

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN KHMER LANGUAGE IN VIETNAM*

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Recently, policies on information and propaganda in ethnic languages in general and in the Khmer language in particular have been effectively implemented by the journalism and communication agencies in the Mekong Delta region. The types of communication are very diverse, from traditional types such as radio, television, printed newspapers, to modern media such as online newspapers, portals, etc. However, due to many reasons the communication of Khmer language still has limitation and difficulties that need remedial measures. This article initially explores the types of communication in the Khmer language, analyzes some of the achieved results and the remaining limitations and difficulties. On that basis, proposing solutions to overcome difficulties to improve the effectiveness of communication activities in the Khmer language in the current context.

Keywords: Communication; Communication activities; Khmer language; Vietnam.

1. Introduction

Khmer people with the characteristics of culture, economy, politics, society, population and residence are closely related to the cultural, economic, political and social aspects of Vietnam, especially affecting political issues and national defense and security issues in the Southwest border and Mekong Delta region. Therefore, along with the attention to the ethnic minorities in general, the Party and the State pay special attention to the Southern Khmer ethnic minority in particular with many guidelines and policies, including policies for communication activities in the Khmer language. With the journey of nearly half a century attaching to the communication activities of Vietnam in general and the communication in ethnic minority languages in particular, the communication in the Khmer language has a rich appearance in terms of type, is implemented at many levels of communication, achieves significant results and also reveals some limitations and difficulties that need to be further improved.

2. Research overview

In recent years, the issue of communication activities in the Khmer language has been interested and studied in master's theses in Journalism of the

Academy of Journalism and Communication and a number of workshops and articles. In terms of radio and television, there are some master's theses such as: "Improving the quality of Khmer television programs of provincial Radio and Television Station in the Mekong Delta region" in 2010 by Thach Tung Linh; "The effectiveness of current Khmer television programs of the current An Giang and Tra Vinh Radio and Television Station" in 2015 by Nguyen Xuan Bang; "Organizing the production of Khmer language radio programs for the Khmer ethnic people of the current Soc Trang Radio and Television Station" in 2015 by Lu Xuan Lai... Regarding printed newspapers and other types of communication in the Khmer language, there is a master's thesis: "The issue of propaganda and education on ethnic policies in the Khmer language newspapers in the Mekong Delta region" in 2015 by Nguyen Binh Nguyen; "Promoting the role of journalism in supporting the Khmer people to escape sustainable poverty" in 2015 by Nguyen Son. Recently, there was a scientific seminar "Research on the application of Khmer Unicode font and keyboard in the production of printed and online newspapers of Vietnam News Agency," organized by Vietnam News Agency in Ho Chi Minh City in November 2019. In which, there are some related articles such

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as: “Situation of Khmer ethnic minority areas in Southern Vietnam and the current status of printing and distribution of Khmer language newspapers in Vietnam” (Local Administration Department III - Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs), “The reality of the journalism and communication in the Khmer language in Southern Vietnam and issues related to the Khmer Unicode font and keyboard, with reference to practical application in Cambodia (Secretary and members of the topic)...

However, these are just studies on communication activities in the Khmer language in a number of specific communication agencies, a specific area or some specific types; There has not been a comprehensive research work on types of communication in the Khmer language in Vietnam to answer the following questions: What is the appearance of types of communication in the Khmer language in Vietnam today? How is the effectiveness? What are some difficulties and advantages of this activity? Is there any solution to overcome difficulties and improve the effectiveness of communication in the Khmer language? Our research aims to address this issue.

3. Research methods

To study the issue of communication activities in the Khmer language in Vietnam, the document research method is used to learn about some basic issues such as Khmer people and Khmer language, policies on communication activities. Practical survey, in-depth interview and sociological survey methods are used to study the existing types of communication in Khmer language, efficiency, success, limitations and difficulties of this activity, thereby proposing a number of specific measures to improve quality and efficiency. Methods of statistics, comparison, analysis and synthesis are used to get specific data, make comments and explain the research results and main discussion topics.

4. Research results

4.1. *Brief introduction of the Khmer people and Khmer language in Vietnam*

Khmer is the 6th most populous ethnic minority in the community of 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam, with nearly 1.3 million people living mainly in the Mekong Delta region, concentrated in 9 provinces and cities in the Southwestern region.

