




 TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC KHOA HỌC XÃ HỘI VÀ NHÂN VĂN, ĐHQG-HCM
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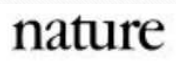
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Diễn giả: PGS.TS. Phan Thị Huyền Trang , Đại học Ca'Foscari Venice, Italia
 TS. Nguyễn Hoàng Phương, Trường ĐH KHXH&NV, ĐHQG-HCM

>>>> Tp. Hồ Chí Minh, 07/8/2024 <<<<



SINH HOẠT KHOA HỌC – USSH HCM 07/08/2024 CÔNG BỐ KHOA HỌC QUỐC TẾ











S C I E N T I F I C
 P U B L I C A T I O N S



Università
Ca' Foscari
Venezia

Diễn giả khách mời

- **Asst. Prof. Phan Thị Huyền Trang**
- Trưởng Bộ môn Tiếng Việt
- Khoa Châu Á và Bắc Phi học
- Đại học Ca' Foscari, Venice, Italia.



Università
Ca' Foscari
Venezia

Ca' Foscari University of Venice

- was established in 1868 as Royal Business College and was the first of its kind in Italy.
- is organised into:
 - 8 Departments carrying out both research and teaching:
 - Humanities
 - Foreign Languages
 - Economics and Business
 - Environmental Sciences
 - Information Technologies
 - Molecular Sciences
 - Nanosystems
 - Social, Economic and Environmental Sustainability.
 - 6 Interdepartmental Schools
 - a Summer School
 - a Graduate School.

The image shows two web pages side-by-side. The left page is the homepage of the University of Trieste, featuring statistics: 1000+ researchers, top 10 in Europe Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowships, and 4 departments of excellence. It also highlights 'Brain Gain', 'Research Hub for Global Challenges', and 'Strategic Research Centers'. The right page is the 'Departments of Excellence' section of the Ministry of Education and Merit website. It includes a sidebar with 'TOPICS AND SERVICES' and a main text area explaining the initiative.

University of Trieste Statistics:

- 1000+ researchers
- top 10 in Europe Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowships
- 4 departments of excellence

Ministry of Education and Merit - Departments of Excellence

Home > Topics and Services > University > Programming and funding > Department excellence >

Departments of Excellence

The Departments of Excellence represent an innovative intervention with strong financial support, provided for by Law 232 of 2016 (2017 budget law). The intervention aims to identify and finance, every five years and within the 14 CUN areas, the best 180 Departments of State Universities. These are Departments that stand out for the quality of the research produced and for the quality of the development project, to which an annual budget of 271 million euros is allocated.

<https://www.miur.gov.it/dipartimenti-di-eccellenza>

The image shows the QS World University Rankings by Subject 2024 website. The main heading is 'QS World University Rankings by Subject 2024: Modern Languages'. Below this, there is a brief introduction and a 'Read more' link. A 'Register today!' button is also present. The bottom section features a 'Find your perfect program!' banner with a 'Start Matching' button. Below the banner, there is a filter section on the left and a table of results on the right.

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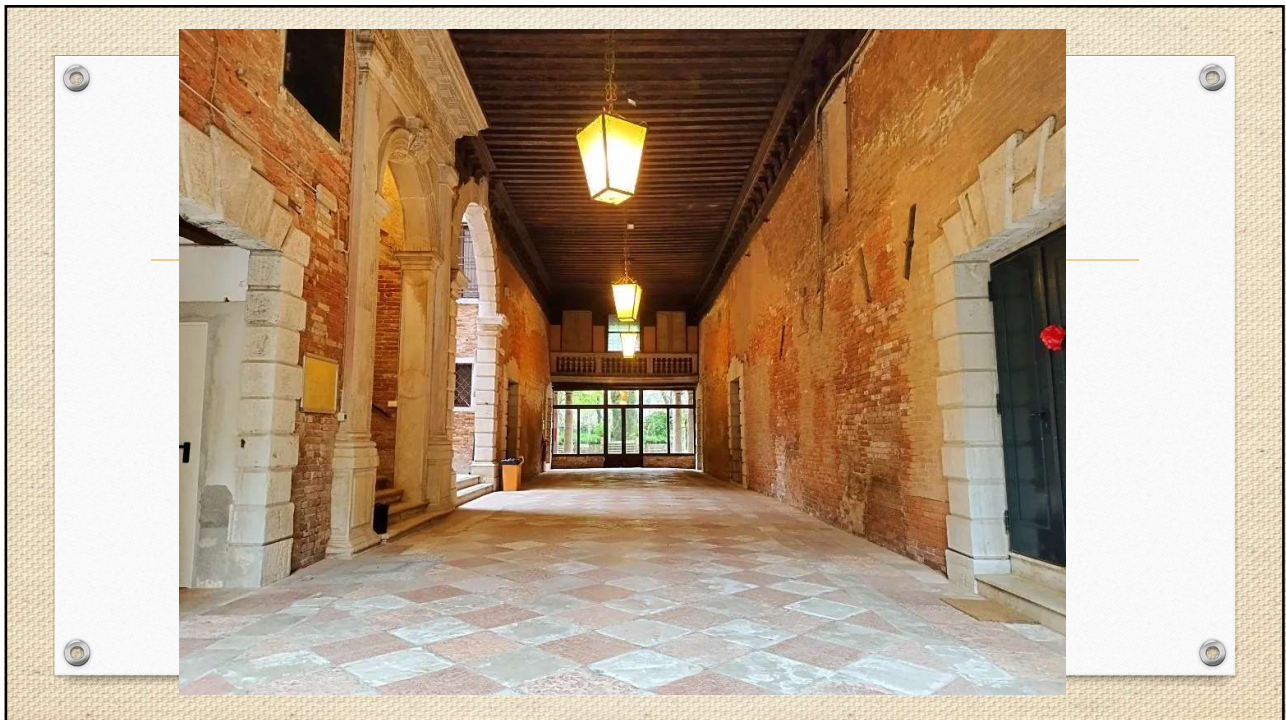
Year: 2024

Region: ^

Quick View **Full View**

Rank	University	Overall Score
=69	Ca' Foscari University of Venice	76.7

[Shortlist](#)





Department of Excellence

Scientific publications

Research projects

Call for research grants

Calls for research grants

Because we are excellent

We are a department of excellence in Asian and North African studies nationally and internationally. First in Italy in research in our main area (antiquity, philological-literary and historical-artistic sciences) and protagonists in bringing Ca' Foscari **among the top 100 universities in the world in Modern Languages** (QS World University Ranking by subject). We offer three-year and master's **degree courses**, including international and inter-university courses, and master's and PhD courses.



What do we do

Based on the excellent results achieved, largely thanks to the funding obtained with the 2018-2022 Departments of Excellence initiative, the project aims to raise the DSAAM to an **international reference center for high-level cultural and linguistic studies advanced over Asia and Mediterranean Africa**. The project aims to consolidate human and material resources in order to strengthen interdisciplinarity, innovation and internationalization in terms of research and teaching on frontier topics relating to the societies and cultures of Asia and Africa and their interconnections regionally and with Europe, in order to understand the challenges and opportunities posed by the current globalization crisis.

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Degrees, masters, doctorates for the academic year 2024/2025



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Doctorate

Asian and African Studies

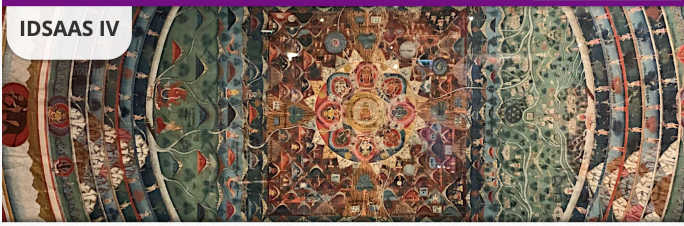
Research topics

Languages, cultures, textual and translation practices, history, thought, religions, art, society, environment and economic-legal institutions of Asia and Mediterranean Africa. Reference languages:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| • ainu | • Korean | • Mongolian | • Syriac |
| • Arabic | • Jewish | • neo-Greek | • Thai |
| • armaic | • Georgian | • poles | • Tibetan |
| • Armenian | • Japanese | • Persian | • Turkish |
| • Azeri | • Hindi | • Russian | • Urdu |
| • Chinese | • Marathi | • Sanskrit | • Vietnamese |
| • Coptic | | | |

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3rd-5th April 2024, Ca' Foscari University of Venice

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Annali di Ca' Foscari. Serie orientale

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 10A1-10N3

Aims & Scope

Annali di Ca' Foscari, Serie orientale is the journal of the Department of Asian and North African Studies of Ca' Foscari University of Venice. Started in 1970, the journal became an Open Access resource in 2014. Its mission is to foster original and interdisciplinary research in the fields of Asian and North African Studies. Each annual issue features articles and reviews written by leading scholars whose contributions span across a vast array of topics. These can be gathered under four main headings:

1. Linguistics, philology, and literature.
2. Religions and philosophies.
3. Archaeology and cultural heritage, visual and performing arts.
4. History, economy, politics, and international relations.

