

SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE EDE LANGUAGE AND THE VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE

Nguyen Ngoc Chinh¹, Niê H'Loanh², Ngo Thi Huong Giang³

¹University of Foreign Language studies, The University of Danang; nnchinh@ufl.udn.vn

²Master Student Course 11, Linguistics Major, Tay Nguyen University

³The University of Danang

Abstract - In linguistics, comparing the Vietnamese language with the language of ethnic minorities has been the interest of many language researchers in the country and in the world. However, the study of Vietnamese and Ede languages so far still has relatively new problems and there is not much agreement among researchers. Ede belongs to Malayo-Polynesian language group, with ties to Austronesian languages and continents. Like Vietnamese, EDE is an isolating type of language. Although classified into the same type, Ede has distinctive features compared with Vietnamese to clarify this issue, the article will explore some of the differences between the Ede and the Vietnamese language in terms of phonetics, vocabulary, grammar.

Key words - language; the language of ethnic minorities; the Ede language; isolating language; distinctive traits

1. Introduction

Ede uses the Latin alphabet system. Ede letters are formed from the late nineteenth century [4], [9]. In 1935 the Governor of Indochina issued a Decree to recognize the Latin alphabet Ede lettres. Currently the Ede language is considered common in the languages of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands and is one of the languages of Ministry of Education and Training to be taught in schools. Specifically, in Dak Lak there are 118 schools in which the Ede language is taught. In particular, there are 105 primary schools (with 597 classes and 11,963 students) and 13 secondary schools (with 38 classes and 1,378 students) [8], which teach the Ede language not only at school but also for civil servants working in ethnic minority areas [2]. So the Ede language is important for learners, and for learners to quickly acquire it easily, we find the basic different points from Vietnamese.

Typology is a natural science theory not to answer the practical requirements directly. However, the achievements, the conclusions of the typology sector can bring practical applications. The benefits of typology help learners of foreign languages (English Ede) draw out many things, compare phenomena in their native language (Vietnamese) with other languages (Ede) to find the differences between the two languages. Ede and Vietnamese languages are both isolating languages [1] but there are differences. In order to clarify the issue, the paper compares phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar of the two languages.

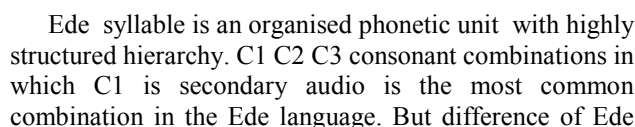
2. Content

2.1. Phonetically

Through the comparison, the Ede language has 38 sounds (letters), and Vietnamese has 29 ones. And there are sounds in the Ede language which are different from Vietnamese : [,], e \, e #, ^, j, ` , o \, o #, Matt \, u \, u \, w.

Table 1. Comparison of Ede and Vietnamese language elements [3]

Vietnamese language	Ede language
A	a
Ă	ă
Â	â
B	b
	[
C	]
D	d
Đ	đ
e	e
	e\
ê	ê
	e#
g	g
h	h
i	i
	^
	j
k	k
l	l
m	m
n	n
	`
o	o
	o\
ô	ô
	o#
σ	σ
	σ\
p	p
q	
r	r
s	s
t	t
u	u
	u\
ư	ư
	ư\
v	w
x	
y	y



phonetic system from the Vietnamese language is the presence of the consonant rule, most bars, organic bars // C1 position in the organization of the first consonant sounds. In the Ede language, the end is a more stable division structure. Ede has final consonants while Vietnamese has not. They are consonants 'r, l', as [ar (wear,) ar (chopped), m'al (cloth), lal (blunt), kal (saw)],...

Vietnamese syllables are divided into three parts: The first consonant, rhyme and tone part. The tone is always on the entire syllable. Syllables are distinctive in elevation. Each syllable has one in six tones. With Initial sound, there are ways of opening different syllables (switches, rubbing, vibration), they serve to isolate syllables. Buffer sounds serve to change syllable according to the opening syllable, it functions as distinct syllables. The main sound brings mainstream syllables and are cores of the syllable. The last sound serves to end syllables with a variety of ways (rules, no rules ...) to change the timbre of syllables and thus to distinguish one syllable from another.

Basic Characteristic of the Vietnamese syllables is that each syllable is a form of expression of a morpheme. Syllabic structure of Vietnamese is a coherent structure. Each phoneme has a certain position in the syllable.

Summary:

Ede syllable begins with the initial consonant combinations (combinations of two consonants, three-consonant combinations). Final consonant system is very rich, including rubbing sound and sound-l, r. It is remarkable that it has no tone.

Vietnamese syllables begin with lost or only initial consonant combinations. Final syllable has the contrast between nasal and non-nasal negative sound. Vietnamese has richer tone.

