Teaching Vietnamese to foreigners based on the linguistic typology of Vietnamese

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ABSTRACT
Based on research methods in language teaching, one of the guiding principles of second language acquisition teaching is to ensure that learners focus on linguistic typology, learners not only recognize some of the abstract fundamental principles but also recognize grammar rules. Vietnamese is an isolated language. In teaching Vietnamese as a foreign language, helping learners master the typographical characteristics of Vietnamese will create conditions for understanding the linguistic typology of Vietnamese, distinguishing it from other languages, and comparing, compare phenomena in finding languages and native languages between the two languages, acquiring Vietnamese - the second language most easily.

Keywords: language teaching, second language, linguistic typology .

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Teaching foreign languages

In applied linguistics, second language acquisition is interested and applied by researchers and educators in language and foreign language teaching. In which, priority is given to studying the impact of teaching on foreign language learning. Rod Ellis [5] gives 10 principles as follows: formulaic expressions and a competence based on rules; focus mainly on meaning; focus on linguistic form; develop tacit knowledge of a second language without neglecting knowledge; based on the learner's pre-built program; requires large amounts of foreign language input; requires many opportunities for output; opportunities to interact in the learning process; Learner differences and assessing learner outcomes need to examine both the free product and the controlled product.

According to Scrivener [7], in 5 contents of foreign language teaching (language systems; language skills; foreign language learning strategies; exam techniques; how to work with and learn about others) then the content of linguistic systems is determined including phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, functions, and discourse which are partly represented in the type of a language.

Richards in his work " Methodology in Language Teaching: An Anthology of Current Practice" [9] argues that a central issue of teaching theory is what essential teaching skills do teachers need. He grouped theories of teaching skills into three categories: Research-Scientific, Philosophy-Theory/Values, Profession-Art: According to this theory, learning theories or studies are used. to explain specific teaching methods and techniques. Teachers need to select and monitor learners' task performance to ensure that these learning tasks help learners use the language or choose appropriate learning styles. The model of effective teaching is similar to the philosophy of top-down teaching, meaning that once the typical characteristics of effective teaching have been identified, teachers must implement those practices in their classrooms .

Thus, researchers are of the same opinion that, in teaching - learning foreign languages, linguistic typology help learners compare and contrast the phenomena in foreign language and in the mother tongue, from which to find similarities, differences between the two languages and easier to find ways to convert from type from one image to another .

1.2. Linguistic typology

Appearing from the beginning of the nineteenth century in the framework of historical comparative linguistics, nineteenth-century geometry was built on a limited initial corpus (including Ancient Greek, Latin, and Slavic languages). Ancient German, Old Germanic and some modern languages such as German, Lithuanian). In the process of development, a new type of geometry has received great attention from researchers, has made great strides, and tends to become one of the most important fields of linguistics. attracted the attention of many researchers.

There are many different views when it comes to dividing languages. However, currently in the world, the widely accepted way of classifying languages is: classifying languages into 4 types: occult types, agglutinative languages , isolated types and stereotyped types. Each Linguistic typology includes certain languages and is

distinguished from each other in certain characteristics from other types of languages."Linguistic typology " is the sum total of structural and functional features or properties inherent to a group of languages, which are essential features of the languages belonging to that group, which distinguish that group from other language groups . [4, p.244]

1. 3 . Some research trends l inguistic typology

In the nineteenth century, the study of l inguistic typology Some authors can be mentioned with the classification of languages such as: the Schlegel brothers with the division of languages in the world into three categories: occult, agglutinative and non-morphological; W. Humboldt [6] again put forward the view of classifying into 4 categories: isolating languages, agglutinative languages , occult languages and patterning languages. It can be said with the above concept that W.Humboldt has brought geometry to a new step in the process of language classification and he is considered to be the one who laid the foundation for Linguistic typology . modern; A. Schleicher again proposed the concept of dividing the world's languages into three categories: isolated languages, agglutinated languages, and hidden languages. Each author has his own interpretation when giving his opinion. Besides taking geometry to a new level, there are also certain limitations. However, the research results at this stage are the theoretical premise for the sub-sector to develop at a later stage.

In the 20th century, Linguistic typology subdivision make great strides. It is possible to mention the marking of this type of geometry at this stage by the remarkable research results of the American linguist E.Sapir . He was the first to mark the maturity of the geometry of the twentieth century with the work: " Language: An Introductionto the Study of Speech " [10] . On the basis of inheriting and promoting the achievements of 19th century geometry, Sapir divided the linguistic typology into four types: the pure linguistic typology consisting of isolated languages, isolated languages + fragmented languages. sticky; type of purely complex relational language including languages: isolated adhesion, fusion, fusion and symbolism; mixed and simple language types include fusion and fusion; type of complex mixed language including languages: gluing, fusion, symbolic fusion and symbolic fusion. The above division of Sapir has partly overcome the limitations of the previous classifications. However, the above classification table is still vague and has not clearly defined boundaries.

