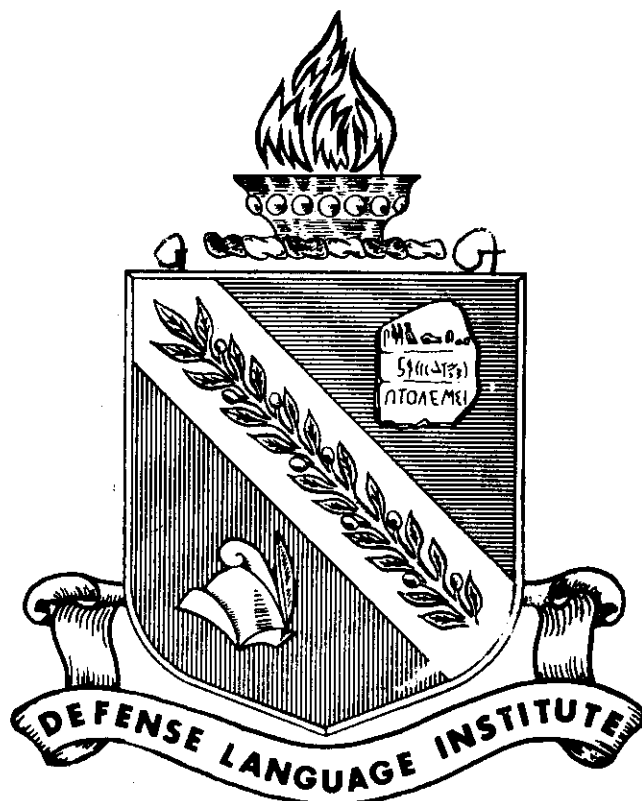


DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

VIETNAMESE
(SAIGON DIALECT)

BASIC COURSE

VOLUME I
LESSONS 1-16



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SÁNG- 5AM-12n
trưa-12g-34g
chiều-5g-7g
tối-7g-7/2g

V I E T N A M E S E
(Saigon Dialect)

Basic Course

Volume I

Lessons 1-16

June 1966

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

"SPEAK SOFTLY & CARRY A BIG STICK."

PREFACE

The Vietnamese (Saigon dialect) Course, consisting of 176 lessons in 11 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 3 proficiency in reading and writing Vietnamese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

All inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for authorization to reproduce, will be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute, U. S. Naval Station, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D. C. 20390.



JACK M. DUNCAN
Colonel, U. S. Army
Director

Introduction

Tiếng Việt-Nam

Vietnamese is the language of about thirty million inhabitants of Viet-Nam, and a considerable number of people residing in the larger cities of Cambodia and Laos. You will sometimes hear people referring to Vietnamese as North Vietnamese (Hanoi Dialect), Central Vietnamese (Hue Dialect) and South Vietnamese (Saigon Dialect) as though they were very different from each other, but there is probably no greater difference between them than there is between British and American English. The North Vietnamese and their compatriots in the Center and in the South understand each other without any difficulty. This book is based on the Vietnamese spoken by people of Saigon and is tailored specially to teach the Saigon dialect.

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PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of your Vietnamese instructors may vary a little; always imitate the teacher with whom you are working as closely as possible. Many of the sounds will remind you of sounds in English, but most of them are a little different. Try to imitate the native speaker very exactly.

In the following paragraphs are suggestive descriptions with examples corresponding to the spirals on your tape entitled "Vietnamese Pronunciation".

1. Tones. One problem in pronunciation will come up with every syllable in Vietnamese; we will therefore talk about it first. In English we use different levels of pitch when we talk; that is, there is a sort of tune or song to what we say. This tune means something. For example, when you say the word Ma (meaning 'Mother') in English, you may say it with one of several different tunes. Your voice may start quite high and fall all the way to the bottom of your normal speaking voice range; in this case you are answering your brother or sister who has just asked you 'Who made the cake?' (You would probably write this 'Ma.')

At another time your voice may start quite high and rise

VS - Intr.

to the top of your voice range; in this case you are asking if someone is referring to your mother (you would write this 'Ma?'). Then again you may say it starting rather high and dropping your voice a little, in order to call your mother when she is not in the same room. Now you see that the word Ma in these cases always means the same thing and that the meaning of the tune is something extra; we call this tune INTONATION. Intonation may extend over several words, so that you would recognize the same tune going with the words 'Ma made it.' as you did in the first example ('Ma.') above.

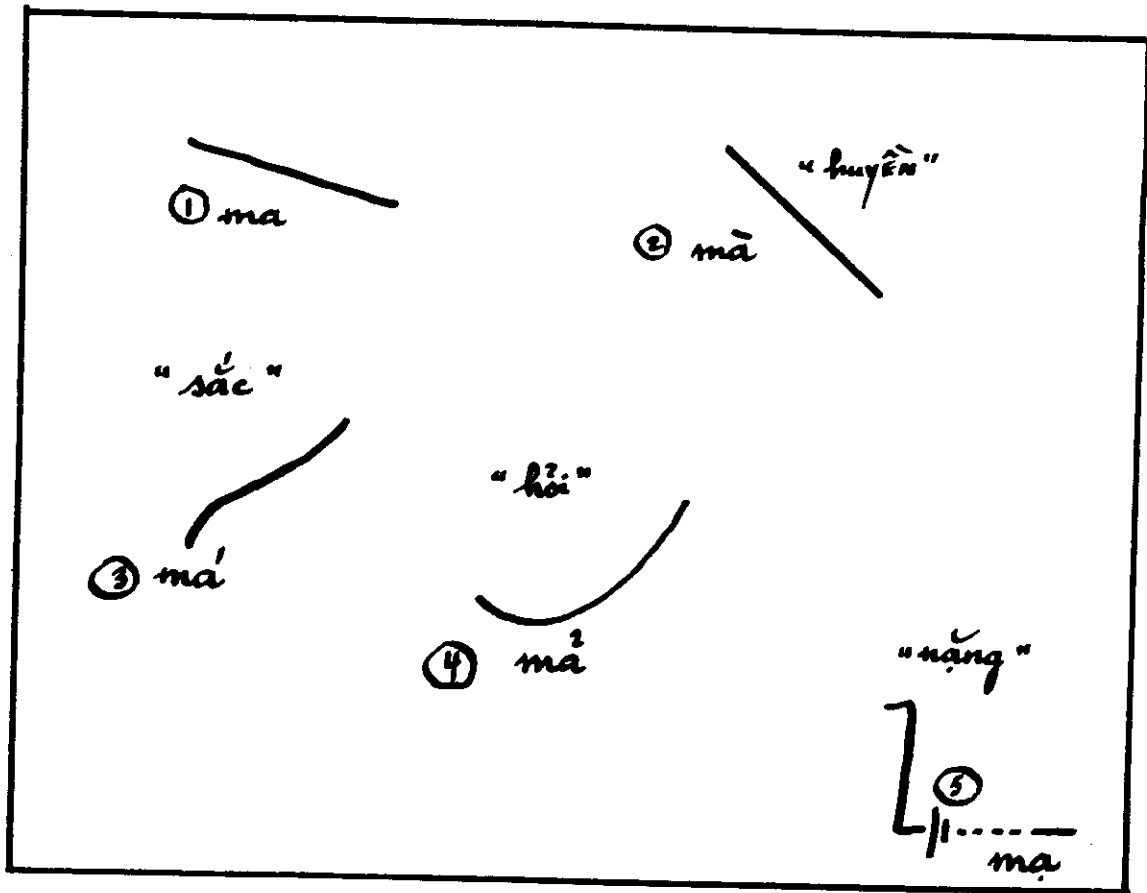
Now in Vietnamese each syllable has a tune of its own, and this is in addition to sentence intonation, which you will learn more about later. To a Vietnamese the tune going with the syllable ma is as much a part of the syllable as are the m and the a; another way of saying this is that when the syllable ma is said with two different tunes, it means two entirely different things: That is, they are two different words, just as different as Ma and Me in English. These tunes which form part of each syllable are called TONES.

