



CHARACTERISTICS OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE OF THE ISLAND ENTITIES IN VIETNAM

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SUMMARY

In the Vietnamese mind, the ocean is not only a place of existence but also an original space. Living and exploiting the sea and islands of the Vietnamese have existed since the Hung King. Language of place names of the islands is an important evidence of Vietnamese sovereignty over islands. The article studies characteristics of type name, characteristics of the names, the positivism value of the names, characteristics of Vietnamese culture through the names of islands in Vietnam.

The language for naming island entities is primarily one syllable and emphasizes pure Vietnamese. The mind of the land in the names of animals, objects is in close relationship with the Vietnamese. That shows that the island entities are closely related to the spiritual life of the Vietnamese.

Keys: Language; Place name; Seas and Islands; Vietnamese culture

1.Introduction

In the Vietnamese minds, the ocean is not only a place for the survival of the Vietnamese but also an original of space. Lac Long Quan, later called Long Vuong, is the ancestor of the Vietnamese originated from the seas and islands. From the time of An Duong Vuong and later Le Loi, Long Vuong often tacitly assisted these kings to build their country, fight foreign invaders in the image of god Kim Quy, messenger of Long Vuong.

Living and exploiting the seas and islands has existed since the Hung King in legend of Mai An Tiem or legend of Watermelon. In Vietnamese folklore, the knowledge of the sea is very profound. In the real life, the Vietnamese have a sense of access to the exclusive economic zone of seas and islands for a long time. They have been living, catching and exploiting marine fisheries resources. Therefore, the Vietnamese have named the island entities that they are entitled to sovereign. Language of place names of seas and islands is an important evidence of Vietnamese sovereignty over islands within the territory of Vietnam [7].

The names of the island entities show the geographic structure at sea [6]. In this article, I first consider the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the names of island entities in Vietnam. Geographer Le Duc An has enumerated 2,773 coastal islands, of which the Paracel Islands and Spratly Islands consist of 41 islands. In this article, I have only surveyed 633 typical islands to characterize Vietnamese language and culture through the names of islands in Vietnam. [1].

2.Characteristics of type name (Common factor)

2.1. Type name of archipelago

The archipelago is an entity containing many islands, with a large island as a representative and surrounded by some islands, sub-islands, islets, dunes, rocks ... Vietnam has a number of large archipelagos with many islands. Cát Bà, also known as Pearl Island, has 367 islands, is the largest among 1,969 islands in Ha Long Bay, Vân Đồn consists of 600 islands, Cô Tô has about 50 islands (Quang Ninh Province); Long Châu consists of more than 30 islands, rocks, bank reef (Hai Phong city); The Paracel Islands consist of over 30 coral islands, sand dunes, reefs (Da Nang city); Cham Islands (Quang Nam province) consists of 8 islands; Spratly Islands (Khanh Hoa province) have more than 100 islands and reefs; Bà Rịa includes 34 islands (Kien Giang province); Ha Tien consists of 24 islands; Phú Quốc is also called Pearl Island, there are 22 islands; Nam Du consists of about 21 islands; Côn Đảo consists of 16 islands (Ba Ria-Vung Tau province); An Thới consists of 15 islands, Phú Quý (Binh Thuan province); Thổ Chu includes 8 islands, Hòn Khoai consists of 5 islands (Ca Mau province). This is an estimate, which may vary in documents due to different notions of islands not including sand dunes, reefs.

2.2. Type name of island

Some representative islands in the archipelago bears the name of the archipelago such as Big Island (Lý Sơn or Cù Lao Ré), Cô Tô island, Paracel island, Spratly island, Thổ Chu island, Phú Quốc island ...

2.3. Type name of sub-island, isle, cape

Sub-island and isle are two different names of the island, there are some entities called both island and sub-island [9].

2.4. Type name of dune, bank

Dunes and banks are created by the sedimentation, the deposition of sediment from rivers flowing into the sea, the tectonics created by the sea currents. They are near-shore entities or adjacent to some archipelagos. The bank has more diverse structure, which can be ground and rocks. There are a number of large banks with close entities such as Hải Sâm: including Triêm Đức rock, Ninh Cơ rock, Hội Đức rock, Định Tường rock and Hoa rock (Binh Nguyen, Truong Sa); Vũng Mây, including: Ba Kè rock, Đất bank, Đinh bank, Ngũ Sắc bank, Ráng Chiều bank, Vũ Tích bank, Small Vũng Mây bank, Xà Cừ bank (between the Southern Sea and the Spratly Islands) [9].

2.5. Type name of rock

Type name of rocks include rocks, reefs, rock banks in which Truong Sa (Khanh Hoa occupying the largest number: 61), followed by Long Châu archipelago (Hai Phong, 36), the remaining belongs to Hoang Sa (Da Nang, 4).

