tổ 1 - Khu 4 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Anh Hiếu	25/07/2003		Nguyễn Minh Huy	Nguyễn Thị Thái	Tổ 4 - Khu 3 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Chu Việt Hiếu	22/03/2003		Chu Văn Vịnh	Cần Thị Loan	Tổ 12 - Khu 2 - Phường C.Thắng - QN
Nguyễn Khắc Hiệp	16/11/2003		Nguyễn Khắc Nghĩa	Vũ Thị Sáu	Tổ 7 - Khu 1 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Lê Đức Huy	31/03//2003		Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Tổ 7 - Khu 2- Phường Hồng Hải - QN	
Bùi Quang Hưng	10/11/2003		Bùi Quang Quyền	Giáp Thị Hải	Tổ 9 - Khu 3 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thu Huyền	21/07/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Trương Thị Nga	Tổ 8 - Khu 4 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thùy Linh	04/07/2003	x	Nguyễn Minh Hiệp	Nguyễn Thị Thủy Hằng	Tổ 8 - Khu 5 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Tuấn Minh	14/11/2003		Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Đỗ Mai Hương	Tổ 1 - Khu 4 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Văn Nam	04/09/2003		Lê Văn Dương	Lê Thị Bấy	Tổ 1 - Khu 7 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Đặng Hồng Ngọc	12/12/2003		Đặng Đình Toán	Nguyễn Thị Thanh Hương	Tổ 8 - Khu 3 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Lê Đức Phương	24/04/2003		Nguyễn Văn Hạnh	Lê Thị Thảo	Tổ 2 - Khu 1B - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Mai Phương	29/05/2003		Phạm Quốc Tuấn	Nguyễn Hồng Phương	Tổ 9 - Khu 3 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Hoàng Quang Anh Tú	28/08/2003		Hoàng Đỗ Anh Tuấn	Bùi Thị Kim Nhung	Tổ 4 - Khu 5 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Đức Toàn	19/12/2003		Nguyễn Văn Ích	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Tổ 1 - Khu 2 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thị Ninh Thái	11/06/2003		Nguyễn Trung Dũng	Phan Thị Hoa	Tổ 6 - Khu 5 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Đào Thị Phương Thu	29/01/2003	x	Đào Ngọc Thắng	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	Tổ 1 - Khu 5 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Thị Hồng Thơm	11/06/2003	x	Lê Quý Hời	Nguyễn T. Khánh Hương	Tổ 7 - Khu 2 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thị Thơm	05/04/2003	x	Nguyễn Ngọc Thanh	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Tổ 10 - Khu 3- Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Quỳnh Trang	25/05/2003	x	Trần Duy Hạnh	Vũ Thị Huệ	Tổ 2 - Khu 1 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Ngọc Trinh	26/11/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	Nguyễn Thị Tranh	Tổ 2 - Khu 1 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Hải Yến	18/08/2003	x	Nguyễn Tăng Huyền	Đỗ Thị Hằng	Tổ 3 - Khu 8 - Phường Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Đức Anh	12/05/2003		Trần Văn Thủy	Lê Thị Hệ	Tổ 3 - Khu 6 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Việt Bách	08/11/2003		Nguyễn Việt Dũng	Đinh Thị Mai Phương	Tổ 4 – Khu 5 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nhâm Huyền Diệp	17/11/2003	x	Nhâm Mạnh Trí	Đào Thị Hồng Hạnh	Tổ 11 – Khu 2 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Bùi Ngọc Dương	14/04/2003			Bùi Thị Nga	Tổ 12 – Khu 5 - P.Trần Hưng Đạo – QN
Khúc Thành Đạt	18/11/2003		Khúc Văn Dân	Nguyễn Thu Hằng	Tổ 2 – Khu 6 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Đoàn Huyền Giang	29/04/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	Đoàn Thị Nam	Tổ 1 – Khu 6C - P. Hồng Hải - QN

Phạm Hồng Giang	13/02/2003	x	Phạm Trường Thi	Đoàn Thị Minh Hồng	Tổ 1 – Khu 1B - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Trần Minh Hà	22/03/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Đoàn	Trần Thị Minh Hiền	Tổ 3 – Khu 4C - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Thu Hà	11/12/2003	x	Phạm Công Đạo	Nguyễn Thị Đức Hạnh	Tổ 5 - Khu 5 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Bùi Minh Hiếu	17/06/2003		Bùi Văn Minh	Nguyễn Thị Huyền	Tổ 11- Khu 1B - P. Cao Thắng - QN
Hoàng Trung Hiếu	19/09/2003		Hoàng Minh Cường	Phạm Thị Duyên	Tổ 4 – Khu 7 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Quang Hoà	04/01/2003		Phạm Ngọc Hoàng	Nguyễn Hạnh Lâm	Tổ 3 – Khu 6 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Đức Hoàng	05/02/2003		Nguyễn Văn Tuyền	Nguyễn Thị Minh Hệ	Tổ 1 – Khu 6C - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Lê Huy	07/09/2003		Phạm Quang Hưng	Lê Thị Hậu	Tổ 4 – Khu 5- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Hoàng Thị Diệu Linh	10/09/2003	x	Hoàng Nam Dương	Phạm Thị Thắng	Tổ 3– Khu 3 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Thị Ngọc Linh	26/10/2003	x	Vũ Thành Khoa	Đinh Thị Kim Toan	Tổ 3 – Khu 6A - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Thị Phương Linh	08/02/2003	x	Lê Xuân Thịnh	Nguyễn Thị Thuý Hà	Tổ 3 – Khu 5- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thuý Linh	30/11/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Chung	Trần Thị Hằng	Tổ 7– Khu 1 - P. Hà Lâm - QN
Nguyễn Thuý Linh	15/12/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Long	Lê Thị Thanh Thúy	Tổ 4 – Khu 8 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Ninh Ngọc Mai	11/08/2003	x	Ninh Tấn Đạt	Bùi Thị Bích	Tổ 4 – Khu 11 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Đức Mạnh	23/03/2003		Nguyễn Văn Năm	Phạm Hồng Sự	Tổ 2 – Khu 6A - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Quý Nghĩa	03/09/2003		Nguyễn Ngọc Khảm	Ngô Thị Út	Tổ 5– Khu 11B - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Lâm Nhi	11/10/2003	x	Lê Thành Bắc	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Tổ 9 – Khu 3 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Đỗ Minh Nhung	08/01/2003	x	Đỗ Văn Phương	Trịnh Thị Loan	Tổ 4 – Khu 1- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lương Bích Phương	07/08/2003	x	Lương Văn Khải	Cao Thị Tuyết	Tổ 2– Khu 6A - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Nguyễn Lâm Phương	16/12/2003	x	Lê Duy Hiếu	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Tổ 1– Khu 6A - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Đức Thành	30/09/2003		Vũ Đức Minh	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Tổ 4 – Khu 1 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Văn Thắng	10/08/2009		Trần Văn Trức	Hồ Thị Thảo	Tổ 3 – Khu 4D- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lưu Mạnh Thương	31/03/2003		Lưu Văn Hè	Bùi Thị Thịnh	Tổ 4– Khu 1 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
<b>CHU ANH TÔMY</b>	<b>04/03/2003</b>		<b>NGUYỄN QUANG LINH</b>	<b>CHU THỊ DUYÊN</b>	<b>TỔ 7– KHU 4 - P. HỒNG HẢI - QN</b>
Nguyễn Hà Trang	17/02/2003	x	Nguyễn Đắc Hiếu	Hoàng Thị Thịnh	Tổ 7 – Khu 4D - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Quang Vinh	18/11/2003		Trần Văn Lợi	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Tổ 4 – Khu 4B- P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Hồng Anh	16/09/2003	x	Phạm Hồng Sơn	Nguyễn Ánh Nguyệt	Tổ 1 - Khu 4 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lê Minh Anh	06/07/2003	x	Lê Văn Hùng	Trịnh Thị Thanh Phúc	Tổ 3 - Khu 6A - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Minh Anh	02/10/2003	x	Phạm Tô Hoài	Tạ Thị Khuyên	Tổ 4 - Khu 4A - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lý Thanh Bình	24/12/2003		Lý Thanh Tuấn	Nguyễn Thị Loan	Tổ 12 - Khu 5 - P.T.H.Đạo -QN
Hoàng Trúc Chi	06/03/2003	x	Hoàng Song Tùng	Nguyễn Thị Kim Thanh	Tổ 5 - Khu 4 - P. Hồng Hải – QN
Nguyễn Ánh Dương	20/09/2003		Nguyễn Duy Huân	Phạm Thị Mai	Tổ 1 - Khu 4B - P. Hồng Hải –QN
Trần Đức Đạt	09/10/2003		Trần Thế Toàn	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Tổ 1 - Khu 4B - P. Hồng Hải – QN
Nguyễn Tuấn Đạt	25/04/2003		Nguyễn Bình Định	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Tổ 8 - Khu 4B - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Tuấn Đạt	05/03/2003		Nguyễn Văn Toán	Bùi Thị Nhị	Tổ 5 - Khu 1B - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Dương Mạnh Đức	18/01/2003		Dương Sơn Bài	Lương Thị Nga	Tổ 4- Khu 4 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Hương Giang	14/08/2003	x	Trần Việt Dũng	Vũ Thị Phương	Tổ 3 - Khu 4 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thúy Hằng	11/10/2003	x	Nguyễn Bảo Long	Trần Thị Xuyên	Tổ 8 - Khu 3 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Bùi Bảo Hân	12/10/2003	x	Bùi Duy Đông	Phạm Thị Huệ	Tổ 1 - Khu 6C - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Đỗ Huy Hoàng	13/09/2003		Đỗ Đình Hợp	Nguyễn T. Thanh Huyền	Tổ 1 - Khu 4 - P. Hồng Hải - QN

Lê Huy Hoàng	12/07/2003		Lê Hữu Nghị	Đoàn Thùy Giang	Tổ 8 - Khu 3 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Xuân Huy	28/03/2003		Nguyễn Xuân Anh	Trần T. Thanh Bình	Tổ 6 - Khu 5 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn T. Minh Hương	20/08/2003	x	Nguyễn Đức Phương	Nguyễn Thị Thu Hương	Tổ 1 - Khu 4 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Lê Khánh Linh	31/08/2003	x	Nguyễn Thành Chung	Đặng Thủy Hoàn	Tổ 4 - Khu 8 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vương Khánh Linh	07/12/2003	x	Vương Quốc Tuấn	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	Tổ 5 - Khu 5 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Trần Đức Lâm	21/09/2003		Trần Khánh Tùng	Hán Thị Hằng	Tổ 15 - Khu 1 - P. C. Thắng - QN
Đào Tùng Lâm	18/06/2003		Đào Hải Long	Nguyễn Thị Lan Anh	Tổ 9 - Khu 2 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Vũ Quang Minh	09/03/2003		Vũ Trung Huân	Hoàng Thị Tới	Tổ 4 - Khu 7 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Ngô Văn Minh	04/11/2003		Ngô Văn Nghĩa	Nguyễn Thị Len	Tổ 22 - P. Cao Xanh - QN
Nguyễn Văn Minh	25/06/2003		Nguyễn Duy Tuấn	Phạm Thị Huệ	Tổ 22 - Khu 6 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Phạm Thị Thanh Ngân	07/10/2003	x	Phạm Đình Lân	Lê Thị Thúy Nga	Tổ 6 - Khu 5 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Lương Hà Phương	08/08/2003	x	Lương Tiên Cường	Phùng Thị Thu Giang	Tổ 5 - Khu 3 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Thị Mai Phương	24/11/2003	x	Nguyễn Văn Cường	Nguyễn Thị Thu Hương	Tổ 4 - Khu 5 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Đoàn Thị Thúy Quỳnh	04/08/2003	x	Đoàn Ngọc Thanh	Tô Thị Kim Quy	Tổ 3 - Khu 4D - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Bùi Hoàng Sơn	04/10/2003		Bùi Thanh Khiết	Lê Thị Bình	Tổ 1 - Khu 4C - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Đinh Công Thành	31/08/2003		Đinh Công Sĩ	Mai Thị Phượng	Tổ 46 - P. Cao Xanh - QN
Trần Anh Thư	23/10/2003	x	Trần Công Bằng	Phạm Thị Thúy	Tổ 7 - Khu 3 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Nguyễn Trần Minh Tú	03/09/2003		Nguyễn Hùng Tân	Trần Thị Hương	Tổ 1 - Khu 5 - P. Hồng Hải - QN
Thân Trọng Tùng	27/08/2003		Thân Trọng Nam	Nguyễn Thị Kim Yến	Tổ 6 - Khu 1 - P. Hồng Hải - QN

*Lê Hồng Phong Promary School – Total: 131 pupils starting first form in 2009*

(Gender: 1 = female; 0 = male)

**Table 12 (A8): Pupils at Binh Tri Dong A Primary School (HCM City)**

Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB	POB	Gender	Classs	Address	Parent	Province	Ethnic
LÊ THỊ KIM	ANH	05/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	27/4	Lê Kiều Hưng	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHAN QUỐC	ANH	17/07/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	879/20/10/16 Hương lộ 2	Phan Quốc Hồng	TP.HCM	Kinh
ÔN GIA	BẢO	25/07/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	384/1 Chiến Lược, tổ 149	Ôn Quốc Liêu	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ THUỶ	DƯƠNG	10/02/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	910 QL1A, Tổ 136	Lê Thị Liên	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÂM NGỌC ANH	ĐÀO	18/01/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	F5/14 Tổ 123	Nguyễn Thị Phụng	TP.HCM	Hoa
HUỶNH QUỐC	ĐẠT	15/02/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	47/3 Ao Đồi, Tổ 169	Huỳnh Bình Trung	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TIẾN	ĐẠT	03/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	131/11/56/7A Tây Lân, Tổ 132	Nguyễn Văn Thành	Đồng Tháp	Kinh
NGUYỄN THUY XUÂN	GIAU	13/01/2003	Long An	1	1/1	858/8 QL1A, Tổ 126	Nguyễn Thị Kim Hạnh	Long An	Kinh
NGUYỄN MINH	HẢI	05/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	925 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 143	Nguyễn Thị Nghĩa	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NHƯ	HẢO	08/04/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	10/7/2 Bến Lội, Tổ 127	Nguyễn Quang Hào	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỶNH ĐÌNH MINH	HẠO	04/02/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	F5/31/3 Tổ 170	Huỳnh Văn Quốc	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG NGỌC	HÂN	25/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	858/8 Quốc lộ 1A	Trương Thanh Hải	Tây Ninh	Kinh
PHẠM QUANG	HIẾN	21/06/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	985/13 Hương lộ 2	Phạm Vinh	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
VÕ TRUNG	HIẾU	08/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	135/2 Tây Lân, Tổ 132	Võ Tuấn Phương	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐÌNH HOÀNG	HUY	03/05/2003	Vĩnh Long	0	1/1	21/30 Ao Đồi, tổ 169	Nguyễn Hồng Quân	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỶNH THỊ KIM	HUYỀN	16/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	1005 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 137	Huỳnh Tấn Trung	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỶNH ANH	KIỆT	20/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	163 Mã Lò, tổ 167	Huỳnh Văn Lùn	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGUYỄN VĂN	LONG	20/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	938 Hương lộ 2, tổ 172	Nguyễn Thị Lang	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG CẨM	LY	01/02/2003	Đồng Nai	1	1/1	822/9 Hương lộ 2	Hoàng Thị Linh Hai	Đồng Nai	Kinh
HUỶNH THỊ BẢO	NGỌC	27/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	758/7 Hương lộ 2, tổ 175	Võ Thị Được	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHAN THỊ HỒNG	NGỌC	08/05/2003	Sóc Trăng	1	1/1	985/71/12/31 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 139	Phan Văn Luân	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ YẾN	NHI	27/10/2003	Hà Tây	1	1/1	55/91 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Nguyễn Văn Đăng	TP.HCM	Kinh
VÕ NGỌC QUỲNH	NHƯ	09/10/2003	Đồng Tháp	1	1/1	10/16 Bến Lội, Tổ 127	Võ Ngọc Tỷ	Đồng Tháp	Kinh
NGUYỄN MẠNH	PHÚ	16/12/2003	Bình Tân	0	1/1	10/7/3 Bến Lội, Tổ 127	Nguyễn Văn Tiến	TP.HCM	Kinh
HỒ NHƯ	PHỤNG	26/07/2003	Lâm Đồng	1	1/1	441/90/14 Lê Văn Quới, tổ 116	Hồ Duy Lân	Lâm Đồng	Kinh
HÀ VĂN	QUANG	04/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	F10/65/1 Tổ 131	Hà Văn Lợi	TP.HCM	Kinh
CAO NGỌC	QUỲNH	31/07/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	818 Hương lộ 2, tổ 174	Huỳnh Thị Thu Thủy	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHƯƠNG	QUỲNH	12/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	272 Mã Lò, Tổ 121	Nguyễn Văn Danh	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHAN CAO	SƠN	28/11/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	243/15/5 Mã Lò, tổ 167	Cao Ngọc Vân	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THÀNH	TÀI	26/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	131/6/7/2 Tây Lân, Tổ 132	Nguyễn Văn Tâm	TP.HCM	Kinh
VĂN TRẦN GIA	THUẬN	14/09/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	55/14/1 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Trần Thị Diễm Thuý	Long An	Kinh



NGUYỄN MINH	THUẬN	23/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	42 Tân Lân	Nguyễn Văn Bông	TP.HCM	Kinh
VÕ THỊ ANH	THU	09/08/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	966 Hương lộ 2, tổ 171	Võ Văn Khấp	An Giang	Kinh
PHAN THỊ CẨM	TIỀN	19/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	288 Mã Lò, tổ 120	Phan Thành Nghiệp	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN PHƯỚC	TIẾNG	13/03/2003	Vĩnh Long	0	1/1	F 3/1	Trần Văn Phước	Vĩnh Long	Kinh
NGUYỄN SƠN	TOÀN	11/07/2003	Bình Định	0	1/1	Kê 131/6/7/4/20 Tây Lân, Tổ 132	Nguyễn Đình Sơn	Bình Định	Kinh
BÙI TỐ	UYÊN	05/05/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	243/27/33 tổ 167	Bùi Trọng Đắc	Thái Bình	Kinh
LIÊU THANH	VÂN	30/01/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/1	107 Ao Đồi	Lưu Kiến Thủy	TP.HCM	Hoa
ÂU DƯƠNG	VINH	15/02/2003	Bắc Ninh	0	1/1	879/71/13 Hương lộ 2, tổ 147	Âu Dương Yên	Bắc Ninh	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	VŨ	27/09/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/1	84/1/10/2 Tây Lân, Tổ 131	Nguyễn Trọng Tài	TP.HCM	Kinh
HOÀNG THỊ NHƯ	Ý	03/09/2003	Bắc Giang	1	1/1	276/21 Mã Lò, tổ 122	Hoàng Văn Hải	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ KIM	ANH	12/05/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	165 Mã Lò, tổ 167	Nguyễn Ngọc Diệp	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHẠM HUỲNH	DANG	01/06/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	10/19A Bến Lộ	Nguyễn Thị Phước Dân	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN CHÍ	HÀO	17/02/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	55/7/39/1 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Trần Chí Cường	TP.HCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN ĐỨC	HIẾU	10/01/2003	Hà Nam	0	1/2	1006 Hương lộ 2	Lê Thị Lan	Hà Nam	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHI	HÙNG	15/01/2003	Sóc Trăng	0	1/2	383 Mã Lò, Tổ 164	Nguyễn Văn Mười	Hà Nam	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ KIM	HUYỀN	08/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	243/27/39/4 tổ 167	Đặng Hồng Quân	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG	KHANG	05/03/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	836/55 Hương lộ 2, tổ 174	Nguyễn Quốc Hùng	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỲNH NGUYỄN MINH	KHÔI	05/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	95/71/12/27 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 139	Huỳnh Công Bằng	TP.HCM	Kinh
ĐẶNG TRUNG	KIẾN	15/08/2003	Hà Tĩnh	0	1/2	55/16/3/31 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Hoàng Thị Loan	Hà Tĩnh	Kinh
TRẦN HUỲNH	LAM	05/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	84/1/27 Tây Lân, Tổ 131	Võ Thị Phúc	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ NGỌC	LINH	03/04/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	190 Mã Lò, Tổ 123	Trần Thị Phi Nga	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐỨC	MẠNH	26/01/2003	Tây Ninh	0	1/2	F1/33 Hương lộ 2, tổ 146	Nguyễn Văn Cường	Tây Ninh	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRẦN MỸ	NGÂN	10/03/2003	Bình Định	1	1/2	Kê 72 Tây Lân, Tổ 130	Trần Thị Mỹ Nga	Bình Định	Kinh
HÙYNH NGUYỄN BẢO	NGÂN	19/08/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	47/11 Ao Đồi	Huỳnh Văn Nam	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
NGUYỄN HỒNG	NGỌC	12/02/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	814/7 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 149	Nguyễn Văn Đông	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN LA KIM	NGỌC	21/01/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	F7/73/61/13 Mã Lò, tổ 120	Trần Thị Hoà	Bến Tre	Kinh
LÊ THANH	NHI	27/06/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	384/23 Chiến Lược, Tổ 149	Lê Hồng Dư	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ THANH	NHI	30/06/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	936 Hương lộ 2, tổ 172	Nguyễn Ngọc Toàn	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ THÀNH	PHÁT	12/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	40 Tây Lân	Lê Văn Út	TP.HCM	Kinh
CAO TUẤN	PHONG	23/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	56 Tây Lân, Tổ 130	Cao Văn Mẫn	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THẾ	QUANG	01/08/2003	Cần Thơ	0	1/2	817 Hương lộ 2	Nguyễn Thế Trung	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ THỊ HOÀNG	QUYÊN	14/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	294 Mã Lò, tổ 120	Lê Hoàng Phúc	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGÔ TRẦN THANH	QUYÊN	28/12/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	F4/28	Ngô Thế Bình	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN THANH	SƠN	14/04/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	940 Hương lộ 2, tổ 172	Mai Thị Mỹ Lệ	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHẠM THỊ THANH	THẢO	03/04/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	86 Ao Đồi	Phạm Thị Mai	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ MINH	THIỆN	29/10/2002	TP.HCM	0	1/2	135/2/15/10/3 Tây Lân	Lê Thị Mộng Cầm	TP.HCM	Kinh
QUÁCH PHÚ	THUẬN	11/01/2003	Hà Tây	0	1/2	201/5/11 Mã Lò, tổ 167	Quách Thiên Tiến	Hà Tây	Kinh
THÂN PHAN ANH	THU	08/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	879/56/2 Hương lộ 2, tổ 146	Phan Thị Mộng Dao	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ HOÀNG	THƯƠNG	05/01/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	891/18 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 145	Nguyễn Thị Lan Quỳên	TP.HCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG NGỌC	TRÀ	18/01/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	955 tổ 141	Lưu Thị Thu Thảo	TP.HCM	Kinh

