

**VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE
PROFICIENCY GUIDELINES
ADVANCED LEVEL: SPEAKING**

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CONTENT	FUNCTION	GRAMMAR & USAGE	ACCURACY
<p>Combination of topics mentioned in beginning and intermediate levels and following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current events and affairs. 2. Politics. 3. Economics. 4. History. 5. Language. 6. Cultural and moral issues. 7. Social issues. 8. Literature and poetry. 9. Arts and fine arts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiating, sustaining and concluding conversations on the common topics. 2. Using a variety of language strategies to convey meanings (short, responsive comments, pause fillers, circumlocutions.) 3. Trying to speak with culturally appropriate language and behavior and using a wide range of vocabulary. 4. Handling complicated activities, such as elaborating, complaining, negotiating, convincing others, providing personal perspectives, and defending opinions. 5. Discussing/Presenting/Debating concrete topics relating to particular interests and special fields of competence. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasizing the differences between styles. 2. Introducing more complex grammatical patterns and vocabulary characteristic of <i>spoken</i> Vietnamese. 3. Introducing affixation, compounding, reduplication and borrowings more systematically.* 4. Introducing more idioms, sayings and proverbs related to the topics. 5. Introducing some systematic phonetic and lexical differences between the Hanoi and Saigon dialects. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speaking in paragraphs and using more sophisticated, abstract vocabulary and some circumlocutions; however, still making errors which do not considerably interfere with comprehension. 2. Feeling more confident when using idioms, sayings, pro-verbs. 3. Enhancing speech rate but occasionally feeling hesitation.

*We suggest introducing the following:

1. Some affixes which make up systems. For instance: *đội trưởng, đội viên, đội tuyển, đội ngũ, đoàn trưởng, hội trưởng, lớp trưởng, hiệu trưởng, cửa hàng trưởng.*
2. Meanings of different types of coordinate compounds: a) *quần áo, mua bán* b) *chợ búa, viết lách*, etc.
3. Meanings of different types of subordinate compounds: a) *xe đạp, xe máy, xe hơi*, b) *xanh um, xanh biếc, xanh rì, xanh lơ* etc.
4. Main patterns of reduplication: total (*đùng đùng, khăng khăng*) and partial (alliterative: *đúng đắn, khăng khít*; rhyming: *lung tung, bấp nhằng*).
5. Semantic, grammatical or stylistic differences between Chinese borrowings and Vietnamese synonyms *quốc gia and nhà nước, phi cơ and máy bay* etc.

References

1. Omaggio, Alice C. (1986) *Teaching Language in Context*, Heinle & Heinle Publishers, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts.
2. The College Entrance Examination Board (1996) *Language Learning Continuum from Articulation and Achievement: Connecting Standards, Performance, and Assessment in Foreign Language*, New York (pp. 24-28).
3. Ngô Như Bình (2001) *Vietnamese Language: Teaching and Learning Framework (linguistic part)* published by the Council of Teachers of Southeast Asian Languages (COTSEAL), 2005.