2.3. Vocabulary

Ede is composed by combining prime and sub-prime base [3], [4], [5], [7]. Based factors are significant elements of vocabulary, denoting phenomena. Affixes are only meaningful generalizations of abstract grammar, not denoting the phenomena. Affixes precede base in derivative proceedings. In a derivative, base and sub prime factors combine together into a complete phonetic blocks, not pronounced separately. Creating words by affixes form a series of new words having common sense brought by a sub-element. Example: m in mboh (spawn), including: m + boh (eggs, fruits); m [AT (fitting them into pieces), including: m + [AT (just mouth); d in hdr ^ ng (string, string); n in knuol (knots, knot). Prefix m associated with the base denotes movements, states the nature, objects made from the same derivative carries a general meaning or an action to get movement, states the nature and is indicated by the base. After prefix is combined with base elements, the original and the new unit is formed to continue the process of change, both in sound and in meaning.

Word is the basis of the system of meaningful units of Vietnamese. Word creates other lexical units to identify the object, phenomenon, mainly due to grafting and repeating methods. The creation of the vocabulary in the unit with grafting method is always governed by the law of semantic

combinations, eg, country, aircraft. Currently, this method is mainly for production of lexical units. According to this method, Vietnamese thoroughly uses pure constituents from Vietnamese or borrowed from other languages to create new words, a new language, for example, marketing, karaoke, electronic mail (e-mail). In the creation of lexical units with repeating method, the rules of phonetic coordination mainly govern phonetic vocabulary units; minimum vocabulary of Vietnamese is mostly monosyllables (a syllable, a word). Flexibility in use, the easy creation of new words have created favorable conditions for the development of vocabulary, both rich in quantity and activities.

2.4. About grammar

2.4.1. Structure of sentences

About sentence structure, the words from the two languages are arranged in a certain order to express meaning, grammatical functions and certain grammatical relations. Structure does not change; if the position of the word is changed, the sentence will no longer make sense. For example, Kao emuh 'u (I asked it) - Emuh 'u Kao (ask me it).

In the Ede language, there are differences in sentence structure. Sentence does not follow order like in Vietnamese and they often fall in the question. Interogative pronouns stand at the beginning of the question as in Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison of Ede and Vietnamese sentence [7]

Êđê language	Vietnamese language
Ti ih nao? (đâu anh đi?)	Anh đi đâu?
Hruê anei, ti ih nao? (hôm nay, đâu anh đi?)	Hôm nay, anh đi đâu?
Ti anôk sang ih? (ở đâu nhà anh?)	Nhà anh ở đâu?
Ti anôk ih ngã brua ? (ở đâu anh làm việc?)	Anh làm việc ở đâu?
Du\m thu\ n mào ih? (bao nhiêu tuổi anh ?)	Anh bao nhiêu tuổi?
Du\m prăk ih blei êdei? (bao nhiêu tiền anh mua xe?)	Anh mua xe bao nhiêu tiền?
Du\m mmông mào? (mấy giờ là bây giờ?)	Bây giờ là mấy giờ ?
Ya brua\ ih ngã? (nghề gì anh làm)	Anh làm nghề gì?
Ya amai dôk ngã? (gì chị đang làm?)	Chị đang làm gì ?
Ya j^m m'ê jăk h^ n? (gì chim hót hay nhất?)	Con chim gì hót hay nhất?
Si ngã aduôn aê ih? (thế nào bà ông anh)	Ông bà anh thế nào?
Si ngã klei hd^p mnuih [uôn sang? (như thế nào đời sống của dân làng?)	Đời sống của dân làng như thế nào?

Hlei anăh ih? (gi tên anh?)	Anh tên gi?
Hlei anăh am^ ama ih? (gi tên bố mẹ anh?)	Bố mẹ anh tên gi?

2.4.2. About expletive

Ede's expletive s do not have vocabulary meaning but they have grammatical meaning. Expletives denote degrees when the structure in a sentence have characteristic different from that in Vietnamese. These expletives always stand after a verb or an adjective (Table 4).

Table 4. Comparison of some expletives from Ede and Vietnamese languages [7]

Êđê language	Vietnamese language
Leh hua\ (xong ăn)	Ăn xong.
Leh hua\, am^ rao\hiên mngan (xong ăn, mẹ rửa chén bát)	Ăn xong, mẹ rửa chén bát.
Leh ngă (xong làm)	Làm xong.
Leh ngă klei hriâm adei nao p^t (xong làm bài tập em đi ngủ)	Làm xong bài tập em đi ngủ.
Lu snăk. (nhiều rất, lắm nhiều)	Rất nhiều, nhiều lắm.
Siam êdi. (đẹp rất, lắm đẹp)	Rất đẹp, đẹp lắm.

In Ede language, nouns denoting type sare usually nouns + count. For example: hmei dua (we two) – two of us.

In the Ede language, the pronouns of address are not like Vietnamese. We can use pronouns only: Kao- ih (I - I). It is also different from Vietnamese.

Another difference from the Vietnamese is that the passive Ede has no clear boundaries and lacks the notion ' bị ' " being " (Table 5).