L inguistic typology has really become a topic that has received a lot of attention in recent times. It is possible to review some research trends in this field and some specific classification results such as:

Qualitative bias with the theory of V.Skali k ca. The author, on the basis of his point of view and analysis, has classified languages into five categories as follows: agglutinative type, obscured type, isolated type, "multi-synthetic " type, and internally obscured type. . This is considered a rather elaborate and meticulous classification table. However, with too many criteria and no emphasis on some criteria, the classification is somewhat relative.

Quantitative bias with J. Greenberg 's method. With the identification of the basis and content of the specific method, J. Greenberg gave a table of survey results according to the indicators and drew comments to classify languages as follows: analytical language. is counted as a language with an M/W index from 1.00 to 1.99 (including Vietnamese, Persian...); synthetic language is a language with an M/W index from 2.00 to 2.99 (classical Sanskrit) ; a polysynthetic language is a language with an M/W index of 3.00 or higher (Etxkimo) and an agglutinative language is a language with an A/J agglutinator above 0.50. It can be said that this research trend has solved some unresolved problems of geometry and opened up new research directions in geometry.

II. STUDY OVERVIEW
2.1. Characteristics of linguistic typology basics of Vietnamese
2.1.1. Features of syllable and phoneme system

a. In Vietnamese, boundary basically syllable , coincides with the morpheme boundary (monosyllable of Vietnamese)

Phonetically in Vietnamese, each word is considered a syllable, when written clearly. In usage, each sound can be considered as a word or a word-forming unit (morpheme). At the smallest level in terms of phonetics, language is a syllable (the smallest unit of pronunciation) and in the scope of using language, it can be a word, but it can also be a unit of word formation.

Thus, almost every syllable in Vietnamese has a phonetic shell of a morpheme (except for transliterated words: radio, acid, oxygen, motor, internet, etc.)). The phenomenon of cleavage in Vietnamese not only occurs between syllables and morphemes, but the boundary between syllables and single words is also quite common. This is considered to be the case of "three persons one body". For example: u, table, bad, good, ... are phonetically syllables (ie, the smallest unit of pronunciation, grammatically, are morphemes (smallest meaningful units), and at the same time, is also the word (smallest independent unit).

In associative (inflectional) languages, there is no segregation phenomenon. Or in fusion languages, the overlap between phonemes and morphemes is a common phenomenon, without the phenomenon of cleavage. The phenomenon of trinity and one body occurs a lot in Vietnamese in particular and in languages of the type of isolated languages in general, in the form of fusion languages, there is almost no such phenomenon.

b. The specific structure of syllables and the existence of meta-segmented phonemes

+ Each syllable has a tone (unsigned, grave accent , acute accent , question, tilde , heavy) has the function of distinguishing meaning, that is, having the role and function of phoneme; hence, is called metasegmental phoneme. Meta-segmental phonemes (tonal phonemes) are often considered as typological features of isolated languages, including Vietnamese.

Vietnamese is a tonal language. For foreigners, the hardest part of learning to speak Vietnamese is learning the correct pronunciation. For example, for speakers of English, French (non-tonal languages), learning Vietnamese tones is very difficult, but even for speakers of Chinese and Lao (tonal languages), learning Vietnamese tones is very difficult. It is not easy to say the correct Vietnamese intonation. The reason is that Vietnamese has 6 tones, while Chinese and Lao have only 4 tones and the properties of the tones are not equivalent.

+ The syllable has a tight, stable structure

Vietnamese syllables are organized into two levels. Level 1 consists of three direct components: the initial consonant, the rhyme and the intonation, which are morphologically and phonologically separable. Level 2 consists of two elements of rhyme (main syllable, final syllable) which are separated only phonetically). This stable, clear structure makes it very easy to teach Vietnamese learners to spell, rhyme, and identify a syllable.

c. Syllables are the starting point of phonological analysis

When extracting morphemes in Vietnamese, we must follow the principle: determine the number of morphemes, considered as framing units, on the basis of comparing the identified morphemes, and then extract the phonemes. However, in Vietnamese, morphemes coincide with syllables, so in essence, it is necessary to derive from syllables to extract phonemes.

2.1.2. Characteristics of orthography

In Vietnamese as well as other languages of the isolated language type, the syllables (morphemes) in words are separated from each other, that is, the formal boundary between internal morphemes is the same as the boundary between words. in the phrase. This is due to the independence, the phonetic separation of the syllables as indicated in the regulations. The combination of morphemes in words can lead to difficulty or confusion in pronunciation or identifying boundaries between morphemes.

For Vietnamese, using the Quoc Ngu script is a form of recording. Quoc Ngu script is one of the most advanced languages today, but we also see that Quoc Ngu script is a script created at a time when linguistics was not yet developed, especially when there was no phonology for Vietnamese people. so it also has some inconsistencies. Detail:

- One-to-one correspondence between sounds and letters is not guaranteed. Example: Phoneme /k/ is recorded with one of three letters: c, k, q (fish, tell, fruit); The letter "g" is used to record one of two phonemes / g , z / (chicken, what, well ...)

- There are groups of two or three letters used to record a single phoneme: gh, th, ph, ng, ng...