2.6. Kind without type name

Thanh Lân, Chàng Tây, Mồ O, Dỏ Tó, Mỹ Giang, Bàn Than, Cỏ Long, Thuận Tĩnh, Lo Chúc San, Cô Tô Con, Cô Tô Lớn, Nhất Tụ Sơn... These kind without type name is not significant compared to the kind having type name.

3. Characteristics of the name (unique factor)

3.1. Syllable construction and language origin

3.1.1. Pure Vietnamese language

According to preliminary statistics, the pure Vietnamese proper name has 362 entities, including one to three syllables, specifically as follows:

A. Proper names with one syllable: This type has 167 names: Miêu, Gội, Rều, Khi (Bái Tử Long, Quang Ninh province); Sen, Nép, Dút, Béo, Cát, Guốc, Mít, Trọc, Gà, Nén, Khi (Cát Bà, Quang Ninh); Chấn, Côn, Khe, Khói, Đền, Ngang, Thoải, Ngoài (Cô Tô, Hai Phong City); Bia, Giữa, Bồng, Cao, Mũ, Chấn, Dấu (Long Châu, Hai Phong); Đen, Vành (Thai Binh Province); Lu, Lặc, Ngạn, Xanh (Nam Dinh province); Mờ, Nôi (Ninh Binh province); Nẹ, Mê, Đót (Hòn Me archipelago), Gầm (Thanh Hoa province); Chó, Mất, Mát, Sục, Niêu, Mạn (Nghe An province); Én, Boóc, Nồm (Ha Tinh province); La, Gió, Chùa (Quang Binh Province); Cháo (Thua Thien Hue province); Nghê, Cây, Đá, Lồi (Hoang Sa, Da Nang city); Lao, Dài, Mồ, Lá, Tai, Bà, Ông (Cu Lao Cham, Quang Nam province); Lớn, Bé (Quang Ngai province); Đất, Ró, Sẹo, Trâu, Nước, Tranh, Đụn, Lan, Rùa, Cỏ, Mai (Binh Định Province); Than, Dừa, Chùa, Mác, Nưa (Phu Yen province); Một, Mun, Nọc, Vung, Cau, Đồi, Ông, Bịp, Mài, Lớn, Đò, Tre, Dung, Ró, Tầm, Miếu (Trí Nguyên), Thi, Sầm, Rùa, Đụn, Khói, Tý, Chút, Nhỏ; Lớn, Bia, Lát (Sinh Tồn); Lạc, Lớn, Nhỏ (Nam Yet); Sâu (An Bang Island); Câu, Nghề, Ghềnh, Đen, Tranh, Trúng, Giữa, Đỏ, Hương, Một (Phu Quoc); Chút (Ninh Thuan province); Găng, Bà (Ba Ria-Vung Tau province); Nghêu (Tra Vinh province); Chuối, Khoai, Sao (Ca Mau Province); Xanh, Một; Rái, Tre, Nghê, Bàng, Quéo, Đốc, Đước, Giang, Ụ (Hà Tiên, Kien Giang province); Cao (Thổ Chu, Kien Giang), Thơm, Dừa, Roi, Đụn, Dăm, Dầu, Trang, Vang, Vòng (An Thới, Kien Giang); Dâm, Mốc, Mầu, Ông, Tre (Nam Du, Kien Giang); Heo, Chướng, Dê, Dừa, Đụn, Đước, Ngang (Bà Lụa archipelago, Kien Giang); Đất, Đỉnh, (Between the Southern Sea and the Spratly Islands)...

B. Proper names with two syllables:

This type has 180 proper names: Cống Đỏ, Đầu Bê, Hang Trai, Bò Hòn; Bàu Rượu, Bầy Sao, Bò Cát, Cá Chép, Con Chuột, Côn Rắn, Đá Thủng, Đồi Mồi, Khe Con, Khe Trâu, Khoai Lang, Ngập Nước, Ngựa Bé, Núi Nhọn, Thoải Roi, Vành Thầu, Vàng Thoải, Chân Kiếng, Con Ngựa, Gạc Hươu, Hang Chuột, Sao Nhỏ, Tai Khi, Vó Ngựa, Chuột Nhất, Ngâm Sâu, Sao Đêm, Xấu Hồ, Quai Xanh, Cát Dừa, Cống Dùi, Thoi Như, Đá Bằng, Đuôi Buồm, Giải Đá, Thoi Nước, Tù Vè; Cái Chiên, Thoi Xanh, Cái Bàu, Cái Lim, Chàng Ngo, Cao Lô, Thỏ Vàng, Trà Bán, Giàn Mướp, Nát Đất, Cống Nứa, Đống Chén,

