

## BASIC WORDS

Hello: **Xin chào**  
Goodbye: **Tạm biệt**  
Thank you: **Cám ơn**  
Sorry: **Xin lỗi**  
Repair: **Sửa**  
Replace: **Thay mới**  
Check: **Kiểm tra**  
Road direction: **Đường đi tới**  
Hot: **Nóng**  
Cold: **Lạnh**  
Front: **Trước**  
Back, Rear: **Sau**  
Left: **Bên trái**  
Right: **Bên phải**  
Top: **Trên**  
Bottom: **Dưới**  
I want: **Tôi muốn**

Yes: **Có**  
No: **Không**  
I don't want: **Tôi không muốn**  
Police: **Cảnh sát**  
Price: **Giá**  
How much?: **Bao nhiêu**  
Cheap: **Rẻ**  
Reasonable: **Hợp lý**  
Expensive: **Đắt**  
Very: **Rất**  
Beautiful: **Đẹp**  
Ugly: **Xấu**  
Possible: **Có thể**  
Impossible: **Không thể**  
Money: **Tiền**  
Hotel: **Khách sạn**  
Home stay: **Nhà dân**

Man: **Đàn ông**  
Women: **Phụ nữ**  
Train: **Tàu**  
Bus: **Ô tô khách**  
Ferry: **Phà**  
Plane: **Máy bay**  
Phone: **Điện thoại**  
Call: **Gọi điện**  
Mobile: **Di động**  
Restaurant: **Nhà hàng**  
Drink: **Đồ uống**  
Food: **Đồ ăn**  
Beer: **Bia**  
Water: **Nước**  
Cigarette: **Thuốc lá**  
Sweet: **Kẹo**  
Pen: **Cái bút**

## BASIC SPARE PARTS

Back hub: **Moay ơ sau**  
Back suspension: **Giảm sóc sau**  
Brake: **Phanh**  
Chain tension: **Tăng xích**  
Clutch: **Côn**  
Engine: **Máy**  
Exhaust pipe: **Pô xe, ống xả**  
Frame: **Khung**  
Front hub: **Moay ơ trước**  
Front mudguard: **Gác đỡ bu trước**  
Front suspension: **Giảm sóc trước**  
Gas only (Mogas 90-92), no oil mix: **Xăng, không pha dầu**  
Gas tank: **Bình xăng**  
Gearshift: **Cần số**  
Gloves: **Găng tay**  
Handle-bar: **Ghi đông, tay lái**  
Head light base: **Gáo pha đèn**  
Head light glass: **Kính pha đèn**  
Helmet: **Mũ bảo hiểm**  
Helmet glass: **Kính mũ bảo hiểm**  
Horn: **Còi**  
Key: **Chìa khóa**  
Key switch: **Ổ khóa**  
Mirror: **Gương**  
Oil: **Dầu nhớt**  
Patch: **Miếng vá**  
Pump: **Bơm**  
Rim: **Vành**  
Seat: **Yên xe**  
Signal cover: **Vỏ đèn xi nhan**  
Spark plug: **Bu gi**  
Speedometer: **Đồng hồ**  
Spoke: **Nan hoa**  
Tail light: **Đèn hậu**  
Tire: **Lốp**  
Tube: **Săm**  
Weld: **Hàn**  
Wheel: **Bánh xe**

Sprocket: **Nhông**  
Bulb: **Bóng đèn**  
Brake shoes: **Má phanh**  
Cam chain: **Xích cam**  
Cam chain tension: **Tăng cam**  
Rockers: **Cò**  
Rings: **Séc măng**  
Piston: **Pít tông**  
Cylinder: **Xy lanh**  
Pipe: **Ống**  
Fuel gauge: **Đồng hồ báo xăng**  
Lock: **Khóa**  
Speedometer: **Đồng hồ tốc độ**  
Tachometer: **Đồng hồ đo tua máy**  
Foot pegs: **Đế chân**  
Side stand: **Chân chống cạnh**  
Central stand: **Chân chống đứng**  
Carburetor: **Chế hòa khí, bình xăng con**  
Choke: **Le gió**  
CDI unit: **Con IC**  
Ignition coil: **Mô bin**  
Front sprocket retainer: **Khóa nhông trước**  
Throttle cable: **Dây ga**  
Clutch cable: **Dây côn**  
Axle: **Trục**  
Bearings: **Bi**  
Gear shift: **Cần số**  
Gear box: **Hộp số**  
Head: **Đầu bò**  
Top end: **Đầu bò**  
Low end: **Bụng máy**  
Valve: **Su páp**  
Camshaft: **Biên**  
Main bearing: **Bi cơ**  
Engine casing: **Bường máy**  
Battery: **Ắc quy**  
Fuses: **Cầu chì**  
Suspension: **Giảm sóc**

