

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG



KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH : NGÔN NGỮ ANH

Sinh viên : Vũ Thị Hạnh

HẢI PHÒNG – 2024

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TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG**

**A STUDY ON GREETING CULTURE IN ENGLISH
AND VIETNAMESE**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
NGÀNH : NGÔN NGỮ ANH**

Sinh viên : Vũ Thị Hạnh

Giảng viên hướng dẫn : ThS.Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Hoa

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Tên đề tài: A study on greeting culture in English and Vietnamese

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp

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2. Các tài liệu, số liệu cần thiết

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3. Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp

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CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên : Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Hoa
Học hàm, học vị : Thạc sĩ
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Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on greeting culture in English and Vietnamese

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày ... tháng ... năm 2024

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày ... tháng ... năm 2024

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Sinh viên

Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Giảng viên hướng dẫn

Vũ Thị Hạnh

ThS. Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Hoa

Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm 2024

XÁC NHẬN CỦA KHOA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN HƯỚNG DẪN TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên giảng viên: Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Hoa
Đơn vị công tác: Trường Đại Học Quản lý và Công nghệ Hải Phòng
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Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on greeting culture in English and Vietnamese

1. Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp

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2. Đánh giá chất lượng của đề án/khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu...)

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3. Ý kiến của giảng viên hướng dẫn tốt nghiệp

Được bảo vệ Không được bảo vệ Điểm hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm

Giảng viên hướng dẫn

(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN CHĂM PHẢN BIỆN

Họ và tên giảng viên:

Đơn vị công tác: Trường Đại học Quản lý và Công nghệ Hải Phòng

Họ và tên sinh viên: Vũ Thị Hạnh

Chuyên ngành: Ngôn ngữ Anh

Đề tài tốt nghiệp: A study on greeting culture in English and Vietnamese

1. Phần nhận xét của giáo viên chăm phản biện

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2. Những mặt còn hạn chế

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3. Ý kiến của giảng viên chăm phản biện

Được bảo vệ Không được bảo vệ Điểm hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm

Giảng viên chăm phản biện

(Ký và ghi rõ tên)

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ABSTRACT

In today's era of development and integration, English is gradually becoming important and becoming a global language. Vietnam is also gradually integrating with other developed countries. Therefore, the greeting culture of English and Vietnamese also becomes an issue worth paying attention to when both sides communicate.

In English and Vietnamese, greetings are not simply to confirm the presence of the communicator but also to express interest, affirm the relationship or status of the communicator. Besides, through greetings, we can also see the culture of each country. However, the way the British and Vietnamese express themselves is not the same.

The essay Greeting Culture in English and Vietnamese focuses on researching greetings in these two languages. In the thesis, I will compare and point out differences related to content, semantics, syntax and vocabulary in English and Vietnamese greetings.

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Hai Phong, 2024

Student

PART I : INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale

Greetings are a linguistic category associated with the cultural characteristics of each country. Greetings according to the customs, traditions, and lifestyle of each ethnic group show the politeness, respect, and personality of each person. Therefore, the greetings of both Vietnamese and British people reflect their extremely important spiritual values. The article mentions the cultural characteristics, language and greetings of both Vietnamese and English, to help readers clearly understand the cultural characteristics of greetings and recognize the differences in the greetings of the two cultures.

Culture is the source of a nation, expressing the unique characteristics of each nation. When a nation loses its political institutions, is ruled by foreigners but still retains its culture, that nation still exists. A nation is only erased from the world map when that nation loses its cultural identity. Therefore, studying the culture and life of each nation means studying all the creations and inventions of that nation in history and society. Thereby finding the quintessence in the nation's traditional cultural value system to honor and promote to new heights to better serve the lives of future generations.

Language and culture are two objects that have a close relationship with each other, culture is the content and language is the means of conveying the content. Knowing the language of a certain nation will help you understand that nation's culture.

Communication in general and linguistic communication in particular are always fields with high cultural and linguistic specificity. Anywhere and in any situation of human language communication, the first communication ritual is always a greeting. Greetings are valuable conversation starters and are typical actions in human language. However, each ethnic group has its

own forms of greeting, carrying its own cultural values. That shows the language - culture - thinking characteristics of each nation. In Vietnam, greetings have a very important position. It is the standard for evaluating human morality, personality and many other issues. For Vietnamese people, greetings are higher than the party. This shows that the greeting culture has become an indispensable cultural form of Vietnamese people.

The most basic function of a greeting is to confirm the communicator's presence, show interest, and affirm the communicator's relationship or status. But in different languages, the specific greetings are not the same. Converting the usage conventions of one language to another will cause many difficulties and cause misunderstandings. Therefore, studying the greetings of languages, thereby drawing similarities and differences, is necessary, especially in the current need for integration and foreign language learning. Vietnam has more and more partners and friendships with Western countries, requiring the need to use English fluently in many fields, in many different communication contexts, between many participating parties media, from civil servants at agencies to workers in foreign-invested enterprises ; from a large number of students from foreign language schools to trolley drivers and retail stores serving tourists coming to "Da Nang - A city worth living". At work, the need to grasp and master communication rituals is extremely important, even greeting rituals also contribute to increasing sympathy and friendliness between communicating parties, making many indirect decisions about the purpose of the meeting.

Based on reality, work needs and all of the above reasons, we research the issue of linguistic - cultural characteristics in English - Vietnamese greeting behavior.

The focus of the essay will be on researching and understanding common greetings in Vietnamese and English and answering the specific questions below:

- Greetings in English

- Greetings in Vietnamese
- Similarities and differences in greetings in Vietnamese and English

2. Aim of the study

The research purpose of the project is to systematically study greeting behavior when meeting each other in English and Vietnamese. The description focuses on the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the greeting, thereby comparing it with equivalent greetings in Vietnamese, pointing out similarities and differences from the perspective of language application and language proficiency language and cross-cultural perspective.

The topic also aims to help students and civil servants working in public agencies in contact with foreigners understand the linguistic, psychological, social, cultural characteristics... in their behavior. Bilingual greetings combine English and Vietnamese, thereby improving the capacity and effectiveness of communication and language translation. The research results contribute to enriching the understanding of greeting culture in English and Vietnamese, helping to receive and use these languages more effectively.

3. Subject and scope of the study

The research focuses on greeting behavior through common greetings, commonly used in daily communication in English and Vietnamese. The focus of the research is to collect, systematize and analyze the linguistic-cultural and socio-cultural characteristics of greetings, compare and generalize the similarities and differences of these greetings in English and Vietnamese.

Not within the scope of the topic's research are specific greetings, specific ceremonial greetings in the military, religion... as well as telephone

greeting conventions and other forms of communicate in other audio and text languages online.

4. Methods of the study

- Description method
- Comparative method

During the research process, methods are applied in combination, sometimes depending on the research content and each specific subject, one appropriate method is mainly used.

The main sources of information are reference books related to the research topic and reliable internet sources.

5. Design of the study

In addition to the introduction, conclusion and list of references, the main part of the thesis consists of 3 chapters.

Chapter I: Theoretical background

Chapter II: System of greeting behaviors in English and Vietnamese

Chapter III: Similarities and differences in greetings in English and Vietnamese

PART II : DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTR I : THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. Basis concepts

1.1. Communication

Communication is a common phenomenon in society, it is contact between individuals in a community to convey certain content. General communication and spoken language communication is a field with high cultural and linguistic specificity. In communication, greeting behavior is the most primitive and typical behavior to create social relationships. Almost every conversation involves greetings.

1.2. Speech acts

Speech acts are understood in many ways: according to George Jule, as "actions expressed through utterances"; According to John R. Searle, are "basic or small units in linguistic communication". In communication, linguistic behavior is not simply making grammatically correct sentences, but in each sentence there is also a certain type of behavior performed and can be performed simultaneously. John R Searle distinguishes linguistic acts into three partial linguistic acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

1.3. Greeting linguistic behavior

Greeting is a linguistic act used in daily communication, occurring naturally and indispensable in any language. To express the act of greeting, each language uses one or more verbs - verbs that indicate actions performed with words. Specifically in each language as follows:

1.3.1. In English

Greeting culture also reflects people's style, the British combine the word "Good" with the meaning "good" in front of time nouns "morning, afternoon, evening" to form a common greeting with the wish to have a day with good weather, contrary to the usual humid air of the "Land of Fog".