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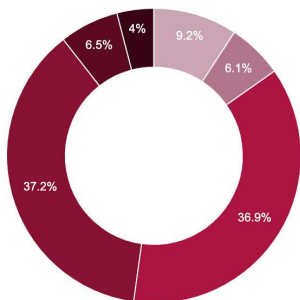
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Annali di Ca Foscari Serie Orientale

COUNTRY	SUBJECT AREA AND CATEGORY	PUBLISHER
Italy	Arts and Humanities Religious Studies	Edizioni Ca' Foscari
International and research institutions in Italy	Social Sciences Cultural Studies Linguistics and Language Political Science and International Relations Sociology and Political Science	
Media Publishing in Italy		

<https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100901027&tp=sd&clean=0>

6274 publications



578	Books
380	Edition
1	Patent
2317	Article
2337	Book chapter
408	Conference proceeding
253	Other

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Education and qualifications (5)

Harvard-Yenching Institute: Cambridge, Massachusetts, US

2020 to 2021 | Visiting scholar Qualification

Source:  Trang Phan

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Ghent University: Ghent, BE

2014 to 2016 | Postdoc (English) Qualification

Source:  Trang Phan

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University of Sheffield: Sheffield, South Yorkshire, GB

2009 to 2013 | PhD (Linguistics) Education

Source:  Trang Phan

Show more detail

Hanoi University: Hanoi, VN

2004 to 2008 | BA (English) Education

Source:  Trang Phan

Vietnam National University - Hanoi: Hanoi, Vietnam, VN

2003 to 2007 | BA in Linguistics (Honor) (University of Social Sciences and Humanities) Qualification

Source:  Trang Phan

1. Manuscript Structure

- 1) Title
- 2) Authorship
- 3) Abstract
- 4) Keywords
- 5) Introduction
- 6) Methods
- 7) Results
- 8) Discussions
- 9) Conclusions
- 10) Acknowledgements
- 11) References
- 12) Appendix/ Appendices

TITLE	METHODS (CONT.)	RESULTS
1. Craft a concise title that encapsulates the nature and scope of the study. 2. Identify the study as qualitative or include the approach or data collection method.	8. Sampling Strategy: How and why research participants, documents, or events were selected; criteria for deciding when no further sampling was necessary (e.g., sampling saturation); rationale. 9. Ethical Consideration: Document ethics review approvals, participant consent, and data security measures.	15. Synthesize Findings: Interpret the data to formulate main findings, inferences or themes. This might include development of a theory or model, or integration with prior research or theory.
INTRODUCTION		DISCUSSION
3. Problem Formulation: Describe the problem or phenomenon under study and review relevant theoretical and empirical work. Write a problem statement. 4. Clarify Research Objectives: Define the purpose of the study and list specific objectives or questions.	10. Data Collection: Outline the types of data collected; details of data collection procedures including (as appropriate) start and stop dates of data collection and analysis, iterative process, triangulation of sources/methods, and modification of procedures in response to evolving study findings; rationale. 11. Selection of Instruments: Describe the instruments (e.g., interview guides, questionnaires) and devices (e.g., audio recorders) used for data collection; if/how the instrument(s) changed over the course of the study. 12. Units of Study: Describe the number and characteristics of study participants, documents or events included in the study. 13. Data Processing: Establish the methods for data transcription, entry, management, security and verification. 14. Data Analysis: Describe the process for identifying themes, patterns or inferences, including the rationale for the analysis method; usually references a specific paradigm or approach; rationale. Describe techniques to enhance trustworthiness and credibility.	17. Tie it all up: Short summary of main findings; explanation of how findings and conclusions connect to, support, elaborate on, or challenge conclusions of earlier scholarship; discussion of scope of application/generalizability; identification of unique contribution(s) to scholarship in a discipline or field. 18. Limitations: Acknowledge the study's limitations and the impact on the findings.
METHODS		OTHER
5. Qualitative Approach: Select a qualitative approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory, case study, phenomenology, narrative research), the guiding theory (if appropriate) and research paradigm (e.g., post positivist, constructivist/interpretivist) that best suits the study and clarify the rationale. 6. Researcher Reflexivity: Detail the researcher's characteristics and reflect on how these may influence the study. 7. Contextualize the Research: Describe the setting and context, providing the rationale for the chosen site and conditions.		19. Conflicts of Interest: Potential sources of influence or perceived influence on study conduct and conclusions; how these were managed. 20. Funding: Report the sources of funding and the role of funders in data collection, interpretation, and reporting. 21. Abstract: Write an abstract summarizing the study's background, methods, results, and conclusions.

Adapted from: O'Brien, Bridget C. PhD; Harris, Irene B. PhD; Beckman, Thomas J. MD; Reed, Darcy A. MD, MPH; Cook, David A. MD, MHPE. Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research: A Synthesis of Recommendations. Academic Medicine 89(9):p 1245-1251, September 2014. | DOI: 10.1097/ACM.0000000000000388

1. Manuscript Structure

1) Title

Craft a concise title that encapsulates the nature and scope of the study.



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Linguistics and Education

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/linged



The gender representation of women and men in the occupational areas of STEM and care work in German textbooks





Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society
 JSEALS 15.2 (2022): 27-49
 ISSN: 1836-6821, DOI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10524/52502>
 University of Hawai'i Press

IDENTIFYING (IN)DEFINITENESS IN THE VIETNAMESE NOUN PHRASE

Link: <https://evols.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstreams/60891971-4bfb-4563-ba37-d1cbc8cc6b80/download>

Book Chapter

A ROAD MAP TO VIETNAMESE PHRASE STRUCTURE

Phan, T., Duffield, N.

The Routledge Handbook of Asian Linguistics, 2022, pp. 165–185

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Phan, T., Chierchia, G.

Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society, 2022, 15(2), pp. 27–49

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Phan, T., Trinh, T., Phan, H.

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Article

On the structure and acquisition of telicity and unaccusativity in vietnamese *

Phan, T., Duffield, N.

Taiwan Journal of Linguistics, 2021, 19(2), pp. 1–32

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Citations

1. Manuscript Structure

2) Authorship



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The gender representation of women and men in the occupational areas of STEM and care work in German textbooks

Bernhard Fruehwirth^{*}, Michael Heilemann, Heidrun Stoeger

Chair of School Research, School Development, and Evaluation, University of Regensburg, Universitätsstraße 31, Regensburg 93053, Germany



Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society

JSEALS 15.2 (2022): 27-49

ISSN: 1836-6821, DOI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10524/52502>

University of Hawai'i Press

IDENTIFYING (IN)DEFINITENESS IN THE VIETNAMESE NOUN PHRASE

Trang Phan

*VNU University of Languages & International
Studies, Vietnam National University, Hanoi*
trangphan@vnu.edu.vn

Gennaro Chierchia

Harvard University

chierch@fas.harvard.edu

Scopus Author ID: 57206720435

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Doctor of Philosophy · Professor (Assistant) at Università Ca' Foscari Venezia

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Other IDs

Scopus Author ID: 57206720435
ResearcherID: E-8414-2018

Activities

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Collapse all

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1. Manuscript Structure

3) Abstract

TYPES OF ABSTRACTS

01

DESCRIPTIVE ABSTRACT

Short (50-100 words) - Provides an overview of the research paper's background, purpose, and main focus - Does not include detailed results or conclusion.

02

INFORMATIVE ABSTRACT

Longer (about 200 words) - Includes sections like background, aim/purpose, methodology, results, and conclusions - Offers a detailed summary of the entire work.

