Charles University

Faculty of Arts

Institute of Asian Studies

The False Perception of Native Etymology Among Vietnamese Speakers

Michael Vilímek, Bc.

1st year, Asian studies (Bachelor's)

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Introduction

'I know the word mùa hè means summer, but there is also mùa hạ. What's the difference? Well, that's because one of these words is Sino-Vietnamese.'

Anyone attempting to gain proficiency in the Vietnamese language will undoubtedly experience a conversation like the fictional account above many times. It has been my experience that native speakers of Vietnamese are confident in their ability to distinguish the so-called Sino-Vietnamese lexical items in Vietnamese from native Vietnamese lexical items. In this paper, I wish to present the results of a survey that I conducted to test the claim of native speakers of the Vietnamese language that they are able to reliably identify Sino-Vietnamese words in the Vietnamese language showing that native Vietnamese speakers are not able to reliably make such a distinction and propose potential causes of this false perception of native etymology.

First, I will provide a brief overview of the history of the infusion of Sino-Vietnamese lexical items into Vietnamese and further identify the stratum of Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items and Sino-Vietnamese lexical items from to period approximately before and after the 8th century CE respectively as the subject of this paper.

Second, I will provide a detailed description of the survey that I utilised in order to obtain data related to the ability of native Vietnamese speakers reliably identify Sino-Vietnamese words in the Vietnamese language as well as the analysis of the survey results.

Finally, I will attempt to identify the potential causes of the false perception among native Vietnamese speakers through a limited comparison of my results with results gathered by research at secondary schools in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as through the lens of the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Vietnamese and its contacts with Chinese

The population of the modern-day Socialist Republic of Vietnam is nearing 100 million (The World Bank, 2023), and the language they speak is considered split into three major geographical areas: northern centred in Hanoi, central around Hue, and southern in the area of Ho Chi Minh City. The northern variety is considered the standard in Vietnam, but differences between regional varieties not perfectly represented by the national writing system *quốc ngữ* persist (Alves, 2009, p. 617). Many arguments have been made about the classification of the Vietnamese language, but the currently dominant classification is that '(...) Vietnamese is a Mon-Khmer language with a smattering of Tai loanwords and a heavy layer of Chinese lexical and some structural influence (...)' (Alves, 2006, p. 123). This classification is grounded in an analysis of basic lexical items, which are defined as lexical items least likely to be lost in the course of a long period of time such as simple numerals or body parts (Alves, 2006, p. 107). In fact, Vietnamese simple numerals have been shown to belong in the Mon-Khmer language group (Thomas, 1976, p. 65–80).

However, despite the clear evidence that the Sinitic influence on Vietnamese is secondary, it must not be dismissed as insignificant or only relating to specialised vocabulary as it is commonly presented in non-scholarly contexts. In fact, contacts with the Chinese civilisation have profoundly impacted Vietnamese as seen in Table 1.

Table 1 – Sino-Vietnamese historical and linguistic contacts (Alves, 2009, p. 620)

Era	Details
Pre-Han Dynasty (pre-200 BCE)	No historical documents about Vietnam.
	Probably contact among ethnic groups in the
	region, including at least Austroasiatic, Tai-
	Kadai, and Non-Chinese Sino-Tibetan. Likely
	borrowing from Proto-Tai.
Han Dynasty (200 BCE to 200 CE)	Near the end of the era of Old Chinese 100 BCE:
	beginning of Chinese political domination of
	modern-day Southern China Initial Sino-
	Vietnamese contact and forced adoption of
	Chinese political and cultural systems in the