1.3.2. In Vietnamese

In communication, Vietnamese people often do not behave according to convention but tend to be intimate. Usually, instead of "Hello, hello" Vietnamese people often say "Where are you going" (when meeting you on the street), "What are you doing" (guests greet the host when they come to visit). Or greet each other by asking: Have you eaten? Where are you going? - Asking without needing to hear the answer, not really wanting to know if the person being asked has eaten or gone anywhere. When answering, you may respond incorrectly, or not answer at all.

2. Characteristic of greetings

Greetings are speech units used as a means of expressing greeting behaviors. In modern linguistics, the concept of greeting belongs to the categories of speech acts and pragmatics. "Greetings are a mandatory ritual in any language communication in the world. That is the first sign, the "opening" for every contact and exchange, including characteristics such as:

2.1. Greetings are ceremonial statements

Statements serve ritualistic behaviors, describe mechanical activities, are conventional, and are communication formulas that express respect and admiration for the object of communication.

2.2. Greetings are of a daily nature

The act of greeting is a daily ritual act, naturally established with two characteristics: dialogue, requiring exchange and response; the characteristic exchanged by a greeting in its natural form has two components: the greeting must be followed by a return greeting.

3. Factors influencing greeting language behavior

3.1. Context

Context is a type of non-linguistic environment in which language is used. Context of situation, which is the context of a linguistic phenomenon, a text or a specific case of a specific language. Cultural context is the context of language as a system.

3.2. Strategy of communication

Strategy of communication is the motto and measures of using non-verbal behavior in communication to save face and avoid threatening the face of communication participants so that communication takes place smoothly and comfortably in a certain order and bring about the effectiveness that communication requires.

- Firstly, it helps to choose the appropriate greeting structure and way of addressing.
- Second: communication participants must accurately determine their own position and that of the communication object.
- Third: the style or way of addressing is always adjusted in each different communication situation.

3.3. Time

In English, greetings and meetings differentiate between the time of communication: morning - afternoon - evening. Vietnamese is not governed by time and can use the same verbal verb "hello" for any time.

4. Function of greetings

Greetings are an expression of etiquette and cultural behavior with people around. Greetings have great meaning! Greetings show closeness, interaction and integration between people. Greetings show the civilized and polite beauty of human behavior, and are the quintessential beauty of fine customs and traditions. So let's consider greetings as the simplest starting point for forming a person's personality.

5. The relationship between language and culture

Culture and language are closely related and inseparable. Language is a means of conveying culture and culture is contained in language. It has been said that language and writing are the crystallization of national culture, thanks to language and writing, culture can be passed down and into the future. Culture also depends on language to develop. Language change and development always go hand in hand with cultural change and development. So if you want to study culture in depth, you must study language; If you want to learn the language thoroughly, you must pay attention to the culture. So the interdisciplinary relationship between language and culture: is a relationship between parts and wholes, inseparable from each other, language is an important constituent part of culture. Language is a form of expression and a special symbol system used as a tool to convey cultural content. Language and culture interact, promote and limit each other.

6. Conclusion of chapter I

Thus, greetings are always active and used with high frequency, acting as a catalyst for all human communication activities with many different contents and purposes. In cross-linguistic communication between English and Vietnamese, greetings can be considered "messengers" of cultural exchange because they themselves reflect the cultural characteristics of each nation, directly impacting the senses and emotions, awareness of the communication

object. Speaking figuratively, greetings in each language are like attractive "appetizers", inviting and attracting "diners" to continue enjoying and discovering the sweet and unique flavors of each cultural dish. Intangible culture - the quintessence of each nation's traditional culture. Linguistic - cultural features will in turn be specifically listed according to greeting rituals in English - Vietnamese. From the system of greeting behaviors, each linguistic expression for each language will be more clearly revealed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II :SYSTEM OF GREETING BEHAVIOR IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

1. Greeting behavior in English

In English, there are a few formulaic greetings that are used frequently in informal situations, such as "Hi" (+ first name) or "Hello" (+ first name). In addition, people often greet each other based on the time of greeting.

Morning	Good morning + (first name)	From midnight to midday	-Good morning, Mr.Tom -Mornin' Jerry
Afternoon	Good afternoon + (first name)	After midday until 5 p.m	-Good afternoon, professer John -Afternoon Mike
Evening	Good evening + (first name)	After 5 p.m until people have gone to sleep	-Good evening, Miss Tam -Evenin' Misthy

In the book "Evaluation of Greeting Exchanges in Textbooks and Real Life Settings", Williams (2001) divides greetings into two types: (1) mirrored greetings - the response greeting is similar to the initiating greeting, (2) greeting and response in which the response is a question.

(1) A: Hello!

B: Hello!

(2) A: Good morning!

B: How are you?

1.1. Characteristics of Bristish greeting culture

For British people, greeting is also an important category in communication. However, they do not consider greeting as an ethical category like in Vietnam.

For example: A child who does not greet the teacher when entering class is considered completely normal in terms of moral character.

British greetings are more social than showing deep interest in the person being greeted, due to cultural factors; respect the privacy of others. Unlike Vietnamese people who only have general greetings for all hours of the day, for example: “Cháu chào bác ạ” (used for morning, afternoon and evening), British people greet according to time categories: Good morning; Good afternoon; Good evening,... The British also do not establish intimate relationships through addressing themselves – using relative relationship, but they mainly express intimacy or formality through language. For example: Hello, good morning, good afternoon, good evening,... are greetings that are considered formal. Even more intimately, people will use words like: Hi, hey....

The personality of British people is very polite and somewhat reserved, which is shown right in their greeting. At school or at work, the most common greetings are: “Hi”, “Hello”, “Good morning”. Shaking hands is also the most common form of greeting among British people. With close, familiar relationships, they can greet each other with a light kiss on the cheek.

When talking to British people, you should look them in the eye to show your respect for the other person, but do not stare at them to make them confused. You should avoid asking about their age, income and love status when you first meet them. Start a conversation with them by asking general questions like “Is everything okay?” or learn from the British how to start a conversation using the weather.

1.2. Some typical forms of greetings of the British

Greetings in English are expressions or sometimes gestures used when meeting someone. They are a way to show respect, friendliness and goodwill. Common English greetings include phrases such as “Hello,” “Hi” and “Good morning.”

Depending who you are with, greetings can range from formal to informal. Knowing a good range of greetings will help you start a conversation off right with anyone, no matter what the situation is!

1.2.1. Greeting verbally

A. Formal Greetings in English

It's best to begin by using formal greetings in most business situations, and then listen to how your co-workers or business partners greet you.

It's a good idea to wait until someone speaks casually with you before you speak casually with them. You may find that people will begin to use casual greetings with you over time, as you get to know each other better.

Formal greetings are also used when you meet older people.

(1) Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening!

These are formal ways of saying "hello", which change depending on the time of day.

Keep in mind that "good night" is only used to say "goodbye," so if you meet someone late in the day, remember to greet them with "good evening," rather than "good night."

"Good morning" can be made more casual by simply saying "morning." You can also simply use "afternoon" or "evening" as informal greetings, but these are less commonly used.

(2) It's nice to meet you! / Pleased to meet you!

These greetings are formal and polite. If you say this to someone when you meet him or her for the first time, it will make you seem courteous (polite).

Remember to only use these greetings the first time you meet someone. Next time you see the person you can show that you remember him or her by saying "it's nice to see you again" or simply "it's nice to see you."

(3) How have you been?

This greeting question is only asked by people who have already met. If someone asks you “how have you been?” they want to know if you have been well since the last time the two of you met.

(4)How do you do?

This greeting is VERY formal, and quite uncommon and old-fashioned now, but it may still be used by some older people.

The proper response is “I’m doing well” or, as strange as it seems, some people even ask “how do you do?” right back as an answer.

B. Informal Greetings in English

(5)Hey / Hey man / Hi !

You can use “hey” and “hi” to greet someone instead of “hello.” Both are particularly popular among younger people.

While “hi” is appropriate to use in any casual situation, “hey” is for people who have already met. If you say “hey” to a stranger, it might be confusing for that person because he or she will try to remember when you met before!

You can also add “man” to the end of “hey” when greeting males. Some people also use “hey man” to casually greet younger women, but only do this if you know the woman very well.

Remember that “hey” doesn’t always mean “hello.” “Hey” can also be used to call for someone’s attention.

(6)How’s it going? / How are you doing?

These are casual ways of asking “how are you?” If you’re trying to be particularly polite, stick with “how are you?” but otherwise, you can use these expressions to greet almost anyone.

The word “going” is usually shortened, so it sounds more like “go-in”. You can answer with “it’s going well” or “I’m doing well” depending on the question.