Đông Rui, Cái Mát, Quả Muỗm, Quả Xoài (Quang Ninh); Chén Lớn, Chén Nhỏ, Quai Chén, Gai Chanh, Cọc Neo, Mào Gà, Giữa Nhỏ, Ngăn Luông, Trông Đền, Đá Đen, Chấn Con, Rễ Trong, Nôi Tré, Vây Ròng, Hang Trống, Móng Ròng, Cuối Mào, Đầu Mào (Hai Phong); Con Chim, Chóp Mẹ, Chóp Con (Ha Tinh); Vũng Chùa (Quang Binh); Cỏ (Quang Tri); Ba Ba, Lưỡi Liềm, Ốc Hoa, Bông Bay, Chim Én, Đền Pha, Gò Nổi, Xà Cừ (Hoang Sa); Mù Cu, Bàn Than (Quang Ngai); Ông Căn, Ông Cơ, Ông Già (Bình Định); Mái Nhà, Ông Xá, Mù U (Phu Yen); Chà-là, Mò O, Dỏ Tỏ, Cá Nhám, Cái Vung; Én Đất, Núi Thi, Bàn Than, Ba Đầu, Bãi Khung; Núi Le, Núi Mon, Suối Cát; Bò Đề, Cỏ My, Ba Cờ, Chà Và, Gò Già, Mỏ Vịt, Vành Khăn, Cái Mép, Cỏ Mây, Cỏ Rong, Đồ Bàn, Đồi Mồi, Đồng Cam, Đồng Giữa, Na Khoai, Rạch Lấp, Rạch Vang, Suối Ngà, Tổ Muối; Đinh Ba, Núi Cầu; Đồ Lớn, Đồ Nhỏ, đá Tý (Bình Thuận); Ông Ngô, Đá Lẻ, Đồi Mồi (Ca Mau); Thầy Bói, Đồi Mồi; Cao Cát, Đá Bàn; Gầm Ghi, Mây Rút, Móng Tay, Dầm Trong; Cỏ Lớn, Móng Tay, Nôm Trong, Nôm Giữa, Nôm Ngoài, Bờ Đập, Bờ Áo, Đụng Lớn, Đụng Nhỏ, Rễ Lớn, Rễ Nhỏ, Lô Cốc, Đá Lửa, Kiến Vàng (Kien Giang); Ba Rô, Bờ Đập, Đầm Lớn, Đầm Giếng, Đồi Mồi, Lò Một, Lò Hai, Lò Ba, Nhum Bà, Nhum Giếng, Nhum Ông, Nhum Tròn, Thơm Một, Thơm Hai, Thơm Ba (Ba Lua, Kien Giang); Vũng Mây, Ba Kè, Ráng Chiều (Between the Southern Sea and the Spratly Islands)...

C. Proper names with three syllables: This type has 15 proper names: Đuôi Cá Chép, Quả Thông Già, Cá chép Con, Đuôi Núi Nhọn, Mây Cát Bà (Quang Ninh); Hang Lỗ Đầu, Cát Đuôi Ròng, Cặp Ba Dế, Cặp Bù Do, Búp Đuôi Ròng (Hai Phong); Ốc Tai Voi, Đền Cây Cỏ (Hoang Sa, Da Nang); Chim Biển (Truong Sa, Khanh Hoa); Mây Rút Ngoai, Mây Rút Trong (Kien Giang)...

3.1.2. Sino (Chinese) -Vietnamese

According to preliminary statistics, the Sino-Vietnamese proper name has 177 entities, including one to three syllables, specifically as follows:

A. Proper names with one syllable: This type has 50 names: Mang, (Quang Ninh); Trần, Thảm, Bút, Nghiên, Thiên, Hoa (Hai Phong); Thủ (Thai Binh); Ngư, Tuần (Nghe An); Oản, Lạp (Ha Tinh); Yên (Quang Binh); Am, (Thua Thien Hue); Hành, Hàn (Da Nang), Bắc, Nam, Trung, Tháp (Hoang Sa); Khô (Cham Island, Quang Nam); Nhàn, Sụp, Khô, Xá, Càn (Bình Định); Trào (Phu Yen); Nội, Ngoại, Trì, Lãng, Bạc, Miếu, Đông, Tây, Nam, Bắc, Nam, Hoa, Đường (Truong Sa); Hải (Bình Thuận); Tào (Ba Ria Vung Tau); Tương (Ca Mau); Tử, Nhạn, Xưởng, Nga (Tho Chu, Kien Giang); Đinh (Between the Southern Sea and the Spratly Islands)...