## TERMINOLOGY

4-Stroke (**Động cơ 4 thì**) A four stroke engine is one with four strokes, or movements up or down, per cycle.

Air filter (**Lọc gió**) prevents abrasive particulate matter from entering the engine's cylinders, where it would cause mechanical wear and oil contamination. Known as Engine air induction systems (AIS), they are typically constructed of paper or felt.

Air/fuel ratio (**Tỷ lệ xăng/gió**) The mixture of fuel and air produced by carburetion or fuel injection. A comparison between the amount of air and amount of fuel going into the combustion chamber.

Back roads (**Đường phụ, đường nhánh**) Off the main highway, often preferred by motorcyclists.

Bearings are notched (**Bi hỏng, vỡ**) Ball or roller bearings can get worn spots on them that are felt easily. Those are flat spots.

Brake pads & shoes (**Má phanh**) A disc brake uses pads for the friction material and a drum brake uses shoes.

Brake squeal (**Phanh kêu**) A loud squeal coming from the brake. Certain models are more prone to this malady.

Brights (**Pha**) The high beam of the headlight.

Brushes (**Chổi than**) The carbon electrical parts that rub against the commutator.

Bump start (**Đẩy nổ**) A way to start a motorcycle by turning on the ignition, placing it in gear, disengaging the clutch, then running alongside the motorcycle, jumping on and engaging the clutch suddenly. Hard on the drive train and clutch but will start a bike with a dead battery when no one is around to provide a "jump".

Bungee Cord (**Dây chun**) A stretch cord for attaching things to a motorcycle.

Burning rubber (**Đốt lốp**) Starting out quickly and spinning the rear wheel.

Carb (**Chế hòa khí, bình xăng con**) Short for carburetor, the part that mixed fuel and air on older motorcycles.

CDI unit (**IC**) Ignition control module.

Center stand (**Chân chống đứng**) The mechanical stand that holds the motorcycle vertically upright.

Choke (**Le gió**) A device to assist starting a cold engine by making the fuel/air mixture "richer" in fuel.

Choke/enrichment circuit (**Cần kéo le gió**) The part of a carb used for cold starting.

Corrosion (**Ăn mòn**) Oxidation or rust on a part.

Counterbalance (**Đối trọng**) A weight that balances another.

Crankshaft (**Biên**) The main shaft of an engine to which the piston connecting rods attach.

Damper, or Dampener (**Bộ giảm sóc**) Commonly a hydraulic piston or friction assembly used to lessen vibration or oscillation.

Diode, or diode board (**Đi ốt một chiều**) An electrical device that allows current to flow in one direction only. Usually as part of the diode board and the rectifier of the alternator system.

Dip stick (**Que thăm dầu**) The long slender piece of metal that goes into the oil collection point of an engine, or sump, to check the oil level.

Engine casing (**Vỏ máy**) The external case that encloses all the parts of an engine.

Faulty ground (**Mất mát**) A poor ground (earth) connection.

Feathering the brake (**Bóp phanh nhẹ nhàng**) Gently applying the brake.

Feathering the clutch (**Nhả côn từ từ**) Gently allowing the clutch to engage. This makes for a slow smooth start.

Foot pegs (**Đế chân**) The resting place for ones feet on a motorcycle. The passenger foot pegs often will fold up and out of the way.

Forks (**Giảm sóc trước**) The mechanism on the front of a motorcycle that holds the wheel, allows steering, and provides shock absorption.

Gasket (**gioăng**) A paper, rubber or cork part that goes between two metal parts to become a seal.