Although it's not grammatically correct, most people just answer "good"—and you can too. Like when responding to "how are you?" you can also follow your answer by asking "and you?"

(7) *What's up? / What's new? / What's going on?*

These are some other informal ways of asking "how are you?" which are typically used to casually greet someone you have met before. Most people answer with "nothing" or "not much."

Or, if it feels right to make small talk, you could also briefly describe anything new or interesting that's going on in your life, before asking "what about you?" to continue the conversation.

(8) *How's everything? / How are things? / How's life?*

These can be used to casually greet someone and ask how the person is doing, but most often these sentences are used to greet someone you already know. To these, you can answer "good" or "not bad."

Again, if small talk feels appropriate, you could also briefly share any interesting news about your life, and then ask the person "what about you?" or another greeting question.

(9) *How's your day? / How's your day going?*

These questions mean "how are you?" not just right now, but how you've been all day. You would use these greetings later in the day and with someone you see regularly.

For example, you might ask a co-worker one of these in the afternoon, or a cashier that you see at the grocery store every evening.

"It's going well" is the grammatically correct response, but many people simply answer with "fine," "good" or "alright."

By the way, notice that "good," "fine" or "not bad" are perfect answers to almost any greeting question.

(10) *Good to see you! / Nice to see you !*

These casual greetings are used with friends, co-workers or family members that you haven't seen in a while.

It's common for close friends to hug when they greet each other, particularly if they haven't seen each other in some time. So you might use this greeting along with a hug or handshake depending on your relationship with the person.

(11) *Long time no see / It's been a while*

These casual greetings are used when you haven't seen someone in a long time, particularly if you meet that person unexpectedly.

How much is a long time? It depends on how often you normally see that person. For example, you could use one of these greetings if you normally see the person every week, but then don't see them for a few months or more.

Usually, these phrases are followed by another question, like "how are you," "how have you been?" or "what's new?"

C. Slang Greetings in English

Slang greetings are extremely informal, and should only be used with people that you know very well, and feel very comfortable with.

Keep in mind that a lot of slang is regional, and using Australian slang in the United States, for example, can sound quite strange.

You'll need to learn the local slang wherever you are, but these common examples will help you get started.

(12) *Yo!*

This extremely informal greeting is common in the U.S. It comes from 1990's hip-hop slang and these days it's often used both seriously and jokingly.

This greeting should only be used with very close friends, and never in a business setting.

(13) *Are you OK? / You alright? / Alright mate?*

This casual way of asking both "hello" and "how are you" is common in Britain.

You can respond "yeah, fine," or simply "alright" before asking "and you?" to the other person.

(14) *Howdy!*

This is a very informal abbreviation of “how do you do?” that is common in certain parts of Canada and the U.S.

Keep in mind that if you say “howdy” outside of these regions, you will sound like a cowboy, and it might make the other person laugh.

(15) *Sup? / Whazzup?*

These greetings are abbreviations of “what’s up?” which are common among teenagers. Like with “what’s up?” you can answer “nothing” or “not much.”

(16) *G’day mate!*

This casual greeting is an Australian abbreviation of “good day.”

Keep in mind that Australian greetings often use “ya” instead of “you.” So “how are ya?” is the same as “how are you?,” and “how are ya going?” is basically the same as “how’s it going?” or “how are you doing?”

(17) *Hiya!*

This greeting, short for “how are you?”, is commonly used in certain parts of England. However, you don’t need to actually answer this question—you can just say “hey!” right back.

D. English greetings for Emails and Letters

When writing an email or letter, there are specific greetings you should use to address the person you are sending it to. Here are some of the most important greetings you should know for this context.

(18) *Dear [recipient’s Name]*

This greeting is commonly used in formal correspondence and professional settings. It indicates respect and maintains a polite tone. Including the recipient’s name makes it more personal.

It’s suitable for emails or letters addressed to colleagues, clients, or people who you have a professional relationship with.

(19) *Dear Sir or Madam*

You can use this greeting when writing to someone whose name you don't know, or when your letter or email is directed at a more general audience.

It shows respect and professionalism, making it a good option for things like job applications, formal inquiries, or letters to unknown recipients.

(20) *To whom it may concern*

“To whom it may concern” is a formal greeting used in business letters or emails when the sender does not have a specific recipient in mind.

This greeting is appropriate when addressing general inquiries, formal complaints, or other situations where the recipient's identity is unknown or irrelevant. This greeting has less of a personal touch, so best not to use it with someone you are more familiar with!

And of course, once you've nailed the introductions, there's another set of phrases you need to learn.

1.2.2. Greeting with action

Some typical forms of greeting include actions that British people often use such as shaking hands, kissing cheeks, and hugging. Shaking hands is the most commonly used way of greeting between British people. It is also a form of communication when you are introduced to another person. Kissing on the cheek and hugging are ways of greeting close friends or acquaintances when they have not seen each other for a long time.

- Handshake: Handshake is the most common form of greeting for British gentlemen and ladies, especially in the workplace. A friendly handshake is one that is firm enough - confident, not too strong, and does not hurt the other person. On the contrary, British people also do not like to receive a handshake that is too loose and weak. To show confidence and sincerity, in addition to shaking hands, you should look straight into the eyes of the person you are communicating with and smile. British people will not trust you if your eyes look away or down while shaking hands. You should hold the other person's

hand confidently and firmly, then shake it up and down twice, don't hold the hand for too long.

- Hug, kiss, high five: Hug, kiss, high five is a friendly and close way of greeting the British. However, this form is only for close friends, family and children and should not be done with someone you are meeting for the first time. This type of greeting is often seen at football fields but rarely seen in the workplace....

1.3. Types of greetings

There are many ways to say hello in English. Sometimes we just say "Hi! Hello!" very quickly when passing someone. But sometimes the greeting entails a longer conversation. Research results of Eisentein and Bodman (1988) show that greetings can be divided into 9 types of strategies as follows:

1.3.1. Greeting on the run

Used between people who know or have close relationships, it is "greeting on the run". This is a situation where two people meet and have a brief conversation in spoken style.

- Ex: - Mornin' Jone !
- Evenin' Linda !
- Hi, how ya doin' ?

1.3.2. Speedy greeting

Done in situations where the greeting begins and ends abruptly and is called "speedy greeting". Unlike groups that say hello as they go about exchanging information, quick greetings are often done between colleagues. In the greeting structure, shortened forms of words are often used or sometimes shortened forms of entire sentences but still have full meaning.

- Ex: A: Hi, how've you been ?
B: Not bad. 'N you ?

1.3.3. The chat

It usually starts like a "speedy greeting" but is accompanied by a discussion of one or two topics before the two people part ways, or sometimes the purpose of the conversation is just to show off, or talk about something.

- Ex: A: Hi! Did you go to Taylor's concert yesterday. I missed it.
B: What a pity! It's wonderful.

1.3.4. The long greeting

The long greeting often involves rekindling the relationship between two people after a long period of not seeing each other.

- Ex: A: Hi, John!
B: Hi, Marry! Long time no see!
A: Yes. I just returned home from a long trip to France.
B: So it must be fun?
A: Yes, France is very beautiful.

1.3.5. The intimate greeting

In a situation where two people know each other and regularly communicate with each other, they can perform an "intimate greeting" with a lot of information that is implied, not expressed in words. Sometimes, the greeting itself is stripped down to only non-verbal gestures.

- Ex: Hey honey, are you okay now? (The husband came home and asked after his wife after a day of work)

1.3.6. The all-business greeting

The all-business greeting usually starts with a very brief greeting, sometimes there is no greeting at all. This type of greeting is mainly used when there are no close social relationships, because they assume that the other person has very little time, so showing respect and interest by starting a conversation is the topic. Get immediate access to work.

- Ex: Hi everyone! I'm Mai. I was born in 1990 and I'm a new accountant of our company, I hope everyone will train and help me. Thank you.

1.3.7. The introductory greeting

The introductory greeting includes greetings of people who have just met each other for the first time, and has the most important function of opening the way for communication parties to seek connection (mutual friends, acquaintances, same job) or are interested in a certain topic.

- Ex: Hello everyone ! I'm Hanh. Nice to meet you !

1.3.8. The re-greeting

The re-greeting is done to confirm that you have greeted that person or met that person multiple times a day. This type of greeting often includes nonverbal gestures (a nod or wave) or a few words spoken very quickly about a topic that both people know.

- Ex: A: Well, we meet again!
B: Yes, the second time during the day.