TRẦN HOÀNG THUỶ	TRANG	29/11/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	10/7/18/4 Bến Lội, Tở 127	Trần Văn Chương	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ THUỶ	TRANG	07/08/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	113/7 tở 170	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỶNH LÊ HƯƠNG	TRÚC	17/03/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	820A Hương lộ 2, tở 174	Huỳnh Văn Thanh	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC THANH	TRÚC	09/11/2003	Bến Tre	1	1/2	389/2 Lê Văn Quới	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Anh	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN LÊ MINH	TRUNG	12/11/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	135/2/15/3/3 Tây Lân, Tở 132	Nguyễn Thanh Lạc	TP.HCM	Kinh
DƯƠNG THÀNH	TÚ	20/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	276/3/45/11 Mã Lò, tở 120	Dương Văn Tuấn	TP.HCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN ANH	TUÂN	12/06/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/2	123A Mã Lò	Phan Thị Minh Chương	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	TUYÊN	20/07/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	382/28 Chiến Lược	Nguyễn Thị Minh Hà	Bình Thuận	Kinh
NGUYỄN KHÁNH	VY	24/03/2003	Quảng Ngãi	1	1/2	243/27/39/2/7	Nguyễn Truyền	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHAN NGUYỄN HỒNG	YẾN	16/01/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/2	879/56/2 Hương lộ 2, tở 146	Phan Văn Cường	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRƯỜNG HOÀI	AN	07/06/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	243/27/70A Mã Lò, tở 174	Nguyễn Hoài Phương	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN ĐỖ HOÀI	BẢO	04/06/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	856 Hương lộ 2	Nguyễn Văn Đèo	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ THANH	BÌNH	15/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	790/58/21 Hương lộ 2, tở 175	Lê Văn Lợi	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGÔ NGUYỄN TRÍ	BÌNH	29/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	F1/28 tở 147	Ngô Văn Kiệt	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN	DUY	06/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	785 Hương lộ 2, tở 175	Nguyễn Duy Dũng	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỶNH THỊ NGỌC	DUYÊN	05/04/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	201/2 Mã Lò, tở 167	Huỳnh Thanh Ngọc	TP.HCM	Kinh
HÀ GIA	HUỆ	14/11/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	382/16 Chiến Lược, Tở 150	Hà Quý Lạc	TP.HCM	Hoa
TRẦN GIA	HUỶ	20/01/2003	Bến Tre	0	1/3	286 Mã Lò	Trần Hoa Em	Bến Tre	Kinh
HUỶNH ĐẶNG MINH	HUYỀN	29/12/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	963/24 Hương lộ 2, tở 140	Huỳnh Minh Hiếu	TP.HCM	Kinh
ĐẶNG AN	KHA	20/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	893 Hương lộ 2	Đặng Phước Hùng	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHÚC	KHANG	31/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	135/2/1/5 Tây Lân, Tở 132	Nguyễn Văn Thống	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGUYỄN THIÊN	KIM	26/03/2003	Cần Thơ	1	1/3	382/12 Chiến Lược	Nguyễn Thị Kim Hiền	Cần Thơ	Kinh
TRƯỜNG NGỌC	LÂM	18/03/2003	Bến Tre	0	1/3	951/2 Hương lộ 2, Tở 141	Ngô Thị Thắm	Bến Tre	Kinh
TRƯỜNG NHẬT	LÂM	11/10/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	10/15 Bến Lội	Trương Văn Nghĩa	TP.HCM	Kinh
MẠNH THỊ NGỌC	LINH	30/03/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	879/66845/215 Hương lộ 2, Tở 171	Trần Thị Ngọc Diệp	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ THỊ THU	NGÂN	01/04/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	51 Ao Đồi, tở 170	Lê Minh Hiếu	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN MẠC THU	NGỌC	27/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	16/1 tở 165	Trần Thị Ngọc Thu	Lâm Đồng	Kinh
TRẦN BẢO	NGỌC	22/03/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	762/36/21 Quốc lộ 1A	Trần Văn Chương	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ THỊ NGỌC	NHI	31/08/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	66 Tây Lân	Lê Văn Phái	TP.HCM	Kinh
CHÂU TUYẾT	NHI	01/05/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	310/1/7 Mã Lò, Tở 119	Nguyễn Thị Xuân Lan	TP.HCM	Kinh
ĐOÀN GIA	PHÚ	07/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	47 Tây Lân, Tở 134	Vũ Thị Liên	Đồng Nai	Kinh
LÊ HOÀNG	PHÚC	09/04/2003	Tiền Giang	0	1/3	985/17 Hương lộ 2, Tở 138	Lê Hoàng Vũ	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ NGUYỄN KIM	PHƯỢNG	06/11/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	836/6 Hương lộ 2	Lê Văn Dũng	Bạc Liêu	Kinh
PHAN LÂM	QUANG	08/06/2003	Sóc Trăng	0	1/3	766 Hương lộ 2, tở 167	Phan Chầy	TP.HCM	Kinh
BÙI MINH	QUÂN	05/03/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	55/7/14 Tây Lân, Tở 134	Bùi Văn Thịnh	TP.HCM	Kinh
HỒ DIỄM	QUỲNH	12/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	920 Hương lộ 2, tở 172	Hồ Trọng Thanh	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TẤN	SANG	30/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	402 Chiến Lược, Tở 174	Nguyễn Văn Khanh	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN CÔNG	THÁI	16/09/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	40 Tây Lân	Trần Công Thơ	Quảng Nam	Kinh
PHAN NGUYỄN HUYỀN	THANH	17/12/2003	Đồng Nai	1	1/3	35/7/15/6 Ao Đồi, tở 169	Phan Nguyễn Tuấn Hoà	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN CHÍ	THANH	18/08/2003	Cà Mau	0	1/3	84/6 Tây Lân, Tở 130	Trần Văn Thuận	Bình Dương	Kinh



NGUYỄN THỊ THU	THẢO	23/03/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	984	Nguyễn Văn Khả	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN GIA	THỊNH	17/05/2003	Tiền Giang	0	1/3	84/1/4 Tây Lân, Tổ 131	Trần Ngọc Trung	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN MỸ	THƠ	07/04/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	879/16 Hương lộ 2, tổ 146	Trần Vĩnh Xuyên	TP.HCM	Hoa
LẠI ĐÌNH MINH	THUẬN	11/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	24/4/5 Bến Lội, Tổ 128	Lê Thị Thắm	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ HIỀN	THỰC	12/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	34/2 Tây Lân	Nguyễn Văn Thành	Lâm Đồng	Kinh
TRƯƠNG DIỆP XUÂN	THÙY	12/12/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	963/1/11 Hương lộ 2	Trương Văn Mười Ba	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ THÙY	TRANG	06/05/2003	Bạc Liêu	1	1/3	310/10/7/8 Mã Lò, tổ 117	Biện Thị Xuân	TP.HCM	Kinh
BÙI QUANG	TỬ	19/03/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/3	363/21/26 Đất Mới, tổ 88	Bùi Quang Minh	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN QUÁCH KHÁNH	VY	02/12/2002	Long An	1	1/3	986/1/6 Hương lộ 2	Quách Thanh Sơn	Long An	Kinh
PHAN THỊ HOÀNG	YẾN	18/06/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	243/27/18/6 Mã Lò	Hoàng Thị Uyên	TP.HCM	Kinh
THẠCH MAI KIM	YẾN	17/04/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/3	10/7/3/30 Bến Lội, Tổ 127	Thạch Văn Duật	TP.HCM	Kinh
ĐỖ NGUYỄN DUY	AN	14/10/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	243/27/71 tổ 175	Nguyễn Thị Mai	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRỊNH NGỌC TUẤN	ANH	20/11/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	215 Mã Lò	Trịnh Minh Thu	Thanh Hóa	Kinh
ĐÀO NGỌC	ÁNH	16/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	260 Mã Lò, Tổ 121	Đào Chung	TP.HCM	Hoa
NGUYỄN TIỂU	BĂNG	26/07/2002	Cà Mau	1	1/4	50A Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Nguyễn Thị Thuý Vĩ	Cà Mau	Kinh
VÕ THÀNH	DANH	15/06/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	983 Quốc lộ 1A, Tổ 137	Võ Công Thành	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ NGUYỄN SƠN	DUY	08/02/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	123 Mã Lò, Tổ 150	Lê Thành Bắc	TP.HCM	Kinh
HÀ THÙY	DƯƠNG	25/01/2003	Thanh Hóa	1	1/4	936 Quốc lộ 1A, tổ 136	Hà Đình Ngọc	Thanh Hóa	Kinh
PHAN TẤN	ĐẠT	22/11/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	84/14/1 Tây Lân, Tổ 130	Phan Văn Tuấn	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHẠM ĐỨC	GIANG	16/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	845/215 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 147	Phạm Văn Đẹp	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN MINH	HOÀNG	30/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	10/7/14 Bến Lội, Tổ 127	Nguyễn Chân Khanh	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN PHI	HÙNG	02/05/2003	Hà Nam	0	1/4	20 Ao Đồi	Nguyễn Văn Hương	Sóc Trăng	Kinh
ĐOÀN TRẦN ANH	HUY	11/07/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	109 Mã Lò, tổ 167	Đoàn Đức Quỳnh	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ MỸ	HUYỀN	22/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	932 QL1A, Tổ 136	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Tuyết	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ NGỌC THIÊN	HƯƠNG	14/05/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	21/36 Ao Đồi, tổ 169	Lê Khắc Vũ	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRỊNH NGỌC TUẤN	KIỆT	03/09/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	840/121/10 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 173	Tịnh Ngọc Thái Hoà	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỲNH NGUYỄN TRÚC	LAM	22/01/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	F3/37 tổ 174	Huỳnh Minh Thuận	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG BẢO	LÂM	18/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	276/29/30/9 Mã Lò, Tổ 135	Trần Thị Ngọc Phương	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÊ THỊ HUYỀN	LINH	25/07/2003	Thanh Hóa	1	1/4	30 Bến Lội, Tổ 128	Lê Thị Thuý	Thanh Hóa	Kinh
NGUYỄN VŨ HOÀNG	LONG	24/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	413/41/2 Lê Văn Quới, tổ 109	Nguyễn Văn Hương	TP.HCM	Kinh
TỔNG ĐỨC	MẠNH	08/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	3/28 Tây Lân, Tổ 161	Phạm Thị Hương	Hà Nam	Kinh
LÂM THÀNH	NAM	17/09/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	981/14A Hương lộ 2, Tổ 138	Lâm Trung Thanh	TP.HCM	Kinh
TÔ LÊ KIM	NGÂN	12/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	55/49 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Lê Thị Hồng	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ KIM	NGÂN	03/07/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	111/5 Tây Lân	Nguyễn Văn Cam	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THÀNH	NHÂN	07/12/2003	Bến Tre	0	1/4	951/88 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 141	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Bến Tre	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	PHONG	07/06/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	815/23 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 148	Trần Thị Sáu	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN HỮU	QUỐC	09/08/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	972 Hương lộ 2, tổ 175	Trần Văn Kiệt	An Giang	Kinh
VÕ THỊ TÚ	QUYÊN	30/03/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	276/29/45/35 Mã Lò, tổ 117	Huỳnh Thị Ngọc Phương	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRƯƠNG THUÝ	THANH	21/04/2003	Thừa Thiên-Huế	1	1/4	977/55 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 139	Trương Công Giáp	TP.HCM	Kinh
LƯU ĐỨC	THẮNG	07/07/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	394/37 Hương lộ 2, tổ 149	Lưu Quốc Huyền	TP.HCM	Hoa

HUỖNH THỊ KIM	THỂ	28/02/2003	Bình Định	1	1/4	84/39/9 Tây Lân, Tổ 131	Huỳnh Văn Lâm	Bình Định	Kinh
TẶNG THOẠI	THOẠI	12/11/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	879/16 Hương lộ 2, tổ 146	Tặng Quân Nguyên	TP.HCM	Hoa
HUỖNH HOÀNG	THỔNG	15/08/2003	Long An	0	1/4	1024 Hương lộ 2	Huỳnh Thanh Xuân	TP.HCM	Kinh
TẠ NGỌC ANH	THỨ	15/11/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	441/90/1 Lê Văn Quới, tổ 116	Tạ Việt Thắng	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
VỖ MINH	TIẾN	23/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	346/18 Mã Lò, tổ 119	Võ Minh Hùng	TP.HCM	Kinh
THÁI ĐỨC	TRUNG	24/11/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	35/25 Ao Đồi, tổ 143	Thái Văn Thơm	TP.HCM	Kinh
LÂM THANH	TÙNG	11/04/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	276/3/45/11/17 Mã Lò, tổ 120	Trần Tuyết Anh	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHẠM NGUYỄN THANH	TÙNG	04/11/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	131/11/5/12 Tây Lân, Tổ 132	Phạm Văn Tú	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN NGỌC THÚY	VI	15/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/4	981 Hương lộ 2	Du Thị Tuyết Linh	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỖNH NGỌC	VINH	28/11/2003	An Giang	0	1/4	3/12/27 Tây Lân, tổ 136	Huỳnh Ngọc Dương	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN VĂN	VINH	26/07/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/4	822/139 Hương lộ 2, tổ 168	Nguyễn Văn Quang	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN THỊ KIM	CHI	10/01/2003	Bình Định	1	1/5	107 Tây Lân	Nguyễn Thị Tươi	Bình Định	Kinh
NGUYỄN VĂN	DUY	27/11/2003	Trà Vinh	0	1/5	F10/66/4/13 Tây Lân, Tổ 132	Nguyễn Văn Lộc	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỖNH QUANG	ĐẠI	18/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	427/14 Lê Văn Quới	Huỳnh Tân Phát	TP.HCM	Kinh
VÕ THỊ THANH	HẰNG	04/12/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	3/30 Tây Lân, Tổ 136	Võ Thị Thanh Hoa	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN NGỌC	HIẾN	16/07/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	276/29/46/25 Mã Lò, tổ 117	Trần Ngọc Tâm Anh Nhi	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ MỸ	HOA	09/08/2002	Tiền Giang	1	1/5	24/9/5/5 Tây Lân, tổ 127	Võ Thị Trúc	Tiền Giang	Kinh
NGUYỄN HOÀNG TUẤN	KHÁI	10/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	796 Hương lộ 2, tổ 175	Nguyễn Thị Lan	TP.HCM	Kinh
BÙI CÔNG	KHUÔNG	14/02/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	985/71/12/16 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 137	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Bắc Ninh	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRUNG	KIẾN	04/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	951/88 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 141	Nguyễn Thị Huỳnh Nhi	Ninh Thuận	Kinh
HUỖNH THỊ MỸ	KIM	13/07/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	276/9/28 Mã Lò, tổ 122	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGÔ THỊ TUYẾT	LAN	21/02/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	243/7/6 Mã Lò, tổ 167	Nguyễn Thị Sơn	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHẠM THỊ NGỌC	LINH	12/02/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	249/9/4 Tây Lân, Tổ 128	Phạm Thị Kim Hằng	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THÀNH	LONG	26/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	55 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Ngô Thị Phúc	Bình Phước	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ TRÀ	MY	27/12/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	24 Bến Lội, Tổ 128	Nguyễn Thị Nương	Bến Tre	Kinh
NGÔ THỊ THUỶ	NGA	06/01/2003	Quảng Ngãi	1	1/5	858/31 QL1A, Tổ 126	Ngô Đức Sang	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
VỖ TRỌNG	NGHĨA	06/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	1059 QL1A Tổ 171	Võ Văn Hiến	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN TRỌNG	NGHĨA	09/02/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	912 QL1A, Tổ 136	Lương Ngọc Cẩm	TP.HCM	Kinh
HUỖNH TRUNG	NGUYỄN	21/01/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	911 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 144	Huỳnh Minh Hiếu	TP.HCM	Kinh
ĐỖ YẾN	NHI	25/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	55/16/3/13 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Đỗ Chiêu Hỷ	TP.HCM	Hoa
HỒNG THUẬN	PHÁT	21/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	384/25 Chiến Lược, Tổ 149	Hồng Chấn Hiếu	TP.HCM	Hoa
TRƯƠNG HOÀNG	PHÚC	29/09/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	84/28A Tây Lân, Tổ 129	Trương Minh Có	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THANH	PHÚC	24/10/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	13 Bến Lội	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	TP.HCM	Hoa
ĐẶNG NAM	PHƯƠNG	29/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	880 Hương lộ 2, tổ 173	Đặng Nguyên Hòa	Hưng Yên	Kinh
VŨ QUANG	SANG	25/11/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	230/13 Mã Lò, tổ 134	Vũ Ngọc Thành	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHẠM THANH	SANG	25/05/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	1043/3 QL1A, Tổ 171	Trúc Phương	TP.HCM	Hoa
DƯƠNG VĂN	TẬP	03/05/2003	Campuchia	0	1/5	55/16/3/1 Tây Lân, Tổ 134	Dương Văn Châu	TP.HCM	Kinh
VÕ NHƯ	THANH	27/09/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	865 Tổ 147	Võ Thị Ngọc Mai	TP.HCM	Kinh
VÕ DUY	THANH	03/08/2003	Trà Vinh	0	1/5	72 Ao Đồi, tổ 140	Võ Văn Vạn	Trà Vinh	Kinh
TRƯƠNG THU	THẢO	14/10/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	276/3/45/5 Mã Lò, Tổ 120	Trương Anh Tuấn	TP.HCM	Hoa

HUYỀN NGUYỄN	THUẬN	31/12/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	981/16 Hương lộ 2, tổ 138	Huỳnh Văn Thành	TP.HCM	Kinh
THÁI TRƯỞNG THANH	THÚY	21/08/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	1002 Hương lộ 2, tổ 145	Thái Văn Sáu	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHẠM TRẦN KIM	TIỀN	11/05/2003	Quảng Ngãi	0	1/5	F7/221/64/4 tổ 116	Phạm Tuấn	Quảng Ngãi	Kinh
NGUYỄN TÚ	TRINH	21/11/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	F1/23A Tổ 147	Nguyễn Hoàng Thuận	TP.HCM	Kinh
PHAN NGỌC	TÚ	09/03/2003	Bắc Ninh	0	1/5	985/71/12/31 Hương lộ 2, Tổ 139	Phan Văn Nhanh	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ THU	VÂN	01/03/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	15/7 Ao Đồi, tổ 169	Nguyễn Văn Huỳnh	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN THỊ TUYẾT	VI	28/02/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	792 Hương lộ 2, tổ 175	Nguyễn Thị Tuyết Nga	TP.HCM	Kinh
NGUYỄN HỮU ANH	VINH	17/06/2003	TP.HCM	0	1/5	355/1/21 Mã Lò	Nguyễn Hữu Trực	Quảng Nam	Kinh
TRẦN THẢO	VY	26/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	840/135/4 Hương lộ 2 Tổ 173	Mai Thị Thu Thảo	TP.HCM	Kinh
TRẦN PHƯƠNG	VY	26/09/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	840/135/4 Hương lộ 2 Tổ 173	Mai Thị Thu Thảo	TP.HCM	Kinh
LƯƠNG NGỌC NHƯ	Ý	10/11/2003	TP.HCM	1	1/5	67 Tây Lân, Tổ 133	Phạm Thị Tre	TP.HCM	Kinh

*Bình Trị Đông A Primary School – Total: 202 pupils starting first form in 2009*

(Gender: not known)

**Table 13 (A8): Pupils at Quang Trung Primary School (Ha Long city)**

<b>Surname, Middle &amp; Given name</b>	<b>DOB</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>Mother</b>
Hoàng Ngọc Hải Anh	1/16/2003	Tổ 5 Hà Tu	Hoàng Ngọc Tuấn	Đoàn Thị Sáu
Phạm Quỳnh Anh	11/27/2003	Tổ 3 Khu 6 Hồng Hải	Phạm Văn Trường	Bùi Thị Thu
Trịnh Thị Mai Anh	7/22/2003	Tổ 12 Khu 7 Hồng Hải	Trịnh Quang Đạt	Đinh Thị Yên
Khiếu Xuân Bách	11/09/2003	Tổ 1 Khu 10 Hồng Hải	Khiếu Anh Tuấn	Thiều Thuỳ Hương
Phan Thị Mai Chi	6/26/2003	Tổ 5 Khu 2 Hồng Hải	Phan Đức Cường	Lê Thị Hoàng Mai
Tạ Tô Linh Chi	10/09/2003	Tổ 1 Khu 1 Hồng Hà	Tạ Thành Công	Tô Thị Thu Oanh
Trần Công Đại	11/09/2003	Tổ 2 Khu 2 Hồng Hà	Trần Văn Sơn	Nguyễn Thị Nhung
Tạ Thiên Đạt	06/10/2003	Tổ 5 Khu 5 Hồng Hải	Tạ Thiên Thành	Đỗ Thị Vũ
Nguyễn Ngọc Khánh Hà	8/30/2003	Tổ 5 Hà Tu	Nguyễn Trung Kiên	Đỗ Thị Ni Na
Nguyễn Đức Hùng	05/05/2003	Tổ 4 Khu 10B Bãi Cháy	Nguyễn Đức Trọng	Đỗ Thị Phụng
Tạ Tuấn Hùng	6/24/2003	Tổ 5 Khu 2 Hồng Hà	Tạ Quang Hưng	Phạm Thị Hà
Đặng Trung Hiếu	12/15/2003	Tổ 6 Khu 3 Hồng Hải	Đặng Hồng Xuyên	Lê Thị Thanh Hương
Nguyễn Bùi Trung Hiếu	01/05/2003	Tổ 21 Khu 2 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Hoài Nam	Bùi Thị Thu Oanh
Phùng Kim Hưng	11/05/2003	Tổ 8 Khu 1 Hồng Hà	Phùng Kim Đại	Hoàng Thanh Hà
Nguyễn Trần Anh Hoàng	09/08/2003	Tổ 5 Khu 8 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Quang Huy	Trần Thị Thuý
Trần Thành Hoàng	05/03/2003	Tổ 5 Khu 3 Hồng Hải	Trần Thành Long	Lã Thị Tường
Hà Thu Huyền	11/15/2003	Tổ 3 Khu 7 Hồng Hải	Hà Quang Huy	Trần Thị Hằng
Nguyễn Thu Huyền	05/09/2003	Tổ 5 Khu 8 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Hạt	Trịnh Thị Yên
Đặng Xuân Khôi	07/08/2003	Tổ 8 Khu 1 Hồng Hà	Đặng Xuân Tính	Phạm Thị Hậu
Phạm Gia Khiêm	11/26/2003	Tổ 8 Khu 5 Hồng Hải	Phạm Khắc Tùng	Lê Thị Dung
Đoàn Thuý Linh	12/23/2003	Tổ 6 Khu 7 Hồng Hải	Đoàn Minh Thuận	Vũ Thị Thu Hương
Đỗ Vũ Tường Linh	12/20/2003	Tổ 1 Khu 8 Hồng Hải	Đỗ Huy Thông	Vũ Thị Thanh Nhài
Đoàn Phương Ly	1/30/2003	Tổ 1 Khu 2 Hồng Hà	Đoàn Văn Tạo	Ngô Thị Thanh Lê
Nguyễn Vũ Giang Ly	9/26/2003	Tổ 9 Khu 9 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Hữu Trung	Nguyễn Thị Thanh Nga
Nguyễn Hiền Mai	8/24/2003	Tổ 17 Khu 11 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Bá Tuyên	Nguyễn Hiền Chi
Lương Linh Nga	12/24/2003	Tổ 10 Khu 2B Hồng Hải	Lương Công Thanh	Vũ Thị Vân Anh
Nguyễn Trần Bảo Ngọc	09/05/2003	Tổ 1 Khu 2 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Thanh Bình	Trần Thuý Hằng
Lê Quang Nhật	07/07/2003	Tổ 4 Khu 3 Hồng Hà	Lê Hồng Giang	Hồ Thị Huyền
Nguyễn Thuý Phương	12/16/2003	Tổ 6 Khu 6 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Đỗ Chức	Nguyễn Thị Thu Thuý
Phạm Xuân Phong	7/13/2003	Tổ 2 Khu 4 Hồng Hà	Phạm Xuân Phi	Đinh Thị Kim Thành
Nguyễn Minh Quân	8/22/2003	Tổ 5 Khu 4 Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Nhất	Phạm Thị Oanh