03

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Organized with specific format and subheadings like objectives, design, setting, participants, interventions, main outcome measures, results, and conclusions - Offers clarity but can be space-consuming.

04

UNSTRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Free-flowing and does not have predefined subheadings - Commonly used for papers that do not describe original research in detail.

05

CRITICAL ABSTRACT

Rarely used type involving evaluating or analyzing the paper's findings with interpretive commentary - Longer (around 400-500 words) due to analytical commentary and comparisons with other works.

06

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

A visual summary of the research work designed to convey key findings and attract attention on social media and journal websites - Should not be a copy of detailed graphs from the paper but a simplified visualization highlighting primary outcomes.

Abstract

This paper aims to settle the issue of whether *những*, *các*, *một* are articles in Vietnamese as argued by Nguyen T. C. (1975), Nguyen H. T. (2004), a.o. First, we adopt Dayal (in prep.)'s cross-linguistic questionnaire of (in)definiteness since this questionnaire offers us a set of useful tests to diagnose definiteness and indefiniteness from a crosslinguistic perspective. Second, we broaden up the empirical landscape by contrasting the interpretation of nominal constructions which have the so-called overt (in)definite markers (*các*-CLF-N, *những*-CLF-N, and *một*-CLF-N) with that of nominal constructions without them (including bare N and CLF-N, numeral(>1)-CLF-N), in order to see if the (in)definiteness effect truly comes from the presence or absence of these three markers, or from something else. We then conclude that (i) *những* and *các* are plural markers, (ii) only *một* seems to be a likely candidate for an indefinite article, and (iii) bare nouns and numerals are not genuine indefinites: the former denotes kinds, while the latter can be interpreted as definite, which sets Vietnamese apart cross-linguistically.

1. Manuscript Structure

4) Keywords

KEYWORDS

argument status, dependency formation, cue-based retrieval, interference effect

關 詞: 重慶方言, 句末語氣詞, CP 分裂假說, 語義

Palabras clave: identificación de metáforas, uso indirecto del lenguaje, semejanza, incongruencia, método

Keywords: definite, indefinite, bare noun, numeral, plural, classifier, article, Vietnamese
ISO 639-3 codes: vie

1. Manuscript Structure

5) Introduction

- ✓ **Problem Formulation:** Describe the problem or phenomenon under study and review relevant theoretical and empirical work. Write a problem statement
- ✓ **Clarify Research Objectives:** Define the purpose of the study and list specific objectives or questions.

1 Introduction

This paper returns to the still-hotly-debated issue of the existence of lexical articles in Vietnamese. Traditionally, most researchers (Emeneau 1951, Thompson 1965, Nguyen K. T. 1981, Nguyen D. H. 1997, among others) hold the view that there are no lexical articles in Vietnamese. Nguyen T. C. (1975) is one exception, claiming that *những*, *các*, and *một* are articles.

“Trước từ loại danh từ của tiếng Việt thường có thể gặp ba từ công cụ có tác dụng ngữ pháp và ý nghĩa ngữ pháp khá gần với các article ở các tiếng Pháp, Ý, Anh, Đức v.v.: đó là ba từ “những”, “các”, “một” mà chúng tôi tạm gọi là quán từ” (Nguyen T. C. 1975:251)

[Before a noun in Vietnamese, there are three functional words whose grammatical function and grammatical meaning are pretty close to that of articles in languages like French, Italian, English, German, *etc.* They are “*những*”, “*các*”, “*một*”, i.e., by which we tentatively call articles] (Translation ours).

The question of whether Vietnamese has articles was revived for modern discussion by Nguyen H. T. (2004). Building on Nguyen T. C. (1975)’s insights, Nguyen H. T. (2004:42) posits that Vietnamese has three articles, which differ from one another in terms of definiteness and number.

(1)	<i>một</i> ‘one’:	[-Plural, -Definite]	
	<i>những</i> :	[+Plural, -Definite]	
	<i>các</i> :	[+Plural, +Definite]	(Nguyen H. T. 2004:42)

Phan & Lam carefully state that ‘Vietnamese has no genuine lexical definite articles’ (2021:5) and ‘only *một* can be characterized as an indefinite marker’ (2021:6). These insightful observations are worth pursuing further.

Since Phan & Lam (2021) only focus on definiteness, more tests for indefiniteness are needed. Furthermore, more nominal constructions need to be investigated in order to see whether the presence or absence of the so-called overt (in)definite markers truly makes any difference for the definite as well as indefinite interpretation of the nominal phrase.

1. Manuscript Structure

6) Methods

Approach: Select an approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory, case study, phenomenology, narrative research), the guiding theory (if appropriate) and research paradigm (e.g., post positivist, constructivist/interpretivist) that best suits the study and clarify the rationale.

1. Manuscript Structure

6) Methods

Contextualize the Research: Describe the setting and context, providing the rationale for the chosen site and conditions.

Sampling Strategy: How and why research participants, documents, or events were selected; criteria for deciding when no further sampling was necessary (e.g., sampling saturation); rationale.

1. Manuscript Structure

6) Methods

Ethical Consideration: Document ethics review approvals, participant consent, and data security measures.

Data Collection: Outline the types of data collected; details of data collection procedures including (as appropriate) start and stop dates of data collection and analysis, iterative process, triangulation of sources/methods, and modification of procedures in response to evolving study findings; rationale.

1. Manuscript Structure

6) Methods

Selection of Instruments: Describe the Instruments (e.g., interview guides, questionnaires) and devices (e.g., audio recorders) used for data collection; if/how the instrument(s) changed over the course of the study.

Units of Study: Describe the number and characteristics of study participants, documents or events included in the study.

1. Manuscript Structure

6) Methods

Data Processing: Establish the methods for data transcription, entry, management, security and verification.

Data Analysis: Describe the process for identifying themes, patterns or inferences, including the researchers involved and the rationale for the analysis method ; usually references a specific paradigm or approach; rationale. Describe techniques to enhance trustworthiness and credibility.

In order to fix the first problem, we adopt Dayal (in prep.)'s cross-linguistic questionnaire of (in)definiteness since this questionnaire offers us a set of useful tests to diagnose both definiteness and indefiniteness from a crosslinguistic perspective.

In order to address the second concern, we broaden up the empirical landscape by contrasting the interpretation of nominal constructions which have the three elements (*các*-CLF-N, *những*-CLF-N, and *một*-CLF-N) with that of nominal constructions without them (including bare N and CLF-N, numeral(>1)-CLF-N), in order to see if the (in)definiteness effect truly comes from the presence or absence of these three markers, or from something else.

(9) Types of nominal constructions under investigation:

- a. bare nouns
- b. *các* – classifier – noun phrases
- c. *những* – classifier – noun phrases
- d. classifier – noun phrases
- e. *một* – classifier – noun phrases
- f. numeral (>1) – classifier – noun phrases

We will carefully examine both sides of the coin: whether the listed nominal constructions in (9) survive over different definiteness AND indefiniteness diagnostics.

Our study, therefore, aims to address the following research questions:

(10) Research questions:

- (i) Do *những*, *các*, and *một* (in comparison to bare nouns, bare classifiers, and numerals larger than one) survive the definiteness diagnostics?
- (ii) Do *những*, *các*, and *một* (in comparison to bare nouns, bare classifiers, and numerals larger than one) survive the indefiniteness diagnostics?
- (iii) What can we conclude about (in)definiteness marking in Vietnamese noun phrase?⁴

1. Manuscript Structure

7) Results

Synthesize Findings: Interpret the data to formulate main findings, inferences or themes. This might include development of a theory or model, or integration with prior research or theory.

Empirical Data Linkage: Connect findings to empirical data through quotes, field notes, text excerpts, or photographs to substantiate analytic findings.