	region. Establishment of the Sino-Vietnamese
	groups through intermarriage in influential
	families.
Tang (600s to 900s CE)	Beginning of the era of Middle Chinese Spread
	of the Chinese rhyming dictionaries throughout
	East Asia and Vietnam, thereby providing a
	substantive source of lexical borrowing.
Independence (900s to early 1800s)	Chinese cultural and linguistic foundation
	already established, particularly among elite
	Vietnamese. Continuing, deepening Chinese
	cultural influence despite political
	independence. Gradually increasing numbers of
	Chinese words in written and spoken
	Vietnamese Some dialect borrowings over the
	centuries, extending into the modern era.
Modern Era (late 1800s to 1900s)	Chinese cultural and linguistic foundation
	already established, particularly among elite
	Vietnamese. Continuing, deepening Chinese
	cultural influence despite political
	independence. Gradually increasing numbers of
	Chinese words in written and spoken
	Vietnamese Some dialect borrowings over the
	centuries, extending into the modern era.

Therefore, it is clear that the lexicon of the Vietnamese language is typologically very different from other related languages and the continuous intensive contact with Chinese dramatically impacted the structure of Vietnamese (Brunelle, 2015, p. 909). Vietnamese continued to absorb loan lexical items throughout its entire history, but I will focus specifically on the lexical layer prior to the period of independence in this paper because it is this particular layer of Sino-Vietnamese word that exhibits the particular dynamic that I am hoping to describe. Additionally, while I accept the basic chronological distinction by Alves (2016), I mainly rely on further sub-division and pairs lexical items provided by Vu (2010).

The pre-independence lexical layer

At this point, a distinction must be made between two further layers of lexical items within the pre-independence lexical layer itself: Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items and Sino-Vietnamese lexical items. More specifically, I am going to use the term Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items to denote lexical items that were absorbed into Vietnamese before and during the first half of the Tang period (600s to 900s CE); the term Sino-Vietnamese lexical items will denote lexical items borrowed during the 8th and 9th century and were shaped by the phonetic system of the Tang dynasty unlike the earlier borrowings, which were borrowed in writing and impacted by local pronunciation (Vu, 2010, p. 133).

It is certainly not unusual for languages to borrow lexical items from other languages, especially in a situation where one of the two is culturally or politically significant. It is also not unusual to adopt lexical items in an altered pronunciation. However, it is the particularity of the Vietnamese absorption of Chinese lexical items that the same loan lexical items expressed by a single Chinese character were absorbed multiple times in different periods, which resulted in Vietnamese containing lexical items that are simple pronunciation doublets (or even triplets) of a single Chinese lexical item (Alves, 2018, p. 11) unbeknownst to modern speakers of the language who proceed to ascribe different etymologies in non-scholarly and scholarly contexts to each item of the doublet or triplet. More particularly, as the results of my survey will show, native speakers are more likely to identify the Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items as native lexical items, unrelated to Chinese, and Sino-Vietnamese lexical items as Chinese loan lexical items. In fact, the term Sino-Vietnamese itself is recognised by dictionaries as pronunciations of Chinese characters borrowed after the period of independence began (Alves, 2018, p. 12). Thus there is considerable confusion among the scholarly as well as the general public in Vietnam concerning the etymology of basic Vietnamese words.

It is not shocking to discover such confusion given that the linguistic situation in Vietnam is extremely complex due to the very deep integration of Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items and multiple periods of borrowing. Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items, '(...) have persistently remained in the Vietnamese language as native words, and many synonymic pairs have been created which consist of two elements: the Old Sino-Vietnamese words and the Sino-Vietnamese words. They have remained and operated naturally in Vietnamese.' (Vu, 2010, p. 137) Additionally, there has also been the tendency to devalue the contribution of Chinese loan lexical items to Vietnamese with authors attempting to admit the Chinese origin of words while maintaining a claim to their native-ness:

'(...) a detailed analysis of the Vietnamese vocabulary patterns reveal that its linguistic structure differs from the Sino-Tibetan Chinese. There is of course the Chinese cultural influence but not so strongly. The Chinese influence is restricted to lexical and syntactic, superficially seen in loan words or a few "native words" that have Chinese origin. These are the words borrowed before Tang period, for instance "tươi" 鮮,"búa" 斧,"mùi" 妹 etc. During the Tang period, these words were replaced with new pronunciation like "tiên","phủ","vị " but the new ones were evident only in formal texts and in compound forms. Moreover, it was also seen that standard Chinese loanwords were "Vietnamized" only in the spoken language as new pronunciations appeared beside the standard ones, for example "ven" 完,"vợ" 婦,cò 其. Since these words existed even before the Tang period, they can be treated as native words, for everyday use, though a common Vietnamese would not even know that these words have a Chinese origin.' (Le, 2022, p. 147)

However, as my selection of lexical items for the survey in the following section demonstrates, the doublets do not exemplify only restricted vocabulary and the pronunciations of the pairs need not differ dramatically. In fact, Alves (2016, p. 288) has successfully shown that Chinese individuals and Chinese administrations manoeuvred the local population towards advancement in economic practices as well as promoted changes in traditions related to domestic matters and literacy. Simply said, if the Vietnamese language is to be considered a Mon-Khmer language as the scholarly public agrees, it is simply not possible to accept loan lexical items as native Vietnamese simply because they belong in the oldest layer and ordinary speakers would not be aware of it or because these lexical items have been 'Vietnamized' as the excerpt above purports.

Survey description

In order to test the claim of native speakers of the Vietnamese language that they are able to reliably identify Sino-Vietnamese lexical items in the Vietnamese language, I presented an anonymous questionnaire to native Vietnamese speakers in Vietnam and in the Czech Republic. The only unifying traits among the recipients of the questionnaire was that they were all native speakers of Vietnamese (regardless of variety) and undergone schooling in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The questionnaire contained the following 10 pronunciation doublets (Table 2) that are related to a single Chinese character absorbed into Vietnamese in the selected period described above. Additionally, the selected doublets also both express the same or similar meaning and represent various structural phonetic changes in language development.

While the following table orders the doublets in the Old Sino-Vietnamese – Sino-Vietnamese order and includes the related Chinese character, the distributed questionnaire presented the lexical items in a random order and did not include the Chinese character.

Table 2 – Pronunciation doublets (Vu, 2010, p. 137–138)

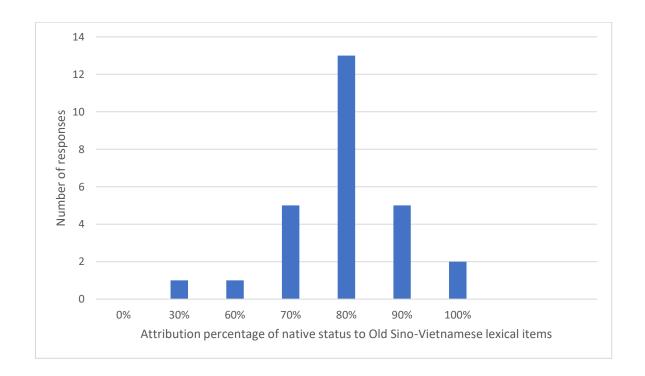
Chinese character	Old Sino-Vietnamese	Sino-Vietnamese	English (OSV/SV)
中	đúng	trúng	to hit/to hit
夏	hè	hạ	summer/summer
帆	buồm	phàm	sail/sail
貯	chứa	trữ	to hold/to store
主	chúa	chủ	master/master
舞	múa	vũ	to dance/dance
移	dời	di	to move/to move
疑	ngờ	nghi	to doubt/to doubt
納	nộp	nạp	to hand in/to deposit
間	căn	gian	house/apartment

