

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

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<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>GRAMMAR &amp; USAGE</b>	<b>ACCURACY</b>
<p>Combination of topics mentioned in beginning and intermediate levels and following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current events and affairs.</li> <li>2. Politics.</li> <li>3. Economics.</li> <li>4. History.</li> <li>5. Language.</li> <li>6. Cultural and moral issues.</li> <li>7. Social issues.</li> <li>8. Literature and poetry.</li> <li>9. Arts and fine arts.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describing and narrating personal experiences.</li> <li>2. Being able to write social, business and informal correspondence on a variety of topics, including reports and short research papers.</li> <li>3. Using abstract vocabulary, more idioms and proverbs, longer and more complex sentences.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emphasizing the differences between styles.</li> <li>2. Introducing more complex grammatical patterns and vocabulary characteristic of <i>spoken Vietnamese</i>.</li> <li>3. Introducing affixation, compounding, reduplication and borrowings more systematically.*</li> <li>4. Introducing more idioms, sayings and proverbs related to the topics.</li> <li>5. Introducing some systematic phonetic and lexical differences between the Hanoi and Sai Gon dialects.</li> </ol>	<p>Can write complex and compound sentences and coherent paragraphs, but cannot yet tailor writing to different audiences and some misuse of vocabulary may still be evident and style may still be foreign.</p>

\*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, bảng nhắng).
5. Semantic, grammatical or stylistic differences between Chinese borrowings and Vietnamese synonyms *quốc gia* and *nà 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 Nhu Bình (2001) *Vietnamese Language: Teaching and Learning Framework (linguistic part)* published by the Council of Teachers of Southeast Asian Languages (COTSEAL), 2005.