Table 1: Definiteness across six nominal constructions

Definiteness	<i>các</i> -CLF-N	CLF-N	<i>những</i> -CLF-N	Bare N	<i>hai</i> -CLF-N	<i>một</i> -CLF-N
Uniqueness/ maximality	+	+	+	+	+	-
Anaphoricity	+	+	+	+	+	-
Partitivity	-	-	-	-	+	+
Compatible predicates	-	-	-	-	+	+

Table 2: Indefiniteness across six nominal constructions

Indefiniteness	<i>các</i> -CLF-N	CLF-N	<i>những</i> -CLF-N	Bare N	<i>hai</i> -CLF-N	<i>một</i> -CLF-N
First-mentioned discourse referent	-	-	+	+	+	+
Opacity (<i>want</i> > $\exists$)	-	-	-	+	+	+
Intermediate scope (<i>every</i> > $\exists$ > <i>if</i>)	-	-	-	-	+	+
Negation ($\exists$ > $\neg$)	-	-	-	-	+	+

1. Manuscript Structure

8) Discussions

Tie all up: Short summary of main findings; explanation of how findings and conclusions connect to, support, elaborate on, or challenge conclusions of earlier scholarship: discussion of scope of application/generalizability; identification of unique contribution(s) to scholarship in a discipline or field.

different nominal constructions also correspond to different degrees of indefiniteness

Table 4: (In)definiteness across six nominal constructions

	Uniqueness/ Maximality	Anaphoricity	Partitivity	Compatible predicate test	Intermediate scope	Neg	Opacity	First mentioned
CLF- N	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>các</i> - CLF- N	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>những</i> - CLF- N	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
bare N	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
Num> 1- CLF- N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>một</i> - CLF- N	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Những

- unlike what is claimed in the literature, những-CLF-N is not strictly indefinite. Rather, it can either be indefinite and definite, and in fact the definite reading is even more dominant than the indefinite one. This argues against the claim of Nguyen T. C. (1975) and Nguyen H. T. (2004) that những is an indefinite article, instead demonstrating that at its core it is simply a plural marker, and (in)definiteness is not an inherent component of the meaning of những.

Các

- các-CLF-N seems to be consistently definite, passing all the tests for definiteness and failing all the tests for indefiniteness. The question thus arises whether các can be considered a genuine definite article. Close scrutiny of Table 4 suggests that the answer to this question is a negative one. If các is a fully fledged article like English the, we should expect its presence to really make an interpretive difference in definiteness (for instance, in English, bare nouns, without the overt article the, can never be definite). The crucial observation is that, throughout these diagnostics, các-CLF-N behaves in parallel fashion with CLF-N, both as typical definites. That means that the definiteness reading is already obtained at CLF-N level, and the insertion of các on top of CLF-N simply adds up the plural reading

Một

- We not only contrast một with những and các but also with bare classifiers as well as with numerals larger than one. If adding các to the CLF-N sequence makes no difference in terms of definiteness (CLF-N and các-CLF-N are both definite oriented), adding một, on the other hand, clearly results in an indefinite reading. It can be also seen from Table 4 that unlike other numerals, một is unable to switch to the definite reading. That is to say, among the three article candidates listed by Nguyen T. C. (1975) and Nguyen H. T. (2004), only một seems to qualify as an indefinite article.

1. Manuscript Structure

9) Conclusions

- ✓ A synthesis of the conclusions drawn from the results.
- ✓ What is the most important significance of the author's research?
- ✓ What recommendations are made?

Bringing everything together, we are now able to identify the key insights about (in)definiteness marking in Vietnamese noun phrase as follows:¹¹

- i. Different nominal constructions correspond to different degrees of (in)definiteness.
- ii. Even though they are definite-oriented, *những* and *các* are not fully fledged articles since without their presence on top of the CLF-N sequence, the bare CLF-N construction can still be perfectly definite. *Những* and *các* are simply plural markers.
- iii. The presence of *một* on top of CLF-N, however, turns a definite-oriented CLF-N into an indefinite-oriented *một*-CLF-N. Furthermore, *một*-CLF-N can never switch to definite. Therefore, among the three candidates, only *một* seems to be a likely candidate for an indefinite article.¹²
- iv. Bare nouns can be interpreted not only as definite, but also as indefinite. However, different from genuine indefinites, the indefinite interpretation of bare nouns is derived from the fact that bare nouns denote kinds.
- v. Num-CLF-N in Vietnamese are not genuine indefinites, either, since in addition to the indefinite reading, Num-CLF-N can be interpreted as definite, which sets Vietnamese apart cross-linguistically.

1. Manuscript Structure

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1. Manuscript Structure

12) Appendix/ Appendices

- ✓ **Supplementary results:** Research findings are often presented in different ways, but they don't all need to go in your paper. The results most relevant to your research question should always appear in the main text, while less significant results (such as detailed descriptions of your sample or supplemental analyses that do not help answer your main question), can be put in an appendix.
- ✓ **Statistical analyses:** If you conducted statistical tests using software like Stata or R, you may also want to include the outputs of your analysis in an appendix.
- ✓ **Further information on surveys or interviews:** Written materials or transcripts related to things such as surveys and interviews can also be placed in an appendix.

2. Suitable Journals Finding

- ✓ Journal Finder
- ✓ Journal Suggester
- ✓ Match Manuscript (Web of Science)
- ✓ Lists

2 databases:

- ISI: Mỹ: <http://mjl.clarivate.com/>
- Scopus: Hà lan: <https://www.scimagojr.com/>

ISI là gì?

- ISI là viết tắt của Institute for Scientific Information (Viện Thông tin Khoa học) – Hoa Kỳ.
- Viện Thông tin Khoa học (Institute for Scientific Information) được thành lập bởi [Eugene Garfield](#) vào năm 1960.



Eugene Garfield (1925-2017)

ISI là gì?

- ISI được Thomson Scientific & Healthcare mua lại vào năm 1992, được biết đến với tên Thomson ISI và hiện nay là một phần của Intellectual Property & Science thuộc Thomson Reuters.
- Năm 2016, Intellectual Property & Science đổi tên thành Clarivate Analytics.



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- nghệ thuật và nhân văn với hơn 1.200 tạp chí từ năm 1975.

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(Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số 334/QĐ-HĐQL-NAFOSTED ngày 18 tháng 1 năm 2017 của Hội đồng quản lý Quỹ Phát triển KH&CN Quốc gia)

A. Tạp chí quốc tế có uy tín là các tạp chí thuộc danh mục sau đây:

1. Danh mục AHCI (Arts and Humanities Citation Index) hoặc SSCI (Social Science Citation Index) của Viện Thông tin khoa học Quốc tế (Hoa Kỳ);
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3. Tạp chí khoa học trong lĩnh vực khoa học xã hội và nhân văn thuộc các Nhà xuất bản có uy tín trên thế giới sau:
 - 3.1 Đối với ngành Kinh tế: Các nhà xuất bản Springer; Elsevier; Wiley-Blackwell; Taylor&Francis; Sage; Oxford University Press; Cambridge University Press; Emerald; Macmillan Publishers; Inderscience Publishers; Edward Elgar Publishing; Degruyter; World Scientific.
 - 3.2 Đối với các ngành khác: Các nhà xuất bản được xếp nhóm A, B do Hội đồng kinh tế xã hội Hà Lan (SENSE) bình chọn hàng năm.
4. Tạp chí khoa học trong lĩnh vực khoa học xã hội và nhân văn thuộc các Nhà xuất bản của 100 trường đại học hàng đầu thế giới đối với ngành Kinh tế và 500 trường đại học hàng đầu thế giới đối với các ngành khác theo xếp hạng của Times Higher Education World University Rankings (THE) do tạp chí Times Higher Education (Anh) hợp tác với Thomson Reuters bình chọn hàng năm.
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<https://sc.sshpa.com/upload/dstc-2017.pdf>

Làm thế nào để biết một tạp chí là ISI-indexed?

ISI đã xếp các tạp chí có uy tín của:

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Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)

Khoa học xã hội:

Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)

Master Journal lists: <http://mjl.clarivate.com/>

Làm thế nào để biết một tạp chí là ISI-indexed?

The screenshot shows the Master Journal List website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Clarivate Analytics logo and the text 'Master Journal List'. Below this, there's a search section with a text input field and a 'Search' button. To the right of the input field is a 'Search Type' dropdown menu currently set to 'Title Word'. Below the search section, there's a link for 'Editorial Disclaimer'. At the bottom, there are three tabs: 'Journal Lists', 'Journal Evaluation', and 'Scope Notes'. The 'Journal Lists' tab is active, showing a list of 'Journal Lists for Searchable Databases' including Web of Science Core Collection, Arts & Humanities Citation Index, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Emerging Sources Citation Index.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `mjl.clarivate.com/cgi-bin/jrnlist/jresults.cgi?PC=MASTER&ISSN=*0008-4131`. The search term is `*0008-4131`, and it shows 1 of 1 journals. The journal listed is the **CANADIAN JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS-REVUE CANADIENNE DE LINGUISTIQUE**. It is a quarterly journal with ISSN 0008-4131 and E-ISSN 1710-1115, published by Cambridge University Press. The coverage is listed as Arts & Humanities Citation Index and Current Contents - Arts & Humanities.

