

Developing the Capacity in Learning Sino - Nom for Students in Vietnamese Language and Literature Teacher Education at Hung Vuong University through Calligraphy Writing Activities

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DOI: [10.36348/sijll.2024.v07i04.002](https://doi.org/10.36348/sijll.2024.v07i04.002)

| Received: 18.03.2024 | Accepted: 25.04.2024 | Published: 29.04.2024

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Abstract

Practicing calligraphy helps learners master the art of writing Chinese characters. By practicing calligraphy, students will better understand the characteristics of Chinese characters and how to arrange those strokes into messages in text. This will help develop the ability to write Chinese characters more fluently and beautifully. Improving creativity and aesthetics, calligraphy is an art that combines art and technique. When practicing calligraphy, you will have to cultivate your creativity, find balance and aesthetics in each line. This can help improve the ability to organize ideas and express meaning in writing Sino-Nom texts. Originating from the need to study Nom character at Hung Vuong University. In the framework of the article, we focus on: Calligraphy in the practice of writing Nom character texts of students majoring in Literature pedagogy at Hung Vuong University.

Keywords: self-study ability in Nom character, calligraphy writing.

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A. INTRODUCTION

The art of calligraphy originates from China and Arabia, with some influences: Japan, Korea, Vietnam. For quite a long time, due to objective reasons, ups and downs, and historical events, the art of calligraphy in our country has gradually been lost with the quiet passing away of the teachers who have taught us the most once resounded. The absence of teachers leaves infinite sadness for those who are still attached to the words and calligraphy of their country. That is why preserving the art of calligraphy is preserving a tradition and a copy cultural identity of the nation.

B. CONTENT

1. Theoretical and Practical Basis

1.1. Overview of the Formation and Development of Chinese Characters

According to a legend about the origin of Chinese characters in China, the Emperor was the creator of Chinese characters about 4,000 - 5,000 years ago. However, today no one believes that this is a real historical figure anymore. Even the Thương Hiệt's theory for the word that scholars of the Warring States period proposed was no longer convincing enough because no one knew what era Thương Hiệt was in. Until

recent years, people discovered in An Duong (Ha Nam) many turtle shells, animal bones and even bronze objects with inscriptions on them. Archaeologists speculate that this is the latest Chinese writing that appeared during the Shang Dynasty (about 1800 BC).

Characteristics of hieroglyphs in Chinese writing according to Dang Duc Sieu's Sino-Nom Literature textbook, it is written "Hideographs are letters drawn after real objects, with crooked strokes that curve according to the shape of real objects." The hieroglyphs that we see today have changed a lot through the process of development through the stages from drawing to drawing lines, then to writing.

With Chinese writing, drawings only become a unit in the hieroglyphic system when they get rid of cumbersome graphic elements to become a set of symbols, which according to the Sino-Nom Literature Textbook, must be "bearing a heavy imprint of reason, having a fixed, simplified, highly stylized shape, representing the external linear shape of the object and the internal characteristics of the object, closely linked to the sound that it represents indicate".

1.2. Overview of the Formation and Development of Nom Script

Due to many complex objective and subjective reasons, Chinese characters are commonly used in social and cultural activities of independent feudal Vietnam. Here, first of all, it is necessary to emphasize one thing: it is impossible to understand the issue of Chinese characters in Vietnam apart from the feats of great intelligence of our ancestors in the work of Vietnameseizing the ancient Chinese language all over the world. Three aspects of reading, meaning, and scope of use. The specific result brought about by this great work, in a certain aspect, is the appearance of a series of ancient Chinese texts by Vietnamese authors covering all genres, containing stylish content rich in diversity, imbued with national nuances, rich in originality and creativity, and of very high academic and artistic value.

However, on the other hand, although the feudal Vietnamese state considered it a "country of writing", it is clear that Chinese writing is only used in a relatively limited scope. Field of activity Its activities are administrative papers, books, studying and exams, playing a key role, occupying an absolute dominant position in the living language activities of all our people, from kings and mandarins to the people of the world is still Vietnamese. This is what prompted the Nom script to appear.

In general, although built on the basis of Chinese writing elements, compared to Chinese characters, Nom script has gone one step further, in terms of both structure and function. In relation to Chinese characters, in general, Nom characters include two major types:

The type that uses complete Chinese characters with flukes to represent words in Vietnamese (Chinese-Vietnamese words) in a way that uses both the reading sound (Sino-Vietnamese sound) and the meaning of the word, such as using the character 心 Sino-Vietnamese to read as mind to write the word mind, heart, or just use the sound (on the basis of having a homophone relationship with the Vietnamese word to be recorded) or use the sound but read it differently, like the Sino-Vietnamese letter 別 read as distinct to write the word know.

