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## TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

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### The Basic Question of Philosophy: Foundations and Limits

Nguyen Quang Hung

**Abstract:** The discussion surrounding the issue of what this world is and where this world comes from has, for a long time, been considered the most fundamental issue of traditional philosophy. From there, it divides philosophers into two main groups following either materialism or idealism, depending on their approach to solving the above problem. In Vietnam, for many different reasons, many people mistakenly believe that this is the basic problem of all philosophies. Moreover, from this belief arises the exaggeration of materialism and the undermining of idealism. This article traces back to the history of this discussion, points out its foundations, and also shows its limits and relativity. This issue can be

considered a basic problem of classical Western philosophy from the first half of the 19th century and before that point; it is not necessarily a basic problem of modern Western philosophy and cannot be considered as a fundamental issue in Eastern philosophy. It would be a mistake to consider it the fundamental problem of all philosophy. It is vital not to exaggerate or absolutize this issue, to downplay one philosophy while elevating another philosophy.

*Keywords:* The basic question/issue of philosophy; classical Western philosophy; modern Western philosophy; Eastern philosophy.

### The I Ching in Vietnam: A View from Traditional Compositions of Large Characters, Couplets, and Inscriptions

Bui Ba Quan

**Abstract:** Based on materials collected from various sources, the article has deciphered and analyzed the characteristics, contents, and values of large characters, couplets, and inscriptions in Vietnam with subjects related to the I Ching in the past. The materials that the article analyzed have high quantities and diverse types, including both works on paper and artifacts. They can

be found in many relics, including palaces, different types of literature temples (Wenmiao 文廟、Wenci文祠、Wenzhi 文址), communal houses, village temples, pagodas, ancestral halls, family shrines and entrance gates. The author of this article focuses on generalizing the basic issues of large characters, couplets, and inscriptions of the I Ching from the perspective of

Confucian culture, the general mentality, common conception and the authors' intention. These issues are represented in different aspects such as form, content, method and exceptions during the composition process. The contents of the classics are also reflected through their

practical application, which shows the vitality, influence and vividness of the I Ching in traditional Vietnamese life and culture.

*Keywords:* The I Ching; Vietnamese culture; large characters; couplet; inscription.

## Etymological History of the Vietnamese Word “lò” and the Spread of Chinese-style Kilns in Mainland Southeast Asia

Mark J. Alves

**Abstract:** Linguistic and ethnohistorical evidence shows that the Vietnamese word *lò* (stove, oven, kiln) is an early Chinese loanword borrowed in the 1st millennium CE before the Late Middle Chinese period and the development of the pronunciation of the corresponding Sino-Vietnamese Chinese character reading of 爐/炉 *lô*. This word belongs to the domain of early Chinese loanwords related to ceramics. In addition, this word fits into a larger ethnohistorical context in Mainland Southeast Asia and supports the archaeological hypothesis of two regions (a “Coastal Zone” and an “Inland Zone”) of the spread of Chinese-style crossdraft kilns (Hein 2008). Lexical data shows that, for words referring to ‘stove, oven, kiln’, (a) one early Chinese

loanword (爐/炉 *lú* (Hanyu pinyin), *lô*) is shared by Vietnamese and Khmer with a low vowel [ɔ, ɑ] (not high vowels [u, o] in its Chinese varieties); (b) to the west in Mainland Southeast Asia, many Tai languages have a form [taw] this is likely from the Chinese word 陶 *táo*, *đào* ‘pottery; kiln’; (c) in southern China, multiple Chinese loanwords (陶 *táo*, *đào* 窯/窑 *yáo*, *diêu* 竈/灶 *zào*, *táo*) are seen throughout Kra-Dai and Tibeto-Burman languages. The Inland Zone corresponds to (b) and (c), while the Coastal Zone partially matches (a).

*Keywords:* Historical linguistics; Southeast Asian etymology; Chinese loanwords; ethnolinguistic history; ceramics.

## The Influence of Strategic Culture on Indian Foreign Policy

Nguyen Thi Oanh, Quach Thi Hue

**Abstract:** India's strategic culture is the crystallization of its civilized values and political culture. As a product of India's

history, geo-politics and socio-economic factors, India's strategic culture is rooted in ancient political and philosophical ideas.