Làm thế nào để biết một tạp chí là ISI-indexed?

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Scopus là gì?

- **Scopus** là cơ sở dữ liệu chỉ mục chứa bản tóm tắt và trích dẫn các bài báo khoa học và thuộc sở hữu của Nhà xuất bản Elsevier (Hà Lan).
- Scopus có chứa 57 triệu bản tóm tắt, gần 22.000 danh mục từ hơn 5.000 nhà xuất bản, trong đó 20.000 là tạp chí chuyên ngành trong khoa học, kỹ thuật, y tế, và xã hội (bao gồm cả nghệ thuật và nhân văn).



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1	Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics 	journal	4.006 Q1	56	97	232	5911	5002	232	15.63	60.94	29.27 
2	Artificial Intelligence Review	journal	3.260 Q1	115	447	490	54420	9187	489	18.42	121.74	28.68 
3	Communication Research	journal	2.943 Q1	124	74	150	4805	1500	150	8.93	64.93	57.94 
4	Journal of Communication	journal	2.658 Q1	162	13	109	573	841	108	7.39	44.08	52.63 

3. Article Review

1.	Originality
2.	Scientific Quality
3.	Relevance to the Field(s) of Journal
4.	Depth Of Research
5.	Abstract
6.	Introduction
7.	Literature Review
8.	Methodology
9.	Results
10.	Discussions
11.	Conclusions
12.	References / Bibliography
13.	Figures
14.	Tables
15.	Clarity Of Presentation

3. Article Review

1	Title	Is the title clear and unambiguous?	Y/N
2		Does it accurately reflect the content?	Y/N
3		Is it concise?	Y/N
4	Abstract or summary	Is the abstract a succinct overview?	Y/N
5		Does it state the purpose of the project and the method(s) to be used?	Y/N
6		Will it 'sell' the project to the reader?	Y/N
7		Is it less than one page long?	Y/N
8	Background, context or rationale	Have you demonstrated your awareness of relevant literature, policy, theory or practice?	Y/N
9		Have you explained how your project will contribute to literature, policy, theory or practice?	Y/N
10		Will the reader be convinced that your project is relevant, important and timely?	Y/N
11	Aim and objectives	Do the aim and objectives support your research question?	Y/N
12		Does the aim comprise a high level statement about what you wish to explore?	Y/N
13		Are the objectives specific and focused?	Y/N
14		If possible, are your objectives SMART?	Y/N
15	Hypothesis	If you are testing a hypothesis:	
16		Have you stated both the research and the null hypotheses?	Y/N
17		Are you confident that you will be able to conduct the necessary statistical analysis to test the hypothesis?	Y/N
18	Literature review	Have you examined a range of relevant literature (e.g. scholarly, policy, in-house)?	Y/N
19		Have you demonstrated that you are aware of key themes, theories, methods and issues relevant to your project?	Y/N
20		Have you presented an appropriate selection of literature?	Y/N

3. Article Review

1. Introduction • Problem statement • Research question • Motivation of the study • Context causing the question • Summarising findings • Importance of findings • Roadmap for readers	2. Literature Review • Comprehensive and up to date • Command of literature • Problem contextualisation • Discussion selective, synthetic, analytical, thematic
3. Theory • Appropriateness • Logically interpreted • Well understood • Aligns with the question discussed	4. Methods • Appropriateness • Described in detail • Aligns with the question addressed and the theory • Demonstration of advantages and disadvantages of the methods • Usage of the methods
5. Results or Analysis • Appropriateness • Aligns with the question and hypothesis raised • Sophisticated • Iterative • Sufficient • Well presented • Intelligently interpreted	6. Discussion or Conclusion • Findings summarised • Perspectives provided • Refers to introduction • Provides overall cohesion • Discusses strengths and weaknesses • Provides implications and applications to the discipline • Discusses future directions for research

3. Article Review

EXAMPLE MARKING RUBRIC: LITERATURE REVIEW

Criteria	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Inadequate (1)
Literature Review Quality (50%)	Thorough review with a critical analysis of sources, identifying gaps and connections.	Good coverage with critical analysis, identifying most gaps and connections.	Adequate review with some critical analysis, but may lack depth in identifying gaps or connections.	Limited critical analysis, and gaps or connections are not well-explored.	Superficial review with minimal critical analysis, and gaps or connections are ignored.
Relevance to Research Questions (15%)	Clearly demonstrates the direct relevance of the literature to the research questions.	Good demonstration of relevance, though some connections could be strengthened.	Adequate demonstration of relevance, but connections to research questions are not consistently clear.	Limited demonstration of relevance, and connections are weak.	Fails to demonstrate relevance to research questions.
Clarity and Cohesion (15%)	Well-organized, coherent, and flows logically with smooth transitions between ideas.	Generally well-organised and coherent, with some minor disruptions in flow.	Disorganised, with significant disruptions in the flow of ideas.	Adequately organised, but transitions between ideas may be abrupt or unclear.	Poorly organised and difficult to follow.
Integration of Sources (15%)	Seamless integration of sources to support arguments, demonstrating a deep understanding.	Good integration of sources to support arguments, though some connections could be stronger.	Adequate integration of sources, but some ideas may lack support or coherence.	Limited integration of sources, with weak connections between ideas.	Poor integration of sources, with little support for arguments.
Overall Presentation (5%)	Outstanding presentation, free from errors, and adheres to citation styles consistently.	Generally well-presented with minor errors in formatting or citation styles.	Adequate presentation with noticeable errors in formatting or citation styles.	Presentation is distracting due to numerous errors.	Presentation is incoherent and lacks adherence to citation styles.

3. Article Review

Reasons for article rejection and how to fix it

- ✓ Not in the field of interest. Need to choose a journal that is suitable for the specialty.
- ✓ Narrow scope, small sample size, no new results, methods. Choose a suitable journal.
- ✓ Results and discussion are not convincing, due to data analysis despite good design. Need to analyze statistics, present appropriate results, overview documents.

3. Article Review

Reasons for article rejection and how to fix it

- ✓ Incorrect form and structure. Need to research carefully and follow the instructions.
- ✓ Not meeting language standards (English). Write carefully from the beginning, ask a language expert to proofread.
- ✓ Not meeting ethical standards. Comply with ethical principles, through the ethics committee.
- ✓ Other reasons (plagiarism, references, etc.). Ensure honesty, use checking software. Use Endnote software to cite references.

Trang PHAN & Gennaro CHIERCHIA / Identifying (In)definiteness In Vietnamese Noun Phrase / JSEALS 15.2 (2022)

Polinsky, Maria, Soloveva, Anita & Dayal, Veneeta. 2020. *(In)definiteness in Russian: A Case Study*. Ms., Harvard University.

Ruys, Eddy. 1992. *The Scope of Indefinites*. Doctoral Dissertation, Utrecht University.

Schwarz, Florian. 2013. Two kinds of definites cross-linguistically. *Language and Linguistics Compass* 7:534–559.

Simpson, Andrew & Ngo, Binh. 2018. Classifier syntax in Vietnamese. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 27 (3): 211–246.

Sudo, Yasutada & Trinh, Tue. 2009. The indefiniteness effect in Mandarin and Vietnamese. Talk, UCLA, 31 January 2009.

Thompson, Laurence. 1965. *A Vietnamese grammar*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

Trinh, Tue. 2011. Nominal reference in two classifier languages. *Proceedings of Sinn und Bedeutung* 15: 629–644.

Wilkinson, Karina. 1991. *Studies in the Semantics of Generic NP's*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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Keywords:
Path Motion,
Lexicalization Patterns,
Conflation,
Lexical Expression

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to study the semantics and syntax of lexical expressions of path motion in Vietnamese. This paper is conducted on theory of lexicalization patterns which is related to the conflation of semantic components into linguistic units. The data are the expressions of motion verbs and spatial prepositions which were taken from 12 Vietnamese stories and three novels in the 20th century onward. The result of this paper presents several lexicalization patterns of semantic components conflated into the path verbs and the spatial prepositions. Moreover, this paper takes into account the construction of the grammar of the lexical expressions of path motion in Vietnamese, which refers to speakers' knowledge of motion utilized to express motion.