A specially created type of writing to write words in Vietnamese by combining some Chinese characters (or parts of Chinese characters) and using additional diacritics. What Nom pays attention to first of all is the phonetic structure of the language. It tries to faithfully reflect the sound image of the word, within the very limited ability of the letters in the square to record syllables. Nom script pays due attention to simplifying writing, such as reducing the number of strokes in the Chinese characters used; Eliminate unnecessary symbols for noting notes, etc. Due to disregarding the principle of

noting notes (although it is also applied to a certain extent) and giving priority to implementing the principles of recording sounds and letters. Nom characters has reached quite a high level on the path of development from recording ideas to recording sounds of writing.

Nom script is an ancient way of writing symbols in Vietnamese. After Vietnam escaped Chinese domination in 939, the Nom script for the first time became the national language to express Vietnamese through ideographic alphabets. More than 1,000 years later - from the 10th century to the 20th century, a large part of literary, philosophical, historical, legal, medical, religious and administrative documents were written in Nom script. Therefore, until now, Chinese books and Chinese documents are still read by many people.

Initially, when the Nom script first appeared, it was purely written in Vietnamese but borrowed the original Chinese form. That spell is called the word "false imitation". Gradually, the technique of combining two Chinese characters together, partly to evoke sounds, partly to suggest, is used more and more systematically. This technique is called "sound harmony" to form new words. From the Le dynasty onwards, the number of writings written in Nom script increased gradually over the 500 years from the 14th to the 20th century. The most abundant were literary poems that were inspirational, entertaining, and heavily emotional.

1.3. Overview of the Art of Chinese Calligraphy

Sino-Nom calligraphy is the art of using brushes and Chinese ink to express writing. In calligraphy, the writer's soft brush strokes are constantly changed, creating different thick and thin strokes in each stroke. It is believed that the expression of personal emotions was likely the ultimate goal of Chinese calligraphy culture. Of course, the art of calligraphy depends a lot on other factors such as each person's knowledge and writing tools such as pens, ink... but ultimately its most important feature is still to cultivate and express show each person's creativity.

Learn Chinese characters from basic strokes to complete variations with a brush. And according to level, from not knowing how to hold a brush properly to being proficient. Grasp the types of Chinese characters in Calligraphy.

History of art formation Chinese calligraphy in Vietnam is similar to calligraphy in China, but the aesthetic expression has quite different points such as: The brush strokes are soft but not weak, deep but not weak no sediment, launch without madness. To write calligraphy in Chinese characters, the writer needs to understand the meaning of the characters, have a deep foundation of knowledge about combining and distributing shapes, and creating letter shapes through each line.

To write calligraphy in Chinese characters, you need to understand the meaning of the characters, grasp the deep knowledge of combining and distributing shapes and creating letter shapes through each line. Within a word and between words, there is rhythm, weight and lightness, rough - subtle, fast - slow, writing and linking ideas, looking forward and backward to ensure harmony of yin and yang, balance of reality and illusion, naturalness in each word. every stroke, every word. Through the work, one can see the spirit and thoughts of the writer.

Aesthetics in calligraphy: Not only is writing simple, but it can also express a person's emotions and can tell about a person's personality and temperament. Calligraphy is often used to decorate homes on special occasions. People who can write this word are usually teachers or educated people. Each letter will have different meanings and implications.

Calligraphy refers to the methods of writing, laws and rules of characters. The beauty of calligraphy, the font must be beautiful, the structure is beautiful, the layout is beautiful, the article content is integrated into the overall layout, and the entire work can reflect the beauty of personality, mood, thinking. thoughts, will and feelings of the writer.

The art of calligraphy is essentially a synthetic art, integrating Chinese characters, ancient poetry, aesthetics, composition, structure of calligraphy itself, structure, composition, self-cultivation, emotions, will, equal intelligence in one expression. It is by no means a pure art. If you just put Chinese characters together to write beautifully, even if you imitate someone else's font, it may have the same shape, but it's just a "copywriter" and cannot be called art Calligraphy.

Writing style: There are 5 popular calligraphy styles, each style has its own ways of expression.