Đỗ Phúc Thế Quyền	02/03/2003	Tổ 11 Khu 1 Hồng Hải	Đỗ Phúc Vân	Nguyễn Thị Lan
Dương Huỳnh Sơn	04/03/2003	Hồng Hà	Dương Văn Trung	Huỳnh Lê Tú
Lê Đào Minh Tâm	4/28/2003	Tổ 2 Khu 6 Cao Thắng	Lê Chí Linh	Đào Phương Lan
Nguyễn Phương Thảo	10/28/2003	Khu 3 Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Phẩm	Vũ Thị Thường
Nguyễn Huy Thắng	4/25/2003	Tổ 3 Khu 4 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Huy Khoa	Vũ Thị Hồng
Vũ Thị Thu Thanh	01/07/2003	Tổ 7 Khu 7 Hồng Hải	Vũ Thanh Dân	Trương Thị Dung
Nguyễn Quốc Tuấn	10/14/2003	Tổ 2 Khu 3 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Quốc Ân	Nguyễn Thị Bích Hạnh
Đào Bá Tùng Anh	2003	T6-k3-Hồng Hải	Đào Bá Đạt	Thái Minh Hằng
Nguyễn Tuấn Anh	2003		Nguyễn Ngọc Báu	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt
Trần Mỹ Anh	2003	T3-k1-Hà Trung	Trần Đăng Vương	Lý Thị Hải
Trần ngọc Anh	2003	T2-k4-Hồng Hà	Trần Ngọc Dương	Nguyễn Thu Giang
Nguyễn Thế Cường	3003	T12-k2-Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Trung Sơn	Nguyễn Thị Sen
Trần Minh Hạnh Dung	2003	T1-k7-Hồng Hải	Trần Minh Hóa	Nguyễn Thị Mai
Đặng Huy Dương	2003	T3-k8-Hồng Hà	Đặng Huy Hà	Nguyễn Thị Trúc
Nguyễn Thanh Đạt	2003	T6-k7-Hồng hải	Nguyễn Thanh Đại	Trương Thị Thanh Huyền
Lâm Chí Đức	2003	T2-k3-Hồng Hà	Lâm Hồng Trường	Vũ Thị Trà My
Lê Vũ Hương Giang	2003	T4-k7-Hồng Hải	Lê Thanh Huân	Vũ Thị Thanh Thủy
Trần thu Hà	3003	T8-k7-Hồng Hải	Trần Trung Nghiệp	Đào Kim Oanh
Đặng Phương Huệ	2003	T3-k4-Hồng hải	Đặng Ngọc Cảnh	Nguyễn Thị Thúy
Trần Anh Kiệt	2003	T4-k1-Hồng hà	Trần Minh Trúc	Bùi Thị Bẩy
Hoàng Thị Hà My	2003	T5-k8-Hồng hải	Hoàng Duy Hà	Phạm Huyền Ninh
Phạm Việt Nam	2003	T3-k4-Hồng Hà	Phạm Việt Bắc	Bùi Thị Hòe
Hoàng kim Ngân	3003	T6-k2-Hồng Hà	Hoàng Xuân Thắng	Phạm Thu Hường
Thân Lê Quý Ngọc	2003	T4-k8-Hồng Hải	Thân Biên Hòa	Vũ Thị Miên
Tăng Hà Nguyên	2003	T2-k6-Hồng hà	Tăng Xuân Phương	Hà Thị Oanh
Nguyễn Hoàng Phúc	2003	T3-k4-Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Dương Đức	Lục Thị Hường
Phạm Thiên Phúc	2003	T8-k4-Hồng Hải	Phạm Sỹ Quyết	Phạm Thị Thủy
Đoàn Anh Quân	2003	T8-k7-Hồng Hải	Đoàn Anh Quang	Đặng Thu Huyền
Nguyễn Minh Quân	3003	T8-k2-f Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Minh Tuấn	Hoàng Thị Nga
Đoàn Thị Diễm Quỳnh	2003	T4-k7-Hồng Hải	Đào Đình Long	Nguyễn Thị Mai
Nguyễn Trung Sơn	2003	T3-k1-T. H.Đ	Nguyễn Văn Trung	Trần Thị Loan
Nguyễn Vũ Tâm	3003	T3-k2-Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Vũ Vương	Vũ Thị Tuyết Lan
Đặng Thủy Tiên	2003	T8-k1-Hồng Hà	Đặng Minh Cường	Vũ Thị Thanh Thủy
Nguyễn Văn Toàn	2003	T9-k2-Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Tú	Vũ Thị Tình
Trần Thu Thảo	2003	T2-k6-Hồng hải	Trần Văn Thắng	Phạm Thị Thanh Thủy
Nguyễn Minh Thắng	2003	T2-k2-Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Sở	Nguyễn Thị Hải
Tạ Ngọc Thắng	3003	T1-k1-Hồng Hà	Tạ Xuân Hải	Phạm Thị Hải Yến
Lã Thu Thủy	2002	T8-k1-Hồng Hà	Lã Tạ Minh Sơn	Lương Thị Nhất
Vũ Nguyễn Anh Thư	2003	T4-k9-Hồng Hải	Vũ Anh Tuấn	Nguyễn Thanh Thủy
Nguyễn Thu Trà	2003	T2-k7-Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Soài	Lê Thị Thu

Đỗ Kiều Trang	2003	T1-k2-Hồng Hà	Đỗ Công Hào	Nguyễn Thị Hải
Nguyễn Thu Trang	2003	T4-k9-Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Vũ Long	Đặng Thị Thu
Nguyễn Thùy Trang	3003	T11-k3-Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Sự	Nguyễn Thị Thảo
Đỗ Hải An	2003	Tổ 6- Khu 6- Hồng Hà	Đỗ Văn tính	Đinh Đặng Long Anh
Nguyễn Thị Thu An	2003	Tổ 3- Khu 8 Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Ưông	Hoàng Thị Bình
Hà Nguyễn Hải Anh	2003	Tổ 9- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Hà Hữu Nam	Nguyễn Thị Huế
Nguyễn Hải Anh	2003	Tổ 3- khu 7- Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Thị Lương	
Tô Thị Lan Anh	2003	Tổ 4- Khu7- Hồng Hà	Tô Văn Hào	Hoàng Thị Len
Dương Thị Minh Anh	2003	Tổ 1- Khu 1- Hồng Hà	Dương Minh Lan	Nguyễn Thị Mai
Giang Minh Anh	2003	Tổ 11- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Dgiang Văn Thìn	Ngô Thị Phụng
Nguyễn Ngọc Anh	2003	Tổ3- Khu 8- Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Chính	Cao thị Hoà
Nguyễn Quỳnh Anh	2003	Tổ 4- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Quyết Tiến	Đào Thị Cúc
Nguyễn Thị Tâm Anh	2003	Tổ 4- Khu 8- Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Hoán	Hà Thị Thuý Vân
Phạm Tuấn Anh	2003	Tổ 4- Khu 6- Hồng Hải	Phạm Văn Thành	Cao Thị Tuyết Hồng
Phạm Lê Trâm Anh	2003	Tổ 6- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Phạm Hồng Tiến	Lê Thị Hà
Hà Thị Ngọc Anh	2003	Tổ 2- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Hà Hữu Nam	Trần Thị Minh
Nguyễn Văn Anh	2003	Tổ 3- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Đình Tường	Nguyễn Thị Thắng
Phạm Ngọc Ánh	2003	Tổ 10- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Phạm Đình Huân	Nguyễn Thị Thuý Nga
Nguyễn Thanh Bình	2003	Tổ 4- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Tiến Chính	Lê Thị Hương
Bùi Duy Cường	2003	Tổ 8- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Bùi Văn Nam	Nguyễn Thị Hằng
Nguyễn tiến Cường	2003	Tổ 3- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Huy Long	Nguyễn Thị Vân
Duyên Khánh Chi	2003	Tổ 8B- Khu 9- Hồng Hải	Duên Thanh Thìn	Đông Thị Nga
Vũ Thị Chín	2003	Tổ 10- Khu 1- Hồng Hà	Vũ Đình Quý	Đoàn Thị Tám
Vũ Mạnh Dũng	2003	Tổ 6- Khu 7- Hồng Hải	Vũ Đức Thịnh	Nguyễn Thị Hoan
Đinh Trần Việt Dũng	2003	Tổ 2- Khu6C- Hồng Hải	Đinh Công Tổ	Trần Thị Lý
Bùi Đoàn Ánh Dương	2003	Tổ 6- Khu 7- Hồng Hải	Bùi Ngọc Hà	Đoàn Thị Li
Phạm Thùy Dương	2003	Tổ 1- Khu 7- Hồng Hải	Phạm Hùng Vương	Lê Thị Quyên
Lê Anh Đức	2003	Tổ 7- Khu 7- Hồng Hải	Lê Thanh Bình	Phạm Thị Thanh Thuý
Lê Trung Đức	2003	Tổ 3- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Lê Hồng Trung	Vũ Hồng Thoa
Nguyễn Văn Đức	2003	Tổ 7- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Võ	Nguyễn Thị Nga
Cao Thị Hương Giang	2003	Tổ 5- Khu 4- Hồng Hà	Cao Văn Cương	Vũ Thị Hằng
Bùi Đức Hải	2003	Tổ 12- Khu 2- Hồng Hà	Bùi Đức Hạnh	Vũ Thị Hà
Lê Nguyễn Nguyệt Hà	2003	Tổ 1- Khu 1- Bãi Cháy	Lê Đình Tuấn	Nguyễn Thị Minh Hương
Ngô Trung Hiếu	2003	Tổ 3- Khu 6A- Hồng Hải	Ngô Quyết Chiến	Nguyễn Thu Hiền
Nguyễn Hồng Trà	2003	Tổ 6- Khu 2- Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Phúc Vinh	Nguyễn Thị Hoàng Loan
Vũ Quang Trung	2003	Tổ 5- Khu 5- Hồng Hà	Vũ Quang Thành	Phạm Thị Mai
Nguyễn Tiến Hùng	2003	Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Tiến Dũng	Trịnh Thanh Bình
Vương Tiến Mạnh	2003	Tổ 4- Khu 9- Hồng Hải	Vương Văn Trường	Phạm Thị Hoài
Nguyễn Thảo Anh	2003	t7-k7 hồng hải-hạ long	Nguyễn Hữu Khanh	Nguyễn Thị Oanh
Nguyễn Ngọc Bảo	2003	t6-k9 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Nguyễn Ngọc Dũng	Hồ Thị Thu Phương



Nguyễn Thuỳ Dương	2003	p hồng hải- tp hạ long	Nguyễn Đức Quý	Phạm Thị Lan
Lương Phúc Đạt	2003	p hồng hà-tp hạ long	Lương Văn Luân	Lê Thị Như Quỳnh
Cao Lập Đức	2003	t5-k3 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Cao Văn Duy	Phạm Thị Hoài
Đỗ Trung Hiếu	2003	t44-k1 cầm binh-cầm phá	Đỗ Trung Kiên	Đặng Thị Thanh Hoà
Cao Trung Hiếu	2003	t2-k2 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Cao Ngọc Huy	Đoàn Thị Chiêu
Trần Trung Hiếu	2003	t4-k4 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Trần Quang Tuấn	Đỗ Thị Hằng
Vũ Trọng Hiếu	2003	t1-k1 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Vũ Quý Minh	Hoàng Thị Phúc
Phạm Đức Hưng	2003	t7-k1 cao thắng-tp hạ long	Phạm Đức Hà	Lê Thị Thuý
Ngô Thiên Hoàng	2003	t1-k9 hồng hải- tp hạ long	Nguyễn Văn Hoá	Ngô Bích Thuý
Nguyễn Thuỳ Linh	2003	p hồng hải-tp hạ long	Nguyễn Đức Quý	Phạm Thị Lan
Trần Quang Minh	2003	t3-k3 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Trần Quốc Bảo	Mai Thị Như Anh
Đinh Phương Nhung	2003	t17k2a cao xanh- tp hạ long	Đinh Bá Trình	Nguyễn Giang Thanh
Nguyễn Thị Kim Nhung	2003	t3-k3 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Nguyễn Xuân Thành	Nguyễn Thị Duyệt
Bùi Minh Ngọc	2003	t1-k8 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Bùi Quang Chát	Đỗ Phúc Thu Hằng
Nguyễn Châu Phúc	2003	t6-k9 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Nguyễn Châu Tài	Nguyễn Hoài Phương
Bùi Mạnh Tuấn	2003	t7-k6 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Bùi Thanh Bình	Nguyễn Thị Việt Hà
Hán Minh Tuấn	2003	t5- k7 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Hán A Long	Ngô Thị Nở
Nguyễn Thanh Tú	2003	t9-k9 hồng hải- tp hạ long	Nguyễn Thanh Tuấn	Đinh Thị Dung
Nguyễn Hoàng Tùng	2002	t7-k7 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Nguyễn Xuân Thanh	Hoàng Thị Thoa
Trần Mạnh Tùng	2003	t5-k2 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Trần Anh Tuấn	Trần Thị Mai
Nguyễn Thanh Tuyền	2003	t7-k2 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Nguyễn Văn Tuyền	Nguyễn Thị Gái
Phạm Quang Thành	2003	t8-k5 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Phạm Quang Minh	Nguyễn Thị Thu Huyền
Vũ Đức Thanh	2003	t12-k2 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Vũ Đức Thành	Bùi Thị Chuân
Phạm Thành Trung	2003	t9-k1 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Phạm Tiên Thành	Dương Thị Lan
Tạ Quang Trung	2003	t2-k4 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Tạ Long Vương	Trần Thị Thanh Hương
Nguyễn Linh Uyên	2003	t9-k3 hồng hải –tp hạ long	Nguyễn Thê Hùng	Nguyễn Bích Hương
Phạm Lưu Trang Uyên	2003	t4-k7 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Phạm Văn Hiến	Lưu Ngọc Giang
Phạm Thị Tú Uyên	2003	t3-k9 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Phạm Văn Sơn	Vũ Thị Nhung
Nguyễn Đức Vũ	2003	t6-k2 hồng hà-tp hạ long	Nguyễn Đức Thường	Trần Thị Phượng
Vũ Ngọc Thơm	2003	t6-k9 hồng hải-tp hạ long	Vũ Văn Tuấn	Dương Thanh Hà
Nguyễn Phúc An	28/08/2003	SN 31, tổ 7, khu 3, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Anh Tuấn	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Vân
Hoàng Hải Anh	01/06/2003	Tổ 34, khu 3, P.Cao Thắng, TP Hạ Long, QN	Hoàng Quang Hải	Cao Thị Hoa
Nguyễn Minh Anh	03/11/2003	SN30, tổ 1, khu 8, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Hữu Thành	Nguyễn Thị Thúy Hà
Nguyễn Đức Anh	01/06/2003	Tổ 5, khu 8, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Đức Hải	Hoàng Thị Thúy Khuyên
Vũ Ngọc Ánh	09/03/2003	Tổ 2, khu 4, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Vũ Ngọc Tĩnh	Nguyễn Thị Thi
Nguyễn Đức Cường	18/11/2003	Tổ 9, khu 9, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Ngọc Hùng	Đoàn Thị Hồng Cẩm
Lê Tuấn Đạt	30/10/2003	Tổ 3, khu 2, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Lê Hồng Minh	Phạm Thị Tuyết
Nguyễn Quốc Đạt	02/08/2003	Tổ 84, khu 5, P.Bạch Đằng, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Văn Dương	Vũ Thị Vân Anh
Nguyễn Tuấn Đạt	13/09/2003	Tổ 5, khu 5, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Hữu Đăng	Đặng Thị Thuý
Nguyễn Vũ Phương Hạnh	07/02/2003	Tổ 4, khu 5, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Công Bách	Vũ Thị Phương Huyền

Nguyễn Trung Hiếu	28/02/2003	SN18, tổ 4, khu 4A, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Đức Công	Lưu Thanh Bình
Phạm Huy Hoàng	22/02/2003	Tổ 2, khu 6, P.Hồng Hà, Tp Hạ Long, QN	Phạm Quang Huy	Đặng Thị Hồng Phương
Vũ Nhật Hoàng	11/04/2004	Tổ 2, khu 8, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Vũ Tuấn Anh	Vũ Thị Thanh Hòa
Nguyễn Quang Hưng	15/03/2003	Tổ 4, khu 6, Hồng Hải, Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Đăng Linh	Đào Thị Hải Yến
Đỗ Lê Huy	07/09/2003	Tổ 12, khu 2, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Đỗ Mạnh Hùng	Lê Thị Anh Xuân
Trương Phương Huyền	05/07/2003	Tổ 4, khu 5, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Trương Hồng Thanh	Phạm Mai Hương
Đỗ Trung Kiên	11/12/2003	Tổ 6, khu 1, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Đỗ Văn Luyện	Vũ Thị Thanh Tâm
Phạm Tuấn Kiệt	14/04/2003	Tổ 4, khu 2, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Phạm Ngọc Lợi	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Ninh
Vũ Trọng Tùng Lâm	28/11/2003	Tổ 1, khu 3, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Vũ Trọng Lai	Phạm Thị Viên
Đinh Thành Long	15/10/2003	Tổ 3, khu 4, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Đinh Anh Tuấn	Ninh Thị Thanh Xuân
Nguyễn Đức Tân Long	17/03/2003	P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Đức Hoàn	Trần Phương Yên
Nguyễn Ánh Minh	06/09/2003	Tổ 1, khu 8, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Nguyễn Đức Thọ	Vũ Thị Lan
Trịnh Quang Minh	26/09/2003	Tổ 5, khu 8, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Trịnh Quang Khoa	Trần Thị Thu Hiền
Hồ Huyền My	20/11/2003	Tổ 2, khu 4, P. Hà Tu, TP Hạ Long, QN	Hồ Ngọc Hoài	Phạm Thúy Phương
Vũ Thanh Ngọc	12/10/2003	Tổ 3, khu 4A, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Vũ Văn Hải	Nguyễn Mai Hưng
Phạm Bảo Ngọc	19/03/2003	Tổ 1, khu 4, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Phạm Văn Thiện	Nguyễn Thị Nga
Đàm Mai Phương	06/12/2003	Tổ 3, khu 7, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Đàm Quang Vinh	Bùi Thị Gái
Trần Bá Thành	15/12/2003	SN 116, Kênh Liêm, Tp Hạ Long, QN	Trần Bá Sơn	Nguyễn Thị Thu Phương
Đỗ Phương Thảo	30/08/2003	Tổ 7, khu 9, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Đỗ Văn Giang	Vũ Hồng Phương
Trần Phương Thảo	30/11/2003	Tổ 2, khu 4, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Trần Văn Ninh	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Hoa
Lương Thanh Thảo	30/07/2003	Tổ 1, khu 6B, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Lương Phúc Sơn	Hà Thị Thu
Lê Bảo Anh Thư	10/08/2003	Tổ 3, khu 2, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Lê Quang Vịnh	Trần Kim Thoa
Mai Sỹ Trung	24/05/2003	Tổ 2, khu 6, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Mai Sỹ Thông	Nguyễn Thị Yến
Ngô Nhật Trường	02/01/2003	Tổ 2, khu 8, P.Hồng Hải, TP Hạ Long, QN	Ngô Xuân Tuyền	Phạm Thị Lương
Đoàn Anh Tú	16/09/2003	Tổ 5, khu 4, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Đoàn Văn Tín	Phạm Thị Thúy
Phạm Minh Tuấn	14/11/2003	Tổ 6, khu 2, P.Hồng Hà, TP Hạ Long, QN	Phạm Hùng Dương	Đỗ Lê Nga
Trần Thái An	23/05/2003	T3K6 Hồng Hà	Trần Nam Trung	Đỗ Thị Thu Hằng
Phạm Mỹ Anh	02/01/2005	T7K4 Hồng Hải	Phạm Văn Đạt	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm Tú
Nguyễn Phương Ánh	29/04/2003	T7K1 Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn	Đỗ Thị Bích Vân
Phạm Đăng Dương	15/12/2003	T3K3 Hồng Hà	Phạm Đăng Hưng	Nguyễn Thị Hiền
Nguyễn Hồng Dương	29/10/2003	T1K6 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Hồng Minh	Nguyễn Thị Thuý
Nguyễn Thuý Dương	18/09/2003	T8K5 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Viết Dũng	Hà Thị Huân
Vũ Thành Đạt	10/03/2003	T2K3 Hồng Hà	Vũ Văn Thu	Nhâm Thị Thuý
Vũ Hương Giang	01/12/2003	T1K1 Hồng Hải	Vũ Văn Hà	Đặng Thuý Hằng
Phan Thu Hà	26/02/2003	T7K3 Hồng Hà	Phạm Văn Hùng	Phạm Thị Thuận
Trần Thu Hà	07/06/2003	T5K6 Hồng Hà	Trần Thuý	Nguyễn minh Hạ
Đặng Thu Hằng	17/05/2003	T11K3 Hồng Hà	Đặng Minh Tuấn	Trần Thị Mai
Nguyễn Thu Hằng	26/08/2003	T7K6 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Huyền	Lê Thị Hạnh
Nguyễn Mạnh Hoàng	09/07/2003	T7K1 Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh	Nguyễn Thị Bích Thuý
Nguyễn Việt Hùng	07/02/2003	T1K6 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Hoà	Nguyễn Thị Lan