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Ref: under SECTION C: QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF RESEARCH (MyRA II) – Ministry of Education (Higher Education)

<http://goe.g/Y4Y1>

UPDATE: 7/05/2013 **Subject to change

ACADEMIC JOURNALS – CLICK: http://www.academicjournals.org/		WOS	SCOPUS
1	African Journal of Agricultural Research	✓	✓
2	African Journal of Biochemistry Research		
3	African Journal of Biotechnology	✓	✓
4	African Journal of Business Management	✓	✓
5	African Journal of Environmental Science and Technology		
6	African Journal of Food Science		
7	African Journal of History and Culture		
8	African Journal of Marketing Management		
9	African Journal of Mathematics and Computer Science Research		
10	African Journal of Microbiology Research	✓	✓
11	African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology	✓	✓
12	African Journal of Plant Science		

		WOS	SCOPUS
6	European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Sciences		√
7	European Journal of Scientific Research		√
8	European Journal of Social Sciences		√
9	European Journal of Technology and Advanced Engineering Research		
10	Global Social Science Review		
11	Intelligence and Security Review		
12	International Bulletin of Business Administration		
13	International Journal of African Studies		
14	International Journal of Conflict Studies		
15	International Journal of Education of Developing Areas		
16	International Journal of Emergency, Disaster and Humanitarian Studies		
17	International Journal of Industrial Electronics and Embedded Control		
18	International Journal of Justice Studies and Policy		
19	International Journal of Soft Computing Applications		
20	International Journal of Urban Studies and Human Ecology		
21	International Research Journal of Finance and Economics		√
22	International Review of Democracy and Security		
23	International Review of Forensic and Justice Studies		
24	International Review of Health and Safety Issues		
25	International Review of Science, Technology and Development		
26	Journal of African Economics and Finance		
27	Journal of Chinese Economics and Finance		

44	The International Journal of Environmental, Cultural, Economic, and Social Sustainability: Annual Review		
45	The International Journal of Health, Wellness, and Society		
46	The International Journal of Humanities Education		
47	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Civic and Political Studies		
48	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies		
49	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Educational Studies		
50	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies		
51	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies		
52	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Organizational Studies		
53	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social and Community Studies		
54	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences: Annual Review		
55	The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies in Communication		
56	The International Journal of Knowledge, Culture, and Change in Organizations: Annual Review		√
57	The International Journal of Learner Diversity and Identities		
58	The International Journal of Learning in Higher Education		
59	The International Journal of Learning: Annual Review		√
60	The International Journal of Literacies		
61	The International Journal of Literary Humanities		
62	The International Journal of New Media, Technology and the Arts		

Tiêu chí nhận dạng tạp chí/nhà xuất bản kém uy tín

Biên tập và nhân sự

- Không có thông tin về nơi công tác (affiliation) của các thành viên trong ban biên tập.
- Không có chứng cứ cho thấy ban biên tập hay tổng biên tập có chuyên môn hay tư cách chuyên môn để "gác cổng" học thuật.
- Giả tạo danh sách thành viên ban biên tập, tức thành viên ảo, không có ngoài đời. Thỉnh thoảng có tạp chí đưa tên các nhà khoa học danh tiếng vào ban biên tập nhưng họ không hề hay biết.

Tiêu chí nhận dạng tạp chí/nhà xuất bản kém uy tín

Hoạt động: cơ sở xuất bản

- Thiếu minh bạch trong thương vụ xuất bản.
- Phụ thuộc vào án phí của tác giả trong việc điều hành nhà xuất bản.
- Khởi đầu với rất nhiều tập san.
- Cung cấp không đầy đủ thông tin, hay dấu giếm thông tin, về án phí.

Tiêu chí nhận dạng tạp chí/nhà xuất bản kém uy tín

Liêm chính

- Tên của tạp chí không nhất quán với sứ mệnh của tạp chí.
- Tên của tạp chí không phản ánh đầy đủ nguồn gốc của nó (ví dụ như tạp chí với tên "Canadian" hay "Swiss" trong tên chẳng có liên quan gì đến Canada và Thụy Sĩ).
- tạp chí giả mạo rằng có impact factor, hay dùng vài chỉ số chưa được công nhận (như số views).
- Nhà xuất bản thường gửi spam email đến các nhà khoa học nhờ bình duyệt, và mời nộp bài.
- Nhà xuất bản nói dối rằng họ có trong danh bạ danh tiếng như ISI và Scopus.
- Nhà xuất bản không có biện pháp ngăn chặn các hành vi gian lận như đạo văn, tự đạo văn, đạo đức, v.v.
- Nhà xuất bản yêu cầu tác giả chính đề cử chuyên gia bình duyệt, và sử dụng các chuyên gia đó mà không xem qua thành tích khoa học của họ.

Tiêu chí nhận dạng tạp chí/nhà xuất bản kém uy tín

- **Vài khía cạnh khác: Nhà xuất bản "predatory" có thể:**
- Công bố những bài báo đã được công bố trên các tạp san khác mà không hề ghi nguồn.
- Dùng ngôn ngữ thậm xưng như "leading publisher" dù nhà xuất bản chỉ mới ra đời.
- Thường có địa chỉ ở các nước như China, Ấn Độ, Phi châu, hoặc có địa chỉ ở một nước phương Tây nhưng công bố bài ở các nước đang phát triển.
- Không biên tập bài báo, hay biên tập rất tối thiểu.
- Công bố những bài báo chẳng có gì là học thuật tính, nhưng luận văn phổ thông hay dành cho đại chúng.
- Có địa chỉ liên lạc "contact us" nhưng chỉ dưới hình thức trực tuyến mà không có địa chỉ email hay địa chỉ bưu điện.

04
05
2024

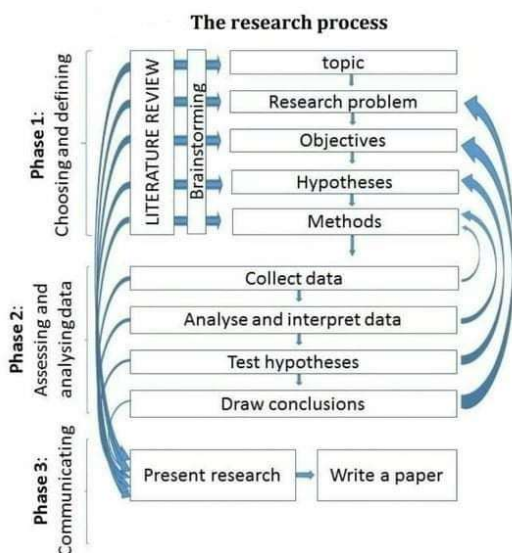
Tiêu chí “Tập chí sản môi” khối ngành nhân văn?

TRẦN TRỌNG DƯƠNG

Trong bài này, tôi muốn sử dụng khái niệm “ISI sản môi” và “Scopus sản môi” dùng để trở những tạp chí sản môi nằm trong các danh mục tạp chí uy tín thuộc WoS của ISI, và Scopus của Elsevier, có thể gọi chung là tạp chí “sản môi uy tín”. Phạm vi thảo luận chỉ gói gọn trong các ngành thuộc khối nhân văn (phân biệt với khối xã hội, và tự nhiên).