1.3.9. Greeting in the mail

There are many different types of letters, so the greetings in the letters also have different forms. Use "hi" or "dear" (sounds more formal) if the recipient is a colleague, partner, your manager, etc.

- Ex: - Dear John.
- Dear [recipient's Name]
- Dear Sir or Madam

2. Greeting behavior in Vietnamese

2.1. Characteristics of Vietnamese greeting culture

"An invitation is higher than a tray of banquet food", a saying from thousands of years ago that our ancestors left behind, shows us how important and meaningful greetings are in Vietnamese culture. Greetings are greetings when familiar people, even neighbors or unfamiliar people meet, and usually the younger person greets first. Greetings are considered more precious than luxury and wealth like banquet food.

The Vietnamese way of greeting has become an indispensable feature in Vietnamese culture. With the motto of polite address and showing respect for the subject of communication, Vietnamese people, when conducting any communication, often refer to their age and the age of the subject of communication, as well as use personal pronouns belonging to kinship relationships to address them appropriately and show their respect. For example: "bố - con, mẹ - con, anh - em, chú - cháu, thím - cháu, dì - cháu, bác - cháu",...

In Vietnam, greeting is not only cultural, it is also an expression of the personality of the person greeting and the person being greeted. Vietnamese people believe that a child who knows how to greet elders is a good child, which means you will be judged as lacking morality if you meet someone you know without saying hello. The Vietnamese way of greeting itself speaks of the status of the person greeting, the higher the position, the older the age, the more one must maintain one's personality, speech and behavior so that everyone respects them.

Vietnamese people use the word greeting next to each other because usually after the greeting there are inquiries: asking about health, job, where are you going, what are you doing,... In essence, it is a concern for the person being received, greet express affection and intimacy. Hello and ask are often used in informal greetings with acquaintances, family members, clan members, as

well as neighbors who meet each other every day. For example: “Em chào chị! Chị dạo này khoẻ không?”.

2.2. Direct greetings

When greeting, Vietnamese people often use direct greetings, especially younger people. Most of their greetings are expressed in direct words. For example: “Cháu chào ông ạ; Cháu chào bác ạ; Con chào mẹ ạ”.... Depending on the relationship between relatives or the position relationship between those participating in communication, personal pronouns have a clear division of person. Adding the word "ạ" at the end of the greeting shows respect for the person with a higher communication position. For people whose roles are equal and have a close relationship, they can use a shortened greeting as simple as: “Chào; Xin chào; Chào ông”.... For Vietnamese people, if you just say hello without asking (in greeting) it lacks intimacy, seems polite, distant. So, if it is in intimate relationships, "family members", the greeting must be accompanied by a question, or the word greeting can be omitted. For example: “Bác ạ, dạo này bác thế nào ?” (Understood as: “Cháu chào bác ạ, dạo này bác thế nào ạ ?”) or the greeting: “Thầy đang lên lớp đấy ạ ?” (Understood as: “Em chào thầy, thầy đang lên lớp đấy ạ ?”).

Omitting the word hello is a short word of Vietnamese people, but this greeting is only used when they are close family members or clan members; the person being greeted must be a close person who often comes and goes, such as neighbors, people from the same village, the same agency or office. These questions can be viewed as purely a Vietnamese greeting, a greeting that has been abridged in specific and conditional communication situations. This type of greeting has become a custom in informal greetings, a tradition with cultural significance for Vietnamese people.

In addition to the word "ạ" placed at the end of the greeting to show respect, Vietnamese people also use honorifics such as: “thưa; xin; kính”.... and

honorifics such as: “xin chào”.... before the verb hello to show respect. Depending on the level of respect coming from the subject of the greeting, people use appropriate respectful words. At the highest level, people will use the honorific “Xin kính chào”. For example: “Xin kính chào các cụ, các ông, các bà đã đến chia vui cùng gia đình chúng con.”....

2.3. Indirect greetings

Vietnamese people, in addition to greeting directly, also often use indirect greetings. People of the same age or older tend to express greetings indirectly - that is, greetings in which the speaker uses different linguistic acts such as: asking, complimenting, suggesting, comment, wish, inform, apologize.... With this greeting, we must understand the cultural environment of the speaker's community as well as the communication context to decode the implications of the speaker.

Vietnamese people have a habit of using questions when meeting acquaintances to show their interest in others, instead of direct greetings. For example: “Bác ăn cơm đây à?”; “Chị đi đâu đây?”.... These questions that have the meaning of greeting can be accompanied by words or phrases such as: "Này, a, ôi, kìa, trời".... to express emotions. For example: "Oh! Uncle! Where are you going today, dressed up like that?!"; “Oh my god! Older brother! Long time no see! How are you these days?”;... (“Ôi! Bác! Hôm nay bác đi đâu mà diện thế!”; “Trời ôi! Anh! Lâu quá không gặp! Anh dạo này thế nào?”;...)

Greetings are sometimes a blessing when someone or someone's family has good news. For example: “Congratulations to you and your family!”; “Congratulations brothers and sisters! When will you organize an event for him?” (“Chúc mừng bác và gia đình ạ!”; “Xin chúc mừng anh chị! Bao giờ anh chị tổ chức cho cháu nó?”). In the sentence above, the phrase “Congratulations...” (“Xin chúc mừng...”) is used as a greeting before the speaker begins the conversation.

A greeting can also be an invitation. For example, when a guest comes to the house for a meal, the host can greet with an invitation: “Please come in for dinner!” (“Xin mời bác vào xơi cơm ạ!”). The response to the invitation was a refusal with thanks: “Yes, thank you, everyone, please feel free!” or “Yes, thank you, I have eaten.” (“Vâng, cảm ơn, mọi người cứ tự nhiên!” or “Vâng, cảm ơn bác, tôi ăn rồi.”)... Or in the sentence: “Excuse me, can I ask for directions?” (“Xin lỗi, bác cho cháu hỏi đường ạ?”) (The phrase “Excuse me” (“xin lỗi”) in this sentence acts as a greeting, an acknowledgment before starting a communication).

A greeting can also be a compliment or a comment. In this situation, the person greeting wants to show interest, express admiration, or maybe want to please the other person to start a conversation for some personal purpose. For example: "Oh! Beautiful! Where did you buy the dress?"... (“Ôi! Đẹp thế! Chị mua váy ở đâu thế ?”....)

The form of indirect greeting in Vietnamese is very rich, it deeply reflects the nature of Vietnamese culture. However, this greeting often makes foreigners who have just learned Vietnamese and do not understand Vietnamese culture feel confused when communicating. Questions with hidden greetings that some Vietnamese people use in some cases have shocked Westerners such as: “Are you eating rice?” (“Mày ăn cơm đấy à ?”) when you see them eating, or “Are you going to school?” (“Mày đi học đấy à ?”) when seeing them riding motorbikes and holding schoolbags,...

2.3.1. Greeting by asking

For Vietnamese people, once they are familiar, it is a way to show concern, increasing the intimacy and closeness of the relationship. The scope of questions is very specific, meticulous and detailed: from family situation, work to health,... depending on the level of intimacy between individuals.

+ Health inquiries:

- How? How are you? (Thế nào? Khỏe chứ?)

- Are you okay? (Khỏe không?)

+ Ask about family:

- Is everyone okay? (Mọi người vẫn ổn chứ ạ?)

+ Job inquiries:

- Is work okay these days? (Dạo này công việc vẫn ổn chứ?)

- What's new about the work situation? (Tình hình công việc có gì mới không?)

+ Ask about your hometown when you first meet:

- Where are you from? (Bạn quê đâu thế?)

- Are you from Hai Phong? (Có phải bạn là người Hải Phòng không?)

+ Ask about the ongoing activities of the person you are communicating with:

- Are you going to the market? (Chị đi chợ à?)

- Do you work in the fields? (Bác đi làm đồng à?)

2.3.2. Greeting with a call

Ex: - Oh! Is that Mai? (Ôi! Chị Mai đây à!)

- Hey there! Mr. Hung! (Kìa! Anh Hùng!)

- Ah! Mom has returned! Mom's back! (A! Mẹ đã về! Mẹ về rồi!)

- Oh my God! Brother! (Trời ơi! Anh hai!)