One of the factors that create uniqueness and consistency is the geographical difference, social diversity, the diversity in the unity of the culture, and the brilliance of the civilized values over 4000 years of history. India's strategic culture has both assimilation and continuity. Through the methods of historical research and policy analysis, the research results show that the influence of India's strategic culture on foreign policy is reflected in the idea of global inclusion. Through the concept of Veda Upanishad (Upanishads - considered important representatives of philosophical thought, mythology, religion, and ancient Indian

literature,) with the values "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (The world is one family) and Satyameva Jayate (Truth alone triumphs) - an ancient Indian canonical truth engraved on the national emblem of India, symbolizing profound cultural characteristics and values. This strategic culture has made India truly a strong nation, with a strong economy and a glorious culture based on the power of knowledge and morality.

*Keywords:* Strategic culture; India; foreign policy; civilization; international ethics.

## Notable Changes in Vietnamese Religious Freedom Awareness and Lawmaking

Nguyen Anh Cuong

**Abstract:** The early stages of establishing the modern Vietnamese state witnessed the recognition and establishment of legal frameworks about belief and religion, reflecting a growing consciousness and regulatory efforts in this domain. The perspectives held by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the legal framework established by Vietnamese legislation have established an environment conducive to the exercise of freedom of belief and religion by all individuals. Consequently, with societal progress, Vietnam has emerged as a nation characterized by an extensive array of religious and belief systems, positioning it

among the most diverse and culturally affluent countries globally. The advancement of religious practices and beliefs in Vietnam necessitates the enhancement of legal frameworks to safeguard the freedom of belief among the populace. The article examines the significant changes that have taken place in Vietnam's laws on religion and belief, with a focus on ensuring freedom during their formation and development.

*Keywords:* religious law; religious freedom; Communist Party of Vietnam; Vietnamese government; law of Vietnam

## **Female Characters in Television Movies in the Relationship with the Strategy of Individual Subjectification and State Governance: A Case Study of the Movie *Living with Mother-in-law***

Ngo Thi Phuong Lan, Do Ha Phuong

**Abstract:** Analysis on subjectivity is considered as one of the potential approaches to understand modes of governance for its attachment to power relations and the governmental mechanism of the current administration. The modern mass communication system distinctly shows the corresponding mode of governance since it is an institution that can impose a wide impact on the public. As there has been only little research in Vietnam regarding the interaction between the concept of "subjectivity" and the mode of governance, the article focuses on understanding the gendered subjectivity, explicitly depicted by way of characters stereotypes, along with techniques to portray individuals and their relationship in the family from Vietnamese dramas in the second decade of the 21st century, when Vietnam undergoes strong international integration. By examining discourses from the "Sống chung với mẹ chồng" - a nationwide popular drama produced by

Vietnam Television Film Center (VFC) and shown on national broadcasting system VTV in 2017, the paper identifies contents that direct female role models of the Vietnamese administration. Specifically, the message includes a strong encouragement for a new generation of Vietnamese women who concentrate on being independent and finding their own happiness in an increasingly competitive society while still holding on to traditional virtues. This also demonstrates a shifting governance for gender in Vietnam in recent years. In addition, this article determines the way of describing and arranging stereotypes with "subjectivity" in the State mediated products, which reveals the characteristics of the process of "subjectification".

*Keywords:* discourse; television movies; subjectivity; gender stereotype; governance; subjectification

## **Forms of Resistance of Peri-urban People about Land**

Phan Thi Ngoc

**Abstract:** Vietnamese State's land acquisition policy to promote industrialization and urbanization has contributed to changing the lives of local people in a positive way, and it is widely

accepted and adhered to. Based on ethnographic data, the article describes, analyzes and outlines the responses of people in a sub-urban village of Hanoi to the policy of land acquisition, compensation and

support to promote industrialization and urbanization of the state from 2001 to 2017. The findings of this fieldwork research show that most locals adhered to the policies of land acquisition, compensation and support to promote industrialization and urbanization. However, few villagers reacted to the government's policy implementation, causing several disagreements between the people and different levels of local

authorities and the village's socio-political organizations. As a result, local people, authorities, and socio-political organizations have negotiated and adjusted policies on land acquisition, compensation and support for the people.

*Keywords:* The State; Industrialization and Urbanization; Land Acquisition; Form of Resistance.