Survey results, analysis, and conclusions

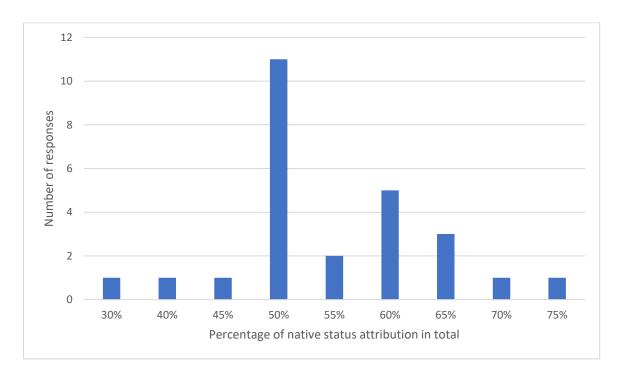
The following graphs represent the key outputs of the above-described survey that was distributed in the Czech Republic and in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The total number of responses equalled 27 and individual responses are included as annexes to this paper.

Graph 1 shows the attribution percentage of native status to Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items by responses and Graph 2 demonstrates the total percentage of attribution of native status to all lexical items in the survey.

Graph 1 – Attribution percentage of native status to Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items



Graph 2 - Percentage of native status attribution in total



Graph 1 shows that the largest number of responses favoured 80% attribution of native status to Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items and if responses that favoured 90% and 100% attribution are added, it is clear that these results demonstrate a bias of responses towards identifying Old Sino-Vietnamese lexical items as native Vietnamese. Additionally, this conclusion is supported by the secondary result of the percentage of native status attribution in total across all responses. The secondary result shows that 13 responses out of 27 (48%) preferred the attribution of native Vietnamese status to lexical items presented in the survey at the rate of 50–55%, i.e. responses do not display a mere bias towards attributing native Vietnamese status to the greatest number of lexical items or haphazard selection but 48% of responses favoured a balanced distinction between perceived native Vietnamese and Sinitic lexical items. However, the remaining 52% of responses shows clear bias towards preferring the attribution of native Vietnamese status over Sinitic. On the other hand, the balanced secondary result may suggest that responses were given randomly, i.e. without conscious consideration, I believe that the combination of the outright preference for attributing the native status across responses and the fact that the ordering of presented lexical pairs was random supports the conclusion that responses were not given at random.

Therefore, the above results support the claim that natives speakers of the Vietnamese language who have undergone mandatory schooling in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam tend towards perceiving the stratum of lexical items identified as Old Sino-Vietnamese as native

Vietnamese lexical items as well as towards identifying lexical items as native Vietnamese rather than Sinitic despite being aware of the existence of such a difference as evidenced by the 48% of balanced responses.

Potential causes of the false perception

In this section, I wish to propose two potential causes of the false perception confirmed by the survey above. These potential causes include the consideration of a simple inadequacy of the local education system and the possibility of long-term political influence aiming at the establishment of the false perception.

It may be claimed that Vietnamese education is simply not training pupils well where it concerns the recognition and use of Sino-Vietnamese lexical items in general, i.e. not Old Sino-Vietnamese items as in my survey but loan lexical items from the post-independence period. A selective investigation at two secondary schools in Hanoi has shown that general Sino-Vietnamese lexical items are considered a priority and the curriculum attempts to impart the knowledge concerning these lexical items in textbooks for grades 6 to 9, which were the only grades examined by the study (Trinh – Nguyen – Nguyen, 2021, p. 61). However, the investigation has demonstrated that while the absolute majority of the students considered the knowledge of Sino-Vietnamese lexical items important, the investigation evaluates their performance in the assigned task as slightly beyond average in structural understanding; misunderstandings were common and the overall ability to use the assigned lexical items in reading and writing as not good. (Trinh - Nguyen - Nguyen, 2021, p. 66). Therefore, the performance of the Vietnamese education system is a cause of concern in the case of instruction concerning Sino-Vietnamese lexical items. Nevertheless, it may also be the case that it is not the education institutions themselves that are not performing well but a result of a systemic inaccuracy of Vietnamese scholarship on the recognition of loan lexical items as attested by the aforementioned fact that Vietnamese utilise a classification of lexical items different from what has been proposed by scholars outside Vietnam.