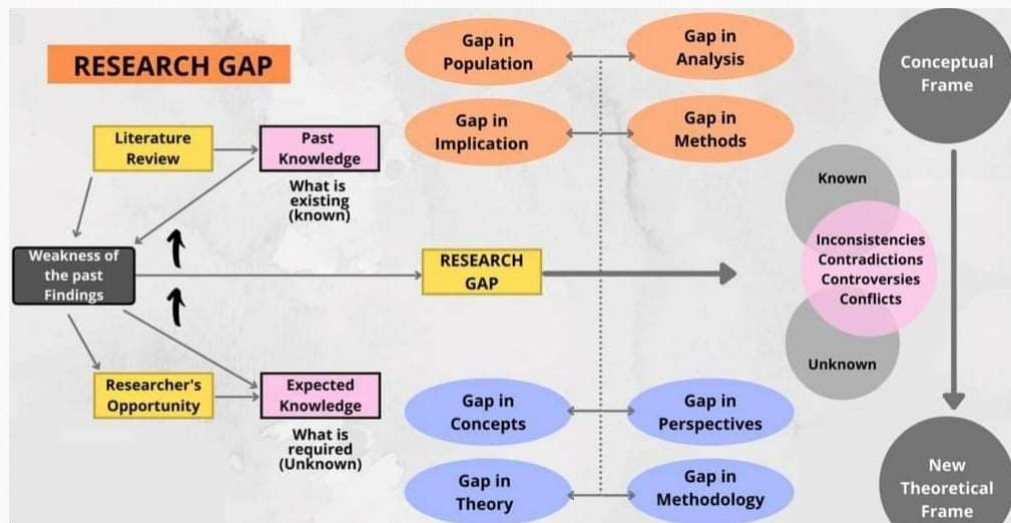
Link: <https://tiasang.com.vn/van-hoa/tieu-chi-tap-chi-san-moi-khoi-nganh-nhan-van/>

4. Experience Exchange



Basis for Comparison	Quantitative Data	Qualitative Data
Definition	Quantitative data is data that can be expressed as a number or can be quantified	Qualitative data is information that can't be expressed as a number
Can data be counted?	YES	NO
Data type	Number and statistics	Words, objects, pictures, observations, and symbols
Questions that data answer	"How many," "How much" and "How often"	How and why has this happened?
Examples	- The weight of a person or a subject - Shoe size - Number of hours women spend on shopping - Price, length, amount, etc.	- Names as John, Maria,... - Ethnicity such as American Indian, Asian, etc. - Colors e.g. green, white, blue - Favorite holiday destinations such as Hawaii, New Zealand, etc.
Types of survey questions	Mostly, closed-ended questions. The answers can be easily turned into numbers, graphs, or tables.	Open-ended questions and detailed answers without numerical value.
The obtained data via research is used for	Testing ideas, making prediction, measuring trends, measuring the success of a product, learning more about your market and customers, etc.	Understanding your audience's thoughts and behavior, gaining more details for a topic, finding new ideas, problems, and opportunities, etc.
Reliability and objectivity	As quantitative data collection is based on mathematical and statistical calculations, the obtained data is seen as more objective and reliable than qualitative.	As qualitative data collection usually involves words, thoughts, and feelings (instead of numbers), the obtained data is seen as more subjective and less reliable. But it allows a deeper understanding.
Popular data collection methods and techniques	Surveys and questionnaires with closed-ended questions	Open-ended surveys, focus groups, interviews, observation, experiments, case studies, etc.

4. Experience Exchange



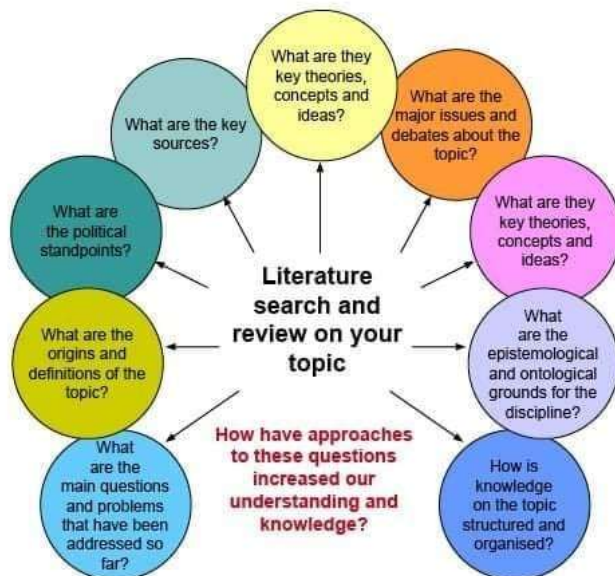
4. Experience Exchange



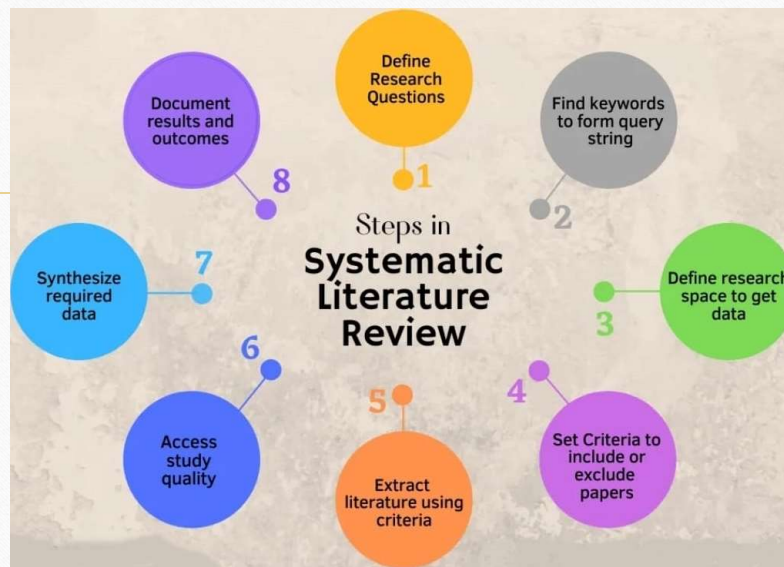
4. Experience Exchange



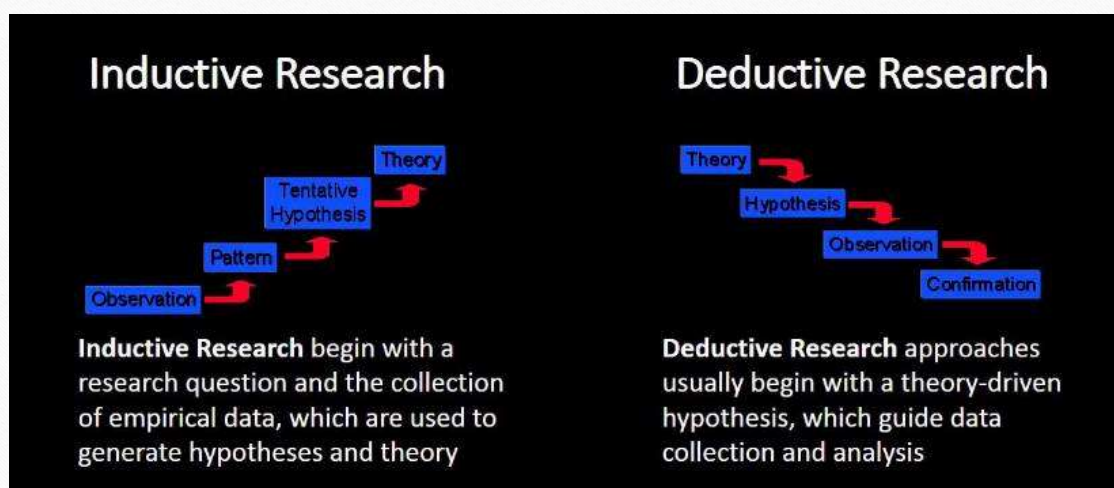
4. Experience Exchange



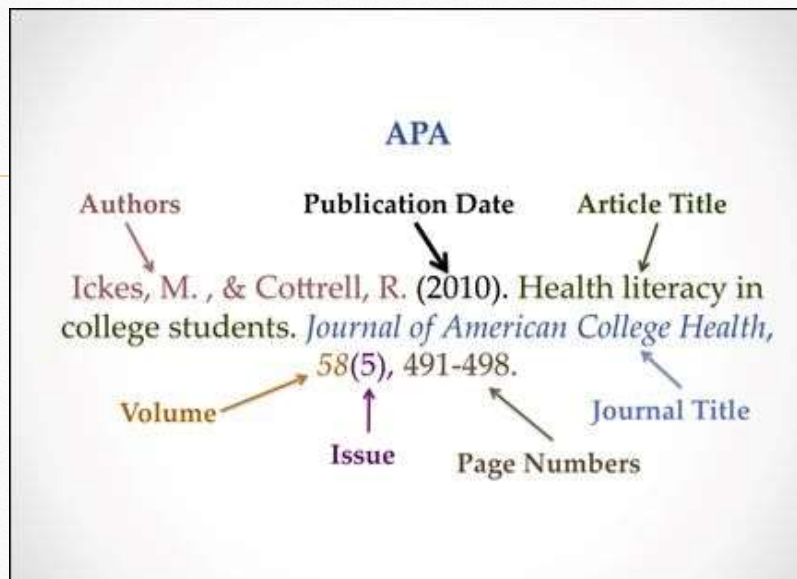
4. Experience Exchange



4. Experience Exchange



4. Experience Exchange



4. Experience Exchange

Literature Search	Elicit	Connected Papers	Research Rabbit
Writing Assistants	ChatGPT	WordTune	Bard
Grammar & paraphrasing	Quillbot	PaperPal	Grammarly
Citations	Zotero	Mendeley	JabRef
Illustrations	Canva	BioRender	Draw.io
Data (Quantitative)	R	SPSS	JASP
Data (Qualitative)	ATLAS.ti	Nvivo	Otter
Productivity	Trello	Notion	Pomofocus

4. Experience Exchange

Chat: I can't

Email: I cannot.