B. Proper names with two syllables: This type has 124 names: Cô Tô, Chàng Tây, Thanh Lân, Bắc Đầu, Bát Hương, Kim Sa, Thiên Môn, Ba Bái, Ba Đinh, Vĩnh Thực, Đông Ma, Sư Tử, Lão Vọng, Quan Lạn, Phượng Hoàng, Hà Loan, Minh Châu, Tuần Châu, Hà Nam (Quang Ninh); Long Châu (Hai Phong); Biện Sơn (Thanh Hoa); Lan Châu (Nghe An); Sơn Dương, Hải Đăng (Ha Tinh); Bạch Quy, Duy Mộng, Hoàng Sa, Hữu Nhật, Linh Côn, Phú Lâm, Quang Anh, Quang Hòa, Tri Tôn, Hải Sâm, Sơn Kỳ, Trà Tây, Trương Nghĩa, Châu Nhai, Ngự Bình, Quảng Nghĩa, Thủy Tề (Hoang Sa); Tam Hải (Quang Nam); Bình Hưng, Mỹ Giang, Trâm Đức, Tri Lễ, Vĩnh Hào, Hoài Ân, An Lão, An Nhơn, Sa Huỳnh, Tân Châu, Loại Ta, Nam Yết, Sơn Ca, An Bình, Sinh Tồn, Bình

Khê, Bình Sơn, Đức Hòa, Nghĩa Hành, Nhạn Gia, Ninh Hòa, Phúc Sĩ, Sơn Hà, Tam Trung, Tư Nghĩa, Trà Khúc, Văn Nguyên, Vị Khê, Gạc Ma, Trường Sa, Phan Vinh, Châu Viên, Tiên Nữ, An Bang, Ớn Ca, Kỳ Vân, Thanh Kỳ, Hà Tần, Phù Mỹ, Thám Hiêm, Gia Hội, Gia Phú, Ngũ Phụng, Tam Thanh, Khánh Hội, Bình Nguyên, Vĩnh Viễn, Hợp Kim, Khúc Giác, Long Điền, Phật Tự, Tây Nam, Trung Lễ, Vĩnh Hợp, Vĩnh Tường, Hải Sâm, Triêm Đức, Ninh Cơ, Hội Đức, Định Tường, Hải Yên, Hữu Độ, Ôn Thủy, Thạch Sa, Vĩnh Tuy, Mỹ Hải, Nguyệt Sương, Phù Mỹ, Thám Hiêm, Gia Hội, Gia Phú, Hà Tần (Trường Sa, Khanh Hoa); Long Sơn, Hải Ngưu (Ba Ria Vung Tau); Thạnh An (Ho Chi Minh City); Kim Qui, Phụ Tử, Nam Du (Kien Giang); Cảnh Dương, Đông Sơn, Huyền Trân, Phúc Nguyên, Phúc Tần, Quế Đường, Thanh Long, Tư Chính, Ngũ Sắc, Vũ Tích (Between the Southern Sea and the Spratly Islands)...

C. Proper names with three syllables: This type has 15 names: Long Châu Bắc, Long Châu Tây, Đông Long Châu, Nam Long Châu, Long Châu Nam, Long Châu Đông (Hai Phong); Loại Ta Nam, Bắc Ba Đình, Nam Ba Đình, Bạch Long Vĩ (Co To, Quang Ninh); Nhất Tự Sơn (Phu Yen); Sinh Tồn Đông, Trường Sa Đông, Song Tử Đông, Song Tử Tây (Trường Sa, Khanh Hoa).

3.1.3. Combination between Sino - Vietnamese and pure Vietnamese language

According to preliminary statistics, this type has 76 entities, including two to three syllables, specifically as follows:

A: This type has 60 names: Hang Thông, Nhạn Xanh, Chân Miếu, Chân Hương, Sao Hòa, Sao Mộc, Sao Thổ, Sao Thủy, Vệ Tinh, Chòi Canh, Ngầm Nam, Đầu Sơn, Sâu Nam, Cặp Tiên, Cảnh Cước, Ngọc Vòng, Thượng Mai, Hạ Mai, Cống Tây, Cống Đông, Vạn Cảnh, Vạn Đuôi, Vạn Vược, Vạn Nước, Vạn Mặc, Vạn Giò (Quang Ninh); Thoi Tây, Vụng Tàu, Rẽ Nam, Trụ Cỏ, Hoa Con (Hai Phong); Khô Mẹ, Khô con (Cham Islands); Kê Gà (Binh Thuan); Cát Bắc, Cát Nam, Cát Tây, Cát Trung, Bình Ba, Bến Lạc, Ba Bình, Chũ Thập, Hoa Lau, Thuyền Chài, Trăng Khuyết, Núi Cô, Kiêu Ngựa, Suối Ngọc, Đá Bắc, Đông Thanh (Khanh Hoa); Đá Bạc (Ca Mau); Đá Bạc, Đầm Dương, Khô Cát, Thạch Mỏng (Ba Lua, Kien Giang)...

B. Proper names with three syllables: This type has 16 names: Cô Tô Con, Cô Tô Lớn, Lo Chúc San, Bắc Bò Cát, Đặng Vạn Châu, Bảy Âm Dương, Đặng Vạn Châu (Quang Ninh); Chân Đà Bắc (Hai Phong); Loại Ta Tây, An Nhơn Bắc, An Nhơn Nam (Trường Sa, Khanh Hoa); Ông Triều Một, Ông Triều Hai, Ông Triều Ba, Sơn Tế Một, Sơn Tế Hai (Ba Lua, Kien Giang).