South Vietnamese has five tones, which are indicated in the official spelling by signs over and under certain letters. These signs have names, each of which is an example of a word with the tone to which it refers. Since one tone is indicated by the absence of a tone symbol,

VS - Intr.

there is no corresponding word. The following diagram will help you locate the tones in the speaking voice range of your instructor.

(Spiral 1)



VS - Intr.

(1) High rising tone (designated by an acute accent ' over the principal vowel; this sign is called sắc 'sharp'). Voice starts high and rises sharply.

má 'cheek'

có 'have'

viết 'writing instrument'

lắm 'very'

giấy 'paper'

sách 'book'

(2) Mid level tone (designated by the absence of a tone mark). Voice begins at approximately the middle of the normal speaking voice range and remains at approximately the same level (except just before a pause, when it falls slightly).

ma 'ghost'

tôi 'I'

đâu 'where'

hôm 'day'

ai 'who'

cô 'Miss'

(3) Low broken tone (designated by a dot . beneath the principal vowel; this symbol is called nặng 'heavy'). Voice starts a little below the middle of the voice range, falls immediately and very abruptly to a lower level where it is cut off by a glottal stop. Occasionally, in slow careful speech, or when the syllable is specially emphasized, the voice is restored at the end of the syllable, as in the

VS - Intr.

high broken tone. It is quite difficult to distinguish final consonants in syllables having this tone; imitate your instructor carefully.

mạ 'shoot of rice'

đẹp 'beautiful'

rap 'auditorium'

cạo 'to shave'

chợ 'market'

chật 'narrow'

(4) Low rising tone (designated by the top portion of a question mark ' over the principal vowel; this symbol is called hỏi 'to question'). The voice starts quite low, dips slightly and rises rather slowly to a somewhat higher level.

mả 'tomb'

tuyển 'to select'

tủ 'cupboard'

cửa 'opening'

nhỏ 'small'

phải 'correct'

(5) Low falling tone (designated by a grave accent over the principal vowel; this symbol is called huyền; which is not used in ordinary conversation except to refer to this accent). The voice starts fairly low and falls rather slowly to the bottom of the normal speaking voice range.

VS - Intr.

mà 'but'
là 'to be'
tờ 'sheet'

này 'this'
nhà 'house'
bàn 'table'

Saigonese Tones (5)



Note: In the Saigon dialect

there is no difference in pronunciation

between â and à; the latter is the 6th tone in the Hanoi dialect.



2. Consonants like English. Some sounds are very much like English sounds, but notice that they sometimes occur in positions different from English (e.g. - the ng at the beginning of a word). (Symbols followed by a hyphen indicate sounds which occur only at the beginning of syllables).

VS - Intr.

Sound (VIETNAMESE Spelling)	English Key Word	Vietnamese examples
m	<u>ma</u> ke	<u>mai</u> 'tomorrow', <u>mềm</u> 'tender' <u>đem</u> 'carry'
n	<u>no</u> t	<u>nói</u> 'to speak', <u>nền</u> 'foundation', <u>hơn</u> 'more than'
ng(h) ¹	<u>si</u> nger	<u>ngày</u> 'day', <u>ngồi</u> 'to sit' <u>nghe</u> 'listen to', <u>nặng</u> 'heavy'
d-, v-, gi- ²	<u>ye</u> s	<u>dài</u> 'long', <u>về</u> 'to return', <u>gì</u> 'what'
r-	<u>ri</u> ng	<u>rửa</u> 'to wash', <u>rộng</u> 'loose'
s-	<u>she</u>	<u>sẽ</u> 'future action', <u>sân</u> 'yard'
x-	<u>si</u> n	<u>xa</u> 'far', <u>xin</u> 'please'
ph-	<u>pho</u> ne	<u>phim</u> 'picture', <u>phòng</u> 'room'

3. Consonants similar to English. Notice and imitate the small differences in your instructor's pronunciation.

1. ngh- before i, ê, e.

2. Notice that when gi is not followed by another vowel, the i is pronounced (see 5a).

VS - Intr.

(Spiral 3)

Sound (VIETNAMESE Spelling)	English Key Word	Vietnamese examples
b-	<u>bed</u>	<u>bạn</u> 'friend', <u>bò</u> 'cow', <u>biết</u> 'to know'
đ-	<u>done</u>	<u>đã</u> 'did', <u>đâu</u> 'where', <u>đi</u> 'to go'
l-	<u>lean</u>	<u>là</u> 'to be', <u>làm</u> 'to make' <u>lính</u> 'soldier'

4. Consonants different from English fall into several classes.

(Spiral 4)

a. nh at the beginning of a syllable sounds much like the ny in canyon, but is really a single sound; practice with the tip of your tongue against the backs of your lower teeth -- the middle part of your tongue touches the roof of your mouth, giving this sound its characteristic Vietnamese flavor. At the end of syllables, nh affects the preceding vowel; it is especially noticeable after an a. After i, it will sound much like English in to you, but the contact should be farther forward in your mouth. Listen carefully and imitate your instructor.

nhà 'house', nhANH 'fast', bánh 'cake', sinh 'to be born'

VS - Intr.

b. t and c (written before i, ê, e, y) will remind you of similar English sounds but there are important differences. First of all, they are unaspirated: that is, they are not followed by a little puff of breath as they are in English. However, you must be careful not to say d, g. At the end of a syllable they are unreleased: that is, you do not open your mouth again after forming the closure for these consonants until you are ready to pronounce another syllable. (We sometimes pronounce final p, t, and k this way in English, but not always). Vietnamese p is similar: it occurs only at the ends of syllables. qu is similar to English w.

Examples: tôi 'I', mệt 'tired',
cá 'fish', các 'several'
kim 'metal', kêu 'to call',
kém 'less', kỳ 'to rub',
đẹp 'beautiful',
quần 'trousers'

c. ch will remind you of English ch at the beginning of a syllable; however, its position is like that of nh -- practice with the tip of your tongue against the backs of your lower teeth, making contact between the middle of your tongue and the roof of your mouth. It is also different from English in the same way that t and c are:

VS - Intr.

