
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

The Dutch - Spanish Rivalry for Trade Monopoly in East Asia (1606-1666)

Tran Thi Que Chau, Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet

Abstract: Characterized by a long history as a primary source of silk and spices, East Asia emerged as a strategic region for European powers during the early modern period. During the latter half of the sixteenth century, while Portugal and Spain established firm footholds in the region, the Netherlands remained concentrated on consolidating its maritime trade networks within Europe. However, from the 1580s onward, political upheavals and conflicts within Europe severely disrupted Dutch trade, necessitating a strategic shift toward securing direct access to overseas supplies. Following the establishment of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1602, the

Netherlands engaged in intense competition with the Iberian powers, seeking to eliminate rivals and monopolize the most critical spice trade networks in the East Indies. Adopting a systemic approach, this article analyzes the formulation of Dutch policy in the East Indies and the subsequent trade rivalry with Spain across three strategic locations: the Moluccas, the Manila maritime routes, and Formosa (Taiwan, China). The outcomes of these conflicts significantly shaped the historical trajectories of both nations from the seventeenth century onward.

Keyword: monopoly; trade; the Netherlands; Spain; East Asia.

The Role of World Expositions in France's Strategic Calculations during the Third Republic (1870-1940)

Nguyen Thi Bich

Abstract: The “exposition universelle” stands as one of the most vivid symbols of France's assertion of imperial power during the era of the Third Republic (1870-1940). In the aftermath of the Franco-Prussian War

(1870-1871), as France sought to consolidate its political and economic power, these exhibitions were organized as part of a broader strategy to project the image of a global power. Through historical

and logical methodologies, this article examines the objectives and strategic calculations of France in staging these events. These exhibitions were not merely platforms for showcasing industrial products and technological prowess but also served as instruments of political propaganda. They embodied French cultural identity, aimed to

convince the domestic public of the superiority of the colonial regime in order to legitimize control over distant territories, and reinforced France's role as a "civilizing force" for indigenous peoples.

Keywords: world Expositions; France; Third Republic.

Overview of Planning and Construction of Hill Stations in Vietnam in the First Half of the 20th Century

Tran Xuan Hung

Abstract: The 20th century marked the continuous transformation of Vietnam's economy. Primarily, this involved the emergence and development of economic sectors and fields that brought substantial benefits to the imperial economic landscape, yet simultaneously witnessed the decline of economic activities that were no longer relevant to the demands of the era or posed a direct competitive threat to production in the metropolitan country (France). In this context, the foundational elements for Vietnam's future tourism industry gradually appeared, including the formation of hill stations designed to provide Europeans with destinations where they could "escape the tropical death" (i.e., the risks associated with

tropical climates). This paper does not aim to outline the full scope of Indochinese resort tourism during the French colonial period. Instead, it focuses on analyzing several characteristics of the planning work for these "mountain oases" in Vietnam during the French colonial era, concentrating most intensively on three specific areas: Da Lat, Tam Dao, and Sa Pa. Thus, this study contributes to clarifying the characteristics of the resort areas established by the French in Vietnam throughout the colonial period, as well as facilitating further research on tourism during this pivotal period in Vietnamese history.

Keywords: French Colonial Period; hill station; Da Lat; Sa Pa; Tam Dao.

Urban Anthropology as a Critical Framework for Literary Analysis: Reading *Sai Gon Thi Thanh Hoang Dai (Saigon, The Wild City)* by Khải Đơn

Nguyen Hoang Duong

Abstract: This article introduces a novel interdisciplinary approach to literary studies by applying urban anthropological theory.

Drawing on the ten key themes in contemporary urban anthropology proposed by Rivke Jaffe and Anouk de Koning

(2022), the author argues that urban space is not merely physical infrastructure but a symbolic domain where forms of life, identity, and sociocultural tensions emerge. Through an in-depth reading of *Sài Gòn Thị thành Hoang đại* by Khai Don, the article analyzes everyday urban sites – particularly convenience stores – as emotionally charged spaces in which urban subjectivity is produced, negotiated, and transformed. Employing Henri Lefebvre’s triadic theory of space and Marc Augé’s concept of “non-place,” the study illustrates how literature can reveal bottom-up urban dynamics,

where anonymous urban dwellers reimagine the city through memory, affect, and existential experience. The conclusion highlights the theoretical and methodological value of urban anthropology in analyzing contemporary Vietnamese literature, especially in the context of rapid urbanization, cultural rupture, and the shifting interplay between tradition and modernity, consumption, and existential longing.

Keywords: urban anthropology; Khai Don; *Sài Gòn Thị thành Hoang đại*; non-place; urban narrative.

***Bài chòi* in Da Nang: From Folk Heritage to Contemporary Performance Space**

Huynh Tan Gia Bao

Abstract: This paper explores *bài chòi*, a folk game and performative art, in Da Nang as a dynamic cultural heritage that continuously evolves within contemporary society. Drawing on performance studies (Richard Schechner), social interaction theory (Erving Goffman), and the concept of cultural capital (Pierre Bourdieu), the study examines how *bài chòi* operates as a living heritage, shaped by community participation, tourism, and modern reinterpretations. The research highlights the role of folk performers (*anh chị hiệu*) as cultural agents who not only preserve

traditions but also innovate within the art form through improvisation and audience interaction. Moreover, this paper discusses the commercialization and institutionalization of *bài chòi*, particularly in Da Nang, where it has been integrated into heritage tourism. It argues that *bài chòi* is not merely a relic of the past but a continuously reconstructed social practice, balancing authenticity and adaptation.