These disadvantages also make it more or less difficult to learn Vietnamese.

2.1.3. Features of lexical meaning- semantics

a. Lexical meaning

In Vietnamese the word does not match. Tu is a real word that has only two meanings: the lexical meaning and the general grammatical meaning (the meaning of the word category). Purely grammatical meanings such as meaning of time, number, level... (characteristic of categories of words) or grammatical meanings such as meaning of subject, object, tool (specifically) represent sentence components) are expressed by means outside the word (by vanity, word order).

b. How to create new words

The two main methods of creating new words in Vietnamese are compound and compound. The popularity of compound method in Vietnamese is because Vietnamese does not have affixes. The popularity of the syllabic method is due to the morpheme - a word-forming unit whose phonetic shell coincides with the syllable, while the Vietnamese syllable is a unit with favorable characteristics for the syllabic method.

2.2. About grammar
2.2.1. Problems of semantics and grammatical forms in Vietnamese

Grammatical meaning in Vietnamese is expressed by means of grammar outside words. In other words, in Vietnamese language activities, words do not change morphology, that is, they do not require each other the same conformation as in harmonious languages. Compare: " I love him" and "He loves me". Words me, he neither subject nor complement does not change form; Verbs also do not change according to the person, number of the subject. Whereas in English, there must be a transformation: " I love him" . and " He love _ me" .

Among the means of expressing the grammatical meaning of Vietnamese, word order is considered to have the leading role. The arrangement of words in a certain order is the primary way of expressing syntactic relationships. Thanks to the word order, the grammatical nature of "kind" is different from "good-hearted",

"study hard" is different from "study hard"...; The combination "Laughing Nam" is different from "Smiling Nam". Poet Phan Thi Thanh Nhan has successfully used changing word order as an artistic technique:
"Person I love gone far
Person love I stay at home… bored!"
At the sentence level, the order of favor: the subject comes first, the predicate follows is the common order of the subject structure in Vietnamese sentences.

2.2.2. Some issues to pay attention to when determining the grammatical meaning of words in Vietnamese
a. Grammatical meaning with lexical meaning
Grammatical meaning is more abstract than lexical meaning. If lexical meaning is considered as "physical meaning", then grammatical meaning is considered as "metaphysical meaning" or "non-physical".
b. Grammatical meaning in itself and meaning in relational grammar
Grammatical meaning is itself the meaning inherent in a word as a representative of a word class, a subcategory, or a unit of the dictionary (meanings such as the meaning of things of nouns, the meaning of activities of verbs, etc.) ...). Relational grammatical meaning is the meaning arising from the relationship between words and words in a sentence (meaning types such as subject, object, tool, etc.)
Grammatical meaning is itself a criterion to identify words of a class or sub-category, while relational grammatical meaning is a criterion for determining specific sentence components.
c. Grammatical meaning and expression meaning (deep relational meaning)
- In terms of properties: the relational grammatical meaning is more abstract than the deep meaning. Therefore, when determining the syntactic definition, in general, it is impossible to rely on the relationship between it and the things, phenomena, and relationships in reality when determining the lexical and deep meaning.
- About function: syntactic meaning associated with the function or syntactic function of the word. The deep meaning is not associated with the syntactic position of the word but with the direct description (reflection) of things, phenomena, relationships in reality and characteristic of the elements in the expression structure of the sentence.
- In terms of means of expression: the syntactic meaning in principle is always expressed by means of grammar (in Vietnamese, mainly by word order and non-words). Deep expression meaning, in addition to having the same means of expression, with syntactic meaning, can also be expressed by means of lexical-grammar; those are elements with semi-real nature of words at different levels, which are typical grammatical verbs.
- Regarding the properties and relationships between meaningful elements: the syntactic meaning is determined only in the word in relation to the grammatical meaning of another word that has a direct syntactic relationship with it. Deep meaning, on the other hand, is determined only in the relationship between words and words.
- On the correspondence between syntactic and deep meanings. There can be two cases:
+ Syntax meaning coincides with deep meaning
+ Syntax meaning and deep meaning do not overlap.

III. CONCLUSION
In teaching Vietnamese as a foreign language, the fact that learners firmly grasp the characteristics of the isolated language type will meet the theory and teaching skills in the direction of research - science proposed by Richalds. People who understand the expression of the isolating language type in the aspects of phonetics - spelling, vocabulary - semantics and grammar are clearly expressed as follows: in terms of phonetics, in Vietnamese, the syllable boundary basically coincides with the morphological boundary. . The syllable has a tight and stable structure, characterized by tonality and the existence of meta-segmentation phonemes. In terms of words, a word in Vietnamese is an unformed word, that is, a real word by itself has only two meanings: lexical meaning and general grammatical meaning (meaning of type words). Words in Vietnamese are created by two main methods: compound and compound. Grammatically, the grammatical meaning in Vietnamese is expressed by grammatical means outside the word such as the word order method, the vanity method. It is these characteristics of the Vietnamese language type that give Vietnamese language its own characteristics.

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