It is unaspirated when first in a syllable, and unreleased when final in a syllable. Like nh, too, final ch affects a preceding vowel. Notice these differences carefully and imitate your instructor. tr occurs only at the beginning of syllables; it is similar to the -tr- in English 'entry', but with the tongue slightly farther back.

Examples: chơi 'to play', sách 'book'
trên 'above', thích 'to like'

d. th has the same position as t, but is followed by a puff of breath, just as t in English frequently is. However, Vietnamese th is much weaker than the English sound, and weaker than Vietnamese t; it gives a more relaxed overall impression. Listen carefully and imitate your instructor as exactly as you can.

Examples: thôi 'to stop', tôi 'I'
thơ 'letter', tơ 'silk'

e. kh is a sound which will remind you of English h, but its formation is different; the sound is produced by a rushing of air past a narrow passage formed by the back of your tongue and the roof of your mouth: your tongue should not quite touch the roof of your mouth, and you should force the air through rapidly. Some speakers begin

VS - Intr.

this sound with a k; that is, at the beginning of the sound, their tongues do touch the roofs of their mouths.

Examples: khó 'difficult', có 'have'

khinh 'to despise', kinh 'frightened'

f. g (written gh before i, ê, e) is similar to English g in gone only when the syllable immediately preceding ends in ng or c. Usually it is a sound which is related to English g very much the way English v is related to English b. In technical terms, it is not a stop, but a spirant; this means that (as in kh) the back of the tongue is very close to the roof of the mouth but does not touch it. Another comparison which may help you understand this sound is that it is the voiced counterpart of kh: that is, if you pronounce kh and cause your vocal cords to vibrate at the same time, the resulting sound will be very near to Vietnamese g; it is much weaker, more relaxed than kh, however.

Examples: ghi 'take note', ghê 'chair'

ga '(railway) station'

tiếng gọi 'call', bác gái 'aunt'

gác 'to guard', khác 'different'

VS - Intr.

g. Final c and ng have a special pronunciation after ô, o, and u. What happens in these cases is something like this: the lips are rounded and nearly closed for the vowel written u (see tb) or for the vowel clusters written ô and o (see 6h); they can close completely just before the back of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth and cuts off the air at that point (this accounts for the puffing out of the cheeks which you may observe in your instructor). In the case of ng, the air continues for a short time to come out through the nose, but the vocal cords stop vibrating earlier than in the usual pronunciation of ng and the end of the sound is thus voiceless. Listen carefully, watch your instructor, and practice imitating as closely as you can. Be careful to distinguish this final c from final p, and this final ng from final m.

examples: lúc 'moment', húp 'to gulp noisily'
hộc 'to spew', hộp 'box'
học 'to study', hợp 'to assemble'
tung 'to toss', um-tùm 'thickly wooded'
tông 'family', tôm 'shrimp'
nong 'winnowing basket', nom 'to look after'

VS - Intr.

5. Vowels. Many Vietnamese vowels will remind you of English vowels, but you may have difficulty hearing the exact pronunciation in many cases. Again the best practice is to imitate your instructor as closely as possible. In the last spiral of your recording you will find contrasted vowels (as well as consonants) which you will find it difficult to distinguish from one another. Notice that vowels sound different in different positions--that is, depending on the surrounding sounds. In general, they are longer when they are final in a syllable than when they are followed by other sounds. Also, they are slightly more open (that is, the mouth opens a little wider in their production) with nặng, hỏi and huyền tones (numbers 3, 4, 5 in paragraph 1), than with the other two tones.

Examples: tê 'numb', tên 'name', tết 'new year'

mạ 'shoot of rice'

mả 'tomb', mà 'but'

VS - Intr.

a. Vowels written i and y are of two main varieties: a vowel very similar to that of the English word sit before -ch and nh; in all other cases, a vowel very similar to that of the English word see. (y is usually written after u and in a few other cases.)

Examples: ich 'useful', binh 'military'
it 'little', tin 'news'
dip 'occasion', phim 'picture'

For i in combination with other vowels, see 6; notice that in the combination gi, the i is pronounced as above only when not followed by another vowel.

b. Vowels written u are of two main varieties: one very much like the vowel in the English word food, which occurs when u is final in its syllable; the other much like the vowel in the English word foot, which occurs in other cases.

Examples: phu 'porter', phút 'minute'
úp 'to turn over a hollow object'
dùm 'to wrap'
dút 'to insert', dun 'to push'
đúc 'to cast metal', đúng 'accurate'

For u in combination with other vowels, see 6; notice that usually before other vowels (except ô) it has a value much like English w in went (see 6g).

c. Vowels written ê are of two main varieties: one which will remind you of the vowel in the English word they (without the off-glide at the end), which occurs when ê is final in its syllable; the other is between the vowel in they and the vowel in get, and occurs in other positions.

Examples: lê 'pear', đêm 'night'
bếp 'kitchen', lên 'to go up'
hết 'finished', mênh-mông 'immense'
ếch 'frog'

for ê in combination with other vowels, see 6.

d. The letter ô usually represents a vowel similar to that in the English word snow (without the final off-glide).

Examples: Cô 'Miss', tôm 'shrimp'
hộp 'box', hôn 'to kiss'
tốt 'good'

For ô in combination with other vowels, see 6; notice that in the combinations ôc, ông, ô represents a vowel cluster (see 6h).

VS - Intr.

e. The letters e and o. e usually represents a sound between the vowel in English bet and bat; o usually represents a sound similar to the vowel in the English word law.

Examples: mẹ 'mom', đẹp 'beautiful'
xem 'to see', bét 'last', đen 'black'
lo 'to worry', cọp 'tiger', nom 'to look after.'
mọt 'termite', con 'child'
mộc-chê 'mortar', xoong 'sauce pan'

For the use of e and o in connection with other vowels, see 6.

f. The letters a, ă, and â. The symbol a usually represents a vowel much like the vowel in the word father:
â represents a sound much like the vowel in English but.
ă represents a third sound very similar to the other two-- you will need to listen to your instructor carefully in order to distinguish it; notice that in saying ă, the Vietnamese spread their lips more than in either a or â. Before -ch and -nh only ă occurs, but it is written without the accent. Notice that â and ă are both much shorter than a.

Examples: xa 'far', chạp 'December', tham 'greedy'
phát 'to distribute', bạn 'friend'
bác 'uncle', mang 'to carry'

VS - Intr.

sách 'book', sang 'elegant'
sắp 'going to', năm 'five'
mắt 'eye', săn 'to hunt'
mặc 'to wear', nặng 'heavy'
ngập 'submerged', đâm 'to stab'
chật 'tight', cân 'to weigh'
nhấc 'to lift', nâng 'to lift'

g. The letters ư and ơ represent sounds which do not resemble any English sounds; you will need to listen to your instructor and watch him carefully, imitating as closely as you can. The following description will help you locate the sounds in your mouth. When you say the oo in foot, your lips are usually rounded, as when you whistle; however, when you say the ee in feet, your lips are spread, as when you smile. Now say oo and try to keep your tongue in the same position, at the same time spreading your lips as you usually do when you say ee: the resulting sound should be close to ư. In a similar way, you can get the sound written ơ by starting with Vietnamese ô and spreading your lips as you would for Vietnamese ê, keeping your tongue in the position for ô.