Gearbox, transmission, tranny, box (**Hộp số**)

Gear lash (**Trượt số**) The play between two gears.

Ground (**Dây mát**) The return path of an electrical circuit, "Earth" in Brit speak.

Grounding the plugs (**Thử điện**) During certain ignition tests, one must remove and lay a plug against the engine. This is to observe the existence of a spark.

Handgrip (**Tay nắm**) The rubber grip on the handlebars to make a more comfortable hand control.

Headlight bucket, or shell (**Giá treo đèn**) The enclosure that holds the headlamp, usually metal.

Head (**Đầu bô**) The portion of the engine that sits atop the cylinder. It is the part that holds the spark plug.

Heavy floats (**Sục xăng**) Carbs have floats to regulate the fuel level. They can become soaked with gas and sink. That is a heavy float.

Hub (**Moay ơ**) The central part of a circular object (as a wheel or propeller)

Idle mixture (**Chỉnh ga rỗng ti**) The fuel/air mixture at a low rpm called idle.

Idle stops (**Ốc chỉnh ga rỗng ti**) The mechanical part of the carb that keeps the idle up high enough so that the engine doesn't quit.

Ignition leads (**Dây mô bin, dây cao áp**) The special wire that connects the ignition coil to the spark plug. Also called high tension lead.

Intermittent shorts (**Điện lúc có lúc không, chập chờn**) About the worst type of electrical problem to have, as it is usually hard to diagnose.

Jet needle (**Kim ga**) This is a carb part that meters the fuel going through a jet, or hole.

Jump starting (**Câu ắc quy**) When the battery is too low to start the engine, one can jump start it from a good battery. It takes a pair of large size electric cables and some knowledge to do so safely.

Kick start (**Cần khởi động**) Before motorcycles had electric starters, they all used kick starters. A lever that one would kick to turn the engine.

Knock (**Gõ biên**) Just as in cars, it usually refers to a noise made by a loose rod. Not a nice noise to find. It usually means expensive lower end work.

Lash (**Khoảng trống, khe hở**) A term for play or looseness, often related to the valve adjustment.

Lean (**Thiếu xăng**) A carb mixture that doesn't have enough fuel in it.

Leaded/unleaded petrol (**Xăng pha chì/không pha chì**)

Lower end (**Bụng máy**) An engine is usually considered in two parts, the top end and bottom or lower end. The lower end is the crankshaft and related parts.

Lube, grease (**Mỡ**)

Main Bearing (**Bi cơ**) A large bearing which supports a portion of the crankshaft.

Main Bearing Journal (**Ca bi cơ**) The part of the engine case where the Main Bearing attaches.

Mud guard (**Chắn bùn**) A shield over or behind a vehicle's wheel to prevent mud or water from splashing onto that vehicle or a following vehicle. Also called splashguard.

Muffler (**Ống xả, pô**) A device to deaden noise; especially one forming part of the exhaust system of an automotive vehicle.

OHC (**Trục cam trên đầu bô**) Acronym for Over Head Camshaft. Having the cam over head means that it is located above the head, rather than in the lower end. It reduces the reciprocating mass and allows higher rpm.

Oil filter (**Lọc dầu**) A filter to remove contaminants from engine oil, transmission oil, lubricating oil, or hydraulic oil.

Oil pump (**Bơm dầu**) A part of the lubrication system that pressurizes motor oil for distribution around the engine.

Petrol, gasoline, or just gas, Benzine (**Xăng**)

Pinging, Pinking (**Kích nổ sớm**) It is the ignition of fuel too early in the combustion chamber. It sounds like a tinkle or minor rattle. It is not good for the piston.

Piston slap (**Quả hơi gõ**) The noise a cold piston makes as it hits the cylinder sides. It is usually because the piston skirt is too small for the cylinder. Often it goes away when the piston expands due to heat. In severe cases, it never stops making the slap.

Plugs fouled (**Muội bu gi**) If the fuel isn't fully burned during combustion, then it is common for the unburned carbon to deposit on the spark plugs. This can short out the ignition spark and stop the firing of the cylinder. The plug must be cleaned and the reason for it to foul found out before all things are right.