Essay: I am unable to can.

Term paper of 3000 words:

I do not find myself in the circumstances for it to be possible that I could potentially be able to have the capacity to do that.

Dissertation:

The author does not find the circumstances thus described to be advantageous enough to allow the author to have the potential to act, in their own capacity, upon the course of event thus previously described. Therefore, the author is of the unfortunate conclusion that they are unable to can.

4. Experience Exchange



Research paper after successfully
incorporating all reviewer's comments

5. Projects

Conferences

Book Chapters

Networks

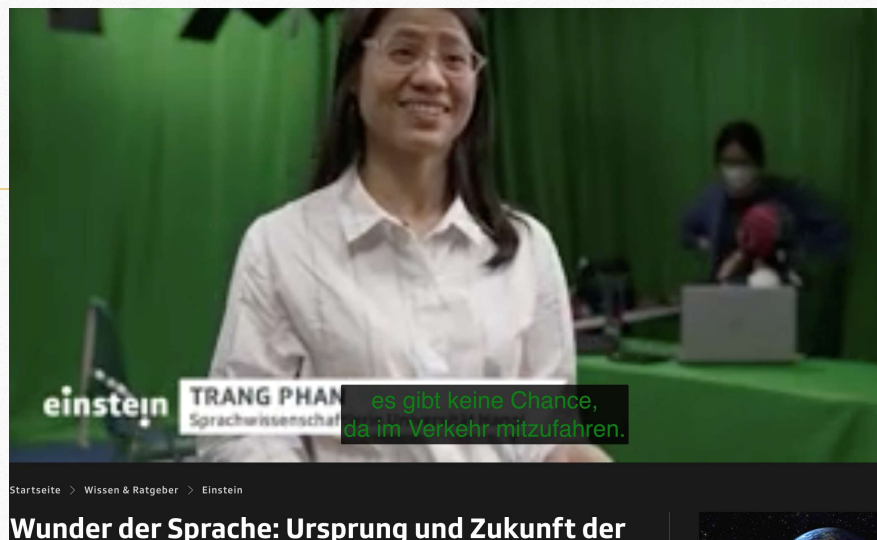
Research Grants

Research grants as a PI:

1. 2023-2025: Principal Investigator. *Microvariation in referential expressions between Vietnamese and some ethnic languages in Vietnam*. Funded by Vietnam National Foundation for Science & Technology Development (NAFOSTED), grant number 602.02-2021.06.
2. 2022-2023: Principal Investigator. *Definiteness in Vietnamese noun phrase*. Funded by Vietnam National University- Hanoi, grant number QG.22.32. [10,000 EUR over two years].
3. 2019-2021: Principal Investigator. *Nanosyntax of Vietnamese tense and aspect*. Funded by Vietnam National Foundation for Science & Technology Development (NAFOSTED), Vietnam Ministry Science & Technology, grant number 602.02-2018.300. [32,000 EUR over two years].

Research grants as a co-investigator/collaborator:

1. 2022-2023: Co-PI. *Interdisciplinary approach to East and Southeast Asian historical linguistics: a case study of Sino-Vietnamese không*.
Harvard Yenching Institute's Cross-National Interdisciplinary Research Grant.
2. 2022-2023: Vietnamese collaborator. *Progress in Vietnamese linguistics*. Funded by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), KAKEN grant 21K00538.
3. 2021-2023: Vietnamese researcher. NCCR Evolving Language. Funded by The Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research
Subproject: Building up the first large naturalistic corpus of every day spoken Vietnamese in a family setting.
(Video about the project on SRF: from minute 21)
4. 2020-2023: Vietnamese collaborator. *Realizing Leibniz's Dream: Child Languages as a Mirror of the Mind*. Funded by European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program, grant number 856421.



(Video about the project on SRF: from minute 21)

Projects

TIẾP NHẬN HỒ SƠ CHƯƠNG TRÌNH NGHIÊN CỨU CƠ BẢN LĨNH VỰC KHOA HỌC XÃ HỘI VÀ NHÂN VĂN NĂM 2024

Thời hạn thu hồ sơ đến 16/9/2024

Thông báo về Chương trình tài trợ nghiên cứu cơ bản trong khoa học xã hội và nhân văn năm 2024

31/07/2024

Đề tài nghiên cứu cơ bản (NCCB) do Quỹ Phát triển khoa học và công nghệ Quốc gia (Quỹ) tài trợ được quản lý theo quy định tại Thông tư số 37/2014/TT-BKHCN ngày 12 tháng 12 năm 2014 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Khoa học và Công nghệ (Thông tư 37). Quy thông báo kế hoạch triển khai Chương trình tài trợ đề tài NCCB trong khoa học xã hội và nhân văn năm 2024 như sau:

1. Phạm vi tài trợ

Năm 2024, để phù hợp với nguồn kinh phí hoạt động được NSNN cấp, Quỹ tiếp nhận và xem xét tài trợ hồ sơ đăng ký đề tài NCCB thuộc các ngành, liên ngành Triết học, Chính trị học, Xã hội học; Kinh tế học; Luật học; Tâm lý học, Giáo dục học; Sử học, Khảo cổ học; Văn học, Ngôn ngữ học; Văn hóa học, nghiên cứu nghệ thuật, Thông tin đại chúng và truyền thông, trong đó ưu tiên tài trợ đối với các đề tài đăng ký sản phẩm là 02 bài báo khoa học công bố trên các tạp chí trong danh mục SSCI, AHCI của Web of Science, các đề tài có đạo tạo tiến sĩ (nghiên cứu sinh tham gia đề tài là đồng tác giả của ít nhất 01 bài báo ISI có uy tín là sản phẩm của đề tài).

Kinh phí dự kiến: Từ 1.500 triệu đồng – 2.500 triệu đồng/01 đề tài (tương ứng với nội dung trong thuyết minh và sản phẩm đăng ký, phù hợp với định mức mức công lao động khoa học quy định tại Thông tư số 03/2023/TT-BTC ngày 10/01/2023 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Tài chính và Thông tư số 02/2023/TT-BKHCN ngày 08/05/2023 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Khoa học và Công nghệ).

Lập dự toán kinh phí: Xem hướng dẫn chi tiết tại đây.

2. Thời gian tiếp nhận hồ sơ

Từ 08h30 ngày 01/8/2024 đến 17h00 ngày 16/9/2024

THÔNG BÁO

> Thông báo về Chương trình tài trợ nghiên cứu cơ bản trong khoa học xã hội và nhân văn năm 2024

> Thông báo về Chương trình tài trợ nghiên cứu cơ bản trong khoa học tự nhiên và kỹ thuật năm 2024

> Thông báo tiếp nhận hồ sơ đăng ký đề tài Nghiên cứu ứng dụng năm 2024

> Một số lưu ý trong công tác mua sắm vật tư, nguyên nhiên vật liệu; dịch vụ trong các nhiệm vụ khoa học và công nghệ do Quỹ tài trợ

> Thông báo bổ sung về việc chỉnh sửa thuyết minh đề cương và ký hợp đồng đề tài do Quỹ Phát triển khoa học và Công nghệ quốc gia tài trợ thực hiện từ năm 2024

THANK YOU!

nguyenhoangphuong@hcmussh.edu.vn

0903817250

thihuyentrang.phan@unive.it