Examples: như 'like', đứt 'broken', nực 'hot', đứng 'to stand'

VS - Intr.

giđ 'to raise' chớp 'lightning', cơm 'cooked rice'
chợt 'suddenly', hơn 'more'

For the combination ưđ see 6d.

6. Vowel clusters. Many syllables in Vietnamese have more than one vowel. Frequently the pronunciation of the vowels in these clusters is somewhat different from their pronunciation alone.

(Spiral 6)

a. Clusters ending in -a (which is actually) pronounced like â.

Examples: kia 'that', thua 'to lose', mưa 'rain'

b. iê. Before -u, this -ê- represents a sound very much like â; in all other cases it represents a sound similar to ê, but with the mouth closed a little more--it may sound more like i to you.

Examples: tiêu 'to spend', tiếp 'to receive'

điêm 'match', biết 'to know'

điên 'insane', việc 'work', thiêng 'sacred'

Notice that when this cluster begins a syllable, it is spelled yê-. This is also true after u- (see 6g below)

VS - Intr.

Examples: yên 'quiet', huyền 'grave accent', tuyền 'to select'

c. uô. Before -i, this -ô- represents a sound very much like â; in all other cases it represents a sound similar to ô, but with the mouth closed a little more--it may sound more like u to you.

Examples: nuôi 'to raise', muỗng 'spoon'
suốt 'through', luôn 'often'
thuốc 'medicine', uống 'to drink'

d. ươ. Each vowel has very nearly its basic value in this combination.

Examples: cướp 'to pillage', gươm 'sword', dưới 'under'
lướt-thướt 'extremely long', lươn 'eel'
được 'possible', lương 'salary', hươu 'deer'

e. Clusters ending in -i and -y. This spelling represents a sound very much like the y in the English word boy. Notice that the spelling ay means ă plus i (shorter than ai, which means a plus i).

Examples: mai 'tomorrow', lui 'to withdraw'
tôi 'I', coi 'to watch over', ngửi 'to smell'
mời 'to invite', may 'lucky', cây 'tree'
đuôi 'tail', tươi 'fresh'

VS - Intr.

f. Clusters ending in o and u. These spellings represent a sound very much like the w in the English word how. Notice that after a and e this sound is spelled o; in other cases, it is spelled u, but au means ă plus u (shorter than ao; which means a plus u).

Examples: cao 'tall', theo 'to follow', dau 'ache'
lâu 'long', liu-điu 'small lizard'
kêu 'to shout', hưu 'to retire'
phiêu-luu 'to venture', rượu 'alcohol'

g. Clusters beginning with o- and u-. These spellings represent a sound very much like the w in English want. Notice that before a, and e, this sound is spelled o; in other cases it is spelled u. Notice also the spelling uy, where the u has this w-sound, and remember that it is different from ui, where the u sounds nearly as it does alone in a syllable.

Examples: hoa 'flower', hoặc 'or'
toe-toét '(to smile) broadly', thuyền 'boat'
quên 'to forget', quân 'troop', thuở 'time'

h. Special clusters. For certain clusters, special rules of writing apply; they are--

VS - Intr.

ăuc is written oc	<u>học</u> 'to study'
âuc is written ôc	<u>chỗ</u> 'moment'
ăung is written ong	<u>ong</u> 'bee'
âung is written ông	<u>ông</u> 'gentleman'

7. Stress. Some syllables are louder than others; we call this phenomenon stress. Pay attention to the way your instructor says each sentence and imitate him carefully. Usually in a phrase one syllable will be a little louder than all the rest; if the speaker is being very emphatic, it will be quite a bit louder. Some syllables will be very weak, and you will feel that they are almost slurred over. Notice that in these very weak syllables final o (as a single vowel) is replaced by â.

You will have to learn the natural way of saying each sentence from your instructor; these differences of stress are not represented in the traditional writing.

Example: Đưa ^ocho tôi ^ocuốn [!]sách. 'Give me the book.'

8. Intonation. Besides the tones, about which you learned in Paragraph 1, each Vietnamese sentence has a sentence melody which indicates something about the general meaning of the sentence, just as intonation does in English. Listen carefully to your instructors and try to catch the

VS - Intr.

differences in pitch. Some general hints will help you. The more excited a Vietnamese is, the higher his general pitch level. A tone at the end of a sentence which is lower than usual indicates a factual or positive attitude. A tone at the end of a sentence which is higher than usual indicates a questioning or doubtful attitude. A tone which is both higher and lower than usual (that is, it spreads over a larger span of the voice range) indicates an exclamation.

Examples: Ông không đi. 'He's not going.'
Ông không đi? 'He's not going?'
Ông không đi! 'He's not going!'

9. Phonetic contrasts. In the last three spirals on your tape you will find contrasted sounds which you may have difficulty distinguishing one from the other.

(Spiral 7)

a. Initial Consonants.

d - t	<u>đất</u> 'earth'	<u>tất</u> 'all'
t - th	<u>tật</u> 'infirmity'	<u>thật</u> 'true'
d - th	<u>dân</u> 'people'	<u>thân</u> 'body'
n - h	<u>nhắc</u> 'to hiccup'	<u>nhấc</u> 'to lift'

VS - Intr.

n - ng	<u>nồi</u> 'sauce pan'	<u>ngồi</u> 'to sit down'
nh - ng	<u>nhạt</u> 'tasteless'	<u>ngạt</u> 'to be asphyxiated'
đ - t - th	<u>đan</u> 'to knit', <u>tan</u> 'to dissolve', <u>than</u> 'coal'	
n - nh - ng	<u>nó</u> 'he or she', <u>nhăn-nhỏ</u> 'to wince'	
	<u>ngó</u> 'to look'	

(Spiral 8)

b. Final Consonants.

it - ich	<u>kit</u> 'pitch dark'	<u>kịch</u> 'play'
in - inh	<u>xin</u> 'to beg'	<u>xinh</u> 'pretty'
ăt - ach	<u>sắt</u> 'iron'	<u>sách</u> 'book'
ăn - anh	<u>nhăn</u> 'wrinkled'	<u>nhanh</u> 'fast'
uc - up	<u>cục</u> 'classifier for small round objects'	<u>sụp</u> 'to collapse'
ung - um	<u>chung</u> 'common'	<u>chum</u> 'water jar'
oc - op	<u>cọc</u> 'stake'	<u>cọp</u> 'tiger'
ôc - ôp	<u>lộc</u> 'bud, new shoot'	<u>lốp</u> 'tire'
ong - om	<u>Long</u> 'man's name'	<u>lom-khom</u> 'to bend'
ông - ôm	<u>tông</u> 'ancestor'	<u>tôm</u> 'shrimp'

VS - Intr.