Nguyễn Đức Huy	20/12/2003	T2K7 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Phụng	Kiều Thị Thuý
Lê Ánh Huyền	09/06/2003	T9K1 Hồng Hà	Lê Văn Ánh	Nguyễn Ánh Nguyệt
Nguyễn Thái Hưng	19/07/2003	T3K4 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Định	Kim Thị Nhẫn
Nguyễn Tuấn Hưng	04/10/2003	T1K1 Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Vũ Thị minh
Bùi Vũ Nam Khánh	24/03/2003	T2K3 Hồng Hà	Bùi Hải Nam	Vũ Hương Trang
Hoàng Khánh Linh	21/12/2003	T2K3 Hồng Hà	Hoàng Khắc Thuý	Nguyễn Thị thanh Thuý
Lê Ngọc Minh	09/08/2003	T8K9 Hồng Hải	Lê Xuân Thuý	Nguyễn Thị Thu Hiền
Lê Văn Nam	12/12/2003	T4K4 Hồng Hà	Lê Văn Năm	Vũ Thị Hạnh
Trần Hải Ninh	23/09/2003	T4K2 Hồng Hà	Trần Huy Hoàng	Vũ Thị Hương Giang
Vũ hải Ngân	13/03/2003	T1K9 Hồng Hải	Vũ Xuân Nghĩa	Đoàn Thị Minh Thư
Vũ Hoàn Ngọc	18/01/2003	T4K7 Hồng Hải	Vũ Đức Hoàn	Nguyễn Thị Thuý
Mạc Thanh Phương	10/11/2003	T7K3 Hồng Hà	Mạc Văn Hùng	Trần Thị Thuý
Vương Ngọc Bích Phương	18/01/2003	T6K8 Hồng Hải	Vương Văn Cường	Bùi Bích Uyên
Nguyễn Bảo Sơn	28/11/2003	T6K1 Hà Trung	Nguyễn Hồng Thái	Phạm Thị lan Anh
Lê Nam Sơn	01/11/2003	T3K3 Hồng Hà	Lê hồng Thắng	Đặng Thị Thuý
Trần Hoàng Diệu Thảo	11/12/2003	T3K3 Hồng Hà	Trần Cao Sơn	Hoàng Thị Phương Lan
Đào Phương Thảo	23/08/2003	T8K9 Hồng Hải	Đào Trọng Tài	Đinh Thị Thuý
Nguyễn Anh Thư	14/02/2003	T4K3 Hồng Hà	Nguyễn Hà	Đào Thị Thanh Huệ
Nguyễn Đức Thành	19/10/2003	T5K8 Hồng Hải	Nguyễn Văn Kiêm	Nguyễn Thị Dung
Nguyễn Huyền Thương	18/07/2003	T16K2 Cao Thắng	Nguyễn Văn Thường	Vũ Kim Loan
Vương Ngọc Bích Thuý	18/01/2003	T6K8 Hồng Hải	Vương Văn Cường	Bùi Bích Uyên
Ngô Đoàn Sơn Tùng	27/12/2003	T7K7 Hồng Hải	Ngô Văn Tôn	

*Quang Trung Primary School – Total: 213 pupils starting first form in 2009*

## Appendix 9

**Figure 10 (A9): Number of *Kayleighs* in 1984 and 1985**

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Home Family Trees Search Collaborate Learning Centre DNA Publish Shop

*All England & Wales, Birth Index: 1916-2005 results for Kayleigh*

Searching for...

Name: "Kayleigh"  
 Birth: "1984", "England, United Kingdom"  
 More: "Kayleigh"  
 Priority: United Kingdom  
[Edit Search](#)  
 or [Start a new search](#)

Narrow by Collection

► All Categories  
 ► Birth, Marriage & Death  
 ► Birth, Baptism & Christening  
 ▼ England & Wales, Birth Index: 1916-2005

BROWSE INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

You can browse through the individual records in this title.

Matches 1-4 of 4 Sorted By Relevance

View Record	Name	Date of Registration	District	County
<a href="#">View Record</a> ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Kayleigh Ellen Clark	mm year	city	Greater London
<a href="#">View Record</a> ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Kayleigh Doubleday	mm year	city	Nottinghamshire
<a href="#">View Record</a> ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Kayleigh Doubleday	mm year	city	Nottinghamshire
<a href="#">View Record</a> ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Kayleigh Pallister	mm year	city	Durham, Northumberland/Westmorland, Yorkshire

Results per page: 20 1-4 of 4

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Username  Password  [Sig](#)  
[Forgot Username/Password](#)

Home Family Trees Search Collaborate Learning Centre DNA Publish Shop

*All England & Wales, Birth Index: 1916-2005 results for Kayleigh*

Searching for...

Name: "Kayleigh"  
 Birth: "1985", "England, United Kingdom"  
 More: "Kayleigh"  
 Priority: United Kingdom  
[Edit Search](#)  
 or [Start a new search](#)

Narrow by Collection

► All Categories  
 ► Birth, Marriage & Death  
 ► Birth, Baptism & Christening

Matches 1-20 of 2,285 Sorted By Relevance

View Record	Name	Date of Registration	District	County
<a href="#">View Record</a> ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Kayleigh Aarons	mm year	city	Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Kent, Greater London, Essex
<a href="#">View Record</a> ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Kayleigh Aarons Eaglestone	mm year	city	Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Kent, Greater London, Essex
<a href="#">View Record</a> ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	Kayleigh Ann Abbott	mm year	city	Yorkshire

(Source: Ancestry.co.uk)

## Appendix 10

This survey question was posted on the Yahoo social network (USA) in 2008 at

[http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index;\\_ylt=AufxMrI0sOkC5DldFnozUWYjzKIX;\\_ylv=3?qid=20081220114758AAsMx9n](http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index;_ylt=AufxMrI0sOkC5DldFnozUWYjzKIX;_ylv=3?qid=20081220114758AAsMx9n)

Accessed: December 11<sup>th</sup> 2009

I edited participants' language style but the nicknames are in their origin. Of 48 participants, nine answered twice with the same answers which are counted as once.

**Table 14 (A10): Online survey of the name *Victoria***

Question: What do you honestly think about the name Victoria?					
Nickname	Opinion	Feel	Positive	Negative	Neutral
Victoria R	Love the meaning which is <b>victorious</b>	Really pretty & posh	X		
kimmy!	Remind of beautiful woman named <i>Victoria Newman</i> from the soap opera "The Young and the Restless" & a little girl who was rude in the 5 <sup>th</sup> grade.				X
shawtyh09	Remind of Victoria's Secret, British Columbia Victoria...	Nice & sincere	X		
Courtney	Sounds like a snotty two-faced bratty girl in high school.	Ugly		X	
Kc	Victoria at my school is bulimic and thinks she is better than everyone.			X	
norCalLove	Pretty but it sounds like royalty and everyone I seem to know named <i>Victoria</i> isn't the nicest person.	Pretty but it sounds like royalty			X
norCalLove	The only problem is <i>Vicky</i> .	Pretty a bit classical	X		
RFM	Sounds old like a grandma and many Victorias/Vickys that are really annoying.			X	
ingramhill429	Love it, love <i>Tori</i> .		X		
BritBrat	Think of Queen Victoria. Reminds of an old lady.	Too old fashioned		X	
O	A girl named <i>Victoria</i> is a really pretty.	Very pretty	X		
Cadence	Everyone I've ever met named <i>Victoria</i> who I didn't like.			X	
Blue	Like <i>Vicky</i> as well	Regal, dignified, very feminine.	X		
GhostLady	It means <b>victory</b> obviously, so maybe she'll be lucky.		X		
XDbaby!	You should get a more interesting name.			X	
just me.....<3	<i>Victoria</i> makes me think of the girl at my school who is known to be a "school slut".			X	
hudsongray	Like shortened to <i>Vickie</i> or <i>Vicky</i> but not <i>Victoria</i> .			X	
Mindy	Like it. Second cousin Victoria called <i>Tori</i>	Flexible	X		

Siya-Noir	but we just call her <i>Vicky</i> and <i>V</i> . Reminds of the Victorian period and the strange clothes they wore.			X
SoccerChic2	Like it but maybe should go for something plain & simple like <i>Cara</i> .		X	
Hollywood Prod.	It should start with the letter "B" because people say it like <i>Bictoria</i> .			X
Emily	Sounds like a southern name, not favourite name, but it's ok.			X
hellospontaneous	Pretty but <i>Vicky</i> isn't so pretty.	Pretty	X	
Selena	Like it, but I personally do not like the nickname <i>Vicky</i>		X	
έλαρε μεγάλη εμμα ♥	And <i>Tory</i> is a cute nickname.	Vintage, classical & beautiful	X	
Hey Tayyyy! :)	Sounds like a high-class name, let the name be <i>Toria</i> and not ugly <i>Vickie</i> .		X	
I make beautiful babies	Not a bad name but not on my favourite list. Dislike <i>Vicky</i> or <i>Tori</i> .			X
Dani	Love <i>Victoria</i> . Just no <i>Vicky</i> .		X	
Dreaming	Like it.	Extremely posh & sexy	X	
;rexxie	Love most old fashion names.		X	
grammy	I like the nick name <i>Tory</i> better.			X
Billy Shat	Like it.		X	
Veronika [:	Like it.	Pretty	X	
Natty-Lea	I'm not a big fan of it.	Too old-fashioned		X
Jasmine H	It's <b>victory</b>	A bit posh	X	
lauren.	It's Victoria Jane.		X	
Miss S	Love it.	Old-fashioned classic, elegant & feminine	X	
yourstruly	<i>Victoria</i> does sound 1920ish.			X
April	Old-fashioned, but certainly Victoria. Beckham has brought it back somewhat.	Beautiful		
susisays	<i>Victoria</i> is a very sophisticated and current name.	Sophisticated & current	X	
<b>39 valid answers of 48</b>	<b>Positive: 22; Negative: 11; Neutral: 6</b> <b>Mentioned name's meaning: 3</b> <b>Mentioned name's fountainhead: 6</b>			

## Appendix 11

### Number of female pupils entering Ha Noi University of Technology (HUT) in 1998, 2002 and 2006

(Figures provided by HUT in 2006)

1980 (354 female freshers, six with male names – capitalised in bold)

**Table 15 (A11): Number of female pupils entering HUT 1980**

Reg. No.	Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB	Reg. No.	Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB
9801401	Kiều Thu	An	07.10.1980	9802254	Lê Thị Thanh	Bình	26.08.1980
9844712	Trần Thị Lan	Anh	06.01.1980	9804004	Mạc Thị Bích	Châm	05.07.1980
9702702	Phạm Thị Lan	Anh	26.01.1980	9703002	Lê Minh	Châu	21.03.1980
9801551	Hồ Xuân	Anh	28.01.1980	9803505	Đỗ Thị Kim	Chi	30.01.1980
9701157	Nguyễn Kim	Anh	10.02.1980	9701937	Hoàng Phương	Chi	31.01.1980
9804051	Phan Văn	Anh	01.03.1980	9800958	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Chi	06.06.1980
9800290	Đỗ Thị Tú	Anh	17.03.1980	9801503	Nguyễn Kim	Chi	01.08.1980
9800701	Hồ Thị Vân	Anh	20.03.1980	9803351	Trịnh Thị Kim	Chi	15.09.1980
9700715	Đỗ Thị LAN	Anh	02.04.1980	9803205	Trần Thanh	Chi	21.09.1980
9901151	Nguyễn Hồng	Anh	12.07.1980	9800003	Trịnh Thị Phương	Chi	07.11.1980
9802951	Đinh Thị Phương	Anh	31.08.1980	9800702	Trần Thị Kim	Chi	26.11.1980
2000C206	Hoàng Thị Vân	Anh	15.09.1980	9801305	Đỗ Thị Minh	Chi	07.12.1980
20005252	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Anh	22.09.1980	9803206	Phí Thị Kim	Chung	13.06.1980
9901502	Bùi Lan	Anh	21.10.1980	9802740	Ngô Thị Phương	Chung	16.09.1980
2000C180	Lê Quỳnh	Anh	15.11.1980	<b>9803182</b>	<b>MAI THỊ TUẤN</b>	<b>CƯỜNG</b>	<b>21.08.1980</b>
9800351	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Anh	15.11.1980	9804156	Trần Thị Ngọc	Diệp	09.12.1980
20005023	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Anh	01.12.1980	9904055	Lại Thị	Diệp	02.08.1980
9803252	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Anh	26.12.1980	9803359	Phạm Thị Thu	Dịu	16.08.1980
20005029	Nguyễn Thị Châm	Anh	31.12.1980	<b>9701023</b>	<b>NGUYỄN THỊ MINH</b>	<b>ĐỨC</b>	<b>17.01.1980</b>
9701501	Nguyễn Nguyệt	Ánh	16.01.1980	9903853	Nghiêm Thị	Dung	13.02.1980
2001C211	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Ánh	25.03.1980	9800855	Bùi Ngọc	Dung	17.05.1980
9800783	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Ánh	14.09.1980	9802857	Đỗ Thị Thu	Dung	16.06.1980
9801953	Nguyễn Thị Việt	Bách	05.08.1980	9801557	Đỗ Thị Kim	Dung	28.06.1980
<b>2002C012</b>	<b>NGUYỄN NGỌC</b>	<b>BÁCH</b>	<b>12.07.1980</b>	2001C025	Phạm Thị Thuý	Dung	12.10.1980
9900801	Đỗ Thị Thanh	Bình	03.06.1980	9802908	Tiêu Thị Ngọc	Dung	25.11.1980

9802508	Trần Thuý	Dương	09.01.1980	9800462	Trịnh Thị Thu	Giang	31.03.1980
9803210	Lê Thị Thuý	Dương	02.11.1980	9800163	Đoàn Thị Hương	Giang	22.05.1980
9800540	Tổng Thị Hoàng	Dương	18.11.1980	9802681	Trần Thị Tiên	Giang	29.05.1980
9800357	Vũ Thị Thuý	Dương	15.12.1980	9801666	Vũ Thị Thuý	Hà	05.02.1980
9801810	Phạm Thuý	Dương	17.12.1980	9802114	Ngô Thị	Hà	11.02.1980
9802254	Lê Thị Thanh	Bình	26.08.1980	9803262	Phạm Thị Bảo	Hà	01.03.1980
9804004	Mạc Thị Bích	Châm	05.07.1980	9803104	Trịnh Thu	Hà	03.05.1980
9703002	Lê Minh	Châu	21.03.1980	9803261	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Hà	06.05.1980
9803505	Đỗ Thị Kim	Chi	30.01.1980	9800164	Đặng Thị	Hà	25.05.1980
9701937	Hoàng Phương	Chi	31.01.1980	9803956	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hà	29.05.1980
9800958	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Chi	06.06.1980	9800486	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hà	09.07.1980
9801503	Nguyễn Kim	Chi	01.08.1980	20000873	Nguyễn Thu	Hà	01.08.1980
9803351	Trịnh Thị Kim	Chi	15.09.1980	9804011	Lê Thị Thu	Hà	17.09.1980
9803205	Trần Thanh	Chi	21.09.1980	2000C167	Trần Thị Thu	Hà	25.09.1980
9800003	Trịnh Thị Phương	Chi	07.11.1980	9802965	Trần Thị	Hà	30.09.1980
9800702	Trần Thị Kim	Chi	26.11.1980	990CH11	Nguyễn Thị	Hà	12.10.1980
9801305	Đỗ Thị Minh	Chi	07.12.1980	9801763	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hà	24.10.1980
9803206	Phí Thị Kim	Chung	13.06.1980	9800712	Phan Thanh	Hà	02.11.1980
9802740	Ngô Thị Phương	Chung	16.09.1980	9800484	Đinh Thị Minh	Hải	26.06.1980
9803182	Mai Thị Tuấn	Cương	21.08.1980	9803155	Phạm Thị	Hằng	27.03.1980
9804156	Trần Thị Ngọc	Diệp	09.12.1980	9801669	Phạm Thuý	Hằng	09.04.1980
9904055	Lại Thị	Diệp	02.08.1980	9800510	Trịnh Thị	Hằng	10.05.1980
9803359	Phạm Thị Thu	Dịu	16.08.1980	9800966	Bùi Thị Thu	Hằng	29.05.1980
9701023	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Đức	17.01.1980	9801712	Phí Thị Thu	Hằng	13.09.1980
9903853	Nghiêm Thị	Dung	13.02.1980	9703511	Nguyễn Thị	Hằng	03.10.1980
9800855	Bùi Ngọc	Dung	17.05.1980	9800194	Nguyễn Thu	Hằng	15.11.1980
9802857	Đỗ Thị Thu	Dung	16.06.1980	9804013	Phạm Diễm	Hằng	23.11.1980
9801557	Đỗ Thị Kim	Dung	28.06.1980	9801344	Phạm Thị Hồng	Hạnh	01.02.1980
2001C025	Phạm Thị Thuý	Dung	12.10.1980	9800316	Tô Thị Đức	Hạnh	22.03.1980
9802908	Tiêu Thị Ngọc	Dung	25.11.1980	9800028	Tô Thị	Hạnh	19.04.1980
9802508	Trần Thuý	Dương	09.01.1980	9804058	Nguyễn Thị	Hạnh	25.05.1980
9803210	Lê Thị Thuý	Dương	02.11.1980	9804057	Dương Ngọc	Hạnh	16.06.1980
9800540	Tổng Thị Hoàng	Dương	18.11.1980	9804056	Đỗ Thị	Hạnh	05.08.1980
9800357	Vũ Thị Thuý	Dương	15.12.1980	9802261	Phan Thị	Hạnh	18.08.1980
9801810	Phạm Thuý	Dương	17.12.1980	9802364	Phạm Hồng	Hạnh	19.10.1980
9803036	Đoàn Thị Thanh	Duyên	29.10.1980	9803460	Trần Thị Mỹ	Hạnh	28.10.1980

9804108	Trần Thị Hồng	Hạnh	01.11.1980	9900323	Trần Bích	Hương	26.01.1980
9801408	Ngô Thị Mỹ	Hạnh	17.11.1980	9702568	Trương Thị Thuý	Hương	24.02.1980
2001C171	Đào Thị	Hạnh	26.11.1980	9702820	Đào Thị Liên	Hương	05.03.1980
9803263	Bùi Thị Thu	Hào	23.01.1980	9703516	Bùi Thị Thanh	Hương	30.03.1980
9803133	Cao Thị Vân	Hậu	08.03.1980	9800213	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Hương	02.05.1980
9804061	Đinh Thị Thu	Hiền	15.02.1980	9801012	Hà Thị	Hương	31.05.1980
990CH43	Phạm Thu	Hiền	27.05.1980	20001541	Phạm Thị Mai	Hương	26.06.1980
9964434	Nguyễn Thu	Hiền	23.08.1980	9801419	Lê Thị Mai	Hương	02.07.1980
9801813	Cầm Thị Thu	Hiền	01.09.1980	9803962	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Hương	02.07.1980
9801459	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hiền	15.09.1980	9903165	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hương	04.09.1980
9800764	Dương Thị Thu	Hiền	19.09.1980	9700005	Đặng Diệu	Hương	15.10.1980
9802009	Đỗ Thị	Hiền	05.10.1980	9800766	Đinh Mai	Hương	27.10.1980
9803312	Phạm Thị Thu	Hiền	07.10.1980	9800972	Đoàn Thị	Hương	15.12.1980
9801460	Hoàng Thị	Hiền	14.11.1980	9802215	Tô Lan	Hương	23.12.1980
2001C107	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hiền	18.11.1980	9902863	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Hương	19.05.1980
9901813	Vũ Thanh	Hiền	03.12.1980	990CH99	Tạ Thị Thương	Huyền	20.02.1980
9802609	Phạm Thị Thu	Hiền	26.12.1980	9703410	Nguyễn Thu	Huyền	18.05.1980
9800414	Đồng Thị	Hiếu	06.02.1980	9801675	Giang Thị Hương	Huyền	13.06.1980
2001C016	Chữ Thị Minh	Hiếu	25.05.1980	9801569	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyền	14.06.1980
9801562	Nguyễn Quỳnh	Hoa	17.03.1980	9804114	Đặng Thu	Huyền	01.07.1980
2001C194	Trần Thị	Hoa	06.07.1980	9803621	Trần Thị Thanh	Huyền	29.07.1980
9904210	Trịnh Như	Hoa	15.07.1980	9803463	Trần Thị Thu	Huyền	11.08.1980
9800967	Phạm Thị Phương	Hoa	28.07.1980	2001C183	Đặng Thanh	Huyền	14.08.1980
9802514	Lê Thị Thanh	Hoa	23.11.1980	9902170	Hoàng Thị Thanh	Huyền	30.08.1980
9802164	Bùi Thị Khánh	Hoà	28.05.1980	2000C183	Trần Thị Thanh	Huyền	06.10.1980
9804111	Nguyễn Thu	Hoài	11.12.1980	9803058	Bùi Thị Thanh	Huyền	17.10.1980
9801413	Hà Thị Nga	Hoàng	07.02.1980	9803963	Vũ Thị Thu	Huyền	04.11.1980
9804210	Lê Thị Thu	Hồng	13.02.1980	9800970	Trần Thanh	Huyền	12.11.1980
9800320	Nguyễn Minh	Hồng	03.04.1980	9802268	Trần Thị Thu	Huyền	24.11.1980
9803265	Nguyễn Thị Diệp	Hồng	09.06.1980	9800025	Nguyễn Thị	Huyền	25.11.1980
9804060	Vũ Thị	Hồng	13.12.1980	9802773	Trần Thị Thanh	Huyền	22.12.1980
9800716	Tổng Thị	Huệ	28.02.1980	9802970	Đào Thị	Khánh	14.01.1980
9803110	Đặng Thị Thanh	Huệ	10.12.1980	9803230	Phạm Minh	Kim	10.12.1980
9801418	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huệ	12.12.1980	9702971	Hoàng	Lan	12.02.1980
2001C169	Nguyễn Thị	Hương	21.01.1980	9800241	Phạm Thị Ngọc	Lan	10.03.1980
9800024	Lê Khánh	Hương	23.01.1980	9802720	Trần Thị	Lan	19.03.1980