The Khmer in Southern Vietnam and the Khmer in Cambodia have the same origin, so they have the same language, religion and ethnic cultural characteristics. However, due to living separately from the Khmer in Cambodia and the process of living with other ethnic groups for a long time, the Khmer people in Southern Vietnam have differences in residential, economic, cultural and

social characteristics... compared to the Khmer community in Cambodia and they have become an ethnic group in the multiethnic and multicultural community of Vietnam for a long time.

The Khmer are deeply influenced by Theravada Buddhism (Hinayana Buddhism). They set up pagodas to worship Buddha wherever they live. Each village has one or two pagodas, each pagoda is managed by a head monk. Traditional Khmer society has been a combination of community self-governance and pagoda involvement. This combination has created a social characteristic for the traditional Khmer society in Southern Vietnam, which is different from many other ethnic groups.

Agricultural production of the Khmer in Southern Vietnam is still small, with a self-sufficient characteristic and heavy dependence on nature. In rural Khmer, the commodity economy has not been popular and has not had a satisfactory position. Therefore, the life of people still faces many difficulties. In recent years, hunger elimination and poverty reduction have helped improve the material and spiritual life of the Khmer people, but the market mechanism with harsh requirements remains a major challenge in the process of industrialization and modernization of current Khmer people.

There are currently about 16 million people in the world using the Khmer language, including 14 million people in Cambodia and the rest in Vietnam, Thailand and some European and American countries... The speech and writing of the Khmer in Southern Vietnam have the same origin and are almost the same as Khmer's speech and writing in Cambodia. The issue of the Khmer dialect zoning in the world currently has many different opinions, but it is generally agreed that the Khmer speech in the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam is a dialect area with its own characteristics. However, in reality, even in this narrow range, the Khmer language can be classified into different dialect areas with the characteristics of each area. Depending on different perspectives, it can be divided into 3 areas: Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Rach Gia or two areas: upper and lower Khmer. However, the difference in dialect areas is mainly in the phonetic aspect, but in the aspect of words, it is almost negligible. With only slightly wrong pronunciation for each word, the Khmer in different dialect areas do not have difficulty in communicating in their native language but have difficulty in standardizing the Khmer language and communicating in the Khmer language.

The Khmer language today includes both inherent elements of the Khmer language, including influences from other languages such as Vietnamese, French, Thai, Chinese, Arabic... the Pali - Sanskrit language has the most influence. These are extremely necessary notes for those who

carry out communication in the Khmer language in Southern Vietnam.

4.2. Types of communication in the Khmer language in Vietnam

In recent years, our Party and State have made comprehensive and specific guidelines and policies showing the interest for Khmer ethnic people. Typically: Directive No. 117 - CT/TW dated September 29th, 1981 by the Party Central Committee Secretariat on work for Khmer people; Directive No. 68 - CT/TW dated April 18th, 1991 by the Party Central Committee Secretariat (6th Session) on work in Khmer ethnic group areas; Conclusion No. 67 - TB/TW dated March 14th, 2007 by the Secretariat on the continued implementation of Directive No. 68 - CT/TW dated April 18th, 1991; Directive No. 19 - CT/TW dated January 10th, 2018 by the Secretariat (7th Session) on strengthening work in ethnic group areas in the new situation. It also emphasizes the need to strengthen communication activities in the Khmer language.

In the Mekong Delta region, Khmer people of all ages, genders and occupations use the Khmer language as a common means of daily life and in activities of religious and belief communities. The Khmer language is also used quite commonly in some State administrative documents, literary, artistic, journalistic works, radio, television, leaflets, etc. for the purpose of educating, propagandizing and disseminating guidelines and policies of the Party and the State's laws to Khmer ethnic group; Enhancing activities of promotion and cultural exchanges between Khmer ethnic group and other ethnic groups in the country and between Khmer communities at home and abroad; Strengthening the whole-people solidarity; Propagating and disseminating common knowledge in various fields of life, helping Khmer people apply them to improve their material and spiritual life for themselves and their families; Encouraging self-control and independence to rise up in life; Reflecting all activities of the Khmer people, reflecting the feelings of emotion, the needs and aspirations of the Khmer people to our Party and State...