These greetings often express the speaker's immediate joy, happiness or surprise when the person they are communicating with suddenly appears. Besides the verbal behavior of calling, the communicating subject often includes gestures such as eye contact, waving or clapping, etc. to increase communication effectiveness. Regarding structure: this expression often contains the calling object along with modal words expressing emotions such as: “Hey!, Oh God!, Hey!, Oh God!, Ah!, Oh!” (“Kìa!, Trời!, Này!, Trời ơi!, A!, Ôi!”,...) Intonation - an important means of expressing the speaker's attitude and emotions is considered a basic characteristic of this type of speech.

2.3.3. Greeting with congratulations

Ex: - Congratulations sir! (Chúc mừng ông!)

- Congratulations! (Chúc mừng nhé!)

- Congratulations, sister! (Xin chúc mừng chị!)

To use this type of indirect greeting by way of congratulations, the two communicating parties must have the same presupposition: the communicating subject knows an event that has resulted in the success of the communicating subject, so that when the communicating subject if you continue saying “Congratulation” (“chúc mừng”), the person communicating will know which event you are referring to. This is a greeting between familiar people who often have contact with each other or have not heard anything about each other for a long time. They cannot greet in this way.

This type of greeting is also very popular in some other languages such as English, but English greetings are often distinguished by time: morning, noon, evening, night,... with the adjective "good" to wish good luck. For example: Goodmorning!; Good afternoon! ...

2.3.4. Greeting by invitation

Ex: - Please eat rice! (Mời bác xơi cơm ạ!)

- Invite me into your house to play! (Mời anh vô nhà chơi!)

The above utterances contain the verb “invite” (“mời”) or are linguistic acts with inviting content. For Vietnamese people, this is a social invitation instead of a greeting. Usually, Vietnamese people often invite guests to “drink water” (“xơi nước”) when they come to visit. And if you happen to have a meal, the host will invite you to dinner. Explaining why Vietnamese people often greet guests by inviting them to eat together is another interesting task, requiring an interdisciplinary approach. Within the scope of this research, we understand that this is a beautiful act to express hospitality, express a friendly and open attitude. Therefore, the subject and object do not intend to take action according to the invitation. The homeowner's response to the invitation was a

refusal with thanks: “Yes, thank you!; Yes, everyone, please feel free!; Yes, thank you, I've eaten!"; (“Vâng, cảm ơn bác!; Vâng, mọi người cứ tự nhiên ạ!; Vâng, cảm ơn bác, tôi ăn rồi!”; ...)

2.3.5. Greeting with compliments and comments

Ex: - Who dresses so well? (Ai mà diện thế nhỉ?)

- What a beautiful couple! (Đẹp đôi ghê!)

- New phone? Connoisseur? (Điện thoại mới à? sành điệu thế?)

Normally, complimenting is a familiar linguistic act that exists in all ethnic communities and all different cultures. According to Dr. Nguyen Quang, this positive behavior is "used for many purposes such as starting a story, gaining affection, showing interest, expressing admiration..." (for Vietnamese people). , the act of praising is often used to praise but can also be used to say hello. The similarities between these two acts are to show concern for the subject of communication. In the above case, we can see Vietnamese people praising or accept compliments as a greeting. Therefore, when responding to compliments, we rarely encounter polite responses such as: “Thank you for your compliment!; Is it really beautiful?; Also normal!; How can you be stylish with your phone!” (“Cảm ơn anh/chị đã có lời khen!; Có đẹp thật không?; Cũng bình thường thôi!; Làm sao sành điệu bằng điện thoại của bạn được chứ!”;...) which is usually a question to say hello like: "Where are you going?; Going to work?" (“Đi đâu đấy?; Đi làm à?”;...) or non-verbal gestures language. Greeting with compliments often makes the communicator feel satisfied, which has a positive effect in maintaining the emotional relationship.

2.4. Some typical forms of greeting of Vietnamese people

Vietnamese people use many forms of greeting instead of words, but the common forms that Vietnamese people often use today are: calling names and smiling, nodding and smiling, bowing with arms around each other, shaking

hands,... to appear friendly, sometimes with actions such as hugging the waist, shoulder, neck or rubbing the head of someone younger...

- Call by name and laugh: Famous for being simple, kind and close people, Vietnamese people show this right in their greetings. It's not difficult to see someone calling the name of the person they want to greet and smiling brightly. That is an extremely different way of greeting Vietnamese people compared to other countries in the world.

- Nod and smile: This greeting is quite common in Vietnamese society. When someone sees a relative or acquaintance in a public place, they often just nod and smile to express a quick greeting, especially in rushed situations, or when one of the two is busy talk to others...

- Handshake and bowing: This is a way of greeting that shows absolute respect for the person being greeted. We often see in schools when students greet teachers, or a small child greets an old man in a public place.

- Handshake: Like Western countries, Vietnamese people consider handshakes as a symbol of welcome, creating sympathy and expressing the message to the other person that: I respect you very much, please trust me. Vietnamese people often greet their partners by bowing slightly and shaking hands. A handshake will easily create sympathy and trust in the other person.

3. Conclusion of chapter II

In all languages, the most basic function of greetings is to confirm the presence of the other person, express interest, and affirm or confirm the relationship or status of the other person. communicator or group of people who communicate with each other. But in different languages, the specific ways of greeting are not the same. Therefore, each different ethnic group will have very different ways of greeting.

Greeting behavior is expressed in many forms to effectively maintain and strengthen the relationship between those participating in communication, and is an emotional bond that binds people in society together. This is also an act

in the sensitive field of politeness in human relationships. Currently, in the trend of global conversation and development, in the cultural interference between communities, understanding linguistic behaviors, including greeting behaviors, is necessary. Greeting behavior is used in every communication, it is the first ritual that communication characters participating in a conversation must use. It is not the main purpose of communication, but if we make a mistake, If you make a mistake in this behavior, the communication may no longer go as expected, or even end. S.A. Amonasvili said, “The special nuance of a greeting that is endearing, kind, mentally stimulating, the joy of learning, the happiness of contact... You should greet someone in a contemptuous tone or in a demonstrative tone. If you are happy to meet, you will see that just those words, pronounced in different ways, will change the person's relationship with you.

CHAPTER III : SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF GREETINGS IN ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE

The greeting culture between British and Vietnamese people has similarities and differences. Here are some important points:

1. In theory

1.1. Similarities

+ The first similar point we can find out between English and Vietnamese lies at the form of greetings which is question form. For example, people greet in English by asking some questions such as: “How is it going today, my friend?” and speakers greet in Vietnamese using questions such as: “Hôm nay như thế nào hả anh Đức?”. That is to say, the use of questions creates a sense of connection between people in conversations.

+ Besides, there are manifestations following the greeting sentences in English and Vietnamese communicative culture that we have to mention if it comes to the similarities between the two languages. Specifically, people take it as a polite and friendly gesture to hug, kiss and shake hands in English culture. In Vietnamese culture, what people actually do is to use their body language, communicative gestures. For instance, when speaking with a person for whom you have to show the great respect because of the hierarchical angle, the youngers are strongly advised to bow their heads or fold their arms.

+ It will be big lack if we do not bring the content of greetings up. What is noticeable here is the way we choose what to say when we greet others. The content does not need to directly reflect the nature of greetings. As a matter of fact, in Vietnamese and English communicative culture, people can ask about the life, recent activities, etc. of the receivers.

1.2. Differences

1.2.1. Language and greeting method

+ British: In English, British people often use greetings such as “Hello” “Hi” “Good morning” “Good afternoon” or “Good evening” They often greet when meeting, starting a conversation or when they want to show elegance.

+ Vietnamese: Vietnamese often use common greetings such as “Xin chào” “Chào bạn” “Chào anh/chị” or “Chào ông/bà”. Greetings in Vietnam are often social and show concern for the other person.

Greetings in English are simpler and more standard than greetings in Vietnamese. Each different audience has different ways of greeting, very diverse and flexible. In English, most greetings are used for all subjects (Hello!, Hi!), without hierarchy of communication, choosing words of address according to gender, age, and personal relationship like in Vietnamese. (Cháu chào ông!; Con chào bố!; Chị chào em!)

1.2.2. On topic

Vietnamese and British people have different choices of topics in dialogue. Questions like “How are you?” or “How are you doing?” Asking about the health status of the person you are communicating with or your loved one is quite common. While similar sentences rarely appear in Vietnamese.

1.2.3. Semantics and syntax:

+ English: - Often use short questions like "Hello", "Hello", "How are you?", "What's going on?".

- Use simple and common words.

+ Vietnamese: - There are many more diverse ways of greeting, such as: “Xin chào”, “Chào bạn”, “Chào anh/chị”, “Chào mừng bạn đến với...”