9800366	Đinh Thị Thanh	Lan	04.04.1980	9802873	Phạm Thị Hải	Lý	18.11.1980
9804215	Lê Thị	Lan	24.04.1980	9803375	Đỗ Phương	Mai	13.04.1980
9704424	Vũ Thị Ngọc	Lan	03.07.1980	9803163	Phạm Thị	Mai	04.06.1980
9734424	Võ Thị Ngọc	Lan	03.07.1980	9804117	Lê Thị ái	Mai	21.07.1980
9700758	Đỗ Thị Phương	Lan	10.07.1980	2001C279	Vũ Thị Thanh	Mai	20.09.1980
990CH15	Đàm Thu	Lan	16.07.1980	9803968	Trần Thị	Mai	28.12.1980
9800577	Phạm Thị Thuý	Lan	07.09.1980	9710184	Nguyễn Hồng	Minh	02.01.1980
9900830	Lê Thị Phương	Lan	07.09.1980	9602174	Nguyễn Quang	Minh	07.01.1980
9804064	Cao Hoàng	Lan	08.09.1980	9803161	Đinh Thị Nguyệt	Minh	18.05.1980
9800192	Hà Thị	Lan	20.11.1980	990CH22	Phạm Thị Hồng	Minh	14.06.1980
9800488	Lương Thị Hồng	Lan	10.12.1980	9804171	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Minh	02.09.1980
9902463	Nguyễn Chi	Lan	20.12.1980	9801732	Lê Thị Hồng	Minh	12.09.1980
9801619	Bùi Thị Thuý	Lành	23.11.1980	9804066	Nguyễn Thị	Mơ	06.07.1980
2002C253	Nguyễn Ngọc	Lê	11.01.1980	9800867	Vũ Thị	Mỹ	05.08.1980
2001C177	Thái Quỳnh	Lê	24.11.1980	2001C166	Nguyễn Thị	Mỹ	02.12.1980
9802618	Nguyễn Thị Vũ	Liên	19.01.1980	9803079	Nguyễn Thị	Nga	12.01.1980
9700839	Nguyễn Phạm Hồng	Liên	25.04.1980	9803063	Hoàng Thị Thanh	Nga	15.01.1980
9903465	Hồ Xuân	Liên	15.08.1980	9801024	Hoàng Thị	Nga	18.02.1980
9804233	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Liên	29.10.1980	9801871	Đỗ Thị Thanh	Nga	18.02.1980
9800221	Trần Huyền	Linh	16.01.1980	9704005	Nguyễn Hoàng	Nga	11.04.1980
9703074	Lê Thuý	Linh	27.02.1980	9802922	Vũ Thị Thanh	Nga	22.04.1980
2001C155	Võ Diệu	Linh	13.03.1980	9900207	Nguyễn Thị	Nga	25.05.1980
9801821	Nguyễn Mai	Linh	26.03.1980	9800448	Nguyễn Thanh	Nga	16.06.1980
9704074	Nguyễn Hải	Linh	28.07.1980	9801044	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Nga	05.07.1980
9803213	Lê Thuý	Linh	15.10.1980	9803627	Phạm Nguyệt	Nga	21.07.1980
990CH61	Trần Thị Thuý	Linh	07.11.1980	9801223	Đặng Thị Thuý	Nga	06.08.1980
9800325	Đỗ Thị	Loan	03.02.1980	9800291	Thái Thanh	Nga	04.09.1980
9801465	Đỗ Thị Kim	Loan	12.08.1980	9801279	Nguyễn Thu	Nga	29.09.1980
9804065	Khương Thị Mai	Loan	07.10.1980	9801322	Phạm Thị Thuý	Nga	29.11.1980
9803078	Đoàn Thị Hồng	Loan	17.11.1980	9803012	Hoàng Thị Vân	Nga	12.12.1980
9803162	Nguyễn Thị	Luận	05.09.1980	20002070	Lương Thị	Ngân	15.01.1980
9803116	Đàm Thị Mỹ	Lương	15.03.1980	9802424	Phan Thị	Ngân	05.05.1980
9803374	Nguyễn Thị	Luyện	08.10.1980	9803377	Phạm Thị	Nghĩa	01.05.1980
9903715	Lê Thị Phương	Ly	27.07.1980	9804219	Cao Lê Thị Khánh	Ngọc	06.08.1980
9901473	Cao Thị	Ly	20.10.1980	9803183	Nguyễn Thị Bích	Ngọc	01.10.1980
9801320	Tổng Thị	Lý	24.10.1980	9804068	Nguyễn Bích	Ngọc	12.12.1980



9803275	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Nguyệt	31.03.1980	<b>9703133</b>	<b>TRẦN ĐỨC</b>	<b>THẮNG</b>	<b>02.01.1980</b>
9803628	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Nguyệt	30.08.1980	9900578	Bùi Thị	Thanh	01.04.1980
2000C202	Mai Thị	Nhi	04.03.1980	9802379	Đặng Thị Tuyết	Thanh	14.04.1980
9801978	Đào Thị	Nhuân	16.02.1980	9803231	Nguyễn Thị Đan	Thanh	05.08.1980
9801525	Lê Thị Hồng	Nhung	28.07.1980	9803332	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Thảo	24.01.1980
9800638	Bùi Thị Tuyết	Nhung	15.10.1980	20005135	Nguyễn Thị	Thảo	01.02.1980
9803167	Lương Thị Tuyết	Nhung	31.10.1980	9803073	Trần Thị Phương	Thảo	06.02.1980
9801428	Trương Thị Hồng	Nhung	10.12.1980	9800232	Quách Thị Phương	Thảo	14.07.1980
9802679	Phạm Thị Thái	Ninh	31.03.1980	9800233	Trần Thị	Thảo	17.08.1980
2002C354	Uý Thị Minh	Oanh	10.02.1980	9801232	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Thảo	26.09.1980
9802020	Ng. Thị Phương	Oanh	02.03.1980	2001C168	Trần Phương	Thảo	07.11.1980
20005010	Ngô Thị Hoàng	Oanh	22.05.1980	9804029	Trang Bích	Thảo	10.11.1980
9802176	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Oanh	20.12.1980	9900528	Lê Phương	Thảo	15.11.1980
9802877	Nguyễn Thị	Phúc	22.12.1980	20002733	Đào Thị Phương	Thảo	20.11.1980
9701821	Hoàng Lan	Phuong	01.01.1980	2001C246	Bùi Thị	Thêu	17.10.1980
9700320	Phạm Thị Thu	Phuong	13.01.1980	<b>9800481</b>	<b>TRẦN THỊ MINH</b>	<b>THỌ</b>	<b>23.10.1980</b>
9803521	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Phuong	07.05.1980	9803172	Nguyễn Thị	Toa	04.03.1980
9700351	Nguyễn Hồng	Phuong	09.06.1980	9800090	Nguyễn Thị	Thom	31.08.1980
9803629	Nguyễn Thanh	Phuong	05.07.1980	9804031	Trần Thị	Thom	17.12.1980
9802588	Vũ Thị	Phuong	15.07.1980	9703329	Đinh Thị Phương	Thu	31.01.1980
9800583	Dương Thu	Phuong	18.07.1980	9800938	Ngô Thị Nguyệt	Thu	16.04.1980
9902486	Lê Thị	Phuong	16.12.1980	9900705	Nguyễn Minh	Thu	01.07.1980
9803171	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Quyên	08.09.1980	9803221	Trần Thị Nguyệt	Thu	20.08.1980
98A1832	Trần Thị Bích	Quyên	12.10.1980	9801880	Nguyễn Hằng	Thu	03.09.1980
9800181	Đặng Thị Thanh	Quỳnh	20.04.1980	9803638	Phạm Minh	Thu	03.11.1980
9801026	Hoàng Thị	Quỳnh	03.05.1980	9803973	Phạm Thị Hoài	Thu	09.11.1980
2001C041	Nguyễn Ngọc	Quỳnh	18.05.1980	9802537	Nguyễn Thị	Thương	21.08.1980
9802976	Phạm Thị	Quỳnh	15.10.1980	9803976	Nguyễn Thị Diễm	Thủy	09.01.1980
9802326	Nguyễn Thị	Sánh	15.02.1980	9803280	Lê Phương	Thủy	02.04.1980
9903031	Đoàn Thị Hồng	Tâm	13.04.1980	9803023	Trần Thị Bích	Thủy	28.02.1980
20002586	Nguyễn Thị Tô	Tâm	24.06.1980	9800185	Trần Thị Thu	Thủy	11.04.1980
9801984	Đỗ Thị Minh	Tâm	14.08.1980	20005219	Vũ Thị Hương	Thủy	10.05.1980
20005242	Lê Thị Thu	Tâm	12.09.1980	2001C161	Trần Thanh	Thủy	11.06.1980
9804072	Nguyễn Thị	Tâm	30.09.1980	9903974	Đỗ Hồng	Thủy	13.08.1980
20002761	Nguyễn Thị	Thắm	10.08.1980	9803281	Vũ Thu	Thủy	28.08.1980
9901531	Nguyễn Thị	Thắm	11.10.1980	9701087	Đỗ Thu	Thủy	29.08.1980

20002930	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	20.09.1980	9700503	Phạm Thị	Tươi	30.04.1980
9803975	Lý Bích	Thủy	11.11.1980	9803179	Nguyễn Thị	Tuyển	28.08.1980
9803279	Bùi Thị Bích	Thủy	21.11.1980	9801486	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Tuyển	29.09.1980
9803639	Trần Thu	Thủy	25.11.1980	990CH93	Đỗ Thị Phụng	Uyên	16.11.1980
9803385	Phạm Thị Thu	Trà	24.12.1980	9801635	Nguyễn Thị	Vân	12.02.1980
9803782	Đào Thủy	Trâm	03.08.1980	9800734	Vũ Thị	Vân	02.03.1980
9700702	Nguyễn Thu	Trang	05.01.1980	9701033	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Vân	13.03.1980
9700853	Phan Thị Cẩm	Trang	31.01.1980	9803432	Vũ Thanh	Vân	04.08.1980
9800689	Đỗ Thị Thu	Trang	02.02.1980	9800888	Nguyễn Thị	Vân	05.10.1980
9703136	Lê Huyền	Trang	28.04.1980	9803225	Đặng Thị Hồng	Vân	27.10.1980
9801181	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Trang	01.05.1980	9803488	Nguyễn Khánh	Vân	04.11.1980
20003082	Nguyễn Thu	Trang	12.05.1980	9804085	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Vân	24.11.1980
9802929	Nguyễn Thị	Trang	21.05.1980	9801636	Trần Thị Cẩm	Vân	21.12.1980
990CH12	Nguyễn Thu	Trang	22.05.1980	9803283	Đào Xuân	Việt	18.11.1980
9800728	Vũ Minh	Trang	26.05.1980	2001C160	Đỗ Thị	Vĩnh	05.12.1980
9803980	Đinh Thị Quỳnh	Trang	10.08.1980	9802784	Chu Thị	Xim	10.06.1980
9800940	Đỗ Thu	Trang	30.08.1980	9801142	Đặng Thị Thanh	Xuân	13.01.1980
9804082	Phùng Thị Kỳ	Trang	13.09.1980	9804040	Đoàn Thanh	Xuân	18.10.1980
9801789	Đỗ Thị Quỳnh	Trang	02.12.1980	9802839	Phạm Thị Mỹ	Xuyên	15.04.1980
9804081	Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh	Trang	14.12.1980	9803229	Cao Lê Hải	Yến	26.02.1980
9800686	Phạm Thu	Trang	20.12.1980	9802678	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Yến	23.08.1980
9800281	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Tú	19.09.1980	9900629	Nguyễn Thị	Yến	25.08.1980
<b>9903335</b>	<b>PHẠM ANH</b>	<b>TUẤN</b>	<b>06.11.1980</b>	2001C239	Trương Thị	Yến	14.11.1980

1984 (647 female freshers, ten with male names – capitalised in bold)

**Table 16 (A11): Number of female pupils entering HUT 1984**

Reg. No.	Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB	Reg. No.	Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB
20020100	Nguyễn Thị	Ái	19/05/1984	20020164	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Bình	02/03/1984
20020006	Nguyễn Hải	An	23/06/1984	20020174	Vũ Thị Thanh	Bình	01/05/1984
20020001	Bạch Tuyết	An	30/06/1984	20020150	Hân Thị	Bình	15/06/1984
2004C008	Đỗ Hồng	An	27/07/1984	20025012	Nguyễn Thanh	Bình	24/09/1984
2004C426	Phạm Thị Vân	Anh	23/01/1984	20016003	Lại Quỳnh	Chi	23/01/1984
20020057	Nguyễn Hiền	Anh	31/01/1984	20020197	Nguyễn Mai	Chi	28/01/1984
2004C409	Nguyễn Hải	Anh	12/02/1984	20020195	Lê Khánh	Chi	20/03/1984
20020078	Phạm Thị Mai	Anh	01/03/1984	20020198	Nguyễn Ngọc	Chi	26/07/1984
20020042	Lê Thị Vân	Anh	21/03/1984	20020196	Lê Phương	Chi	04/09/1984
20020041	Lê Thị Kim	Anh	02/06/1984	20025015	Nguyễn Phương	Chi	01/11/1984
20020087	Trần Phương	Anh	12/06/1984	<b>20025018</b>	<b>TRẦN THỊ</b>	<b>CHIẾN</b>	<b>25/02/1984</b>
20020070	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Anh	12/07/1984	20030292	Nguyễn Thị	Chinh	14/11/1984
20025006	Trần Thị Phương	Anh	16/07/1984	20020243	Nguyễn Thị	Chúc	04/12/1984
20020049	Ngô Thị Ngọc	Anh	21/07/1984	20030330	Nguyễn Thị	Chung	30/03/1984
20025001	Bùi Thị Lan	Anh	02/08/1984	20020232	Nguyễn Hoàng	Chung	18/06/1984
20030070	Nguyễn Lan	Anh	10/08/1984	20020229	Lê Thị	Chung	10/10/1984
20020025	Đinh Thị Phương	Anh	24/08/1984	2003C038	Lê Thị Thu	Cúc	08/02/1984
20030025	Chu Thị	Anh	19/09/1984	20020545	Phạm Thị Thanh	Đam	14/08/1984
20030022	Cao Thị Hồng	Anh	06/10/1984	20020357	Nguyễn Ngọc	Diệp	21/12/1984
20020015	Bùi Thị Mai	Anh	13/10/1984	20030810	Chu Thị	Diệp	14/02/1984
20020044	Lê Vân	Anh	27/10/1984	20020358	Đỗ Thị Mỹ	Diệu	02/10/1984
20010028	Hà Lan	Anh	05/11/1984	20030804	Phùng Thị	Điều	27/11/1984
20020024	Đinh Thị Ngọc	Anh	05/11/1984	20030507	Nguyễn Thị	Dịu	28/10/1984
20030120	Trần Lan	Anh	10/11/1984	20030831	Nguyễn Thị	Đo	26/07/1984
20025003	Nguyễn Mai	Anh	01/12/1984	20020633	Nguyễn Thị	Đông	28/10/1984
20020028	Đỗ Phương	Anh	08/12/1984	20020367	Ngô Mỹ	Dung	10/02/1984
20025007	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Ánh	16/03/1984	20030530	Hoàng Thị	Dung	15/02/1984
20020101	Đặng Thị Ngọc	Ánh	06/09/1984	20020369	Nguyễn Thị	Dung	19/02/1984
20035008	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Ánh	12/12/1984	20020368	Nguyễn Thị	Dung	22/02/1984
20030201	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Bích	24/04/1984	20020370	Phan Thị	Dung	08/04/1984
20025013	Trần Thị	Bình	21/02/1984	2004C206	Nguyễn Thị	Dung	09/04/1984

## 1984 (cont.)

20030536	Vũ Thị	Dung	25/04/1984	20020726	Nguyễn Thuý	Giang	03/11/1984
20030531	Ngô Thị	Dung	13/05/1984	2003C002	Lương Thị Thu	Giang	04/11/1984
2004C181	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Dung	25/05/1984	20020735	Phạm Thị Phương	Giang	15/12/1984
20025021	Phạm Thị Phương	Dung	26/07/1984	20020792	Đinh Thị Thu	Hà	01/02/1984
20020371	Trần Văn	Dung	04/11/1984	20020788	Cao Thị Ngọc	Hà	06/02/1984
2003C253	Nguyễn Thị	Dung	06/11/1984	2001DC20	Vương Thị Thu	Hà	25/02/1984
20035020	Nhữ Thị Việt	Dung	27/11/1984	20020826	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hà	18/03/1984
2004C303	Đinh Thị Phương	Dung	17/12/1984	20031031	Vũ Thị Thu	Hà	09/04/1984
20020538	Trần Thuý	Dương	09/02/1984	20020830	Phạm Thị Thanh	Hà	25/04/1984
2004C016	Trần Ngọc	Dương	07/03/1984	2004C009	Nguyễn Việt	Hà	24/05/1984
20025025	Hoàng Thuý	Dương	15/06/1984	20030986	Hoàng Thị Thái	Hà	25/05/1984
2004C043	Nguyễn Thuý	Dương	07/10/1984	20020833	Trần Thanh	Hà	06/06/1984
20020497	Bùi Thị Thuý	Dương	02/11/1984	20035033	Đỗ Thị	Hà	15/06/1984
20010467	Vũ Văn	Duy	14/01/1984	20020823	Nguyễn Thị Ngân	Hà	17/06/1984
2004C148	Văn Thị Tinh	Duyên	10/05/1984	20020790	Dương Tuyết	Hà	18/06/1984
20050529	Võ Thị	Duyên	07/08/1984	20020799	Hoàng Thị Thu	Hà	06/07/1984
20020702	Nguyễn Thị	Gấm	25/07/1984	2003C396	Đỗ Thu	Hà	29/07/1984
20030917	Đoàn Hương	Giang	10/01/1984	20025037	Trần Thu	Hà	01/08/1984
20035029	Trần Thị	Giang	28/01/1984	20045020	Lương Thị Việt	Hà	02/09/1984
2004C213	Phú Thị Hương	Giang	11/02/1984	20020834	Trần Thị Thu	Hà	10/09/1984
20020718	Lê Thị Châu	Giang	14/02/1984	20020816	Nguyễn Lê Thu	Hà	17/09/1984
20020727	Nguyễn Trà	Giang	23/02/1984	2004C203	Lê Thị Hải	Hà	17/09/1984
20025029	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Giang	24/02/1984	20020829	Phạm Thị Hồng	Hà	09/10/1984
20020708	Đào Thị	Giang	29/02/1984	20025036	Phạm Thị Thu	Hà	28/10/1984
20010774	Trần Lam	Giang	15/03/1984	20020786	Bùi Thị Minh	Hà	02/11/1984
20030943	Trần Thị Cẩm	Giang	17/03/1984	20020825	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hà	13/11/1984
20020736	Phạm Thị Thương	Giang	30/03/1984	20020814	Nguyễn Hồng	Hà	16/11/1984
20025027	Lê	Giang	14/04/1984	20020795	Đỗ Thị Thu	Hà	20/11/1984
20020724	Nguyễn Hương	Giang	20/05/1984	20020824	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Hà	10/12/1984
20020705	Chu Thị	Giang	13/06/1984	20030981	Đặng Việt	Hà	10/12/1984
20020743	Vũ Thị Hương	Giang	05/07/1984	20035034	Nguyễn Ngọc	Hà	16/12/1984
20025031	Vũ Thị Hoài	Giang	16/07/1984	2004C293	Đoàn Thị Ngọc	Hà	24/12/1984
20025030	Nguyễn Thị Quế	Giang	22/07/1984	20020891	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Hải	05/01/1984
20020710	Đoàn Thị Hương	Giang	06/10/1984	20020890	Nguyễn Thanh	Hải	16/02/1984
20020714	Lê Bằng	Giang	19/10/1984	20020907	Phạm Thị	Hải	10/05/1984