However, the potential subpar performance of the education system as well as Vietnamese scholarship in Vietnam might be explained by ideological precepts and cultural self-perception prevalent in the country. I have shown above that the scholarship in Vietnam exhibits a tendency to downplay the importance of Chinese cultural influence in the history of political entities in the area of modern-day Vietnam and the same may be true of scholarship abroad, which arose in the post-

World War II period. Essentially, the proposed narrative has been one of two distinct traditions, the Chinese tradition being alien to that of Vietnam. (Kelley, 2005, p. 1–10). Such narrative is evident even in the early writings of the Communist Party of Vietnam and contemporary Vietnamese scholars:

'Throughout the 1000 years of domination by the Chinese feudalists, the people of Âu Lạc did not submit. They continuously stood up against the Chinese attempt to assimilate the Việt nation.' (Đông, 2010, p. 2)

'Our country, inhabited by man since the Paleolithic Age, had experienced a brilliant bronze civilization. She affirmed her national vocation by endowing herself with an original culture after having resisted the Chinese domination for a thousand years (...).' (Hữu - Vũ, p. 6)

Nonetheless, such an interpretation of the relationship between the Chinese and Vietnamese civilisations does not seem plausible. Vietnamese political entities in existence from the 16th to 19th century showed the understanding that they are subordinate to the then-Chinese political entities and demonstrated such sub-ordinance by sending embassies with tributes. These envoys have left behind substantial amounts of poetry in which they professed the identification with their cultural milieu with the Chinese capital central to it. (Kelley, 2005, p. 1–2). Thus, it is more likely that '(...) during the millennium that Vietnam was part of various Chinese empires (the conventional dating being 111 B.C.E.–939 C.E.), it became a miniature replica of China (...).' (Kelley, 2005, p. 9)

Accordingly, if the Vietnamese political entity of the time truly was such a replica of China, the Vietnamese culture and language must have been profoundly impacted by the Chinese influence and the contemporary efforts to disassociate Vietnam from China through a new 20th-century understanding of national history promoted by the Communist Party of Vietnam is likely to be the principal cause of the false perception of native etymology among native speakers of Vietnamese, which potentially continues to be supported by the national education system.

Conclusion

In this paper, I attempted to confirm that native speakers of the Vietnamese language exhibit a false perception of the native etymology and ascertain the potential causes of this false perception. I endeavoured to do so through a survey including recognition tasks, which I have designed on the basis of the theoretical delineation of relevant strata of loan lexical items identified as Old Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese. The survey was disseminated among Vietnamese speakers in Vietnam and in the Czech Republic and the results confirmed that Vietnamese native speakers suffer from a false perception of native etymology as presumed.

Subsequently, I strove to identify possible causes of the confirmed false perception by analysing the results of an education survey conducted in Vietnam as well as textual sources ranging from English-speaking scholars on Vietnam outside Vietnam to writings of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In conclusion, it is plausible to claim that the probable cause of false perception is the national narrative supported by the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnamese scholars that aims at distancing Vietnam from Chinese cultural influence.

However, more research among native speakers in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning linguistic abilities vis-à-vis age and education level is necessary to further substantiate and elaborate this conclusion.

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Annexes – Sample questionnaire and collected surveys

Sample questionnaire in Vietnamese

KHẢO SÁT

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn $\frac{V}{V}$ nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\frac{C}{V}$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
-	_	-	-
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	
trúng =	

	hè =	
I	hą =	

= mốud	
phàm =	

chứa =	
trữ =	

chů =	
chúa =	

múa:		
vũ =	 	

di =	
dời =	

ngờ =	
nghi =	

nap =	
nôn =	

căn =	
gian =	

Sample questionnaire in English (not distributed)

Questionnaire

1) The following word pairs have the same or similar meaning. Attribute $\bf C$ if you feel that the word is of Chinese origin, attribute $\bf V$ if you feel the word is of Vietnamese origin. You may attribute the same value to both words.