Popping the clutch (**Ép côn**) Letting the clutch out quickly to make a fast start.

Renovation (**Đại tu**) A bike that is renewed mechanically/cosmetically and hopefully in good taste. Often improved over original and frequently called a restoration, but that is an error.

Resistance (**Điện trở**) An electrical term and measured in Ohms.

Rectifier (**Xạc**) A device for converting alternating current into direct current.

Relay (**Rơ le**) An electromagnetic device for remote or automatic control that is actuated by variation in conditions of an electric circuit and that operates in turn other devices (as switches) in the same or a different circuit.

Rich (**Ăn xăng, thừa xăng**) Usually refers to the fuel/air mixture when it has more fuel than desired.

Ring(s) (**Séc măng**) A number of rings surround a piston to seal the combustion gasses from escaping past the piston. Worn out rings will allow the engine to burn oil.

Rocker arm (**Cò mổ**) A center-pivoted lever to push an automotive engine valve down.

Setting timing (**Chỉnh tầm nổ**) Adjusting the ignition timing to occur at the best time in the engine cycle.

Short circuit (**Chập mạch**) A term meaning that a hot electrical wire is touching ground, or another part of the circuit. Not a nice thing.

Side stand (**Chân chống cạnh**) The stand that props up a motorcycle at an angle.

Silicone (**Si li côn**) A type of plastic rubber commonly used by Silicone James (inside joke) to fix just about anything.

Piston Caliper (**Tổng phanh**) For disk brakes, the caliper holds the abrasive brake pads so that they are on either side of the brake disc. Hydraulic pistons in the caliper squeeze the pads against the disc causing braking of the disc's rotation.

Spoke tension (**Độ căng nan hoa**) Referring to how tight a nipple is tightened on a wheel spoke.

Sprocket (**Nhông**) A toothed wheel whose teeth engage the links of a chain.

Standing on brakes (**Phanh gấp**) Application of a lot of braking power, usually in a panic stop.

Starter dragging (**Trượt đề**) This refers to an electric starter that has high internal resistance due to bearings or bushings. They must be replaced to return to easy starting.

Stoppie, stoppy (**Bốc đuôi**) Stopping so quickly with the front brake that the motorcycle rises up on its front wheel. A reverse Wheelie.

Stripped threads (**Chờn ren**) Threads that have been damaged and are mostly gone or won't hold.

Swage (**Vặn**) A way to fasten something. It is done with pressure rather than welding or fasteners.

Tachometer (**Đo tua máy**) A meter showing the number of revolutions of a shaft. Usually the revolutions per minute of the crankshaft.

Tank (**Bình xăng**) Gas tank or fuel tank.

Throttle return (**Dây hồi ga**) This refers to the system for allowing or preventing a throttle from returning to idle automatically.

Tire direction (**Hướng lắp lốp**) Unlike car tires, motorcycle tires have an arrow on the sidewall showing the direction of travel.

Top end (**Đầu bô**) This refers to the portion of the engine that is above the crankshaft. The cylinders, pistons and heads make up the top end.

Torque (**Mô men xoắn**) A measure of how tight something is or should be, as in turning a bolt or nut.

Trickle charging (**Xạc chậm**) A way to slowly and gently charge the battery.

Triple tree (**Vai giảm sóc trước**) A part of the motorcycle fork assembly.

Valve clearance (**Khe hở su páp**) Also called valve adjustment or valve lash. This is the space between the valve stem and the rocker arm.

Valve tuliping (**Su páp mòn**) This refers to a process of failure of the valve head. Soon the head may fall off and greatly damage the head and piston.

Viscosity (**Độ đậm đặc của nhớt**) The measure of the thickness of any oil. One must use the proper viscosity for different times of the year due to temperature changes.

Wet clutch (**Ly hợp ướt**)

Wheelie (**Bốc đầu**)

Wires are fried (**Dây bị chập cháy**) Some, or all, of the wires in the wiring harness were over heated and burned up the insulation. Usually it must be replaced.

Wiring harness (**Bộ dây điện**) The term for the collection of wires that are usually bundled up in some protective tubing.