**1984 (cont.)**

20020854	Đặng Thu	Hải	18/05/1984	2004C237	Đặng Thị Bích	Hào	29/08/1984
2004C051	Đinh Kim	Hải	08/08/1984	2004C306	Nguyễn Thị	Hậu	10/07/1984
20020866	Lê Thị Thanh	Hải	23/09/1984	20021039	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hiền	16/01/1984
20020921	Trần Thị Minh	Hải	15/10/1984	20021040	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hiền	09/03/1984
2004C302	Mai Thị Hồng	Hải	13/11/1984	20021037	Nguyễn Thị	Hiền	14/03/1984
2004C257	Bùi Ngọc	Hân	11/04/1984	20025047	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hiền	01/05/1984
20010924	Nguyễn Đỗ	Hằng	01/01/1984	20021045	Vũ Bích	Hiền	08/05/1984
20020947	Lê Thị Thu	Hằng	28/02/1984	20021043	Trần Thị Thu	Hiền	25/05/1984
2004C199	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hằng	04/04/1984	20031227	Nghiêm Thị Thu	Hiền	09/07/1984
20025043	Trần Thị Thu	Hằng	09/04/1984	20021034	Đặng Thị Thu	Hiền	28/07/1984
20020955	Nguyễn Thu	Hằng	24/04/1984	20021033	Đào Thị Thu	Hiền	29/08/1984
20020954	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hằng	29/04/1984	20021044	Trương Thị Thu	Hiền	02/09/1984
20035042	Phan Thanh	Hằng	10/05/1984	20021036	Lộc Thị Minh	Hiền	16/09/1984
20020956	Phạm Thu	Hằng	22/05/1984	20021038	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hiền	20/10/1984
20020952	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hằng	03/07/1984	20031225	Lê Thị Diệu	Hiền	28/11/1984
2004C014	Đỗ Thị	Hằng	24/07/1984	20021042	Trần Khánh	Hiền	18/12/1984
20025044	Trần Thu	Hằng	10/08/1984	20021051	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	Hiền	06/08/1984
20020950	Lương Thị	Hằng	21/08/1984	20020971	Bùi Thu	Hiếu	07/04/1984
2004C389	Phạm Thu	Hằng	07/09/1984	2003C020	Tổng Thị	Hiếu	04/05/1984
20020948	Lê Thị Thu	Hằng	13/09/1984	20025046	Tăng Thị Phương	Hiếu	26/08/1984
20020953	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hằng	31/10/1984	20031284	Ngô Văn	Hiếu	05/05/1984
2004C312	Tạ Vũ	Hằng	05/11/1984	20035047	Lê Thị Thanh	Hoa	02/02/1984
20020957	Trần Thị Tuyết	Hằng	09/11/1984	20021087	Vũ Thị Thanh	Hoa	04/02/1984
20025045	Vũ Thị	Hằng	01/12/1984	2004C297	Lê Thuý	Hoa	09/02/1984
20020939	Nguyễn Thị	Hạnh	10/05/1984	2004C238	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Hoa	08/05/1984
20020940	Nguyễn Thị	Hạnh	30/05/1984	20021085	Phạm Thị	Hoa	16/05/1984
20020935	Hoàng Đức	Hạnh	13/06/1984	20021081	Lê Thị Quỳnh	Hoa	12/08/1984
2003C187	Nguyễn Mỹ	Hạnh	27/07/1984	20021082	Nguyễn Thị	Hoa	20/09/1984
20020944	Trần Thị	Hạnh	11/08/1984	20021083	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Hoa	18/10/1984
20025042	Vũ Hồng	Hạnh	04/10/1984	2004C211	Vũ Thị Thanh	Hoa	01/11/1984
20031115	Hoàng Thị Hồng	Hạnh	16/10/1984	20021084	Nhữ Thị Phương	Hoa	19/11/1984
20020934	Đặng Thị Bích	Hạnh	09/12/1984	2004C314	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Hoa	19/11/1984
20020937	Nguyễn Hồng	Hạnh	22/12/1984	20041200	Nguyễn Thị	Hoa	21/11/1984
20031109	Nguyễn Hương	Hào	15/07/1984	20011056	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hoà	29/04/1984
20020932	Nguyễn Thị	Hào	12/08/1984	20021103	Nguyễn Thanh	Hoà	22/05/1984

**1984 (cont.)**

20031309	Lê Thái	Hoà	21/07/1984	20031711	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Hương	23/07/1984
20025049	Bùi Thị Thanh	Hoà	18/11/1984	20021444	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Hương	27/07/1984
2004C121	Phạm Thị Hồng	Hoài	10/02/1984	20021449	Phạm Thị	Hương	24/08/1984
20025050	Trần Thị Thu	Hoài	02/08/1984	20021435	Lê Thị	Hương	11/09/1984
20021121	Vũ Thị	Hoài	27/10/1984	20031703	Đào Thị Lan	Hương	19/09/1984
20021181	Vũ Thị	Hoạt	14/05/1984	2004C167	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Hương	19/09/1984
20021196	Trần Thị Kim	Hồng	15/01/1984	20025070	Vũ Thị Thu	Hương	24/10/1984
20021190	Lê Thị	Hồng	04/03/1984	20021434	Hoàng Thị Lan	Hương	25/10/1984
20021191	Lê Thị	Hồng	14/03/1984	20021433	Hoàng Diệu	Hương	26/10/1984
20035054	Chu Thuý	Hồng	27/03/1984	20021438	Lưu Vũ Thanh	Hương	01/11/1984
2004C029	Võ Thị	Hồng	08/04/1984	20025065	Lê Thị Trâm	Hương	20/11/1984
20031421	Bùi Thị	Hồng	22/07/1984	20021431	Đinh Thuý	Hương	26/11/1984
20021218	Lê Thị Kim	Huệ	06/02/1984	20025064	Đỗ Thị Lan	Hương	02/12/1984
20021217	Cao Thị Hồng	Huệ	12/03/1984	2004C182	Vũ Thị Việt	Hương	03/12/1984
2003C060	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Huệ	10/07/1984	20021446	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hương	04/12/1984
20021221	Nguyễn Thị	Huệ	03/08/1984	20021439	Mai	Hương	11/12/1984
20021219	Nguyễn Thị	Huệ	30/08/1984	20021456	Thân Thị	Hương	03/01/1984
20035055	Nguyễn thị	Huệ	09/09/1984	20021458	Nguyễn Khoa Diệu	Hương	18/02/1984
20045043	Hoàng Thị	Huệ	06/10/1984	2004C255	Thế Thị	Hương	16/03/1984
20021222	Tạ Thị Kim	Huệ	05/12/1984	20021460	Nguyễn Thanh	Hương	02/06/1984
20021441	Nguyễn Thị	Hương	01/01/1984	20021457	Lương Nữ Thu	Hương	05/09/1984
20021432	Đỗ Thị Thu	Hương	17/01/1984	20031727	Ngô Thị	Hương	12/10/1984
20021436	Lê Thị Thanh	Hương	27/01/1984	20021461	Phan Thị Thu	Hương	26/12/1984
20025063	Dương Quỳnh	Hương	30/01/1984	20021288	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Huyền	01/04/1984
20021450	Phạm Thị	Hương	09/02/1984	2004C262	Lê Thị Thanh	Huyền	01/04/1984
20031710	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Hương	11/02/1984	20011227	Đinh Thị Thanh	Huyền	21/04/1984
20021430	Đào Ngọc	Hương	17/03/1984	20031511	Đàm Thị Ngọc	Huyền	01/05/1984
20021447	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hương	31/03/1984	20021283	Nguyễn Thanh	Huyền	07/05/1984
20021451	Phạm Thị Việt	Hương	18/04/1984	20021276	Đỗ Thị Thu	Huyền	18/05/1984
20025066	Nguyễn Thị	Hương	01/05/1984	20021286	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyền	21/05/1984
20045052	Phạm Thị	Hương	16/05/1984	20021280	Lê Thị	Huyền	06/06/1984
20021453	Vũ Thị Thanh	Hương	17/05/1984	20021274	Đào Thu	Huyền	18/06/1984
2004C266	Dương Thị	Hương	09/06/1984	20021287	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyền	26/07/1984
20025067	Trần Thị Thanh	Hương	07/07/1984	20031518	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyền	31/07/1984
20021448	Phạm Diệu	Hương	15/07/1984	20021279	Hoàng Thị Thanh	Huyền	13/08/1984

**1984 (cont.)**

20025060	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyện	24/08/1984	20021647	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Liều	30/05/1984
20025059	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyện	26/08/1984	20021673	Nguyễn Thuý	Linh	17/01/1984
2004C258	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyện	22/09/1984	20021662	Mai Thị Thuý	Linh	09/02/1984
20021278	Hà Thị Thu	Huyện	03/10/1984	20021649	Đàm Thị Phương	Linh	10/05/1984
2004C351	Đặng Thanh	Huyện	05/10/1984	20021689	Trần Thuý	Linh	18/05/1984
20021282	Nghiêm Thanh	Huyện	28/10/1984	20031976	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Linh	15/06/1984
20021285	Nguyễn Thị	Huyện	28/10/1984	20025084	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Linh	02/07/1984
20031519	Phạm Thị Thu	Huyện	01/11/1984	20025085	Vũ Cẩm	Linh	17/07/1984
2004C299	Lê Thị Minh	Huyện	18/11/1984	20021682	Phạm Thuý	Linh	01/08/1984
20021290	Phạm Thị	Huyện	12/12/1984	20025083	Nguyễn Ngọc Hạnh	Linh	08/08/1984
20025072	Trần Thị Vân	Khánh	30/01/1984	20021681	Phạm Thị Thuý	Linh	05/09/1984
20045055	Trần Thị	Khánh	23/10/1984	20021691	Trương Thị Thuý	Linh	09/09/1984
20021526	Phùng Bảo	Khôi	06/10/1984	20025082	Lại Hải	Linh	12/10/1984
20011564	Trần Thị Phương	Lan	04/01/1984	20021666	Nguyễn Diệu	Linh	13/10/1984
20015075	Đoàn Hương	Lan	26/05/1984	2004C308	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Linh	17/12/1984
20025077	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Lan	05/06/1984	2001DC45	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Loan	07/01/1984
20021594	Phạm Thị	Lan	01/07/1984	20021697	Phan Thị	Loan	04/07/1984
20021591	Đỗ Thị Ngọc	Lan	12/08/1984	20025087	Vũ Phương	Loan	26/08/1984
20025078	Phạm Thuý	Lan	23/10/1984	20021696	Nguyễn Thị	Loan	25/09/1984
20021592	Hoàng Ngọc	Lan	07/12/1984	20021695	Nguyễn Thanh	Loan	28/10/1984
20021597	Nguyễn Thị	Lân	25/11/1984	20021694	Lê Thanh	Loan	31/10/1984
20021625	Dương Thị	Lân	24/07/1984	2004C196	Phạm Thị Thanh	Loan	27/11/1984
2004C158	Vũ Thị Ngọc	Lanh	14/04/1984	20025088	Nguyễn Minh	Lộc	30/10/1984
20021638	Trịnh Thu	Lê	05/02/1984	2004C347	Trịnh Thị	Lựa	16/01/1984
20021636	Cao Thị Như	Lê	04/05/1984	20021762	Nguyễn Thị	Lựa	15/10/1984
20021637	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Lê	05/06/1984	2004C427	Nguyễn Thị	Lựa	07/11/1984
20021635	Bùi Thu	Lê	05/11/1984	2004C236	Phạm Quốc	Luân	05/11/1984
20031940	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Lê	28/11/1984	2004C397	Hoàng Mộng	Lương	10/12/1984
20021640	Đỗ Thị	Lê	20/10/1984	20021782	Phạm Thị Khánh	Ly	08/08/1984
20021633	Bùi Thị	Len	19/02/1984	2004C028	Đoàn Ngọc Ly	Ly	23/12/1984
2004C287	Nguyễn Thị	Liên	22/02/1984	20021783	Bùi Hải	Lý	16/04/1984
20025080	Đỗ Thị	Liên	13/06/1984	20035076	Đỗ Thị Ngọc	Lý	15/05/1984
20025081	Tạ Thuý	Liên	28/07/1984	20025093	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Lý	26/11/1984
20021644	Nguyễn Hà Hồng	Liên	27/10/1984	20011745	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Mai	02/01/1984
20021645	Nguyễn Thuý	Liên	29/12/1984	20021786	Phạm Thị	Mai	03/01/1984



**1984 (cont.)**

20032097	Trịnh Thị Ngọc	Mai	13/02/1984	20045074	Bùi Thuý	Ngà	02/06/1984
2004C212	Trần Hoàng	Mai	16/05/1984	20021974	Vũ Thị Thu	Ngà	02/08/1984
20021785	Bùi Thị Phương	Mai	14/06/1984	20021977	Lê Thị Lê	Ngân	06/01/1984
20041965	Đỗ Thị	Miễn	01/02/1984	20021976	Đặng Thị Trang	Ngân	15/02/1984
20021887	Vũ Thị Hồng	Minh	04/01/1984	20021979	Nguyễn Hoàng	Ngân	02/03/1984
20021889	Vương Thị Ngọc	Minh	21/01/1984	20021981	Nguyễn Thị	Ngân	12/04/1984
20021842	Mai Ngọc	Minh	24/02/1984	2004C273	Doãn Thị	Ngân	07/08/1984
20011787	Lâm Thị Kiều	Minh	18/05/1984	20021980	Nguyễn Thanh	Ngân	20/10/1984
20032184	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Minh	22/05/1984	20025102	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Ngân	03/03/1984
20021830	Đoàn Thị Hồng	Minh	24/07/1984	20021973	Đỗ Thị	Ngát	15/02/1984
20021882	Trần Thị Thu	Minh	13/08/1984	20021983	Nguyễn Hồng	Nghi	07/08/1984
20021877	Trần Nguyệt	Minh	28/09/1984	20021995	Lưu Thị Minh	Nghĩa	12/08/1984
20025096	Đỗ Thị	Minh	16/11/1984	20032330	Bùi Thị	Ngoan	20/01/1984
20025097	Nguyễn Thị	Mơ	15/11/1984	20022014	Mai Thị	Ngoan	15/08/1984
20025098	Nguyễn Thị Trà	My	27/03/1984	2004C225	Phạm Thị Bích	Ngọc	09/01/1984
20021891	Nguyễn Trà	My	09/10/1984	20015106	Bùi Thị Minh	Ngọc	17/01/1984
20021894	Lê	Na	29/09/1984	20022029	Nguyễn Minh	Ngọc	29/01/1984
<b>20021917</b>	<b>LÊ THỊ BÍCH</b>	<b>NAM</b>	<b>05/06/1984</b>	20022034	Nguyễn Thị	Ngọc	18/02/1984
<b>20021956</b>	<b>TRƯƠNG THÀNH</b>	<b>NAM</b>	<b>17/10/1984</b>	20022020	Lã Thị Thuý	Ngọc	22/02/1984
<b>20021897</b>	<b>BÙI THỊ PHƯƠNG</b>	<b>NAM</b>	<b>06/12/1984</b>	20022036	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Ngọc	05/04/1984
2003C170	Đỗ Việt	Nga	09/01/1984	20065074	Hoàng Thị Bích	Ngọc	09/04/1984
20025099	Quách Thị	Nga	18/04/1984	20025105	Vũ Thị	Ngọc	26/05/1984
20021968	Phan Lê Việt	Nga	21/04/1984	20035083	Phạm Hồng	Ngọc	10/06/1984
20045073	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Nga	17/05/1984	20022041	Phan Thị Thanh	Ngọc	16/07/1984
20021972	Vũ Thị Huệ	Nga	27/05/1984	20022045	Trần Thị	Ngọc	23/07/1984
20032291	Ngô Thị	Nga	15/06/1984	2004C239	Nguyễn Thị	Ngọc	20/08/1984
2003C024	Dương Thị	Nga	14/07/1984	20022037	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Ngọc	28/09/1984
20021971	Vũ Thị	Nga	24/07/1984	20025104	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ	Ngọc	02/10/1984
20025100	Trần Thị Thanh	Nga	04/08/1984	20022035	Nguyễn Thị Bích	Ngọc	15/12/1984
20032290	Lê Thị	Nga	24/08/1984	<b>20032379</b>	<b>NG. THỊ HƯƠNG</b>	<b>NGUYỄN</b>	<b>12/06/1984</b>
20032292	Nguyễn Thị	Nga	13/09/1984	<b>20022052</b>	<b>ĐÀO THỊ</b>	<b>NGUYỄN</b>	<b>16/12/1984</b>
20021963	Hoàng Thị	Nga	04/11/1984	20025108	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Nguyệt	12/03/1984
20021967	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Nga	12/11/1984	20022070	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Nguyệt	06/05/1984
20021966	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Nga	25/11/1984	20022071	Quản Thị Minh	Nguyệt	10/10/1984
20021970	Phạm Thị Hằng	Nga	16/12/1984	20022068	Nguyễn Thị	Nguyệt	05/11/1984



**1984 (cont.)**

20032389	Nguyễn Thanh	Nhân	23/07/1984	2004C460	Vũ Thị Thu	Phương	24/03/1984
20032390	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Nhân	24/11/1984	20022197	Nguyễn Hà	Phương	01/04/1984
20035086	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Nhân	23/12/1984	20022198	Nguyễn Mai	Phương	16/07/1984
20022076	Vũ Thị	Nhân	02/01/1984	2004C219	Trần Thị Minh	Phương	25/07/1984
20025112	Dương Thị Tuyết	Nhung	06/05/1984	20022213	Phạm Thị	Phương	12/08/1984
20022089	Đặng Thị	Nhung	12/06/1984	20022177	Đào Minh	Phương	22/09/1984
20022088	Bùi Phương	Nhung	23/08/1984	20022187	Hoàng Thu	Phương	04/10/1984
20022090	Nguyễn Thị Trang	Nhung	01/11/1984	20032542	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Phương	15/10/1984
2004C094	Trịnh Ngọc	Nhung	06/11/1984	20042356	Trần Thị	Phương	01/11/1984
20032426	Trần Thị	Nhung	02/12/1984	20025116	Vũ Thị Hồng	Phương	19/11/1984
20032427	Trần Thị Mỹ	Nhung	08/12/1984	20032555	Vũ Hà	Phương	15/12/1984
20022101	Phạm Thu	Ninh	23/07/1984	2004C115	Nguyễn Thu	Phương	17/12/1984
2004C378	Đào Hồng	Ninh	08/08/1984	20022232	Nguyễn Minh	Phương	11/01/1984
20022099	Nguyễn Thị	Ninh	05/09/1984	20022230	Nguyễn Hồng	Phương	07/04/1984
2003C180	Trần Thị Thuý	Ninh	01/12/1984	20022235	Nguyễn Thị Bích	Phương	13/04/1984
20032437	Nguyễn Thị	Ninh	27/12/1984	2004C305	Ngô Kim	Phương	30/04/1984
2004C117	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Oanh	01/03/1984	2004C232	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Phương	29/06/1984
2003C005	Đào Thị	Oanh	20/06/1984	20022231	Nguyễn Lan	Phương	11/08/1984
20032448	Vũ Thị Kim	Oanh	03/07/1984	20042375	Tô Minh	Phương	27/08/1984
2004C210	Trịnh Thị	Oanh	14/09/1984	2004C040	Nguyễn Thị	Phương	22/10/1984
20022107	Vũ Thị Tú	Oanh	27/10/1984	20015126	Nguyễn Phương	Quế	09/01/1984
20032447	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Oanh	28/12/1984	20022319	Đoàn Thị Hồng	Quyên	21/01/1984
20022157	Lê Thị Thanh	Phúc	15/10/1984	20022320	Ngô Khánh	Quyên	17/02/1984
20032558	Đoàn Thị	Phước	28/02/1984	2004C310	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Quyên	15/06/1984
20022175	Chữ Thị Mai	Phương	02/01/1984	20025121	Trần Thị	Quỳnh	18/01/1984
20012072	Đặng Thị	Phương	04/01/1984	20022351	Hoàng Thị Như	Quỳnh	20/01/1984
20012119	Vũ Thị	Phương	05/01/1984	2004C279	Lê Thị Thuý	Quỳnh	26/02/1984
20012073	Đoàn Thị	Phương	10/01/1984	20025119	Nguyễn Như	Quỳnh	20/04/1984
20042317	Hoàng Thị	Phương	15/01/1984	20022354	Nguyễn Thuý	Quỳnh	04/07/1984
20022218	Trần Thu	Phương	08/02/1984	20022349	Công Như	Quỳnh	18/09/1984
2004C249	Nguyễn Lan	Phương	09/02/1984	20025120	Nguyễn Thị Như	Quỳnh	29/09/1984
20022202	Nguyễn Thị Hoàng	Phương	14/02/1984	20032721	Phạm Hải	Quỳnh	11/10/1984
20012085	Ngô Hoà Lan	Phương	17/02/1984	20022350	Đỗ Thị Ngọc	Quỳnh	24/10/1984
20022179	Đào Thị Mai	Phương	26/02/1984	20022358	Phạm Như	Quỳnh	02/11/1984
20022203	Nguyễn Thị Việt	Phương	23/03/1984	20042517	Đỗ Thị	Roan	16/07/1984

**1984 (cont.)**

20022377	Trần Nhật	Sinh	15/04/1984	20022605	Phan Thị	Thảo	09/09/1984
<b>20022425</b>	<b>NGUYỄN THỊ KIM</b>	<b>SON</b>	<b>11/10/1984</b>	20022597	Đông Phương	Thảo	18/09/1984
2003C414	Trần Thị	Tâm	04/04/1984	20042829	Vũ Thị	Thảo	02/10/1984
20022474	Phan Thị Minh	Tâm	15/05/1984	2004C132	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Thảo	17/10/1984
20035105	Đoàn Thị	Tâm	07/07/1984	2004C311	Mai Phương	Thảo	17/11/1984
2004C242	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Tâm	11/07/1984	2003C172	Đặng Phương	Thảo	03/12/1984
20022473	Nguyễn Thị	Tâm	01/10/1984	20022694	Nguyễn Thị	The	02/02/1984
20022508	Đặng Thị ái	Thanh	03/01/1984	20033183	Dương Thị	Thiện	23/03/1984
20022527	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Thanh	08/02/1984	20022749	Nguyễn Thị	Thơ	09/07/1984
20035107	Đỗ Thị Vân	Thanh	20/02/1984	2004C194	Đỗ Như	Thơ	28/12/1984
20025126	Khương Thị	Thanh	26/04/1984	2004C254	Vũ Kim	Thoa	11/01/1984
2004C240	Lê Thị Vân	Thanh	03/05/1984	20022733	Phạm Thị Minh	Thoa	18/01/1984
20022517	Lê Mai	Thanh	14/05/1984	20022734	Trần Thị	Thoa	08/04/1984
2004C265	Đỗ Phương	Thanh	14/05/1984	20022732	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Thoa	20/10/1984
20022526	Nguyễn Thị	Thanh	21/05/1984	20035117	Đinh Thị Kim	Thoa	16/12/1984
2004C259	Khổng Thị Minh	Thanh	04/07/1984	2004C157	Phùng Thị	Thơm	03/02/1984
20022534	Phạm Trang	Thanh	02/09/1984	20022750	Trịnh Thị	Thơm	09/08/1984
2004C012	Nguyễn Diệu	Thanh	30/09/1984	20022752	Hoàng Thân Hoài	Thu	02/05/1984
20025127	Lê Huyền	Thanh	15/11/1984	20025138	Nguyễn Thị	Thu	03/06/1984
20022519	Lê Thị Phương	Thanh	17/12/1984	20022754	Trần Thị Hoài	Thu	10/09/1984
20022533	Phạm Thị Kim	Thanh	22/12/1984	2004C230	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Thu	18/09/1984
20035109	Nguyễn Thị	Thao	02/01/1984	2003C006	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Thu	11/10/1984
20025128	Đinh Thị	Thao	15/09/1984	2003C053	Phan Thị	Thu	18/10/1984
20012514	Hoàng Thị Phương	Thảo	04/01/1984	20022756	Vũ Thị Minh	Thu	21/10/1984
20022608	Vũ Thị Phương	Thảo	29/01/1984	20012734	Nguyễn Minh	Thư	01/01/1984
2004C224	Đỗ Thị Phương	Thảo	31/01/1984	20025144	Lê Anh	Thư	02/04/1984
2003C239	Trần Thị Phương	Thảo	13/02/1984	20022812	Nhữ Thị Anh	Thư	12/06/1984
20033072	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Thảo	07/03/1984	20022809	Hoàng Thị Ngọc	Thư	12/08/1984
20022606	Phạm Phương	Thảo	15/03/1984	20022762	Nguyễn Thị Bích	Thuận	06/05/1984
20025130	Nho Thị Thanh	Thảo	16/04/1984	20025145	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Thương	27/10/1984
20022604	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Thảo	20/04/1984	20022771	Vương Thị	Thúy	20/01/1984
20033078	Vũ Thị Thanh	Thảo	26/04/1984	20022769	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Thúy	13/03/1984
20022607	Phạm Thị Phương	Thảo	25/06/1984	2004C423	Nguyễn Ngọc	Thúy	01/05/1984
2004C424	Nguyễn Hương	Thảo	30/07/1984	20022766	Bùi Thị	Thúy	04/06/1984
20022600	Lê Phương	Thảo	09/09/1984	20022768	Lê Thị Phương	Thúy	17/07/1984