- Has a richer vocabulary to express questions and feelings.

1.2.4. Gestures and attitudes

- + British people: They often have a polite and respectful attitude. There are often close gestures such as hugging or kissing the cheek depending on the level of intimacy or in initial relationships. In business, shaking hands and smiling is always the most polite and civilized way to greet each other.
- + Vietnamese people: Greeting gestures in Vietnam often include shaking hands, hugging or patting the shoulder. Vietnamese people often show more friendliness and warmth in their communication.

1.2.5. About the subject

The most special feature in Vietnamese communication is communication based on rank, order, and status in society. Vietnamese people often greet each other in different ways and do not have separate greetings for different groups of people: "hello brother/sister/aunt/uncle/..." is used for older people and first-timers meeting first in social and work relationships; "Hello/guy/friend/..." is used for conversations and meetings between young people, which are more rustic and intimate.

As for the British, they always have personal pronouns belonging to each group such as "I, he, she, they" to refer to the common persons in Vietnamese such as "tôi, tao, tớ, mày, anh ta, nó, cô kia, con kia, họ, chúng nó,..." They do not carefully distinguish greetings according to the subject. Their greetings usually do not depend on social relationships.

1.2.6. About nonverbal behaviors

Vietnamese people often highly value smiles in communication. A smile and emotional, sincere words will immediately dissolve a tense conversation and reduce conflicts between both parties; British people love to shake hands and hug and kiss when they meet, Vietnamese people like to shake hands and smile.

1.2.7. By the time

In communication, Vietnamese people do not greet each other according to the time of the communication context, but British people are different, they have ways of greeting each other according to time.

1.2.8. Contrast linguistic expressions in greeting behaviors

Acronym :

- Communication Formula = CF
- Communication Object = CO

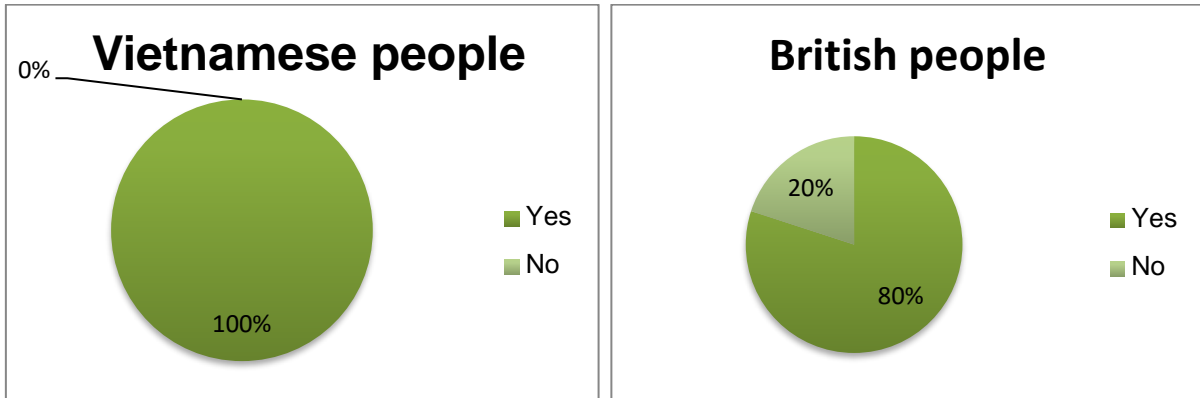
Linguistic expressions	English	Vietnamese
Greeting verbs	Hi!/Hello!	Chào!/Xin chào!
CF + “chào” +CO	-	Con chào mẹ!
“Chào” + CO	Hi, Marry!	Chào bác!
CO	John/You	Ông ạ! Mà y à!
CO + “chào”	John, good morning	Nhóc kia, chào em!

2. Data analysis

The survey subjects included 20 foreigners and 20 Vietnamese people. In general, the cultures of British and Vietnamese people through surveys and actual assessments are different.

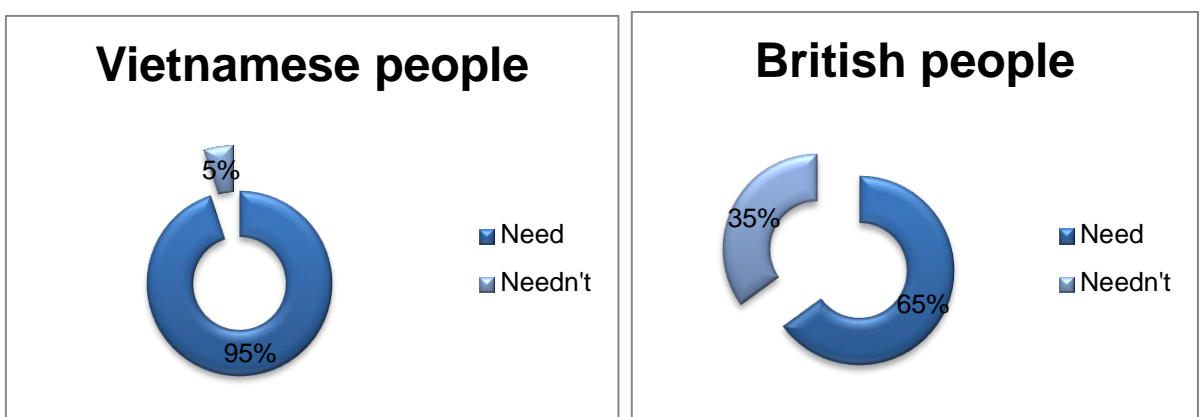
After the survey is conducted, statistics are compiled and shown in the following charts. Each chart shows us the number of people who chose the most appropriate answer for each question. This number is calculated in percentage units and the chart type is a pie chart. The data is easily visible in the chart, and to the right of the chart is the explanation.

Question 1: Do you think greeting culture is important in communications between British and Vietnamese people in general and English-English or Vietnamese-Vietnamese people in particular?



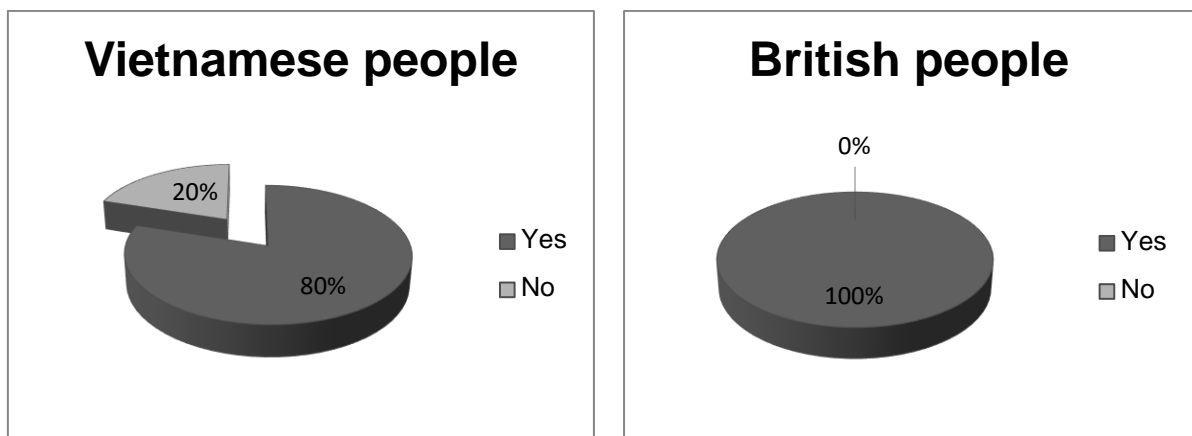
When asked about the importance of greeting culture, for Vietnamese people, greeting culture is extremely important in communications between British and Vietnamese people in general and English-English or Vietnamese-Vietnamese people in particular, all 20 survey participants agreed. They also said that because they are Vietnamese, they must know their country's greeting culture to avoid being judged as lacking cultural awareness. As for British people, those who value greeting culture account for 80%, the remaining 20% think that greeting culture is not important, for them the important thing is whether the communication purpose is successful or not.

Question 2: In your opinion, does greeting culture need to be included in schools as a compulsory subject?