Example answers (you may choose any combination of answers):

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	_	_	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

Questions:	
đúng =	
trúng =	
hè =	
hạ =	
= mốud	
phàm =	
chứa =	
trữ =	
chủ =	
chúa =	
múa =	
vũ =	
di =	
dời =	

ngờ = nghi =

nạp = nộp =

căn = gian =

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
	-	-	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V
trúng =	C

chứa =	\vee
trữ =	C

múa =	V
vũ =	C

di =	C	
dời =	1/	

ngờ =	\vee
nghi =	C

căn =	C	
gian =	V	

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn $\frac{V}{V}$ nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\frac{C}{V}$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	_	-	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V	
trúng =	V	

hè =	V	
hạ =	C	

= mốud	V
phàm =	(

chứa =	V
trữ =	C

chů =	C -
chúa =	1.7

múa =	V
vũ =	

di =	C	
dời =	\/	

ngờ =	V	
nghi =	V	

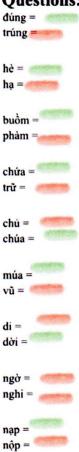
nạp =	V
nộp =	V

căn =	\vee	
gian =	C	

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

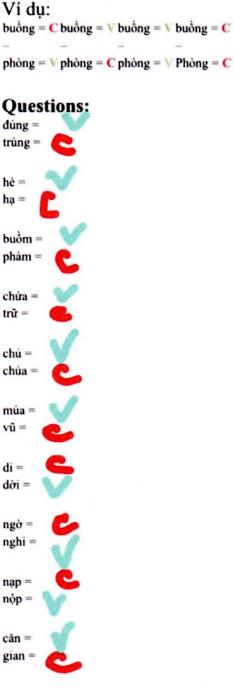
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Questions:



gian =

 Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.



1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

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buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C
phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C
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Questions:
đúng =
trúng =
hè =
hạ =
buồm =
phàm =
chira =
trữ =
chú =
chúa =
múa =
vũ =
di =
dời =
ngờ =
nghi =
nap =
nộp =
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căn = gian =

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

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buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C
phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C
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Questions:

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đúng =
           V
trúng =
            E
           V
hè =
           C
ha =
buồm =
           y
phàm =
           B
            y
chứa =
            3
trữ =
          D
chú =
chúa =
            B
            V
múa =
            0
vũ =
           y
di =
           3
dời =
ngờ =
           Y
nghi =
           3
nap =
           M
nộp =
            3
căn =
          N
gian =
```

3

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt. Ví du:

```
buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C
phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C
```

Questions:

gian =

Questionaire

1) The following word pairs have the same or similar meaning. Attribute C if you feel that the word is of Chinese origin, attribute V if you feel the word is of Vietnamese origin. You may attribute the same value to both words. Example answers (you may choose any combination of answers):

```
buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C

phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C
```

```
dúng = otrúng = otrún
```



1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Ha Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

```
Ví dụ:
buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C

phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C

Questions:
dúng = trúng = C

hè = Ma
```

trữ =

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt. Ví dụ:

```
buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C
phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C
Questions:
đúng =
trúng =
hè =
ha =
buồm =
phàm =
chứa =
trữ =
chú =
chúa =
múa =
vũ =
di =
dời =
ngờ =
nghi =
nap =
nộp =
căn =
gian =
```

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.



NO 13

KHẢO SÁT

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt. Ví dụ:

Questions:

```
đúng =
trúng =
hè =
hạ =
buồm =
phám =
chứa =
trữ =
chú =
chúa =
múa =
vũ =
di =
dời =
ngờ =
nghi =
nap =
nộp =
```

căn = gian =

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt. Ví du:

buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C **Questions:** đúng = trúng = hè = ha = buồm = phảm = chứa = trừ = chù = chúa = múa = vũ = di = dời = ngờ = nghi = nap = nộp = căn = gian =

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