## 1984 (cont.)

2004C010	Lê Diệu	Thủy	14/09/1984	20033484	Phạm Hồng	Trang	02/05/1984
20025141	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	30/10/1984	20022929	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Trang	27/06/1984
20033290	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	02/11/1984	2004C099	Nguyễn Thu	Trang	17/07/1984
20022774	Hoàng Đan	Thủy	20/11/1984	20022931	Nguyễn Thị Thủy	Trang	25/07/1984
20022775	Ngô Thị Minh	Thủy	23/12/1984	20022930	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Trang	19/08/1984
20033324	Vũ Thị Bích	Thủy	06/01/1984	20022932	Nguyễn Thị Thủy	Trang	23/08/1984
20022784	Đỗ Thu	Thủy	17/02/1984	20033469	Bùi Thị	Trang	01/09/1984
20033307	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	08/03/1984	20025151	Nguyễn Thu	Trang	14/09/1984
20033308	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Thủy	23/03/1984	20022935	Phạm Thị Thu	Trang	29/09/1984
20033303	Lương Thị Thanh	Thủy	14/04/1984	2004C309	Bùi Thị Thu	Trang	12/10/1984
20022797	Tạ Thị Phương	Thủy	21/05/1984	20025152	Trần Thị Huyền	Trang	22/10/1984
20022789	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	23/05/1984	20022920	Hoàng Thị Thu	Trang	27/10/1984
20022792	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Thủy	02/07/1984	20022936	Phùng Thị Thu	Trang	31/10/1984
20033310	Nguyễn Thu	Thủy	18/08/1984	20022926	Nguyễn Hạnh	Trang	23/11/1984
2004C267	Hà Thị	Thủy	21/08/1984	20025149	Nguyễn Thu	Trang	23/11/1984
20022793	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Thủy	29/08/1984	20022921	Khuất Thu	Trang	10/12/1984
20022790	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	03/09/1984	20022934	Phạm Đoàn	Trang	22/12/1984
20022779	Bùi Thu	Thủy	20/09/1984	20033500	Đặng Thị Ngọc	Trinh	01/10/1984
20033306	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	27/09/1984	20022947	Nguyễn Phương	Trinh	31/10/1984
2004C282	Trịnh Thị Thu	Thủy	10/11/1984	20022974	Lương Thành	Trung	15/03/1984
20022795	Phạm Thị	Thủy	15/11/1984	2004C023	Đỗ Minh	Tú	22/01/1984
20022780	Đặng Thu	Thủy	26/11/1984	2004C411	Nguyễn Minh	Tú	08/09/1984
20025142	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Thủy	02/12/1984	20025156	Lê Thanh	Tú	19/09/1984
20022798	Trịnh Thị	Thủy	03/12/1984	2004C307	Hoàng Thị Thanh	Tú	23/12/1984
2004C430	Hoàng Thu	Thủy	19/12/1984	20033784	Phạm Thị	Tuần	09/03/1984
20022801	Ngô Thanh	Thủy	13/08/1984	20025158	Đặng Thị	Tươi	05/08/1984
20033402	Nguyễn Thị	Tính	29/11/1984	2004C381	Phạm Thị Hồng	Tuyển	22/04/1984
20035129	Hoàng Thị	Toan	22/05/1984	20033812	Trần Thị Thanh	Tuyển	11/05/1984
20022941	Lê Thị Hương	Trà	28/04/1984	20023179	Nguyễn Thị	Tuyết	14/04/1984
2003C050	Hoàng Thị Thanh	Trà	31/07/1984	20023180	Trần Thị	Tuyết	08/07/1984
2004C463	Đặng Thị Thu	Trà	16/10/1984	20033808	Nguyễn Thị Ánh	Tuyết	28/08/1984
20012840	Đỗ Thủy	Trang	03/01/1984	20025160	Đinh Thị	Uyên	28/02/1984
20022938	Trần Minh	Trang	26/03/1984	20053816	Đặng Thu	Uyên	11/12/1984
20033478	Nguyễn Thị Khánh	Trang	17/04/1984	20023320	Lưu Thị	Vân	05/02/1984
20022928	Nguyễn Quỳnh	Trang	20/04/1984	20023324	Nguyễn Thị	Vân	23/03/1984

**1984 (cont.)**

20025161	Nguyễn Bích	Vân	07/04/1984
20025165	Tô Thị Hồng	Vân	26/04/1984
2004C250	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Vân	20/07/1984
20033982	Phạm Thị Thanh	Vân	31/08/1984
20033979	Nguyễn Thị	Vân	08/09/1984
20023319	Đỗ Thị Thuý	Vân	15/09/1984
20023323	Nguyễn Thanh	Vân	03/10/1984
2004C186	Nguyễn ánh	Vân	20/10/1984
2004C189	Phạm Thị Thanh	Vân	22/10/1984
20025162	Nguyễn Thị Kiều	Vân	03/11/1984
20013227	Loch	Vannak	07/05/1984
<b>2004C329</b>	<b>VŨ THỊ THANH</b>	<b>VINH</b>	<b>15/01/1984</b>
<b>20034037</b>	<b>NGUYỄN THỊ</b>	<b>VINH</b>	<b>05/06/1984</b>
<b>20025168</b>	<b>PHẠM THÀNH</b>	<b>VINH</b>	<b>03/09/1984</b>
20025169	Kiều Diễm Niêm	Vui	04/09/1984
2004C404	Quách Thanh	Xuân	26/10/1984
20034090	Trần Thị	Xuân	01/11/1984
20025170	Nguyễn Lê	Xuân	10/11/1984
20023429	Trần Thị	Xuyến	02/09/1984
20025171	Nguyễn Thị	Yên	12/01/1984
20023433	Chu Hải	Yên	17/01/1984
20023434	Lê Hoàng	Yên	08/04/1984
20023436	Tổng Thị Hải	Yên	20/08/1984
20034097	Hà Thị Hải	Yên	31/08/1984
2003C183	Vũ Thanh	Yên	24/10/1984

1988 (233 female freshers, three with male names – capitalised in bold)

**Table 17 (A11): Number of female pupils entering HUT 1988**

Reg. No.	Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB	Reg. No.	Surname & Middle name	Given name	DOB
20060487	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Diệp	01/01/1988	20063119	Mai Thị	Thu	16/02/1988
20061226	Hoàng Thị	Hoa	01/01/1988	20055034	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Giang	17/02/1988
20060972	Nguyễn Thị	Hà	03/01/1988	20063850	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	ánh	17/02/1988
20063293	Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh	Trang	04/01/1988	20062282	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Ngọc	18/02/1988
20050980	Đoàn Thị	Hà	10/01/1988	20053216	Nguyễn Thị	Thư	20/02/1988
20053141	Mai Thị	Thu	10/01/1988	20062155	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	Mỹ	20/02/1988
20050006	Lã Thị Thuý	An	12/01/1988	20065098	Đinh Thị Thu	Thủy	20/02/1988
20061423	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Huyền	12/01/1988	20065080	Đinh Thị	Phượng	26/02/1988
20060946	Bùi Thị	Hà	14/01/1988	20061745	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Lan	27/02/1988
20055148	Đỗ Thị Hoài	Thương	15/01/1988	20065016	Phạm Thị	Duyên	27/02/1988
20050494	Phạm Phương	Dung	16/01/1988	20065078	Phạm Thị Hồng	Nhung	28/02/1988
20065067	Lê Thu	Nga	17/01/1988	20061071	Đinh Thị	Hạ	29/02/1988
20062091	Đỗ Thị	Mên	18/01/1988	20061582	Phạm Thị	Hường	01/03/1988
20063295	Nguyễn Thu	Trang	18/01/1988	20065001	Nguyễn Thuý	An	04/03/1988
20063842	Bùi Thị Minh	Yến	21/01/1988	20060145	Vũ Văn	Anh	12/03/1988
20062596	Nguyễn Mạnh	Quyết	24/01/1988	20060488	Đặng Thị	Diệu	13/03/1988
20065070	Trần Thị	Ngân	24/01/1988	20062412	Bùi Thu	Phượng	13/03/1988
20065097	Nguyễn Thị	Thủy	24/01/1988	20062263	Khiếu Thị	Ngoan	15/03/1988
20060378	Nguyễn Thị	Cúc	29/01/1988	20062240	Lê Thị Hồng	Ngân	17/03/1988
20061428	Trần Thị Phương	Huyền	31/01/1988	20063122	Nguyễn Thị	Thuyền	18/03/1988
20055152	Đinh Diệu	Trang	01/02/1988	20065037	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Hội	18/03/1988
20062414	Chu Thị	Phượng	02/02/1988	20061090	Nguyễn Thị	Hậu	23/03/1988
20061569	Lê Thị	Hương	04/02/1988	20063154	Phạm Anh	Thư	25/03/1988
20060948	Đào Thị Thanh	Hà	05/02/1988	20060770	Nguyễn Hồng	Diệp	27/03/1988
20062053	Đinh Thị	Lý	05/02/1988	20061776	Nguyễn Thuý	Lê	27/03/1988
20063294	Nguyễn Thị	Trang	06/02/1988	20061227	Lương Thị Thanh	Hoa	03/04/1988
20063286	Đỗ Thị Thuý	Trang	08/02/1988	20061584	Vũ Thị	Hường	03/04/1988
20062032	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Lương	10/02/1988	20061356	Nguyễn Thị	Huế	07/04/1988
20062238	Bùi Thị	Ngân	10/02/1988	20050775	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Diệp	15/04/1988
20065026	Nguyễn Thị	Hạnh	10/02/1988	20062315	Vũ Thị	Nhài	15/04/1988
20062816	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Thanh	13/02/1988	20061427	Phạm Thị	Huyền	20/04/1988

**1988 (cont.)**

20063715	Đỗ Thị Thuỳ	Vân	25/04/1988	20062411	Bùi Thị	Phuong	27/08/1988
20062467	Nguyễn Thị	Phượng	26/04/1988	20063716	Hoàng Thị	Vân	27/08/1988
20065058	Đỗ Thị Thanh	Loan	28/04/1988	20065104	Lê Thị Thuỳ	Trang	27/08/1988
20065007	Trần Thị Thanh	Bình	29/04/1988	20063125	Nguyễn Hương	Thuỳ	29/08/1988
20061744	Lê Yên	Lan	05/05/1988	20061256	Trương Thị Thu	Hoài	02/09/1988
20062087	Trịnh Thị	Mây	06/05/1988	20060082	Nguyễn Quỳnh	Anh	05/09/1988
20062779	Trương Thị	Tâm	07/05/1988	20063296	Phạm Thị Như	Trang	07/09/1988
20060258	Nguyễn Thị	Châm	08/05/1988	20065002	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Anh	09/09/1988
20061096	Nguyễn Thị Bích	Hằng	08/05/1988	20062455	Trịnh Thị	Phuong	11/09/1988
20061827	Nguyễn Thị Thuỳ	Linh	08/05/1988	20060538	Lê Thị	Duyên	12/09/1988
20063156	Dương Hoài	Thương	09/05/1988	20062153	Nguyễn Thị Kiều	My	15/09/1988
20062612	Nguyễn Như	Quỳnh	10/05/1988	20063692	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	Tú	15/09/1988
20060266	Nguyễn Thị Giang	Chi	12/05/1988	20060971	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hà	16/09/1988
20055024	Lương Thị Anh	Đào	13/05/1988	20060044	Hồ Thị	Anh	18/09/1988
20063244	Lê Thị Hồng	Toan	14/05/1988	20061781	Bùi Thị	Liên	18/09/1988
20065046	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hương	15/05/1988	20061255	Lê Thị	Hoài	19/09/1988
20065118	Nguyễn Thị	Nhã	16/05/1988	<b>20062243</b>	<b>NGUYỄN THỊ</b>	<b>NGHIÊN</b>	<b>19/09/1988</b>
20061654	Nguyễn Thị	Khen	17/05/1988	20060925	Phạm Thị Hương	Giang	20/09/1988
20065034	Nguyễn Thị	Hồng	17/05/1988	20063290	Nguyễn Minh	Trang	21/09/1988
20062773	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Tâm	21/05/1988	20062086	Đỗ Thị	Mây	22/09/1988
20050356	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	Cúc	22/05/1988	20062124	Nguyễn Thị	Minh	22/09/1988
20060975	Nguyễn Thị	Hà	23/05/1988	<b>20062218</b>	<b>TÔ HOÀI</b>	<b>NAM</b>	<b>22/09/1988</b>
20061069	Vũ Thị	Hảo	23/05/1988	20060930	Trần Thuỳ	Giang	23/09/1988
20063292	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Trang	23/05/1988	20060503	Vũ Thị Kiều	Dung	25/09/1988
20062646	Nguyễn Thị	Sen	25/05/1988	20060962	Nguyễn Hải	Hà	26/09/1988
20061573	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hương	31/05/1988	20060958	Ngô Hải	Hà	29/09/1988
20062316	Phạm Thị	Nhàn	02/06/1988	20052443	Đỗ Thị	Oanh	30/09/1988
20060973	Nguyễn Thị	Hà	03/06/1988	20061611	Bùi Thị	Khánh	30/09/1988
20061733	Phạm Linh	Kim	09/06/1988	20062239	Đỗ Thị	Ngân	02/10/1988
20062468	Trịnh Thị Lan	Phượng	10/06/1988	20065093	Đào Thị	Thơm	03/10/1988
20062942	Phạm Thị	Thắm	12/06/1988	20061422	Nguyễn Thanh	Huyền	08/10/1988
<b>20065113</b>	<b>VŨ BÍCH</b>	<b>VIỆT</b>	<b>12/06/1988</b>	20061862	Nguyễn Ngọc	Loan	10/10/1988
20055039	Vũ Thanh	Hà	13/06/1988	20065119	Nguyễn Hương	Thơm	10/10/1988
20061429	Vương Thị	Huyền	22/08/1988	20062446	Phạm Minh	Phuong	12/10/1988
20061572	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Hương	26/08/1988	20061607	Nguyễn Lê	Khanh	13/10/1988

## 1988 (cont.)

20063128	Đinh Thị Phương	Thúy	14/10/1988	20065050	Nguyễn Thị	Hường	23/11/1988
20060335	Lại Thị	Chuyên	15/10/1988	20060489	Hoàng Thị Phương	Diệu	24/11/1988
20065014	Nghiêm Thị Hồng	Địu	16/10/1988	20061078	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Hạnh	24/11/1988
20062231	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Nga	17/10/1988	20060014	Nguyễn Thị Bình	An	27/11/1988
20051082	Nguyễn Thanh	Hải	18/10/1988	20061099	Nguyễn Thu	Hằng	27/11/1988
20061073	Ngô Thị	Hạnh	18/10/1988	20063843	Đỗ Thị Hải	Yên	27/11/1988
20062459	Vũ Thị	Phương	18/10/1988	20061228	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Hoa	28/11/1988
20061806	Lê Mỹ	Linh	20/10/1988	20061782	Đỗ Phương	Liên	28/11/1988
20065099	Đào Thị	Thư	20/10/1988	20060678	Trần Thị Thuý	Dương	02/12/1988
20065096	Nguyễn Diệu	Thúy	22/10/1988	20060089	Nguyễn Thị Hoàng	Anh	05/12/1988
20063720	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Vân	23/10/1988	20062059	Phạm Thị	Mai	05/12/1988
20061746	Tạ Thị Quỳnh	Lan	26/10/1988	20065022	Lưu Huyền	Giang	07/12/1988
20065052	Ngô Thị Tuyết	Lan	26/10/1988	20065044	Đặng Thị Thu	Hương	07/12/1988
20065069	Nguyễn Lê	Ngân	26/10/1988	20061330	Lâm Thị	Hồng	08/12/1988
20065036	Trần Thị	Hồng	27/10/1988	20060970	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hà	09/12/1988
20060501	Đào Thị Thuý	Dung	30/10/1988	20065066	Phạm Thị	Minh	10/12/1988
20061424	Phạm Thanh	Huyền	01/11/1988	20062643	Nguyễn Thị	Sâm	11/12/1988
20061114	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hiền	05/11/1988	20062230	Lê Thị Thanh	Nga	12/12/1988
20062232	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Nga	07/11/1988	20062233	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Nga	15/12/1988
20063151	Phan Anh	Thư	08/11/1988	20062431	Lê Thị	Phương	15/12/1988
20060022	Bùi Thị Lan	Anh	09/11/1988	20063718	Lê Hồng	Vân	15/12/1988
20060960	Ngô Thị Hải	Hà	10/11/1988	20061098	Nguyễn Thu	Hằng	19/12/1988
20062159	Phạm Thị	My	10/11/1988	20063130	Nguyễn Diệu	Thúy	21/12/1988
20060005	Hoàng Quỳnh	An	12/11/1988	20061108	Lê Thị	Hiền	23/12/1988
20061799	Hứa Hải	Linh	14/11/1988	20063144	Vũ Thu	Thúy	23/12/1988
20061327	Dương Thị	Hồng	15/11/1988	20062056	Đỗ Hoàng	Mai	24/12/1988
20062774	Nguyễn Thị	Tâm	15/11/1988	20063155	Tạ Thị Hà	Thư	25/12/1988
20062435	Ngô Thị	Phương	16/11/1988	20065089	Hoàng Thị	Thảo	25/12/1988
20061266	Nguyễn Minh	Hoàn	19/11/1988	20063233	Nguyễn Thị	Tĩnh	27/12/1988
20061421	Đặng Thanh	Huyền	19/11/1988	20060664	Nguyễn Thị	Dương	30/12/1988
20063147	Dương Thị	Thúy	19/11/1988	20060950	Đỗ Thị Thu	Hà	31/12/1988
20060035	Đoàn Thị Thuý	Anh	20/11/1988				
20063714	Đỗ Thị Hoàng	Vân	20/11/1988				
20063117	Đỗ Thị Hoài	Thu	21/11/1988				
20065061	Phạm Khánh	Ly	22/11/1988				

## Appendix 12

**PDI** : Power Distance Index  
**IDV** : Individualism  
**MAS** : Masculinity  
**UAI** : Uncertainty Avoidance Index  
**LTO** : Long-Term Orientation  
 \* Estimated values    \*\* Regional estimated values

**Table 18 (A12): Geert Hofstede™ Cultural Dimensions**

Country	PDI	IDV	MAS	UAI	LTO
Arab World **	80	38	52	68	
Argentina	49	46	56	86	
Australia	36	90	61	51	31
Austria	11	55	79	70	
Austria	11	55	79	70	
Bangladesh *	80	20	55	60	40
Belgium	65	75	54	94	
Brazil	69	38	49	76	65
Bulgaria *	70	30	40	85	
Canada	39	80	52	48	23
Chile	63	23	28	86	
China *	80	20	66	30	118
Colombia	67	13	64	80	
Costa Rica	35	15	21	86	
Czech Republic *	57	58	57	74	13
Denmark	18	74	16	23	
East Africa **	64	27	41	52	25
Ecuador	78	8	63	67	
El Salvador	66	19	40	94	
Estonia *	40	60	30	60	
Finland	33	63	26	59	
France	68	71	43	86	
Germany	35	67	66	65	31
Greece	60	35	57	112	
Guatemala	95	6	37	101	
Hong Kong	68	25	57	29	96
Hungary *	46	80	88	82	50
India	77	48	56	40	61
Indonesia	78	14	46	48	
Iran	58	41	43	59	
Ireland	28	70	68	35	
Israel	13	54	47	81	
Italy	50	76	70	75	
Jamaica	45	39	68	13	
Japan	54	46	95	92	80
Luxembourg *	40	60	50	70	
Malaysia	104	26	50	36	
Malta *	56	59	47	96	
Mexico	81	30	69	82	
Morocco *	70	46	53	68	
Netherlands	38	80	14	53	44
New Zealand	22	79	58	49	30
Norway	31	69	8	50	20



Pakistan	55	14	50	70	0
Panama	95	11	44	86	
Peru	64	16	42	87	
Philippines	94	32	64	44	19
Poland *	68	60	64	93	32
Portugal	63	27	31	104	
Romania *	90	30	42	90	
Russia *	93	39	36	95	
Singapore	74	20	48	8	48
Slovakia *	104	52	110	51	38
South Africa	49	65	63	49	
South Korea	60	18	39	85	75
Spain	57	51	42	86	
Surinam *	85	47	37	92	
Sweden	31	71	5	29	33
Switzerland	34	68	70	58	
Taiwan	58	17	45	69	87
Thailand	64	20	34	64	56
Trinidad *	47	16	58	55	
Turkey	66	37	45	85	
United Kingdom	35	89	66	35	25
United States	40	91	62	46	29
Uruguay	61	36	38	100	
Venezuela	81	12	73	76	
Vietnam *	70	20	40	30	80
West Africa	77	20	46	54	16

Source: Geert Hofstede – ITIM at [http://www.geert-hofstede.com/hofstede\\_dimensions.php](http://www.geert-hofstede.com/hofstede_dimensions.php)

## Appendix 13

### The top 100 surnames at the regional (in Ha Noi and HCM City) and national levels

- Number of candidates:  
Ha Noi: 39159 – HCM City: 57,327 – National number: 883,835
- Note: these statistics include all the surnames of people from all the 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam albeit the major group is Kinh (accounting for 86.21% of the population - according to the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam 2009)