3.1. 4. Other languages

This type only has 8 names: Mainly originating from English: Xu Bi, Ga Ven, Co Lin, Cong Do, Sac Lot, Sa Bin, Ken Nan, Len Dao (Trường Sa).

3.2. Positivism value of the name

3.2.1. History of the name

These names develop in different directions through history. The type of island is managed by the Vietnamese, but from time to time there is a change in the name: Gà

Chọi sub-island, also called Ngọc Vũng Island and Ti Top Island, In French domination, bearing the name called Cát Nàng (Ha Long Bay). Cô Tô has the ancient name called *Chàng Sơn (Núi Chàng)*; Cát Bà is also called Pearl Island. Cham Island also has other names such as Puliciam, *Chiêm Bất Lao, Tiên Bích La*. According to a source, the name of Nam Du archipelago dates back to the reign of King Gia Long, while other sources claim that the name "Nam Du" derives from the name "*Nam Dụ*" (meaning "southern island") written in the manner of Confucius teacher. The island is named by Lord Nguyễn Ánh as Thổ Châu. After 1975, some cadres in the North called this place Thổ Chu and gradually popular as today. Côn Đảo or Côn Sơn, in the history of Vietnam before the twentieth century, often referred to Côn Sơn Island as Côn Lôn or Côn Nôn Island, the old name in the English and French documents is Poulo Condor. The Bà Lụa archipelago, called the "Bình Trị" cluster in French domination period, was known as "*Tiểu Hạ Long*" of the Southern region (Kien Giang).

The Vietnamese people have known and managed the islands before some countries are interested in occupying these and name after their concept: Spratly islands, Paracel islands: Paracel islands, formerly known as *Cát Vàng* bank or *Côn Vàng* (Golden sand dunes). In the 18th century, the book "*Phủ Biên Tạp Lục*" of Le Quy Don has mentioned Spratly islands, Paracel islands. This book has also mentioned that the Vietnamese exploited these two islands right from the Le dynasty time. Chinese people called it Tây Sa archipelago, earliest in the twentieth century, "*Đại Thanh đế quốc toàn đồ*" published in 1905, with the 4th edition in 1910 only draws the way that Dai Thanh empire set foot on Hải Nam Island. In the Le dynasty, the offshore islands to the east are collectively called *Đại Trường Sa islands*. By the Nguyen Dynasty, the reign of King Minh Mạng the name *Vạn Lí Trường Sa (萬里長沙)* appeared in the map called *Dai Nam nhất thống toan do* of Phan Huy Chu. This map places the group of *Vạn Lí Trường Sa* to the south of the group of Paracel Islands (黃沙). Geographically, both groups are encircled as a large archipelago along the central coast of Dai Nam. In 1935, The Republic of China published a "Comparison sheet of the Chinese-English names of the islands belonging to Nam Hai of China", in which Spratly Islands was called *Đoàn Sa (團沙)* The *Nam Sa* site at that time was to refer to what is now called *Trung Sa*. On 1 December 1947, this country published the Chinese name to a series of entities in the East Sea and placed them under its jurisdiction. In the new map, the Republic of China first made a line of eleven segments (the precursor of the nine-segment line) instead of the continuous line before, and they changed the *Nam Sa* to *Trung Sa* and changed *Đoàn Sa* to *Nam Sa* [8], [10].

Thus, it can be said that the island entities of Vietnam, especially the names of Paracel Islands and Spratly Islands were established by the Vietnamese and feudal dynasties of Vietnam prior to Chinese regime.

3.2.2. Language consciousness

From the source of the language, a survey on 633 typical islands in Vietnam, it can be seen that pure Vietnamese language is popular with 362 units, while sino-Vietnamese only has 177 units, the combination between the pure Vietnamese name and Sino-Vietnamese only has 76 units, English has 8 units. Entities in the form of islands already identified show that they have been managed and exploited by the Vietnamese and have

entered the linguistic subconscious. The pure Vietnamese names account for larger proportion than the Han Chinese name, which indicates that most of the island entities are named by the people and the Sino-Vietnamese entities may be later named by the feudal government instead of the pure-Vietnamese name. Entities of English origin and unnamed entities show that they have not been managed by the Vietnamese because it is in the form of rocks, dunes, reefs, not belonging to the typical type names of islands.