Keywords: *bài chòi*; Da Nang; performance studies; cultural heritage; folk performers.

Feminist Poetics in the Historical Novel *Princess Dong Xuan*

Nguyen Thi Hong Hanh, Le Quang Long, Pham Bao Han

Abstract: In the 20th century, movements advocating for women's equality

emerged globally and extended into various aspects of social life, including politics,

culture, and education. The feminist movement introduced a fresh perspective to literature, leading to the inevitable development of feminist criticism theory as a means to champion women's rights within the literary domain. This article applies feminist criticism theory to analyze the historical novel *Princess Đồng Xuân* by female author Trần Thùy Mai through the lenses of narrative poetics, corporeal

poetics, archetypal thinking poetics, and the poetics of the everyday. Through this approach, the study highlights both the feminist consciousness embedded in the work – reflected in the positions, emotions, and aspirations of women – and the author's artistic talent in expressing feminist awareness.

Keywords: poetics; narration; the body; thinking back through mothers; daily life.

Beards in Vietnamese Folk Literature

Dang Quoc Minh Duong

Abstract: Beards are a biological feature that emerges when males reach adulthood. In Vietnamese folk literature, the image of the beard appears frequently; it not only carries natural or aesthetic meanings but also serves as a cultural symbol reflecting Vietnamese beliefs. Among these, the “sacred beard” appears in legends and folktales, associated with sacred figures such as fairies, Buddhas, or mythical creatures like dragons. Beards also signify strength and masculine prowess, enhancing a man's appeal and serving as a criterion

women consider when choosing a partner. The beard can also partially reflect a person's character, even the negative traits of its wearer. The semantic shift from the “sacred beard” to the “lecherous beard” illustrates the process of secularization and cultural transformation. Thus, the depiction of beards in folk literature reflects how the Vietnamese perceive humanity, gender, and personal valor through the lens of folk culture.

Keywords: beard, masculinity, sacred beard, charm, personality.

Challenges in Teaching Vietnamese - Korean Translation at the Upper - Intermediate and Advanced Levels

Ha Minh Thanh

Abstract: Teaching translation goes beyond merely imparting and enhancing language knowledge; it also entails instilling students with fundamental knowledge, skills, and methods to instill confidence in their professional translation endeavors post-graduation. This task becomes even more intricate when the target language is

not the instructor's native tongue. This article highlights the challenges in teaching translation modules and the content of Vietnamese-Korean translation, based on practical teaching experience. Although the study primarily relies on case studies, it summarizes the general difficulties encountered in teaching Vietnamese-Korean

translation courses at universities in Vietnam. Research findings reveal that challenges stemming from textbooks, student abilities, assessment activities, and the instructors themselves significantly impact the implementation of translation courses in general and Vietnamese-Korean translation courses in particular.

Consequently, there is a need for a clear roadmap to overcome these obstacles and achieve the objectives of teaching Vietnamese-Korean translation effectively.

Keywords: translation teaching; Vietnamese-Korean translation; constructivism; constructivist theory.

The Personal Identity of High School Students in Erik Erikson's Development Theory

Nguyen Thi Anh Thu, Bui Minh Duc, Nguyen Xuan Quynh, Hoang Thi Thao

Abstract: Adolescence represents a developmental period marked by multiple identity crises, during which individuals undergo profound psychological and physiological transformations. This stage is also pivotal for seeking meaningful resolutions to questions of personal identity. According to Erikson's (1968) psychosocial theory, one of the principal developmental tasks of adolescence and early adulthood is the establishment of a coherent and enduring sense of self. Grounded in this theoretical framework, the present study investigated adolescent identity among 260 high school students aged 16 to 18 years in Hanoi and Vinh Phuc, Vietnam. The Rosenthal Identity Scale, a subscale of the Erikson

Psychosocial Inventory Scale (ESPI) developed in 1968, was administered to assess participants' identity development. Findings indicated that the participants exhibited relatively high levels of identity awareness. A statistically significant difference in identity scores was observed based on place of residence, with variation between students from Hanoi and those from Vinh Phuc. In contrast, no statistically significant differences were detected between male and female students, nor between students in the 11th and 12th grades.

Keywords: personal identity; adolescence; high school students.

Synthesizing Models and Factors Influencing Electric Motorcycle Adoption: A Systematic Analysis

Nguyen Van Bien, Nguyen Phuoc Quy Duy

Abstract: The demand for personal vehicles has been increasing, with fossil fuel-powered two-wheelers significantly contributing to air pollution. In recent years,

electric two-wheelers have become more popular among consumers. Therefore, this article systematically reviews previous studies on the intention to use electric

motorcycles, focusing on the group of consumers who have not yet used electric motorcycles but are interested in or considering their adoption. Based on an analysis of 42 international and regional studies, the article explores commonly applied theoretical models, such as the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), and the key variables used to explain behavioral intention. In addition, the article identifies the driving and inhibiting factors affecting the formation of usage intentions, such as perceptions of benefits and risks, individual

attitudes, social norms, economic conditions, environmental concerns, and supportive policies. This synthesis helps highlight research gaps, particularly the lack of in-depth analyses of potential users who have not yet adopted electric motorcycles. The findings provide a theoretical and practical foundation for developing strategies to promote electric motorcycle adoption in the context of a transition toward sustainable transportation.

Keywords: electric motorcycles; two-wheelers; literature review; consumer behavior; usage intention.