The Khmer ethnic group is an ethnic minority with its own language (both speech and writing) which is quite complete. This is an important factor that creates favorable condition for all levels and sectors to implement policies and information on propaganda in the Khmer language. For many years, policies on information and propaganda in ethnic languages in general and in the Khmer language, in particular, have been effectively implemented by the journalism and communication agencies in the Mekong Delta region. In this area, 11 units have radio programs, 10 units have television programs, 06 printed newspapers, 04 online newspapers

and some portals in the Khmer language of communication agencies and units from central to provincial/ city levels, not to mention at the district level. Specifically:

- * Units with radio and television in the Khmer language:

- Units with Khmer language radio programs include Resident Office of the Voice of Vietnam in the Mekong Delta region (VOV); Radio and television stations of provinces: Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Binh Phuoc, An Giang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Tay Ninh and Can Tho.

- Units with a Khmer language television program include Vietnam Television Center in Can Tho City (VTV5 Southwestern); Radio and television stations of provinces: Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Binh Phuoc, An Giang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Kien Giang, Hau Giang and Tay Ninh.

- * Khmer language printed newspapers of journalism agencies include: Khmer language printed newspapers of Tra Vinh Newspaper, Bac Lieu Newspaper, Can Tho Newspaper, Soc Trang Newspaper, Vietnamese-Khmer bilingual newspaper of Ethnic and Mountainous Picture Newspaper, Dat Mui Picture Newspaper.

- * Online Khmer language newspapers include Online Khmer language Can Tho Newspaper (A Version of Khmer language Can Tho Newspaper), Online Vietnamese-Khmer bilingual Ethnic and Mountainous Picture Newspaper (A version of Vietnamese-Khmer bilingual Ethnic and Mountainous Picture Newspaper), People's Army Newspaper (specializing in the Khmer language), Online Times Newspaper (specializing in the Khmer language).

- * Khmer language portals include Portal of Department of Ethnic Minorities of Can Tho City, Khmer language Tra Vinh Portal, Faculty of Language - Culture - Arts of the Southern Khmer - Tra Vinh University.

The above outline shows that on the journey of the past few decades, many types and methods of communication in the Khmer language from traditional to modern have been implemented by many communication agencies at all levels.

In recent years, thanks to the guidelines and policies of the Party and the State, including policies on ethnic communication, the material and spiritual life of Khmer people have been improved. All types of Khmer language journalism are focused on the construction of special subjects and columns suitable to the needs and ability of the reception of a specific object which is a Khmer ethnic group. The contingent of Khmer language journalists is growing in both quantity and qualification. The methods of information through Khmer language

programs and publications are increasingly diverse and plentiful, attracting the attention of the masses. Types of Khmer language journalism such as printed newspaper, radio, television and online newspaper in areas with a large number of Khmer people living are constantly developing both in form and content; the duration and quality of the programs have been increasingly improved and invested in meeting the information needs of each locality and every Khmer household. It can be said that the Khmer language journalism in the Mekong Delta provinces has promoted effectively in the lives of the Khmer people, becoming a close friend of the Khmer people.

Radio and television stations have made efforts to renovate Khmer language programs; increase broadcasting time, open more channels and columns, expand coverage to remote areas where Khmer people live. To date, a number of stations have broadcasted Khmer language programs all 7 days a week, such as VTV5 Southwest, VOV Mekong Delta, Soc Trang Station; Tra Vinh Station; An Giang Station; Kien Giang Station; Bac Lieu Station. In particular, some stations have a large amount of new Khmer television programs such as VTV5 broadcasting 420 minutes/day, VOV Mekong Delta broadcasting 360 minutes/day, and Kien Giang Station broadcasting 120 minutes/day on both channels: KG and KG1; Soc Trang Station broadcasting 90 minutes/day on STV2 channel; An Giang and Tra Vinh Stations broadcasting 60 minutes/day. Khmer radio and television station has researched and built many rich columns to meet the information needs of many audiences and listeners. Many provincial radio and television stations regularly have more than 10 columns broadcasted. Particularly VTV5 has over 30 columns related to the lives of Khmer people.