3.3. Situation related to the names

3.3.1. Different names of an entity

Rêu Island is also known as Monkey Island; Bạch Long Vỹ Islands also known as Hải Bào and Vô Thủy (Bai Tu Long, Quang Ninh); Trần Island as Chấn island (Co To Islands, Hai Phong); Sục sub-island as Sụp island, Sụp sub-island (Nghe An); Oản sub-island as Búc sub-island, Bắc sub-island, Bớt sub-island, Bớt Bot sub-island, Oản Bot sub-island (Ha Tinh); Gió sub-island as Chim sub-island, Ông Bot sub-island, Gió island, Chim island (Quang Binh); Ông Bot sub-island as Nồm Bot sub-island; Khô Mẹ Bot sub-island as Khô Lớn; Khô Con Bot sub-island as Khô Nhỏ (Quang Nam); Big Island also known as Lý Sơn or Cù Lao Ré; Small island as Bờ Bãi isle (Quang Ngai); Trâu sub-island as Lao sub-island ; Nước sub-island as Đụn sub-island or Đồn island; Lao Xá as Ông Xá isle; Xanh isle as Nhon Châu and Vân Phi island; Tranh sub-island as Quy sub-island; Khô sub-island as Rùa sub-island because this is the place the turtle gives birth; Mác cape also known as Yên cape (Binh Dinh); Khỉ island known as Lao sub-island; Big sub-island having name being Đại Dự; Tý sub-island as Chút, Phan Vinh island as Sập sub-island (Khanh Hoa); Câu isle also known as Câu sub-island; Lao sub-island as Ghềnh (Phu Quy-Binh Thuan); Phu Quy archipelago as Cỏ Long, Thuận Tĩnh, Khoai Xu isle, Cù Lao Thu; Khoai archipelago with the former name being Giáng Hương; Đồi Mồi as Đồi sub-island, Đầu sub-island; Khói sub-island having name being Yên Cang; Ha Tien archipelago also called Hai Tac island; Spratly island as Big Spratly island ...

3.3.2. Many entities with the same name

Island type name: island in Bái Tử Long bay (Quang Ninh) and Cát Bà archipelago (Hai Phong) have the same name as Monkey Island, another name is Lao sub-island also known as Monkey Island in the sea of Khanh Hoa.

Type names of sub-islands: Cát Bà archipelago (Hai Phong) and a group of Sinh Tồn islands, Spratly islands (Khanh Hoa) have the same name as Khói sub-island. Islands in the sea of Quang Binh and in Phu Yen have the same name as Chùa island. Cham Island (Quang Nam), Tri Nguyen Truong Sa island (Khanh Hoa), Nam Du archipelago (Kien Giang) and the sea of Ba Ria-Vung Tau are called Ba sub-island, Ong sub-island. Tri Nguyen island, Nam Du archipelago and a cluster of Ha Tien islands (Kien Giang) are called Tre sub-island. The sea of Binh Dinh, Phú Quý Islands (Binh Thuan province)) are called Tranh sub-island. In the sea of Binh Dinh, the group of Sinh Tồn islands and An Thới archipelago (Kien Giang) have the same name Đụn sub-island. the group of Sinh Tồn islands and the sea of Ninh Thuan are called Chút sub-island.

Island entities with the same name are pure Vietnamese, almost no Sino-Vietnamese elements. These are the dear names people give to many island entities.

3.4. Reasons for the names

3.4.1. Based on environmental features

A: Chicken sub-island, Dog sub-island, Nghe sub-island, Turtle sub-island, Buffalo sub-island, Silkworm sub-island, Mouse sub-island, Eye sub-island, Ear sub-island, Egg sub-island, Fish sub-island, Yen bird island, Cow Head island, Carp sub-island, Rat sub-island, Horse dune, Deer Antlers dune, Mouse hole dune, Monkey Ears dune, Horse hooves dune, Small mouse rock, Lion rock, End Mao rock, Head Mao rock, Mao Chicken sub-island, Bird sub-island, Ca Nham rock, En Dat rock, Speculum rock, Carp Tail dune, Monkey island, Python island, En sub-island, Clam dune, Otter sub-island, Terns sub-island, Mussel cave island, Turtle sub-island, Buffalo slot sub-island, Seagull bank, Lark island...

B. Call by specific plants and their shapes: Mit sub-island, Bong sub-island, La sub-island, Hanh sub-island, Gai Chanh sub-island, Hoa Lau rock, Sen sub-island, Tranh sub-island, Lan sub-island, Co sub-island, Dua sub-island, Nghe sub-island, Bang sub-island, Nua sub-island, Cau sub-island, Tre sub-island, Chuoi sub-island, Khoai sub-island, Thom sub-island, Dua sub-island, Vong sub-island, Dot sub-island, Cay island, Thi sub-island, Duoc sub-island, Giang sub-island, Khoai Lang sub-island, Qua Muom island, Qua Xoai island, Mu U sub-island, Bo Hon island, Cha la sub-island, Con Co island, Bo De rock, Co My rock, Co May bank, Co Rong bank, Xa Cu bank ...

3.4.2. Call by object shape

Mac sub-island, Nen sub-island, Mu sub-island, Nieu dune, Chua sub-island, Chao sub-island, Mo sub-island, Vung sub-island, Mai sub-island, Ro sub-island, Mieu sub-island, Guoc sub-island, Lao sub-island, Mau sub-island, Thap sub-island, But sub-island, Nghien sub-island, Oan sub-island, Lap sub-island, Am sub-island, Lang sub-island, Dinh bank, Dong Chen island, Dong Rui island, Gian Muop island, Cai Chien island, Thoi Xanh island, Quai Xanh sub-island, Cong Dui sub-island, Thoi Nhu sub-island, Duoi Buom sub-island, Tu Ve sub-island, Quai Chen sub-island, Coc Neo sub-island, Noi Tre sub-island, Luoi Liem island, Mai Nha isle, Cai Vung rock, Vanh Khan rock...