For example, compare the following question:

Table 5. Comparison of the passive voice Ede and Vietnamese [7]

Ede language	Vietnamese language
Amai phung roh mã kă leh anăh ba mđue#. (Bà bọn địch vào trời và lòi đi).	Bà bị bọn địch vào trời và bị lòi đi.
Găp Nam phung [ai] jăm mde#] mđar. (Bạn Nam bọn xấu đánh một trận toi bời)	Bạn Nam bị bọn xấu đánh một trận toi bời.
Adei rua\ jor\ng. (Em đau chân)	Em bị đau chân.
Am^ ăl kơ adei ră hlep dei. (Mẹ la mắng em vì em ham chơi)	Em bị mẹ la mắng vì ham chơi.

Ede negative sentences are diferent from Vietnamese ones as in Table 6:

Table 6. Comparison of negative sentences in Ede and Vietnamese languages [7]

Êđê language	Vietnamese language
S (chủ thể) + từ phủ định (amăo)+ V + ôh (phủ từ)	S(chủ thể) + từ phủ định (không) + V (động từ)
Kăo amăo nao mã brua\ôh. (Tôi không đi làm).	Tôi không đi làm.
Mai amăo nao sang hră ôh. (Chị không đi học)	Mai không đi học.
Am^ amăo mđo prăk ôh. (Mẹ không có tiền)	Mẹ không có tiền.
~u amăo thảo ngă brua\ ôh. (Nó không biết làm việc)	Nó không biết làm việc.
Kăo amăo thảo blu\ klei Êđê ôh. (Nó không biết nói tiếng Êđê)	Tôi không biết nói tiếng Êđê.
Kăo amăo thảo kral 'u ôh. (Tôi không quen biết nó)	Tôi không quen biết nó.
Kăo amăo thảo ôh ti anôk 'u nao? (Tôi không biết nó đi đâu?)	Tôi không biết nó đi đâu?

Intonation expresses characteristics of speech sounds when pronounced (high, low, fast, slow) or pauses, stops to denote emotional situation.

Vietnamese has no metamorphosis. This feature will govern the grammatical characteristics. When words combine together, to make phrases, sentences, Vietnamese pays attention to word order and expletive.

The arrangement of words in a certain order is the primary way to denote syntactic relationships. In Vietnamese "She came again" is different from "And her again". When the words of the same type combine together in main - secondary relation, words denoting main role stand before words with secondary role. Thanks to the combination of word order that "radish" is different from "radishes", "affection" is different from "sympathy". The order Subject - Predicate is the common order of Vietnamese sentence structure.

Expletives are also main grammar method of Vietnamese. Thanks to expletives, the combination, "my brother" is different from the combination, "you and I", "me for you." Expletives with word order allow Vietnamese to generate sentences with the same information but with different expressive nuances. For example, compare the following statements: [2], [3]

- He does not drink.
- Wine, he does not drink.
- Wine, he does not also drink.

In addition to word order and expletives, Vietnamese also uses intonation. Intonation plays a role in the expression of syntax relations of elements in the sentence to express exact message contents. In writing, intonation is often expressed by punctuation. Let's compare the two sentences below to see the differences in message content. Example: Last night, the bridge broke. At Night, going through a broken bridge. [9]

Through a number of features mentioned above, we can imagine the potential and characteristic of Vietnamese.

In summary, the relationship between grammar and grammatical meaning is expressed primarily by expletives and word order. The structure of the words follows a certain order. Ede syllable morphemes do not coincide with syllable and there are prefixes and suffixes. Use of speech parts is not mandatory. Vietnamese morphemes coincide with the syllables and there are no prefixes and suffixes and a large number of expletives. There is no transfiguration. Words in a sentence are independent of each other and are always monosyllabic.

3. Conclusion

Ede is an isolating language having no tone. The first part is not a single syllable radically, therefore, its structure of phonology is extremely complex. There is not much metamorphosis and it takes place right at the shell of syllable, making its phonetic structure unstable. Morphological changes make meaning of the word change. Vietnamese is an isolating language, with tones; words with no transfiguration are always monosyllabic.

Ede vocabulary has many layers of words. Many words have their source from many different language groups in Southeast Asia. Words of the Ede language are monosyllabic, and multi-syllable, the main method of making words is combining method. The process of singlizing and borrowing vocabulary have changed word meanings (expanding, narrowing, changing, semantics) homonyms, synonyms.

Grammatical method is a method of word order and expletives. Structure is defined quite clearly, which is characteristics of the Ede language. In reported speech, the subject always precedes the predicate, complements stand after the predicate. Modifiers often stand after the words it

moodifies. In questions, the question word begins the sentence. This is a different point from Vietnamese interrogative sentences in which the question words stands at the end.

Words in Vietnamese are mainly made with grafting and repeating methods. Vietnamese respects word order and expletive. Intonation has an important role in the expression of syntax relations, common punctuation marks are used to make the information prominent. The structure of sentence patterns is in a certain sequence.

In the course of research to find out the differences between Ede and Vietnamese, we have not pointed out all the differences, especially in terms of pronunciation, and vocabulary. The article only mentions basic differences. The author will investigate further to clarify complex issues in the next articles.

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