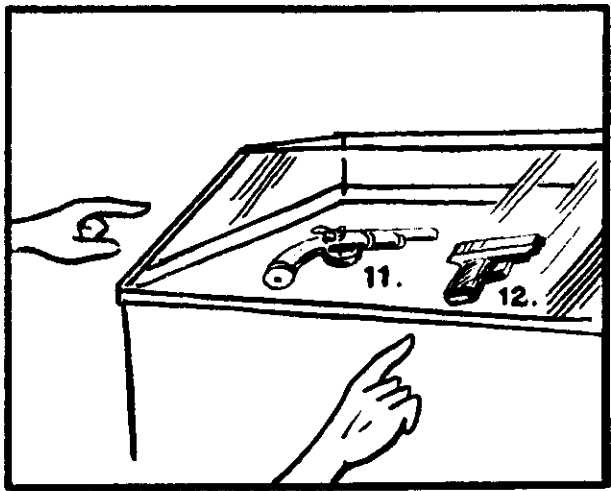
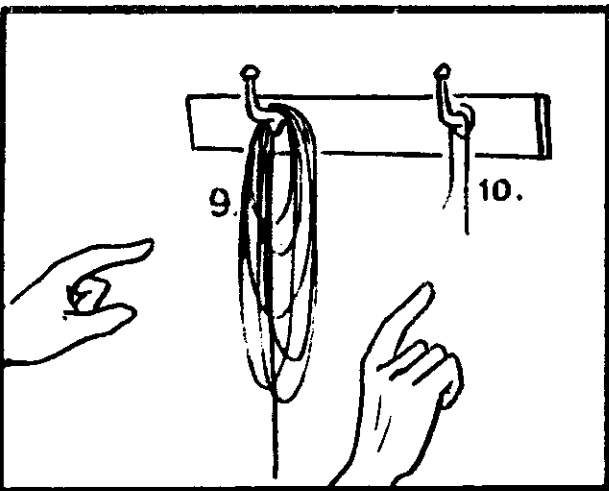
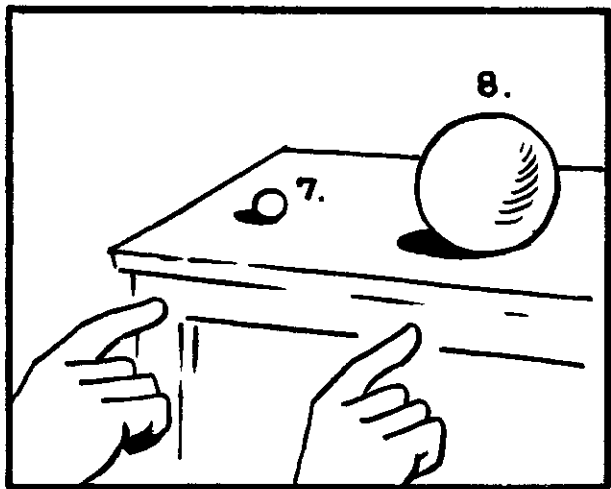
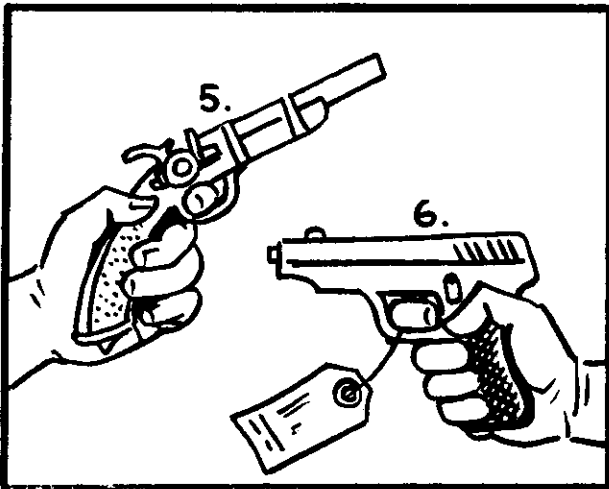
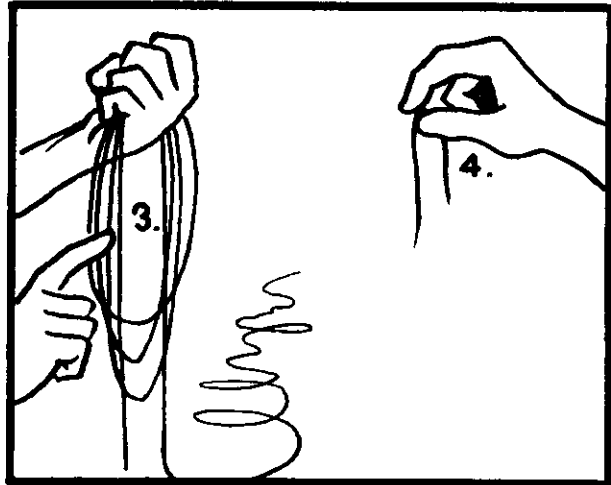
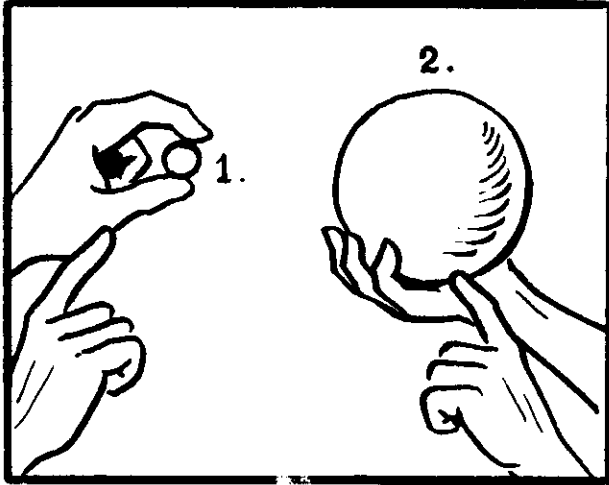
c. Vowels and Vowel Clusters.