3.4.3. Call by signs

This is the name for the islands with lighthouse activities: Hai Dang sub-island, Den sub-island, Den Pha bank, Trong Den sub-island.

3.4.4. Call by geological state

a. According to geological features: Cat sub-island, Da island, Loi rock, Dat sub-island, Dat bank, Bia rock, Lat rock, Da Bang sub-island, Giai Da sub-island, Ngam Sau rock, My Hai bank, Nguyet Suong bank, Ca Mau shallow bank, Go Noi bank, Da Ban sub-island, Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands...

b. By the sound and color characteristics: Den dune, Xanh dune, Lao Xanh isle, Than sub-island, Mun sub-island, Do sub-island, Huong sub-island, Xanh sub-island, Moc sub-island, Bac sub-island, Den sub-island, Hoa sub-island, Hoa rock, Da Den sub-island,

Ngu Sac bank, Da Bac sub-island, Gam Ghi_sub-island, Gam sub-island, Gio sub-island, Sam sub-island,....

c. By size: *Big size:* Big Spratly Islands, Lon island, Lon sub-island, Big Co To, Do Lon sub-island, Co Lon sub-island, Dung Lon sub-island, Chop Me sub-island, Kho Me sub-island ... *Small size:* Chut sub-island, Nho sub-island; Lon rock, Nho rock, Ty sub-island, Chut sub-island, Khe Con sub-island, Ngua Be sub-island, Sao Nho dune, Be island, Chen Lon sub-island, Chen Nho sub-island, giua nho sub-island, Chan Con sub-island, Chop Con sub-island, Do Nho sub-island, Dung Nho sub-island, Hoa Con sub-island, Ca chep Con sub-island, Co To Con, Kho con sub-island, Chuot Nhat rock, ...

d. By state: Seo sub-island, Dun sub-island, Con sub-island, Khe sub-island, Thoai rock, Beo sub-island, Troc sub-island, Cao sub-island, Vanh dune, Noi dune, U sub-island, Cao sub-island, Roi sub-island, Dam sub-island, Nuoc sub-island, Ghenh sub-island, Doi sub-island, Mot sub-island, Khoi sub-island, Kho sub-island, Dai sub-island, Con Ran sub-island, Da Thung sub-island, Ngap Nuoc sub-island, Nui Nhon sub-island, Thoai Roi sub-island, Thoi Nuoc sub-island, Xau Ho rock, Ba Dau rock, Bai Khung rock, Dinh Ba bank, Nui Cau bank, Da Le sub-island, Cao Cat sub-island, Bo Dap sub-island, Ba Dinh sub-island, Kim Sa sub-island, Bach Quy island, Thuyen Chai rock, Trang Khuyet bank, Vung Tau sub-island, Tru Co sub-island, Duoi Nui Nhon sub-island, Bong Bay rock ...

e. By location: *By land location:* Ngang sub-island, Ngoai dune, Nep sub-island, Giua sub-island, Chan sub-island, May Rut Ngoai sub-island, sub-island May Rut Trong, Noi sub-island, Ngoai sub-island, Re Trong sub-island, Ngan Luong sub-island. *By wind direction:* Booc sub-island, Nom sub-island, Nom Trong sub-island, Nom Giua sub-island, Nom Ngoai sub-island. *By direction:* Bac island, Nam island , Trung island, Bac rock , Dong rock , Tay rock , Nam bank , rock Bac, Nam rock , Nam Du sub-island, Dong Giua bank , Cong Tay island, Cong Dong island , Cat Bac dune, Cat Nam dune, Cat Tay dune, Cat Trung dune, Da Bac bank, Thoi Tay sub-island, Re Nam sub-island, Loai Ta Nam Bank , Bac Ba Dinh rock, Nam Ba Dinh rock, Loai Ta Tay island, An Nhon Bac rock, An Nhon Nam rock, Sinh Ton Dong island , Truong Sa Dong island , Song Tu Dong island , Song Tu Tay island, Chan Da Bac sub-island, Long Chau Bac sub-island, Long Chau Tay sub-island, Dong Long Chau rock, Nam Long Chau rock, Long Chau Nam sub-island, Long Chau Dong island ...

