

A LEARNING SYSTEM TO ASSIST VIETNAMESE LEARNERS IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING

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1. Introduction

As a result of the development of the relationship between Vietnam and Japan for years, Japanese language education is becoming a more and more significant issue in schools at Vietnam. In addition to application of common effective approaches for language learning in general, researchers also study particularities of the relationship of Japanese language and Vietnamese language for improving the efficiency of learning Japanese for Vietnamese learners.

2. Sino-Vietnamese

In Vietnamese language, Sino-Vietnamese vocabularies are originated from Chinese. Therefore, they have relationships with Sino-Japanese vocabularies that are also derived from Chinese. Some literature researches indicate that knowledge of Sino-Vietnamese is very useful in studying Japanese. The results lead to ideas about how to find Sino-Japanese vocabularies which have same origin with Sino-Vietnamese vocabularies, and how the knowledge of Sino-Vietnamese should be applied practically and effectively for Vietnamese learners in Japanese language learning.

3. Research Works

3.1 Data collection tool

We developed a tool to collect as much as possible Sino-Japanese vocabularies which have same origin with Sino-Vietnamese vocabularies.

3.2 Japanese Learning System

We implemented a learning system to assist native Vietnamese (with prior Sino-Japanese knowledge based on their knowledge of Sino-Vietnamese) in effective Japanese language learning. Our system allows learners learning and reviewing Japanese vocabularies which are imported from our data collection tool or text files or Excel files or Google Spreadsheets (cloud storage). Each learning material denotes the relationship between Sino-Japanese vocabulary and

Sino-Vietnamese vocabulary based on the similarity of Kanji characters, pronunciation, and structure.

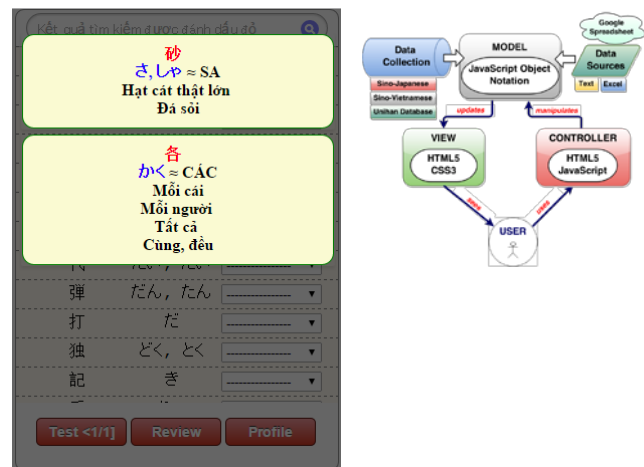


Figure: Our Learning System

4. Experiments

Two experiments were conducted on Vietnamese students of TUAT. The first experiment aimed for evaluating the effectiveness of learners' knowledge of Sino-Vietnamese in Japanese language learning. The second experiment aimed for evaluating the effectiveness of our learning system. The experiment results revealed that the knowledge of Sino-Vietnamese tended to be useful and our system is effective for assisting Vietnamese learners in Japanese language learning.

5. Conclusions

The knowledge of Sino-Vietnamese is useful for studying Japanese language. Our system assisted Vietnamese learners in effective Japanese language learning. We concluded that the findings of this research study were able to provide an appropriate model for designing Japanese learning materials and application for Vietnamese learners.

References

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