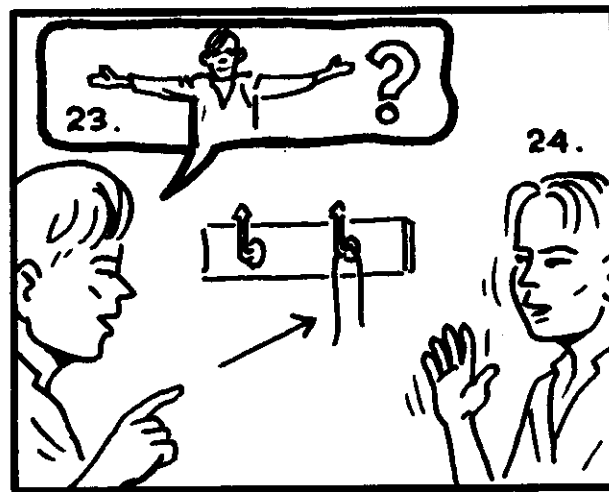
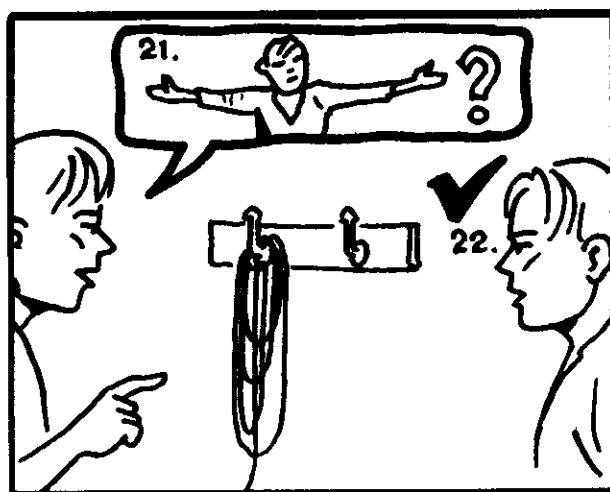
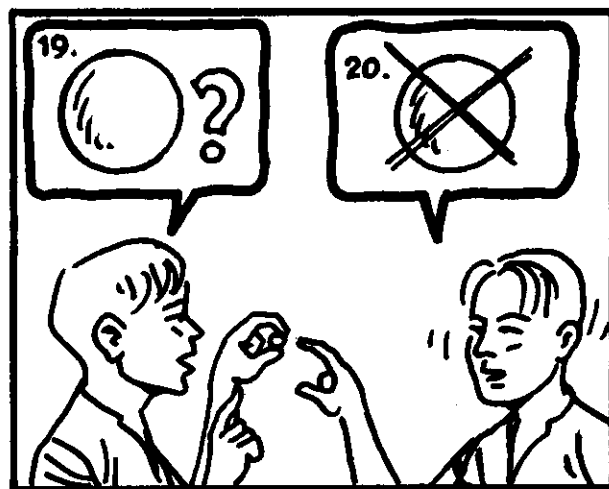
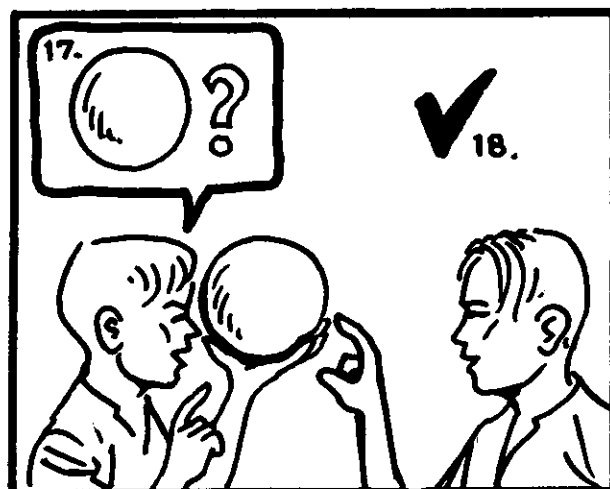
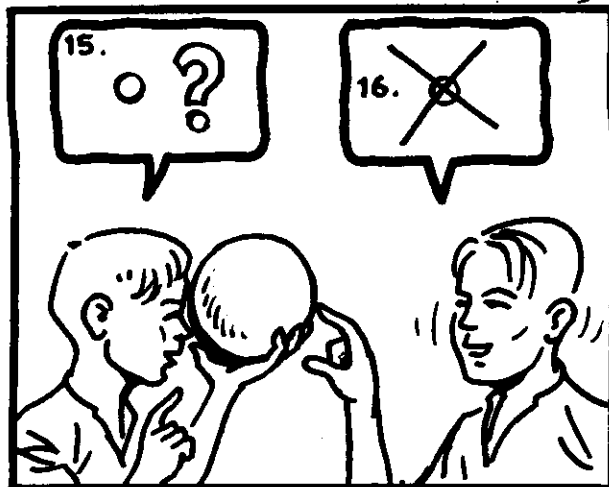
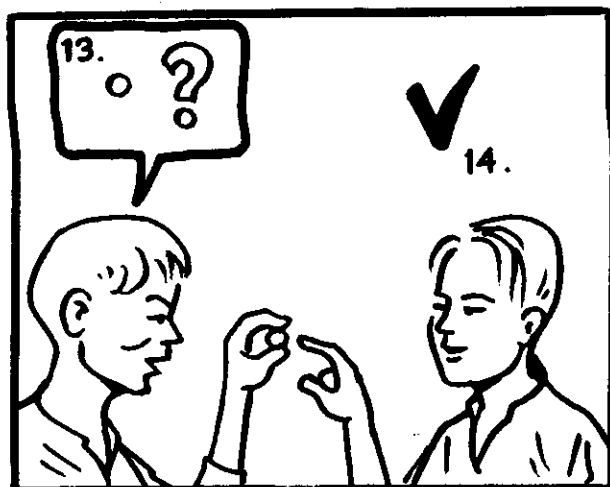
âm - ăm	<u>thâm</u> 'blackfish'	<u>thêm</u> 'to visit'
ăt - ăt	<u>mật</u> 'honey'	<u>mặt</u> 'face'
ai - ay - ây	<u>tai</u> 'ears', <u>tay</u> 'hand', <u>tây</u> 'west'	
ao - au - âu	<u>sao</u> 'star', <u>sau</u> 'after', <u>sâu</u> 'deep'	
ăn - ăng	<u>lăn</u> 'to roll'	<u>lăng</u> 'tomb'
ăt - ăc	<u>tắt</u> 'to extinguish'	<u>tắc</u> 'to be clogged up'
ít - êt - et	<u>mit</u> 'dark', <u>mệt</u> 'tired', <u>mẹt</u> 'a bamboo tray'	
in - ên - en	<u>xin</u> 'to beg', <u>sên</u> 'snail', <u>sen</u> 'maid'	
ut - ôt - ot	<u>sút</u> 'diminish', <u>sốt</u> 'fever', <u>xót</u> (to smart (as medicine on wound))'	
un - ôn - on	<u>đun</u> 'to boil', <u>hôn</u> 'kiss', <u>con</u> 'child'	
ôc - oc	<u>mộc</u> 'moldy, mildewed', <u>móc</u> 'to hook'	
ông - ong	<u>công</u> 'peacock'	<u>cong</u> 'bent'
ơ - ă	<u>sơn</u> 'paint'	<u>sân</u> 'court yard'
ui - uôi	<u>mui</u> 'hood'	<u>muôi</u> 'scoop'
iu - iêu	<u>thiu</u> 'spoiled'	<u>thiếu</u> 'to burn'
ưu - ươu	<u>hưu</u> 'to retire'	<u>hươu</u> 'deer'
ư - ơ	<u>sử</u> 'history'	<u>sở</u> 'office'
út - ột	<u>đứt</u> 'to be broken'	<u>rớt</u> 'to fall (water)'
un - ưn	<u>chùn</u> 'feet'	<u>trơn</u> 'slippery'