1.4. Overview of Nom Characters Study Program of Literature Education Students at Hung Vuong University

At Hung Vuong University, first-year students majoring in the University of Linguistics Pedagogy participate in the course Fundamentals of Sino-Nom language and writing. The module aims to improve the ability to use and maintain current Sino-Vietnamese and pure Vietnamese vocabulary, thereby preserving and developing the Vietnamese language in general. To achieve this goal, the theoretical part mainly clarifies the basic characteristics of Chinese and Nom characters in the process of Vietnamese culture and literature. The practice section through readings provides learners with how to write, read simple Sino-Nom texts, and acquire a certain vocabulary to recognize the classes of ancient words that still exist in Vietnamese today. This module also aims to promote learners' self-research capacity in exploring and explaining traditional cultural values.

Therefore, the reference system and extensive exercises will meet the needs of those who tend to study in depth.

After completing the content module. Students understand the process of formation, development, characteristics, and structure of Chinese and Nom characters.

Accumulate 1500 - 2000 Chinese characters, develop Sino-Vietnamese vocabulary, cultural issues related to this capital and words, aiming to improve the ability to use and maintain current Sino-Vietnamese and pure Vietnamese vocabulary, thereby preserving and developing the Vietnamese language in general.

Grasp the skills: writing Chinese characters, analyzing basic cases of ancient Chinese grammar, looking up Sino-Vietnamese dictionary. Apply accumulated knowledge to interpret simple Sino-Nom texts; From there, it helps learners accumulate vocabulary and vocabulary, deal with specific semantic and grammatical issues in Chinese, and acquire a certain vocabulary to recognize the ancient word classes that still exist in Vietnamese today, aiming to promote learners' self-research capacity in exploring and explaining traditional cultural values.

2. Principles and Measures to Develop Learning Capacity in Sino - Nom for Students Majoring In Literature Pedagogy at Hung Vuong University through the Art of Calligraphy

2. 1. Basic Principles of Practicing Calligraphy in Chinese and Nom Characters

Posture for Writing Sino - Nom Calligraphy

To start learning and practicing calligraphy, learners need to grasp the technique of holding a pen and writing posture. When a beginner learns to write calligraphy, you must hold the pen correctly, perpendicular to the surface of the paper. Sitting posture, fingers and wrists must relax comfortably, relax the mind, do not strain or press the pen too hard. To write soft, soulful letters or handwriting. When writing, you do not need to turn your body or shoulders. Just control your fingers, wrists and elbows flexibly. You can press one hand against the paper to create more pressure for stability.

How to Write Sino - Nom Calligraphy

To possess beautiful calligraphy, the writer must first clearly understand the basic strokes. Then, practice and write the strokes fluently before writing a complete letter. In calligraphy there are 8 basic strokes. Including: horizontal strokes, book strokes, dotted strokes, dashed strokes, comma strokes, dotted strokes, folded strokes, hooked strokes.

Each trait has its own role and characteristics. You need to practice each stroke slowly until you master it. When writing these strokes well, writing a complete, technically correct letter will be very simple.








Layout

A beautiful work must have a beautiful layout. Layout is how you arrange the letters in the work in harmony, which letters need to be emphasized, which letters need to be written large or small... You should ensure the technical elements, to write beautiful, principled calligraphy, it is necessary to comply with the layout, the layout of a work is called "chapter dharma". The layout is the arrangement of strokes together, letters with letters, rows with rows. . The goal is for top and bottom to adapt, right and left to have a mutual connection to the entire content. When we look at the work we can see a unified whole.

2.2. Learning Content of Sino - Nom through Calligraphy Activities Recognize Strokes and Remember Strokes

To start writing Chinese characters, the writer must grasp the steps of writing from basic to advanced. In the first step to writing Chinese characters, you need to be able to read the names of the strokes in the letter, because only when you read correctly and identify the correct strokes can you rewrite that Chinese character correctly. Recognizing strokes helps learners distinguish between similar strokes that often cause confusion, thereby preventing them from writing incorrect strokes in letters.

Just like Vietnamese has 29 letters and 4 basic strokes: straight strokes, curved strokes, hooked strokes and missing strokes, in Chinese characters there are 8 basic strokes that make up a letter: dotted strokes, horizontal strokes, and slash strokes, sweeping strokes, slash strokes, comma strokes, folding strokes and hook strokes. In Chinese, there are 8 basic strokes:

- Dotted line:  A line with a dot from top to bottom.
- Horizontal stroke:  A straight horizontal stroke, and is drawn from left to right.
- Window stroke:  Is a straight vertical line, and is drawn from top to bottom.
- Upstroke:  A curved line that goes up from left to right.
- Comma line:  A curved line, drawn down from right to left.
- Marked line:  A straight line, drag the line from left to right.
- Folded stroke:  There is a folded stroke in the middle of the stroke.
- Hook stroke: A stroke that will hook up at the end of other strokes.