The printed newspapers also gradually increase the number of issues, pages and publications: The Vietnamese-Khmer Bilingual Ethnic & Mountainous Picture Newspaper is published 1 issue/month, each issue of 16,700 copies, the Khmer language Can Tho Newspaper is published 1 issue/week, each issue of 4000 copies, Khmer language Tra Vinh Newspaper is published 2 issues/month; Vietnamese-Khmer bilingual Dat Mui Picture Newspaper is published 2 issues/month ... The policy of granting free a number of newspapers and magazines to an ethnic minority, mountainous areas and extremely difficult areas (according to Decision No. 975/QĐ-TTg dated July 20th, 2006 by the Prime Minister and Decision No. 2472/QĐ-TTg dated December 28th, 2011) "The granting of a number of newspapers and magazines to the ethnic minority, mountainous areas and extremely difficult areas in the period of 2012-2015, "has helped bring many publications to important

parts of the Khmer people from which spread to numerous Khmer people. Newspapers have been present at most Khmer pagodas, agencies, schools, especially ethnic boarding schools and remote area schools... reflecting many aspects of life and meeting the needs of Khmer people to receive entertainment information. Besides, the journalism also promptly reflected the feelings, emotions, proposals and recommendations of the Khmer people to the Party and the Government so that they could have appropriate policies to meet the needs and aspirations of the people, contributing to consolidating and strengthening the great unity bloc of Vietnamese ethnic groups.

The types of Khmer language journalism have been increasingly developed, making a very important contribution to the cause of socio-economic development, hunger elimination and poverty reduction, and improvement of the material and spiritual life of the Khmer people. Many programs have created positive welcome from Khmer people. Among them, there are many valuable columns preferred by Khmer people such as New day's luggage, Country life pace, Farmers need to know, Citizens comments, Words to know, Rural innovation, Culture - Education, Music on demand, Literature and Art, Legal research, Good people with good deeds, Children, Health and life, Fun stories of village, Women and life... Through the journalism, the typical socio-economic situation of the country and the locality is selected to reflect to the people, helping them draw useful and practical lessons for themselves, their families and villages, thereby improving and applying them in production and life.

Khmer language journalism brings the Khmer people rich spiritual dishes through cultural and artistic programs that contribute to improving the cultural and spiritual life and helps the Khmer people to transmit, preserve, and promote the national cultural identity, including the Khmer language; augment the national pride of the Khmer people.

The Khmer language print newspaper not only helps readers to grasp information but also is a means to help monks, officials and people supplement and expand their knowledge of Khmer vocabulary, a tool to practice reading and writing Khmer words parallel with Vietnamese. For some officials of Radio and Television stations, this is also a reliable address to help find suitable words to translate communication documents when facing difficulties. The column "Learning about Vietnamese - Khmer words" of Khmer language Tra Vinh newspaper, "Vietnamese - Khmer conversation" of Bac Lieu newspaper is loved by readers, helping people have a more rich vocabulary to use in their daily life, and contribute to preserving the Khmer speech

and writing according to the Party's ethnic way. In the form of radio and television, the stations also pay attention to building columns to gradually raise the intellectual level and language ability for Khmer people. VTV5 Southwest Television has built two supporting columns. One is the column "Words to know": explain the common scientific, political, social and cultural... words of Vietnamese in the Khmer language. The second column is "The teachings of the ancients" (now changed to "New day's luggage") which asking the speakers to exchange directly on television the proverbs, folk songs, or the truths of the Vietnamese or the Khmer so that viewers can understand them.

However, the staff implementing the Khmer language programs is lacking in quantity and uneven in quality. The Khmer proficiency of some people directly involved in the Khmer language journalism program is still limited, leading to the inaccurate use of the language, not close to the actual use of language in the life habits of the local ethnic group. The application of information technology still faces many difficulties because some translators are not fluent in typing Khmer font, so they are still confused in the translation and editing stage. Khmer Unicode font has not been widely applied because there are many technical difficulties, thus affecting the quality of Khmer language articles.

Supporting materials for journalism and professional fostering conditions for the staff in charge of the Khmer language newspaper are still deficient. Officials of the Khmer language journalism and communication agencies mainly use Vietnamese - Khmer, Khmer - Vietnamese bilingual dictionaries published many years ago, in which there is a lack of new words arising in modern life. Meanwhile, social life is changing at a rapid pace, especially in the trend of integration and globalization.