3.4.5. Call by humanistic meaning

a. By personal pronouns: *Personal pronouns by respect :* Ba sub-island, Ong sub-island, Ong Gia sub-island, Ong Can sub-island , Ong Co sub-island , Ong Xa isle, Ong Ngo sub-island. *Call by name of persons having contributions:* Phan Vinh island (Heroes of the people's armed forces), Ba Lua archipelago, Ti Top island (Russian astronaut Gherman Titov).

b. By cultural meaning: *These names are often called literati, bearing the wish of people to name each island entity:* Nhan sub-island, An Binh rock, Sinh Ton island, Duc Hoa rock, Nghia Hanh rock, Ninh Hoa rock, Phuc Si rock, Tam Trung rock, Tu Nghia rock, Gia Hoi rock, Gia Phu rock, Ngu Phung bank, Tam Thanh bank, Khanh Hoi bank, Vinh Hop rock, Vinh Tuong rock, Phu Lam island, Quang Nghia bank, Tri Le rock, Vinh Hao rock, Hoai An rock ... *The names are based on the concept of five elements:* Sao Hoa sub-island, Sao Moc sub-island, Sao Tho sub-island, Sao Thuy sub-island, Ve Tinh sub-island. *The names are based on ethnic race consciousness:* Vay Rong sub-island, Mong

Rong sub-island, Thanh Long bank, Cat Duoi Rong sub-island, Bup Duoi Rong sub-island, Bach Long Vi island, Long Son island . *The names are based on belief*: Bac Dau sub-island, Bat Huong sub-island, Ba Bai sub-island, Phat Tu rock, Kim Qui sub-island, Cap Tien island, Bay Am Duong sub-island, ...

3.5. The character of Vietnamese culture through the name of the island entity

Vietnamese culture is associated with nature, in harmony with nature, regards nature as close intimacy. Therefore, island entities are named by the Vietnamese in the shape of the seedlings. These are familiar animals such as Chicken, Duck, Dog, Buffalo, Horse, Calf ... to the wild animals such as Turtles, Lion, Mouse, Monkey, Deer, “Rái”, Familiar birds such as nightingale, swallow, salangane. Hometown fruits such as Jackfruit, Pineapple, Lemon, Banana, Bamboo, Pineapple, Coconut, areca, Sweet potato, gourd, Mango, orchids, Diospyros decandra, vulgar bamboo, turmeric, Terminalia catappa ...

Land consciousness, considering island a living entity associated with life on the shore of the Vietnamese in naming the island by the name of everyday items in the ancient times such as “Mác”, “Nên”, “Mũ”, “Niêu”, “Chảo”, “Vung”, “Mài”, “Ró”, “Guốc”, “Lao”, “Bút”, “Nghien”, “Chén”, “Cái Chiên”, “Thoi Xanh”, “Vành Khăn”, “Dùi”, “Nôi Trè”, “Luõi Liềm”. Shape of buildings such as Mai Nha isle, Chua sub-island, Mo sub-island, Mieu sub-island , Thap sub-island , Am sub-island, Lang sub-island, Mieu sub-island ... Land consciousness is also expressed in naming aquatic species in rivers and streams such as carp, Ba Ba, “Ốc Hoa”, “Ốc Tai Voi”, Clam...

Travelling, exploiting and fishing activities on the sea are indicated by the name of the lighthouse entities: Hai Dang sub-island, Den sub-island, Den Pha bank, Trong Den sub-island; Seafaring activities: Dang Luoi sub-island, Thuyen Chai rock, Vung Tau sub-island; Seafood species like Doi Moi sub-island,...

Expressing a way of life, respect older people through naming: Ba sub-island, Ong sub-island, showing gratefulness to those who have made great contributions through naming: Phan Vinh island (Heroes of the people's armed forces), Ba Lua archipelago (the person having the exploitation contribution), Ti Top island (Russian astronaut Gherman Titov).

The spirituality, beliefs associated with the origin of the nation are expressed in the names having “long-rồng”: Vay Rong sub-island, Mong Rong sub-island, Thanh Long bank, Cat Duoi Rong sub-island, Bup Duoi Rong sub-island, Bach Long Vi island , Long Son island.

Desire to have a happy life: Nhan sub-island, An Binh rock, Duc Hoa rock, Nghia Hanh rock Ninh Hoa rock, Phuc Si rock, Tam Trung rock, Tu Nghia rock, Gia Hoi rock, Gia Phu rock, Vinh Hop rock, Vinh Tuong rock, Phu Lam island, Quang Nghia bank...

4. Conclusion

Vietnamese people have a sense of the seas and islands from the origin of the race associated with Lac Long Quan and living areas dating back the Hung King and subsequent king dynasties of the feudal dynasties of Vietnam. That consciousness

manifests itself in naming island entities. The names of island entities are characterized by Vietnamese language and culture. It is noteworthy that despite the trend of using the sino-Vietnamese in the place names, the names of island entities are mainly pure Vietnamese.

Land consciousness in the names of island entities shows that Vietnamese consider island entities either near shore or offshore to be a unified strip. Intimate animals, objects, close to the Vietnamese are named for island entities. That shows the island entities are in blood relationship with the spiritual life of the Vietnamese.

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