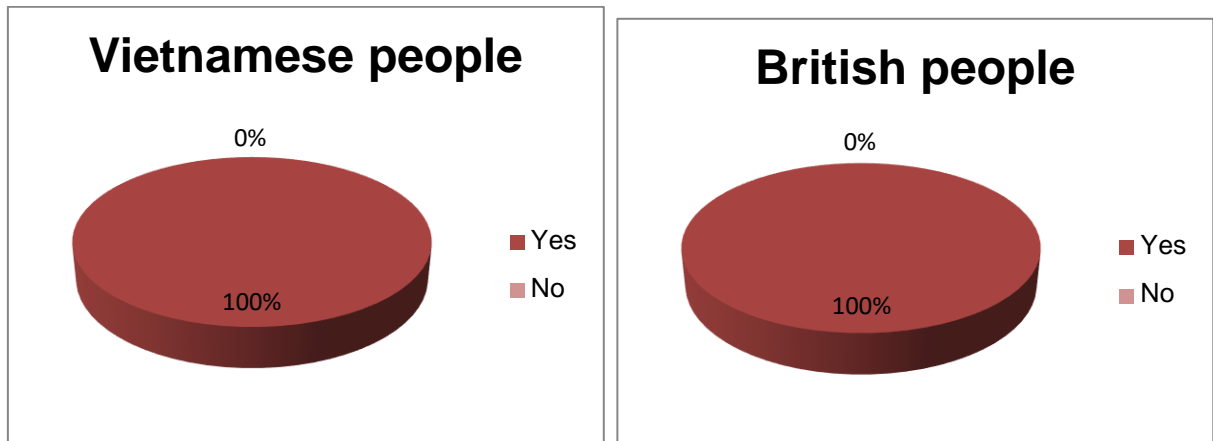
Looking at the two charts, we see that 95% of Vietnamese people think that greeting culture should be introduced into schools as a mandatory subject to educate children from an early age. However, the remaining 5% think it is not necessary, because at home parents already teach their children so there is no need for this subject. The percentage of British people who think it is necessary is 30% less than Vietnamese people because most British people do not pay as much attention to greetings as Vietnamese people. Therefore, the percentage of people who think it is not necessary is 30% higher than Vietnamese people.

Question 3: Do you think the way of greeting, shaking hands and saying “Hello”, shows the most politeness in both English and Vietnamese?



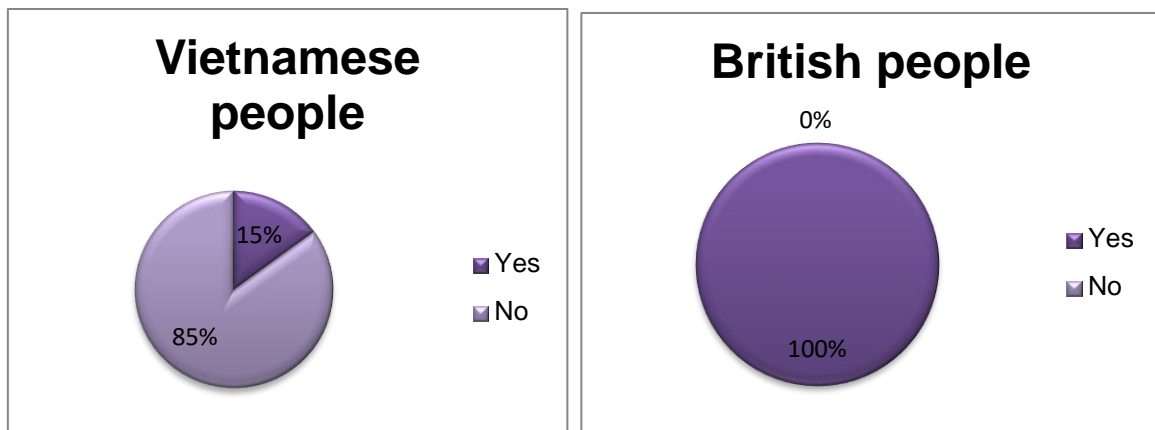
On this question, 80% of Vietnamese people think that shaking hands and greeting verbally is the most polite in both English and Vietnamese, the remaining 20% disagree because they think that when meeting adults, behaving like that is very rude, disrespectful. As for British people, they do not carefully distinguish greetings by topic, so they completely agree with this question.

Question 4: For British people in particular and English users in general, shaking hands is the most common way of greeting, right?



The two charts show that both British and Vietnamese people agree that shaking hands is the most common way of greeting all English speakers in the world. They say that learning English requires following British culture, so this is completely true.

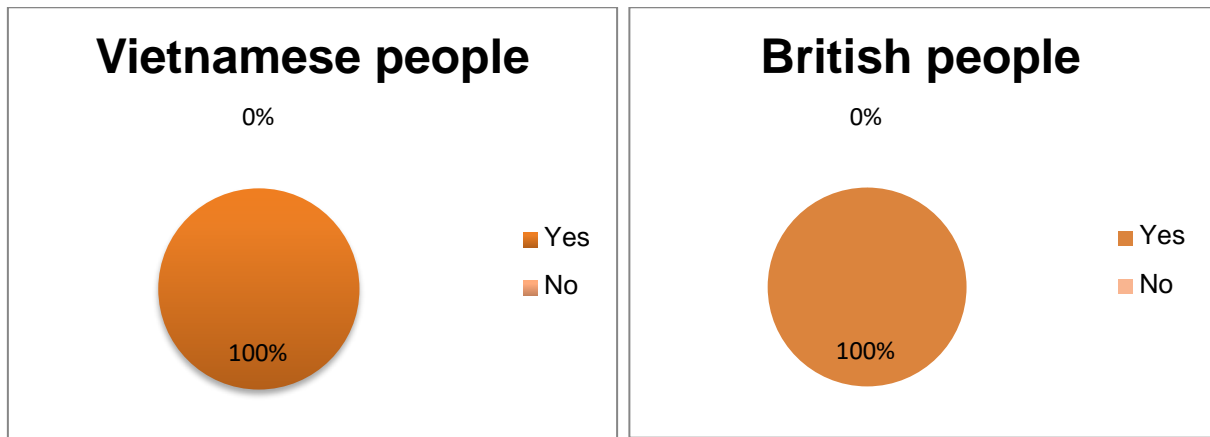
Question 5: Is kissing on the cheek the most intimate way of greeting between communicating parties in English and Vietnamese cultures?



Looking at the two charts, we will see that 15% of Vietnamese people do not agree that kissing on the cheek is the most intimate way of greeting between communicating parties in the two English-Vietnamese cultures because they think that in situations of meeting people Being older or someone of the opposite sex is very impolite, no matter how close they are, it is not appropriate.

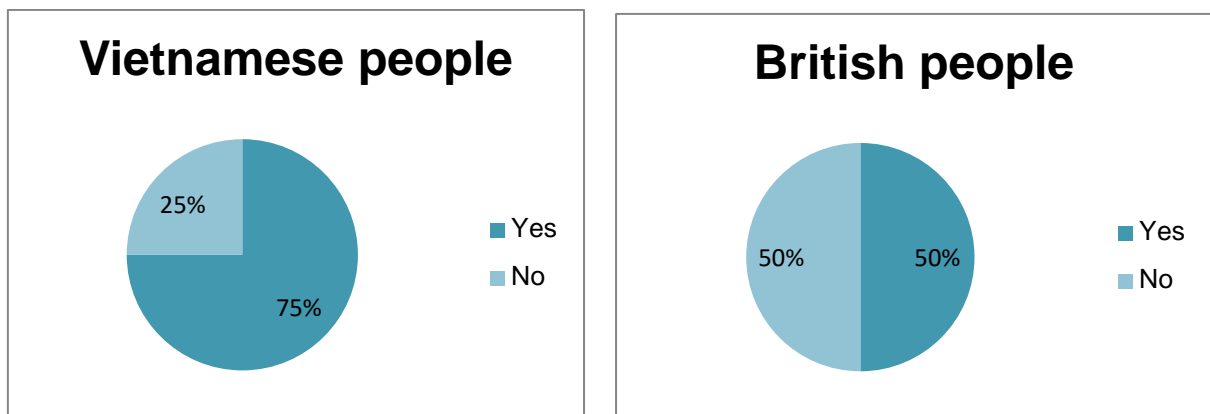
85% of Vietnamese people and 100% of British people agree because they only use this greeting with their spouses, children and really close friends.

Question 6: Differentiating greetings depending on the situation is necessary in both English and Vietnamese, right?



All British and Vietnamese people in this survey said that it is necessary to differentiate greetings depending on the situation no matter who you are communicating with. They say they can't just say hello randomly without considering the situation they're in. For example, in the most formal of jobs, greetings cannot be done casually or lightly as with friends or family members.

Question 7: Greetings express more than just showing politeness, right? If so, please list your comments.