The use of Khmer language to convey information content to people also has many shortcomings due to the limitations of Khmer people's literacy. The Khmer printed newspaper limited the number of people accessible due to illiteracy of the Khmer mother tongue; but even in picture and audio newspaper, the ability to receive information in the mother tongue of Khmer people is also facing many difficulties because the use of the Khmer language in the forms of communication has not really been suitable with the ability of the people to receive such as: still using many Pali, Sanskrit words or bearing the style of resolution and administration, which have not been converted into simple and understandable sentences to convey to the people. Journalist Doan Hong Phuc (reporter of Kien Giang Radio and Television) said: *"According to a survey of some Khmer farmers' families in*

Go Quao district when listening to the radio or watching television (not only Kien Giang Station but many stations in the Southwest region), people only understood from 30 up to 40% of the newsletter content. According to people, the station used many common, political, technical, and specialized words... so the audience - the audience is difficult in the process of comprehension" (University of Education – Thai Nguyen University & VOV Mekong Delta, page 128, 164).

The machinery and equipment used for the production of ethnic minority language programs in local stations are outdated, poor quality, do not meet the requirements of improving the program quality and do not keep up with the development of society. The limited budget also makes it difficult for information and communication activities for Khmer people. Because Khmer people reside in remote areas where the travel is difficult, sometimes Khmer language newspapers may not be delivered to readers; radio and television waves cannot cover all areas, so the information shortage of a large number of Khmer people is a reality. Low remuneration, hard-working and stressful environment are also causes that make it difficult to keep qualified people to stay with the job.

5. Discussion

In order to improve the effectiveness of the communication activities in Khmer language in Vietnam, we need to consider the following issues:

- In the present conditions, when the economic and social life in the Southwestern region is increasingly going up with the general trend of the whole country, at the same time the Industrial Revolution 4.0 promotes the strong and continuous appearance of social communication and strongly impact on all factors from the manufacturer of communication products, journalism products to public and specialized groups of communication... to develop the mass communication and multimedia communication, responding to timely and multi-dimensional information requirements and strengthening the interaction between producers and audiences - listeners... It is necessary to deeply and fully analyze the actual situation of the needs of human resources for communication in the Khmer language, the capacity to organize the production of mass and multimedia communication products in the Khmer language to build, train and foster a team of print, visual and oral newspapers in the Khmer language, and to train and foster a team of professional online newspapers in Khmer. Because, at present, Khmer young people use the Khmer alphabet online but not much because there is no direct Khmer keyboard, there are only Khmer words corresponding to Vietnamese. Moreover, due to the demand for employment, the majority of young

Khmer now only learn Mandarin well. But there is another reality: The young generation of Khmer people now has many Khmer literate people, the need to interact in their mother tongue to search for information and job opportunities are quite large. If there is an opportunity to use the Khmer language practically in life, it will be a bridge to bring the younger generation back to the ethnic roots. From here, it is possible to raise livelihood issues from the Khmer language for the Southwest region.

- Enhancing the opening of professional training and fostering courses for officials engaged in ethnic communication work, focusing on fostering and improving the understanding of reporters, editors, translators and broadcasters of the Khmer language program in a way that is closer to reality. Assigning to universities, research institutes or Vietnam Television, Voice of Vietnam to preside over seminars to exchange communication experiences in the Khmer language; discussing and unifying communication issues in the Khmer language, especially unifying the method of using the Khmer language in various types of journalism; how to use some new Khmer words arising in life... After each Seminar, there should be a governing body or a unit to unify the language to be used. In this way, it is possible to avoid overlapping and working at one's own discretion and preference, causing confusion for communication access in the native language of Khmer people.

- Assigning universities and research institutes to organize the compilation of new Vietnamese - Khmer and Khmer - Vietnamese dictionaries to supplement new Vietnamese terms or specialized terms that are not included in Vietnamese - Khmer dictionaries. Urgently completing the use of the Khmer Unicode keyboard, both to help people use it conveniently in texting, zalo, facebook activities, and to facilitate communication for exploiting and using them.

In addition to improving the quality of Khmer language teaching in primary schools and Khmer pagodas, it is necessary to soon start teaching Khmer on radio and television to preserve the Khmer language and culture, thereby improving communication efficiency in the Khmer language. If done well, it will bring about positive effects and improve the quality of access to radio and television in the native language of ethnic Khmer people.