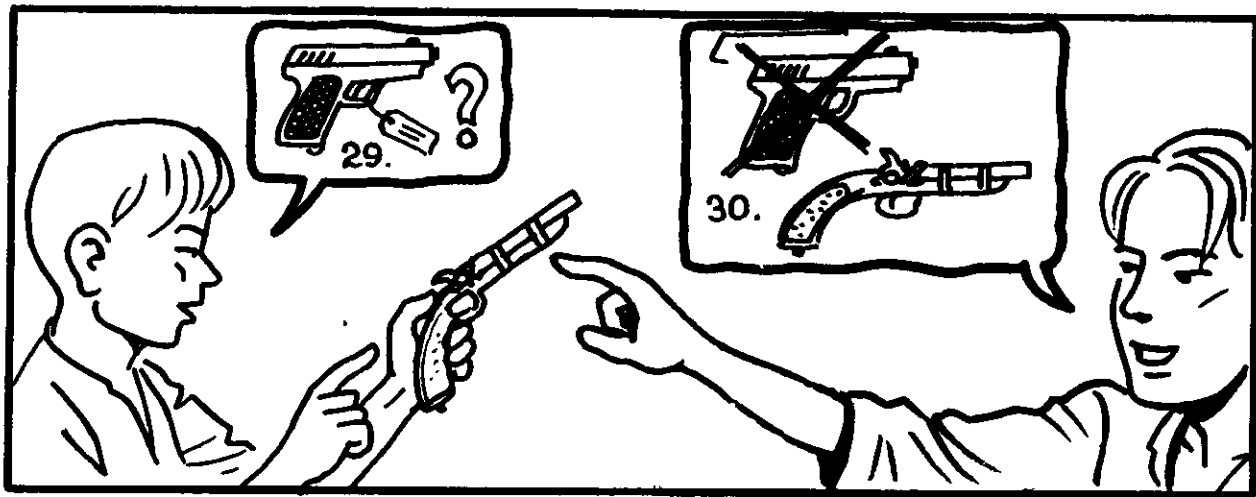
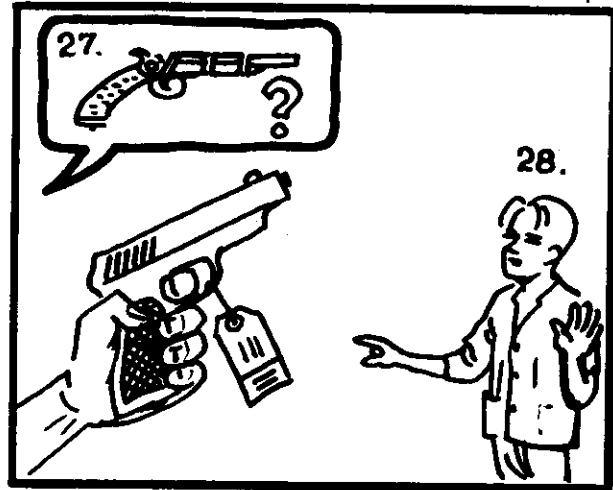
VS - Intr.



VS. L 1







Bài thứ nhất

Chào ông!

Chào bà!

Chào cô!

chào ông
chào bà
chào cô

1. Nam: Cái này nhỏ.

2. Bình: Cái này lớn.

3. N: Cái này dài.

4. B: Cái này ngắn.

5. N: Cái này cũ.

6. B: Cái này mới.

Cái này nhỏ này
lớn lớn
dài
ngắn
này cũ
mới

7. N: Cái kia nhỏ.

8. B: Cái kia lớn.

9. N: Cái kia dài.

10. B: Cái kia ngắn.

11. N: Cái kia cũ.

12. B: Cái kia mới.

13. N: Cái này nhỏ không?

14. B: Cái này nhỏ.

15. N: Cái này nhỏ không?

16. B: Cái này không nhỏ.

17. N: Cái này lớn không?

18. B: Cái này lớn.

19. N: Cái này lớn không?

20. B: Cái này không lớn.

21. N: Cái kia dài không?

22. B: Cái kia dài.

23. N: Cái kia dài không?

24. B: Cái kia không dài.

25. N: Cái này ngắn không?

26. B: Cái kia ngắn.

27. N: Cái này cũ không?

28. B: Cái kia không cũ.

29. N: Cái này mới không?

30. B: Cái này không mới, cái này cũ.

Ngũ-vựng
(Vocabulary)

Chào ông!	Good morning, Sir.
Chào bà!	Good afternoon, Madam.
Chào cô!	Good evening, Miss.
	Good bye, ...
bài	lesson
cái	the (general classifier for objects)
cũ	old
dài	long
... không?	question particle
... không plus verb	negative form
... không plus adj.	negative form
kia	that
lớn	big
mới	new
này	this
ngắn	short
nhỏ	small

Lesson 1

Good morning,	)	
	)	Sir
Good afternoon,	)	
	)	Madam
Good evening,	)	
	)	Miss
Good bye,	)	

1. Nam: This is small.
2. Binh: This is big.
3. N: This is long.
4. B: This is short.
5. N: This is old
6. B: This is new

7. N: That is small.
8. B: That is big.
9. N: That is long.
10. B: That is short.
11. N: That is old.
12. B: That is new.

13. N: Is this small?
14. B: This is small.
15. N: Is this small?
16. B: This is not small.

17. N: Is this big?
18. B: This is big.
19. N: Is this big?
20. B: This is not big
-
21. N: Is that long?
22. B: That is long.
23. N: Is that long?
24. B: That is not long.
-
25. N: Is this short?
26. B: That is short.
27. N: Is this old?
28. B: That is not old.
-
29. N: Is this new?
30. B: This is not new, this is old.

PATTERN DRILL

I. TRANSFORMATION DRILL

A. CHANGE TO THE NEGATIVE.

<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Student</u>
MODEL: <u>Cái này lớn.</u>	<u>Cái này không lớn.</u>
a. Cái này dài.	a. Cái này không dài.
b. Cái này nhỏ.	b. Cái này không nhỏ.
c. Cái này ngắn.	c. Cái này không ngắn.
d. Cái này mới.	d. Cái này không mới.

B. CHANGE TO THE INTERROGATIVE.

MODEL: <u>Cái kia dài.</u>	<u>Cái kia dài không?</u>
a. Cái kia nhỏ.	a. Cái kia nhỏ không?
b. Cái kia mới.	b. Cái kia mới không?
c. Cái kia lớn.	c. Cái kia lớn không?
d. Cái kia cũ.	d. Cái kia cũ không?

II. EXPANSION DRILL - (greetings)

MODEL: <u>Ông</u>	<u>Chào ông!</u>
bà Nam	Chào bà Nam!
cô Kính	Chào cô Kính!
ông Bình	Chào ông Bình!
ông Nam	Chào ông Nam!