```
buồng = C buồng = V buồng = V buồng = C

phòng = V phòng = C phòng = V Phòng = C

Questions:

dúng =
```

dung =
trúng =

hè =
ha =

buồm =
phàm =

chứa =
trữ =

chúa =

chúa =

di =
dời =

ngờ =
nghi =

nap = nôp =

căn = gian =

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn \lor nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\red C$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	_	_	-
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

	đúng =	V
Ī	trúng =	C

ngờ =
$$\bigvee$$

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn \lor nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\red C$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	-	-	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V	
trúng =	C	

hè =	V
hạ =	C

múa =	V	
vũ =	C.	

di =	c	
dời =	C	

ngờ =	V	
nghi =	V	

căn =	C
gian =	C

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn \lor nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\red C$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	_	_	-
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V
trúng =	C

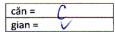
hè =	V	
hạ =	C	

múa =	V	
vũ =	0	

di =	C	
dời =	\sim	

ngờ =	
nghi =	

nạp =	C
nôp =	V



1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn \lor nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\red C$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
-	-	_	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V	
trúng =	\vee	

hè =	V	
hạ =	C	

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

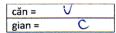
buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
-	-	_	-
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	\vee	
trúng =	C	

di =	C	
dời =	V	

ngờ =	V
nghi =	C

nạp =	V
nộp =	C



1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
-	-	-	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V
trúng =	С

hè =	C
hạ =	7

buồm =	1/
phàm =	C

chứa =	V
trữ =	C

chủ =	V	
chúa =	0	

múa =	V	
vũ =	\mathcal{C}	

di =	C	
dời =	V	

ngờ =	V	
nghi =	1/	

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn \lor nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\red C$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
-	_	-	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V
trúng =	V

chứa =	V
trữ =	C

múa =	1	7
vũ =	C	

di =	C
dời =	C

ngờ =	V
nghi =	17

căn =	V	
gian =	V	

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn $\frac{V}{V}$ nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\frac{C}{V}$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	V = gnőud	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	-	-	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	٧	
trúng =	V	

hè =	V	
hạ =	C	

múa =	V	
vũ =	C	

C	li =	V	
C	lời =	V	

ngờ =	V	
nghi =	V	

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn \lor nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\red C$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	-	-	_
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	\vee	*
trúng =	0	

hè =	V	7.
ha =	C	

buồm =
$$\sqrt{}$$

phàm = C

múa =	V	
vũ =	C	

di =	C	
dời =	17	

căn =	J
gian =	\mathcal{C}

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	-	-	-
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V
trúng =	V

múa =	V	
vũ =	C	

di =	C	
ui –		
dời =	X/	

ngờ =	C	
nghi =	C.	

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn V nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn C cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
_	-	_	-
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V
trúng =	C

hè =	V
hạ =	C

chủ =	V	
chúa =	C	

múa =	V	
vũ =		

di =	C	
dời =	C	

ngờ =	\sim
nghi =	\checkmark

nạp =	V
nộp =	V

căn =	C
gian =	C

1) Những cặp từ dưới đây có cùng ý hoặc đồng nghĩa. Chọn $\frac{V}{V}$ nếu bạn cảm thấy từ đó là từ thuần Việt, và chọn $\frac{C}{V}$ cho từ Hán Việt. Hoặc cặp từ đó đều là thuần Việt hay Hán Việt.

Ví dụ:

buồng = C	buồng = V	buồng = V	buồng = C
-	_	_	-
phòng = V	phòng = C	phòng = V	Phòng = C

đúng =	V	
trúng =	C	

hè =	
ha =	C

chứa =	C	
trữ =	<u> </u>	

chủ =	V-	
chúa =	C	

múa =	V
vũ =	C

di =	V
dời =	C

ngờ =	C
nghi =	

căn =	C
gian =	C