The views of information, information content and information method of the Khmer journalism need to thoroughly grasp the Party's views and direction, comply with laws and management of the State. On the one hand, discovering and encouraging new factors and examples in the cause of building and defending the Fatherland of the Khmer people; condemning the seamy sides, the

negatives, backward, reactionary actions that go against the national interests. At the same time, it reflects the thoughts and aspirations of the Khmer people to the authorities, creating interactions and mutual understanding so that the Party and the State can make right and suitable decisions to the Khmer people. At present, the bright part of Khmer life has been paid attention, but the hidden corner has not been exploited at the necessary level.

- It's necessary to expand the reflection of the Khmer journalism and diversify the topics of the Khmer language programs. Attention should be paid to the contents and programs for children and the enhancement of entertainment programs to meet the needs of enjoying cultural and artistic activities of the Khmer people. It is necessary to have national policies and specific and practical strategies to enhance the training of young Khmer artists because when the younger generation is aware of and responsible for the national culture, they will actively preserve and promote it in the present and future.

- Proactively looking for ways to renovate communication programs in the Khmer language towards closer and more practical. At present, due to many subjective and objective reasons, the spiritual food that communication in the Khmer language brings to people is still subjective and imposed from the perspective of the supplier, not from the need of the beneficiary.

- It's necessary to invest in new modern equipment and machinery because some equipment for the production of ethnic language programs such as cameras, linear spectrum machines... are outdated and unable to meet professional requirements in the period of converting television technology from Analog to digital technology.

- Surveying, investigating and research methodically the opinions of the Khmer people on content, form, needs and aspirations for communication activities in the Khmer language to adjust and innovate accordingly, improving the propaganda effect from this activity.

- Continuing implementing the policy of providing free radio, television and some newspapers and magazines to Khmer people in order to raise awareness, knowledge and intellectual standards of people. However, it is necessary to have effective control and supervision regime for this policy to make appropriate adjustments to ensure that newspapers are delivered to people and promote their effectiveness. The Khmer pagoda system is an important address to convey the issues provided by mass communication. Therefore, special attention must be paid to this address.

The results of this study contribute to suggesting a number of issues that need a further in-depth study

of communication activities in the Khmer language in Vietnam, such as: What is the current status of communication activities in the Khmer language? What are subjective and objective reasons affecting the effectiveness and efficiency of communication activities in the Khmer language? In order to promote the strength of communication in the Khmer language in the present conditions, what are the breakthrough solutions?... These are also the issues raised for the study of communication activities in other ethnic languages in Vietnam.

6. Conclusion

It can be seen that communication in the Khmer language has long been concerned by the Party and the State, reflected in the formulation of specific and practical policies towards the preservation, promotion and development of languages and

Khmer culture, helping Khmer people actively eradicate hunger and reduce poverty and develop along with country... Relevant levels and branches have also made many positive actions to carry out communication activities in the Khmer language in many types such as broadcasting, printed newspapers, online newspapers and direct communication...

However, there is still a big gap between desire and reality, which requires the efforts of both the system and the individual who are implementing communication activities in the Khmer language to make these activities more and more developed, enhance the effectiveness of social management and economic and cultural development of the Khmer ethnic minority in particular and ethnic minority areas in general.

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HOẠT ĐỘNG TRUYỀN THÔNG BẰNG NGÔN NGỮ KHMER Ở VIỆT NAM

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Tóm tắt

Thời gian qua, các chính sách về thông tin, tuyên truyền bằng tiếng dân tộc thiểu số nói chung, tiếng Khmer nói riêng đã được các cơ quan báo chí truyền thông khu vực đồng bằng sông Cửu Long triển khai thực hiện có hiệu quả. Các loại hình truyền thông rất phong phú, từ loại hình truyền thống như phát thanh, truyền hình, báo in, đến các loại hình truyền thông hiện đại như báo điện tử, cổng thông tin điện tử... Tuy nhiên, do nhiều lý do, công tác truyền thông bằng tiếng Khmer cũng còn những hạn chế, khó khăn cần có biện pháp khắc phục. Bài viết này bước đầu tìm hiểu khái quát các loại hình truyền thông bằng ngôn ngữ Khmer, phân tích một số kết quả đã đạt được và những hạn chế, khó khăn còn tồn tại. Trên cơ sở đó, đề xuất những giải pháp nhằm khắc phục khó khăn, nâng cao hiệu quả hoạt động truyền thông bằng tiếng Khmer trong bối cảnh hiện nay.

Từ khóa

Truyền thông; Hoạt động truyền thông; Ngôn ngữ Khmer.