III. CUED PARTICIPATION DRILL

(Question-affirmative answer. Use "nầy" in question and answer)

<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Student #1</u>	<u>Student #2</u>
MODEL: <u>lớn</u>	<u>Cái nầy lớn không?</u>	<u>Cái nầy lớn.</u>
a. <u>nhỏ</u>	a. <u>Cái nầy nhỏ không?</u>	a. <u>Cái nầy nhỏ.</u>
b. <u>dài</u>	b. <u>Cái nầy dài không?</u>	b. <u>Cái nầy dài.</u>
c. <u>ngắn</u>	c. <u>Cái nầy ngắn không?</u>	c. <u>Cái nầy ngắn.</u>
d. <u>mới</u>	d. <u>Cái nầy mới không?</u>	d. <u>Cái nầy mới.</u>

IV. CUED PARTICIPATION DRILL

(Question-affirmative answer. Use "kia" in question and answer)

MODEL: <u>nhỏ</u>	<u>Cái kia nhỏ không?</u>	<u>Cái kia nhỏ.</u>
a. <u>mới</u>	a. <u>Cái kia mới không?</u>	a. <u>Cái kia mới.</u>
b. <u>cũ</u>	b. <u>Cái kia cũ không?</u>	b. <u>Cái kia cũ.</u>
c. <u>lớn</u>	c. <u>Cái kia lớn không?</u>	c. <u>Cái kia lớn.</u>
d. <u>ngắn</u>	d. <u>Cái kia ngắn không?</u>	d. <u>Cái kia ngắn.</u>

V. CUED PARTICIPATION DRILL

(Question-affirmative answer. Use "nầy" in question and "kia" in answer)

MODEL: <u>cũ</u>	<u>Cái nầy cũ không?</u>	<u>Cái kia cũ.</u>
a. <u>dài</u>	a. <u>Cái nầy dài không?</u>	a. <u>Cái kia dài.</u>
b. <u>ngắn</u>	b. <u>Cái nầy ngắn không?</u>	b. <u>Cái kia ngắn.</u>
c. <u>mới</u>	c. <u>Cái nầy mới không?</u>	c. <u>Cái kia mới.</u>
d. <u>nhỏ</u>	d. <u>Cái nầy nhỏ không?</u>	d. <u>Cái kia nhỏ.</u>

VI. CUED PARTICIPATION DRILL

(Question-negative plus declarative answer. Use "kia" in question and "này" in answer)

MODEL:

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|---|
| <u>dài</u> | <u>Cái kia dài không?</u> | <u>Cái này không dài; cái này ngắn.</u> |
| a. mới | a. Cái kia mới không? | a. Cái này không mới; cái này cũ. |
| b. lớn | b. Cái kia lớn không? | b. Cái này không lớn; cái này nhỏ. |
| c. cũ | c. Cái kia cũ không? | c. Cái này không cũ; cái này mới. |
| d. ngắn | d. Cái kia ngắn không? | d. Cái này không ngắn; cái này dài. |

VS. L 1

The Vietnamese Alphabet

Part 1. The Vietnamese Alphabet:

a ă â b c d đ e ê g h i k l m
n o ô ó p q r s t u ú v x y

Part 2. Six simple vowels:

a e i o u (y)

Six derived vowels:

ă â ê ô ó ú

Part 3. 17 consonants:

b c d đ g h k l m n p q r s t v x

and their derivations or consonant clusters:

ch	gh	kh	ng	ph	qu	th
	gi		ngh			tr

Part 4. Simple vowel a and derived vowel ă:

Vowel a: much similar to the a in the
English word "father":

Examples: (a sound)

ba	"three"	bàn	"table"
ta	"we, us"	tám	"eight"
ca	"to sing"	cát	"sand"
ma	"ghost"	mang	"to carry"

VS. L 1

Part 5. Derived vowel ă

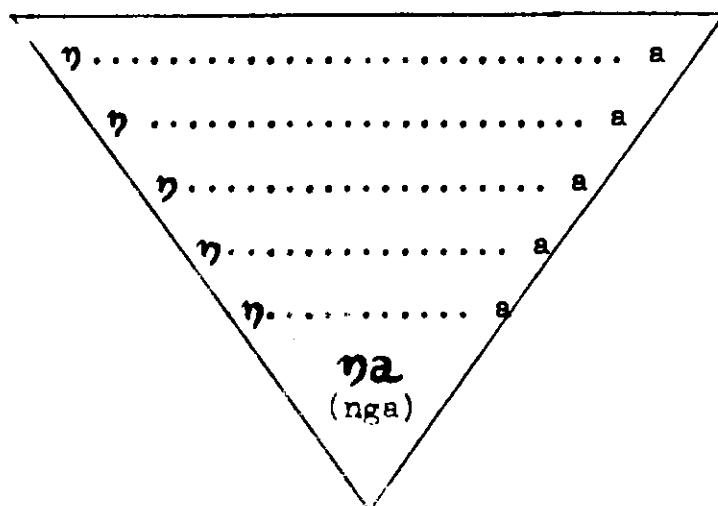
Examples: (ă sound)

ăn	"to eat"
săn	"to hunt"
măng	"bamboo shoot"
năm	"five"
trăm	"100"
bắn	"to shoot"
tắm	"to bathe"
cắt	"to cut"
nặng	"heavy"
mặt	"face"

Part 6. Consonant cluster ng

Nga	"Russia"	ngan	"swan"	ngắt	"perfumed"
ngô	"corn"	ngôn	"speed"	ngốt	"to crave for"
ngu	"stupid"	ngùn	"profusely"	ngày	"day"

ŋ = ng



VS. L 1

Repeat the following sounds:

Nga	"Russia"	ngan	"swan"	ngát	"perfumed"	ngắn	"short"
ngô	"corn"	ngón	"speed"	ngột	"to crave for"	ngần	"
ngu	"stupid"	ngùn	"profusely"	ngày	"day"	ngần	"

Now, repeat once again: Nga ... ngô ...

Part 7. Consonant cluster nh

nha	nhan	nhát
nhì	nhin	nhít
nho	nhon	nhót
nhu	nhun	nhút

How to pronounce the nh sound: Hold the tip of your tongue against the back of your lower teeth, the middle part of your tongue touches the roof of your mouth.

When saying "nha...nha", bring the middle part of your tongue down from the roof of your mouth.

nha	nhan	nhạt	nhai
nhè	nhin	nhít	nhạc
nhê	nhen	nhét	nhạm
nhì	nhén	nhít	nhện
nho	nhon	nhọt	nhất
nhô	nhôn	nhột	nhốt
nhơ	nhơn	nhọt	nhập
nhu	nhun	nhút	nhọc

VS. L 1

Pronunciation Drill 1:

Examples: cai...cai...cai

cay...cay...cay

căn...căn...căn

	ai	ay	ăn	ia	inh	o	ông	ơi	u
c	cai	cay	căn	-	-	co	công	cời	cu
k	-	-	-	kia	kính	-	-	-	-
t	tai	tay	tăn	tia	tinh	to	tông	tời	tu
kh	khai	khay	khăn	khia	khinh	kho	khổng	khời	khu
n	nai	nay	năn	nia	ninh	no	nông	nời	nu
ng	ngai	ngay	ngăn	-	-	ngo	-	ngời	ngu
d	dai	day	dăn	dia	dinh	do	đông	đời	đu
nh	nhai	nhay	nhăn	nhia	nhinh	nho	nhổng	nhời	nhu
m	mai	may	măng	mia	minh	mo	mông	mời	mu

VS. L 1