Looking at the results of this question, you will see that greetings are not only polite but also have many other meanings. 75% of Vietnamese people and

50% of British people agree. For them, greetings also express their concern for the recipient, how well they are doing, how well they are doing, etc., not just polite greetings in communication. The remaining percentage believes that greetings are simply polite in communication and have no further meaning.

→ Thus, despite the differences, greetings are still an important part of communication culture and show respect and concern for the other person in both English and Vietnamese cultures. Mastering greetings in both languages will help people learning foreign languages, working with foreigners or simply traveling in your country,... to avoid inappropriate transitions and succeed. be more successful in communicating with foreigners.

3. Conclusion of chapter III

Each culture will have different ways of greeting to suit the lifestyle and people there. We should respect each other's greeting culture and if in that case it is not reasonable, let's gently remind each other of our feelings. If you are in another country, you should pay attention and learn how to greet them to show respect for the person you are communicating with.

PART III : CONCLUSION

This study focuses on studying the greetings of Vietnamese and British people through language, forms of greeting as well as cultural characteristics of greetings of the two countries, England and Vietnam. Through the article, readers can clearly see the similarities and differences between the two languages, thereby being able to use words, phrases and forms of greeting more accurately when communicating with others, English in particular and English-speaking foreigners in general.

Communication is considered one of the most important parts, playing a role in everyone's life, thanks to it our lives become more interesting and better.

The English language community, like other peoples in Europe, considers communication etiquette, especially greetings, very important, important, and expressive of many meanings in each person's life. In British greetings, you can find relationships, care, and attachment between brothers, relatives, colleagues, etc.

The study has thoroughly mentioned the theoretical basis of studying linguistic behavior, specifically greeting behavior in English and Vietnamese with structural features, specialized functions as well as criteria will choose to have appropriate behavior in the communication context.

Studying the cultural and linguistic characteristics of greeting behavior is even more delicate and sensitive, because language itself is very diverse, very lively, and always changing. However, language - one of the human behaviors - reflects each of us most fully, directly, and objectively, and is at the same time influenced and constrained by social relationships characteristic of community culture.

The study also synthesized greetings in foreign languages and greeting structures in Vietnamese, reviewed and analyzed these greetings in relation to pragmatic factors (space, time, social conventions), social factors (age, social status, occupation...) as well as elements of communication purpose and strategy... Greetings are analyzed for their appearance origin, on usage and

expressive value expressed through linguistic and non-linguistic means, thereby highlighting socio-cultural and cultural-national characteristics.

The research has clarified the similarities and differences of greeting behavior in English and Vietnamese, emphasizing the cultural, social and traditional characteristics of the two ethnic groups, helping to understand and master the culture of British and Vietnamese culture.

Research can be developed in the direction of studying other ritualistic linguistic behaviors such as thanking, apologizing, requesting, rejecting... to give a full picture of linguistic behavior ceremonial.

Like me, asking also needs to be researched more deeply, research that clearly addresses the behavior of asking questions that can be done through communication channels: speaking and writing, at different social levels: politicians, members of the public officials, students, for subjects participating in communication of different age types: seniors, middle-aged, teenagers... And above all, research the question behavior of the same communication formula communicate with different audiences, in different communication scenes with different subsequent transactions (mood, goals, time, place...).

From a cross-cultural or inter-cultural communication perspective, studies of linguistic communication with cultural-linguistic factors in comparison with other languages is a research direction that is being focused on, attracting more and more attention from linguists and pedagogues.

Research results show that there are many differences that are more micro than macro. The two languages English - Vietnamese have many similarities in terms of greeting strategies, greeting situations, number of turns, topics of discussion during greetings... but are different in minor details such as using words completely different responses in the same greeting situation, using very different specific greeting formulas, and some topics chosen are very different. There are topics considered "taboo" in English that are mentioned quite commonly in Vietnamese. The differences identified in the study demonstrate the unique cultural features of the two languages and two

peoples. Vietnamese people think that it is appropriate to comment on the other person's work as a greeting, or to comment on the person they are communicating with along with a greeting is appropriate, but the British think that it is appropriate something that should be completely avoided. In terms of formula, English follows it more closely than Vietnamese. What is very difficult for English learners is that the accompanying sentences and topics raised during greetings are very flexible and different from Vietnamese. Therefore, in the greeting situation between a native speaker and a language learner, people often feel that the language learner often greets in a rather "curt" way, or brings up topics of discussion that are not really suitable for discussion so the conversation can end abruptly.

However, research cannot stop at verbal communication because non-verbal elements play an extremely important role in creating meaning of statements and also extremely different behaviors between different backgrounds. Cultures differ and many times what is considered polite behavior in one culture may be considered impolite in another culture. That's why we hope to continue studying greeting behavior as well as some other behaviors such as "Thank you, Sorry" in verbal and non-verbal communication in an in-depth study to better understand issues related to language and culture to improve the quality of teaching and scientific research among students and master's degree students at the school.

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APPENDIX 1:
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH VERSION)

Dear friends,

The purpose of this survey questionnaire is about greeting culture. Specifically, to find out which greetings are popular and frequently used in your country. This survey will be kept confidential and will not reveal your identity, so we look forward to receiving your enthusiastic cooperation and help.

Please mark the answer that best describes your opinion and write more of your opinion or comment if desired. Please write your candid opinion. Thank you for your cooperation!

1. Do you think greeting culture is important in communications between British and Vietnamese people in general and English-English or Vietnamese-Vietnamese people in particular?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
2. In your opinion, does greeting culture need to be included in schools as a compulsory subject?
 - A. Need
 - B. Needn't
3. Do you think the way of greeting, shaking hands and saying "Hello", shows the most politeness in both English and Vietnamese?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
4. For British people in particular and English users in general, shaking hands is the most common way of greeting, right?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

5. Is kissing on the cheek the most intimate way of greeting between communicating parties in English and Vietnamese cultures?

A. Yes

B. No

6. Differentiating greetings depending on the situation is necessary in both English and Vietnamese, right?

A. Yes

B. No

7. Greetings express more than just showing politeness, right? If so, please list your comments.

A. Yes

B. No

Your comments:

.....

.....

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

APPENDIX 2:

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (VIETNAMESE VERSION)

Các bạn thân mến,

Mục đích của bảng câu hỏi khảo sát này về văn hóa chào hỏi. Cụ thể là để tìm hiểu những cách chào hỏi nào phổ biến, thường xuyên được dùng ở nước bạn. Bảng khảo sát này sẽ được bảo mật không lộ danh tính nên rất mong nhận được sự hợp tác và giúp đỡ nhiệt tình từ các bạn.

Bạn vui lòng đánh dấu vào câu trả lời mô tả đúng nhất về ý kiến của bạn và viết thêm ý kiến hoặc nhận xét của bạn nếu muốn. Xin hãy viết ý kiến thẳng thắn từ bạn. Cảm ơn sự hợp tác của các bạn!

1. Bạn thấy văn hóa chào hỏi có quan trọng trong các cuộc giao tiếp giữa người Anh với người Việt nói chung và người Anh-Anh hoặc Việt-Việt nói riêng không?
 - A. Có
 - B. Không
2. Theo bạn, văn hóa chào hỏi có cần thiết đưa vào trường lớp như một môn học bắt buộc không?
 - A. Cần
 - B. Không cần
3. Bạn thấy cách chào hỏi vừa bắt tay vừa chào bằng lời thể hiện sự lịch sự nhất ở cả 2 ngôn ngữ Anh và Việt không?
 - A. Có
 - B. Không
4. Người Anh nói riêng và người sử dụng Tiếng Anh nói chung thì bắt tay là cách chào hỏi phổ biến nhất đúng không?
 - A. Có
 - B. Không

5. Hôn má có phải là cách chào hỏi thân thiết nhất giữa các bên giao tiếp ở 2 nền văn hóa Anh-Việt không?
- A. Có
 - B. Không
6. Việc phân biệt cách chào hỏi tùy theo hoàn cảnh là cần thiết ở cả 2 ngôn ngữ Anh và Việt đúng không?
- A. Có
 - B. Không
7. Cách chào hỏi còn biểu đạt nhiều hơn ngoài ý nghĩa thể hiện phép lịch sự đúng không? Nếu có hãy liệt kê ý kiến của bạn.
- A. Có
 - B. Không

Ý kiến của bạn:

.....

.....

XIN CHÂN THÀNH CẢM ƠN SỰ ĐÓNG GÓP CỦA CÁC BẠN!