How can we remember the basic strokes of Chinese characters? And what benefits does this bring? The research team has found a few ways to practice as follows: *First of all*, you need to practice reading the names of the strokes, this will help you remember the strokes clearly and not get confused when writing, or you can analyze the strokes in the text. Doing this for any number of Chinese characters will help you remember them faster. *Secondly*, you practice writing the strokes of Chinese characters as well as a complete Chinese character because copying it is a way to memorize it in your brain. This helps you improve your writing skills, making your handwriting more beautiful. You can write these strokes with a calligraphy pen or through a calligraphy activity. This way not only helps you improve your handwriting but also helps you remember. In addition, writing letters requires you to devote a certain amount of attention to your work, thereby cultivating other good qualities such as perseverance. *Thirdly*, you can do exercises in counting and naming strokes, or you can practice writing basic strokes in the right direction and horizontally (writing with your hand, reading the names of the strokes with your mouth).

Applying this method will help learn and remember strokes more effectively.

Recognize and Remember Alphabet

Letters are the basic part that makes up Chinese and Nom characters. A Chinese character can be composed of one or more letters combined. To put it more simply, each Chinese character will have one or more parts, each part is a letter. Thanks to the letters, we can easily look up the dictionary to know the meaning of the Chinese character. Because many Chinese characters are grouped together with the same letter.

Letters help beginners learn to remember how to write Chinese characters easily, beautifully, and with enough strokes. In addition, it helps learners guess the meaning of a Chinese character through the meaning of the constituent letters. The Chinese language is made up of 214 radicals, and most of these radicals cannot be separated because it would make them meaningless. Therefore, you must gradually get acquainted and memorize the letters. Learning letters brings you many benefits. We can rely on these letters to look up the

meaning as well as how to read those words. Therefore, if you want to learn and write Chinese characters well, you should memorize those characters.

How can remember the letters? The research team has come up with some of the following solutions: Rewrite the letters, this is a familiar way of learning that helps learners memorize easily, in addition this method also helps learners practice your handwriting. We can use many different types of pens and writing methods, but using calligraphy to practice writing letters is a pretty good method. This method not only helps learners practice writing, but also helps them focus more on writing and can create interest in learning the subject.

2.3. Several Ways to Practice Writing Sino - Nom Calligraphy

There are 7 main rules:

Up to down

Like the word Tam 三, write the upper stroke first, then the middle stroke and then the lower stroke. First, write Ý 意, then write the character Lập 立, then write the last character, write Tâm 心

From left to right

Like the word Xuyên 川| Write the left stroke first, then write the middle stroke, then write the right stroke. For example, the word Hồ 湖 is first written with 水 water, the ancient word 古 is written last is Nguyệt 月.

Front, middle, back, both sides.

Often seen in letters with symmetrical right and left parts such as the word 山, first write the stroke in the middle, then write the stroke on the left, and finally the stroke on the right.

First write the word Lạc 樂, write the word Bạch 白, then write the word Yêu yêu on the left, then write the word Yêu yêu on the right, and finally write the word Mộc 木 (this part follows the rule of top and bottom).

Front horizontal, rear vertical:

The stroke on the left is written first, the stroke on the left is written later

Front outside, back inside

First outside, next inside, last closed

C. CONCLUSION

Calligraphy writing activities are associated with reading comprehension and teaching Sino Nom subjects in high school for students majoring in Literature pedagogy at Hung Vuong University. Practicing writing Sino - Nom calligraphy will help learners recognize letter faces, practice writing skills, memory ability, and create interest in learning the meaning of letters. Over time, it will help learners learn shapes. Develop self-study skills, self-study a Sino - Nom text, and clearly understand the meaning of the original Sino Nom text. In addition, practicing calligraphy will train learners to be patient and careful. With the teaching of Sino - Nom texts in high school for Literature pedagogy students, understanding the correct meaning can help in using Vietnamese reduces or eliminates unfortunate mistakes, typically using weaknesses instead of disadvantages. Teaching is the task of imparting knowledge to students. If you misunderstand the text, you will teach many people to misunderstand what you mean. Understand Sino-Nom studies in many areas: teaching methods, lecture content as well as how to compile textbooks. It should be seen that learning Sino - Nom is mainly about reading comprehension skills, recognizing, writing, and practicing calligraphy in Chinese and Nom characters. If the instructor is knowledgeable and understands the original text, he or she will be able to translate it literally, thereby making it easier to convey knowledge.

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