**Table 19 (A13): The top 100 Vietnamese surnames**

HCM CITY				HÀ NỘI				NATIONAL			
		Count	Per.		Count	Per.		Count	Per.		
1.	Nguyễn	17546	30.61%	Nguyễn	15025	39.01%	Nguyễn	279014	31.5689%		
2.	Trần	6291	10.97%	Trần	2953	7.67%	Trần	83582	9.4568%		
3.	Lê	4627	8.07%	Lê	2866	7.44%	Lê	76584	8.6651%		
4.	Phạm	3474	6.06%	Phạm	2371	6.16%	Phạm	56736	6.4194%		
5.	Huỳnh	2014	3.51%	Vũ	1703	4.42%	Hoàng	26961	3.0505%		
6.	Võ	1632	2.85%	Đỗ	1565	4.06%	Vũ	26907	3.0444%		
7.	Phan	1502	2.62%	Hoàng	1430	3.71%	Bùi	24867	2.8136%		
8.	Trương	1255	2.19%	Bùi	1012	2.63%	Phan	21662	2.4509%		
9.	Vũ	1228	2.14%	Ngô	904	2.35%	Đỗ	21612	2.4453%		
10.	Bùi	1165	2.03%	Đặng	795	2.06%	Võ	18484	2.0914%		
11.	Đỗ	1116	1.95%	Dương	625	1.62%	Đặng	17877	2.0227%		
12.	Đặng	1091	1.90%	Đào	614	1.59%	Ngô	15848	1.7931%		
13.	Ngô	984	1.72%	Phan	517	1.34%	Huỳnh	15106	1.7092%		
14.	Hồ	868	1.51%	Đinh	444	1.15%	Trương	13796	1.5609%		
15.	Hoàng	844	1.47%	Trịnh	394	1.02%	Dương	12921	1.4619%		
16.	Dương	824	1.44%	Trương	346	0.90%	Đinh	12243	1.3852%		
17.	Đinh	588	1.03%	Tạ	308	0.80%	Hồ	11481	1.2990%		
18.	Đoàn	569	0.99%	Đoàn	307	0.80%	Trịnh	9019	1.0204%		
19.	Lâm	556	0.97%	Chu	303	0.79%	Đào	8924	1.0097%		
20.	Trịnh	501	0.87%	Lưu	298	0.77%	Đoàn	8559	0.9684%		
21.	Mai	499	0.87%	Hà	263	0.68%	Hà	8518	0.9638%		
22.	Lý	471	0.82%	Cao	251	0.65%	Mai	7951	0.8996%		
23.	Lưu	435	0.76%	Mai	213	0.55%	Cao	6691	0.7570%		
24.	Đào	419	0.73%	Lương	205	0.53%	Lương	6444	0.7291%		
25.	Lương	404	0.70%	Vương	205	0.53%	Lưu	5199	0.5882%		
26.	Hà	398	0.69%	Phùng	190	0.49%	Tạ	3968	0.4490%		
27.	Cao	369	0.64%	Hồ	141	0.37%	Phùng	3872	0.4381%		
28.	Thái	282	0.49%	Nghiêm	125	0.32%	Lâm	3668	0.4150%		
29.	Tô	244	0.43%	Đàm	124	0.32%	Chu	3292	0.3725%		
30.	Châu	225	0.39%	Võ	95	0.25%	Lý	3249	0.3676%		
31.	Vương	222	0.39%	Tô	90	0.23%	Thái	2794	0.3161%		
32.	Tạ	218	0.38%	Triệu	88	0.23%	Nông	2685	0.3038%		
33.	Phùng	208	0.36%	Lại	86	0.22%	Tô	2475	0.2800%		
34.	Tăng	197	0.34%	Thái	72	0.19%	Vương	2241	0.2536%		
35.	Quách	150	0.26%	Lý	68	0.18%	Đàm	1800	0.2037%		
36.	Văn	138	0.24%	Chữ	62	0.16%	Triệu	1726	0.1953%		
37.	Hứa	130	0.23%	Quách	59	0.15%	Quách	1636	0.1851%		
38.	Diệp	109	0.19%	Kiều	56	0.15%	Văn	1601	0.1811%		
39.	Từ	107	0.19%	Lâm	54	0.14%	Lại	1553	0.1757%		
40.	Hồng	104	0.18%	Lã	46	0.12%	Châu	1529	0.1730%		
41.	Lại	103	0.18%	Tổng	46	0.12%	Tổng	1486	0.1681%		
42.	Chu	100	0.17%	Phí	45	0.12%	Vì	1409	0.1594%		
43.	La	97	0.17%	Đồng	44	0.11%	Đồng	1330	0.1505%		
44.	Giang	94	0.16%	Doãn	40	0.10%	Kiều	1293	0.1463%		
45.	Chung	93	0.16%	Công	38	0.10%	Tăng	1056	0.1195%		
46.	Đàm	92	0.16%	Khúc	38	0.10%	Thân	1026	0.1161%		
47.	Tổng	82	0.14%	Văn	37	0.10%	Hứa	964	0.1091%		
48.	Huỳnh	67	0.12%	Bạch	37	0.10%	Lò	936	0.1059%		

49.	Trang	66	0.12%	Tăng	27	0.07%	Đậu	886	0.1002%
50.	Tôn	66	0.12%	Giang	27	0.07%	Ma	844	0.0955%
51.	Lư	63	0.11%	Khổng	24	0.06%	La	825	0.0933%
52.	Triệu	61	0.11%	Thạch	23	0.06%	Nghiêm	781	0.0884%
53.	Kiều	60	0.10%	Âu	22	0.06%	Từ	743	0.0841%
54.	Liêu	56	0.10%	Khuất	21	0.05%	Thạch	726	0.0821%
55.	Mã	51	0.09%	Tường	21	0.05%	H'	653	0.0739%
56.	Đồng	50	0.09%	Hoa	20	0.05%	Y	646	0.0731%
57.	Thân	46	0.08%	Từ	20	0.05%	Huyềnh	645	0.0730%
58.	Lữ	46	0.08%	Huyềnh	20	0.05%	Lã	623	0.0705%
59.	Dư	44	0.08%	Cù	19	0.05%	Lường	618	0.0699%
60.	Lai	35	0.06%	Khương	19	0.05%	Mạc	591	0.0669%
61.	Mạch	34	0.06%	Cung	19	0.05%	Bạch	574	0.0649%
62.	Lã	34	0.06%	An	18	0.05%	Diệp	546	0.0618%
63.	Tất	33	0.06%	Đậu	17	0.04%	Tôn	545	0.0617%
64.	Lục	33	0.06%	Mạc	16	0.04%	Lục	531	0.0601%
65.	Bành	32	0.06%	Kim	16	0.04%	Doãn	523	0.0592%
66.	Âu	32	0.06%	Quản	16	0.04%	Lữ	507	0.0574%
67.	Quan	31	0.05%	Phương	15	0.04%	Ninh	499	0.0565%
68.	Khru	31	0.05%	Tôn	15	0.04%	Kim	486	0.0550%
69.	Nghiêm	31	0.05%	Thành	15	0.04%	Mã	481	0.0544%
70.	Thạch	30	0.05%	Phó	15	0.04%	Phí	465	0.0526%
71.	Thiếu	30	0.05%	Nông	15	0.04%	Giang	442	0.0500%
72.	Viên	28	0.05%	Thâm	14	0.04%	Bể	440	0.0498%
73.	Tiêu	28	0.05%	Nhữ	14	0.04%	Giáp	416	0.0471%
74.	Đoàn	27	0.05%	Dư	14	0.04%	Thiếu	403	0.0456%
75.	Phương	27	0.05%	Ninh	14	0.04%	Khổng	391	0.0442%
76.	Nhan	26	0.05%	Lục	14	0.04%	Danh	375	0.0424%
77.	Ninh	26	0.05%	Cán	13	0.03%	Cù	361	0.0408%
78.	Khổng	24	0.04%	Thiếu	12	0.03%	Khuất	351	0.0397%
79.	Ông	24	0.04%	Đình	11	0.03%	Lô	345	0.0390%
80.	Trầm	22	0.04%	Vi	10	0.03%	Dư	322	0.0364%
81.	Bạch	22	0.04%	Đường	9	0.02%	Chung	279	0.0316%
82.	Đường	21	0.04%	Hứa	8	0.02%	Trang	278	0.0315%
83.	Hàng	21	0.04%	Thân	8	0.02%	Vy	278	0.0315%
84.	Nhâm	21	0.04%	Hy	8	0.02%	Lư	266	0.0301%
85.	Trà	20	0.03%	Nhâm	7	0.02%	Khương	263	0.0298%
86.	Phù	20	0.03%	La	7	0.02%	Đường	248	0.0281%
87.	Vòng	19	0.03%	Hạ	7	0.02%	Quảng	247	0.0279%
88.	Kha	19	0.03%	Lữ	7	0.02%	Hồng	243	0.0275%
89.	Thì	18	0.03%	Ma	7	0.02%	Tiêu	242	0.0274%
90.	Lạc	18	0.03%	Tào	7	0.02%	Nhữ	241	0.0273%
91.	Nguy	17	0.03%	Ngạc	6	0.02%	Phương	232	0.0262%
92.	Du	16	0.03%	Cô	6	0.02%	Khúc	231	0.0261%
93.	Kim	16	0.03%	Thịnh	6	0.02%	Cán	226	0.0256%
94.	Phó	16	0.03%	Cát	5	0.01%	Âu	220	0.0249%
95.	Khương	16	0.03%	Đới	5	0.01%	Lăng	218	0.0247%
96.	Liên	16	0.03%	Bành	5	0.01%	Trình	211	0.0239%
97.	Ngũ	16	0.03%	Châu	5	0.01%	Liêu	203	0.0230%
98.	Mạc	15	0.03%	Trang	5	0.01%	Sâm	198	0.0224%
99.	Doãn	15	0.03%	Lai	5	0.01%	Biện	190	0.0215%
100.	Quang	14	0.02%	Lêu	5	0.01%	Trà	186	0.0210%

## The top 100 male and female names in 1944

## England and Wales

(See Merry 1995 for more information)

**Table 20 (A14): The top 100 male and female names in England and Wales - 1944**

Male			Female		Male			Female	
Rank		Count		Count	Rank		Count		Count
1	John	32216	Margaret	17226	51	Jeffrey	1519	Diana	1610
2	David	26728	Patricia	14222	52	Douglas	1480	Veronica	1587
3	Michael	20017	Christine	10265	53	Donald	1446	Jane	1580
4	Peter	15722	Mary	8868	54	Francis	1439	Marilyn	1499
5	Robert	11315	Jean	8047	55	Stuart	1412	Lesley	1491
6	Anthony	9495	Ann	8034	56	Victor	1396	Norma	1454
7	Brian	9104	Susan	7940	57	Robin	1385	Maria	1358
8	Alan	8693	Janet	7417	58	Allan	1336	Heather	1356
9	William	8590	Maureen	7368	59	Leonard	1200	Gloria	1336
10	James	7973	Barbara	7007	60	Stanley	1145	Marie	1335
11	Richard	6719	Valerie	7000	61	Albert	1120	Mar lorie	1324
12	Kenneth	6130	Carol	6876	62	Maurice	947	Hilary	1310
13	Roger	5827	Sandra	6414	63	Henry	934	Jill	1280
14	Keith	5503	Pauline	6355	64	Howard	927	Cynthia	1219
15	Colin	5487	Elizabeth	6239	65	Harry	924	Ruth	1181
16	Christopher	5239	Joan	5907	66	Alexander	896	Karen	1134
17	Raymond	5212	Pamela	5742	67	Kevin	883	Audrey	1094
18	Terence	4719	Jennifer	5643	68	Clifford	876	Marlene	989
19	Thomas	4701	Kathleen	4889	69	Nigel	873	Betty	972
20	Barry	4456	Anne	4738	70	Barrie	868	Julia	959
21	George	4397	Sheila	4722	71	Reginald	864	Evelyn	947
22	Graham	4381	Brenda	4701	72	Ernest	836	Penelope	931
23	Ian	4368	Githan	4274	73	Alfred	823	Lynda	882

24	Malcolm	4156	Linda	4025	74	Adrian	819	Christina	836
25	Geoffrey	4127	Jacqueline	3958	75	Harold	817	Jeanette	800
26	Ronald	3983	Sylvia	3912	76	Nicholas	817	Carolyn	779
27	Derek	3851	Carole	3911	77	Timothy	799	Iris	774
28	Paul	3835	Eileen	3735	78	Melvyn	785	Anita	773
29	Edward	3247	Wendy	3448	79	Bryan	750	Denise	769
30	Roy	3045	Judith	3379	80	Neil	749	Kay	756
31	Patrick	2665	Dorothy	3367	81	Jack	711	Marian	726
32	Philip	2656	June	3138	82	Daniel	707	Vera	722
33	Trevor	2648	Joyce	2925	83	Lawrence	682	Teresa	714
34	Dennis	2346	Irene	2903	84	Hugh	666	Georgina	708
35	Leslie	2316	Diane	2893	85	Denis	648	Sally	704
36	Joseph	2313	Rosemary	2574	86	Walter	619	Sarah	699
37	Bernard	2217	Angelo	2483	87	Mohammed	604	Bridget	698
38	Charles	2216	Doreen	2459	88	Terry	599	Lilian	674
39	Eric	2175	Shirley	2355	89	Edwin	572	Monica	672
40	Stephen	2128	Marion	2153	90	Ralph	543	Joy	671
41	Martin	2107	Rita	2131	91	Ivan	518	Glenys	661
42	Frederick	2085	Catherine	1988	92	Bruce	516	Julie	650
43	Norman	2028	Yvonne	1972	93	Phillip	514	Vivienne	650
44	Gordon	1973	Josephine	1956	94	Vincent	494	Daphne	648
45	Andrew	1940	Helen	1949	95	Gary	472	Caroline	645
46	Frank	1824	Beryl	1939	96	Tony	467	Phyllis	640
47	Arthur	1756	Hazel	1772	97	Samuel	450	Gwendoline	621
48	Rodney	1754	Frances	1728	98	Cyril	433	Geraldine	618
49	Gerald	1715	Janice	1709	99	Sidney	432	Doris	612
50	Clive	1663	Elaine	1652	100	Royston	421	Muriel	594

Source: Merry 1995 (*First Names: The Definitive Guide to Popular Names in England and Wales 1944-1994, and in the Regions 1994*)

## Appendix 15

### Unmodified place-names

**Table 21 (A15): Counts of some unmodified place-names over the years**

Name	Count							First recorded	Top count
	1905	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2005		
ADELAIDE	850	157	16	11	8	98	112	Bf. 1900	850 (1905)
ALEXANDRIA	4	3	1	3	71	230	142	Bf. 1900	299 (1997)
BRITTANY	0	0	0	0	1	346	46	1969	971 (1999)
BROOKLYN	0	0	0	0	0	295	280	1988	295 (2000)
CHELSEA	0	0	0	1	19	2131	1284	1960	3597 (1997)
DARBY	5	1	0	0	0	43	13	Bf. 1900	35 (2000)
INDIA	0	0	0	0	6	979	676	1950	979 (2000)

## Appendix 16

### Popularity statistics for the most frequent names in England and Wales from 1800 to 1994

**Table 22 (A16): Popularity statistics for the top names from 1800 to 1994**

Birth year	Females				Male			
	Top name		%Top3 Pop.	%Top10 Pop.	Top name		%Top3 Pop.	%Top10 Pop.
	Name	%Pop.			Name	%Pop.		
1800	MARY	23.90	53.20	82.00	JOHN	21.50	51.50	84.7
1810	MARY	22.20	50.70	79.40	JOHN	19.00	47.00	81.40
1820	MARY	20.40	47.70	76.50	JOHN	17.80	44.90	80.40
1830	MARY	19.60	45.40	75.80	JOHN	16.40	42.30	78.20
1840	MARY	18.70	43.20	75.00	WILLIAM	15.40	40.30	76.00
1850	MARY	18.00	41.00	72.10	WILLIAM	15.20	38.70	73.80
1860	MARY	16.30	37.00	68.30	WILLIAM	14.50	36.20	69.80
1870	MARY	13.30	31.50	61.10	WILLIAM	13.10	31.70	63.50
1880	MARY	10.60	25.40	53.80	WILLIAM	11.70	28.50	58.90
1900	ELIZABETH	7.20	16.20	38.50	WILLIAM	9.00	22.90	50.90
1925	MARY	6.70	16.80	38.70	JOHN	7.30	17.60	38.00
1944	MARGARET	4.50	12.60	31.70	JOHN	8.30	20.70	39.90
1954	SUSAN	6.10	13.20	32.50	DAVID	6.30	17.40	37.80
1964	SUSAN	3.60	10.30	28.60	PAUL	5.60	15.90	39.40
1974	SARAH	4.90	12.30	28.00	MARK	4.60	12.50	33.10
1984	SARAH	4.10	11.00	27.30	JAMES	4.30	11.80	32.30
1994	EMILY	3.40	8.60	23.80	JAMES	4.20	11.00	28.40

Source: Galbi (2002), *Long-Term Trends in Personal Given Name Frequencies in the UK*

## Appendix 17

This survey question was posted on the Yahoo social network (UK & Ireland) in 2007 at

[http://uk.answers.yahoo.com/question/index;\\_ylt=AuOt9BQb4kdJifZYZDeq2ddJBgx.;\\_ylv=3?qid=20070724060146AAPhrfY](http://uk.answers.yahoo.com/question/index;_ylt=AuOt9BQb4kdJifZYZDeq2ddJBgx.;_ylv=3?qid=20070724060146AAPhrfY)

Accessed: October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2009

I edited participants' language style but the nicknames are in their origin.

**Table 23 (A17): Online survey of the name *Tiaamii***

Question: <i>Princess Tiaamii</i> , what do you think of Jordan's and Peter's daughter's name?				
Username	Comment	Negative	Positive	Neutral
Trev B	Sounds like the tragedy Tsunami...	X		
ErinLindsay	Tacky	X		
Sad Roman	Not like	X		
Tanya	None of my business...			X
Lolljayne	It would be ok...		X	
Hunnymonsta	Not as bad as <i>Peaches</i> . Poor kid having to grow up and live with that name	X		
Archie	Absolutely terrible	X		
Lululalauu	That poor, poor child...	X		
Witchy	Pathetic just like they are...	X		
Miss Principle's	No matter what they called her they would be slated...			X
Mommo	Not bad...		X	
dels replies	<i>Tiaamii</i> sounds pretty.		X	
Vivienne	I thought they called her <i>Bunny</i> too...			X
loopy loo	Definitely OTT. Poor kid...	X		
Saucy B	Not something I would...			X
Mrs M	The poor kid is going to get beat up in the playground with that name!	X		
carr51	I love it...		x	
kevina p	<i>Tia Amy</i> , that's quite a nice name...		X	
Shells	It's up to the parents...			X
LEIGH B	Do they never think these poor kids have to go through life with them?	X		
Little_blue_bubble	Obviously it's a silly name...	X		
Beau Brummell	Gave her a 'celebrity' name. They should have stuck to that...	X		
joe k	A bit OTT what's wrong with <i>Emma</i> or <i>Louise</i> or something normal?	X		
dollybird	How the bloody hell are we pronouncing that then?	X		
Anne S	It's cool, <i>Princess</i> is lovely and <i>Tiaamii</i> is sweet.		x	
		14	6	5
<b>25 users answered</b> <b>Like: 14</b> <b>Dislike: 6</b> <b>Have no idea: 5</b>				



## Appendix 18

### Names from ancient vocabulary words

**Table 24 (A18): Names from ancient vocabulary words**

Name	Meaning/Referent	Original element	Language	Gender
ALAN	Rock (possible)	Diminutive of a word meaning 'rock', introduced into England by Breton followers of William the Conqueror	Celtic	Male
ALBERT	Noble + famous	<i>adal</i> 'noble' + <i>berht</i> 'bright', 'famous', displacing the OE form <i>Æþelbeorht</i>	CG via OF	Male
ALFRED	Elf + Advisor	Derived from <i>ælf</i> 'elf' + <i>ræd</i> 'counsel'	OE	Male
ALICE	Noble + Kind	Originally a variant of Adelaide, <i>adal</i> 'noble' + <i>haidu</i> 'kind', 'sort'	CG via OF	Female
BRIAN	High, Noble	Originally Irish, perhaps from an Old Celtic word meaning 'high' or 'noble'	Celtic	Male
DONALD	World + Rule	Anglicized form of the Gaelic name <i>Domhnall</i> , from Old Celtic <i>dubno</i> 'world' + <i>val</i> 'rule'	Gaelic	Male
DOROTHY	Gift + God	English form of <i>Dorothea</i> , Latinate form of a post-classical Greek name, from <i>dōron</i> 'gift' + <i>theos</i> 'god'	AG	Female
EDITH	Wealth + War	<i>ēad</i> 'prosperity', 'riches' + <i>gýð</i> 'strife'	OE	Female
EDWARD	Riches + Guard	<i>ēad</i> 'prosperity' + <i>weard</i> 'guard'	OE	Male
GWENDOLEN	White, blessed + ring, bow	<i>gwen</i> 'white', 'fair', 'blessed', 'holy' + <i>dolen</i> 'ring', 'bow'	Welsh	Female
OSCAR <sup>161</sup>	Deer + Friend	<i>os</i> 'deer' + <i>cara</i> 'friend'	Gaelic	Male
RICHARD	Power + strong	<i>ric</i> 'power' + <i>hard</i> 'hardy', 'brave', 'strong'	CG via OF	male
RONALD	Advice + Ruler	From <i>Rögnvaldr</i> , derived from <i>regin</i> 'advice', 'decision' + <i>valdr</i> 'ruler'.	ON	Male

*Note: CG – Continental Germanic, OE – Old English, ON – Old Norse, OF – Old French, AG – Ancient Greek*

*Source: Hanks et al. 1990*

<sup>161</sup> Withycombe (1977: 235) and others explained that *Oscar*'s linguistic roots were Germanic as it is a compound of *os* and *gar*, that is 'god' and 'spear'. However, Kisbye (1985: 93-102) and later Hanks & Hodges (2001) offered the alternative explanation that this is an Old Irish name, apparently from Gaelic *os* 'deer' + *cara* 'friend', first appeared in Fenian sagas by a grandson of Finn mac Cumhaill (Finn MacCool), and was resuscitated by the antiquarian poet James Macpherson (1736–96), author of the Ossian poems. The researchers also mentioned the popularity of this name with regard to Oscar Wilde (see also Redmonds 2007: 120-2).

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