
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

23 Times of Diplomatic Exchanges and Interactions between Dai Viet and Korean Ambassadors to China

Hoang Thi Yen, Nguyen Thi Nguyet Minh

Abstract: This article implements the method of document analysis to clarify information about the number of contacts and exchanges between the ambassadors of Dai Viet and Korea in China (from the 15th century to the early 20th century). The research has analyzed and synthesized information about 23 delegations with 73 members with relatively complete timelines. However, it can also be seen that some historical data provided by Korean and Vietnamese researchers are unclear and inconsistent. Specifically: i) There were 6 North Korean delegations whose number

and specific identities could not be determined; ii) There is an inconsistency in the number of times the delegations met and interacted; iii) There is an inaccuracy and inconsistency in the transcription and recording of the names of the mission members; iv) The time of mission of some delegations is more or less different. Therefore, in the future, there needs to be more research with a broader and deeper scope on the content and meaning of contacts between foreign envoys.

Keywords: Contact and Exchange; Envoys; Dai Viet; Korea; China.

The Trend of Integrating Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism during the Ly and Tran Dynasties

Nguyen Thi Nhu

Abstract: In the history of Vietnam, there have been 3 times that the integration between Confucianism - Buddhism - Taoism took place, the first time was around the second and third centuries, the second time took place in the Ly - Tran dynasties, and the third time happened in the second half of the eighteenth century. The position and role of each doctrine in the relationship between

the three teachings in the Ly - Tran dynasties is not only different from other epochs but also shows the differences between the development stages in the Ly - Tran dynasties. In this article, the author will focus on analyzing the origin of the policy of integrating the three teachings and the manifestation of that integration, not only in the coexistence, penetration, and

complementarity between the systems of ideology but also in the variation in the roles of Confucianism and Buddhism in the relationship between the three teachings of the Ly - Tran dynasties, which is reflected in

the increase in the position of the Confucian class compared to the clergy in these dynasties.

Keywords: Integration; Confucianism; Buddhism; Taoism; Three Teachings.

Cau Do Village: From Capital District of Hanoi to Capital District of Cau Do Province and Ha Dong Province

Nguyen Huu Son

Abstract: In 1831, Hanoi province was founded by the Nguyen Dynasty with its headquarters in the Thang Long citadel. In 1888, a part of Hanoi province was separated by the French government to establish Hanoi city. Therefore, Hanoi province was relocated to Cau Do village, Thanh Oai district, Ung Hoa prefecture. Accordingly, Hanoi province's name was changed to Cau Do province (1902), then Ha Dong province (1904). Since then, Cau

Do had been built according to the model of a Hanoi miniature city by the French. In the meantime, Hanoi city was built in the style of a Western urban area. After 112 years (1896-2008) being a province, Cau Do area grew from a level III urban area to become a part of the special urban area.

Keywords: Cau Do Village; Cau Do Province; Ha Dong Province; The French Consul of Hanoi Province.

The Adaptation of Residents Living in Hanoi's Old Soviet-Style Apartment Blocks (Microrayons) to the Market Economy during the Initial Period after Doi Moi

Nguyen Giao

Abstract: Collective housing is one of the “formulas for re-shaping the social consciousness”, as Russian scholar Azarova (2001) put it, during the period of socialist construction in the North of Vietnam. In the period after 1986, Doi Moi brought the spirit of the market economy into the old Soviet-Style apartment blocks (microrayons), forming a picture with many interweaving colors. In this context, it is noteworthy that the constraints of past attitudes as well as the lack of capital have reduced the

opportunities of residents of the old Soviet-Style apartment blocks to access the market economy in order to improve their quality of life. However, the dynamism of a part of residents in the old Soviet-style apartment blocks during the transition has helped them adapt to the “moral” pressure of old viewpoints to satisfy the need for diversifying their livelihood. The article focuses on analyzing the adaptation of a part of these microrayons’ residents, who are strongly influenced by their backgrounds, to

integrate into the market economy in their own way. The process of adaptation also shows the ideological movement that took place in the old microrayons - which were

once considered a symbol of socialist society - during the transition period.

Keywords: Adaptation; Soviet-Style Apartment Blocks (Microrayons); Socialism; Doi Moi; Market Economy.

Motivating Lecturers through Salary, Bonus and Welfare in the Context of Higher Education Innovation at Public Universities in Ho Chi Minh City

Nguyen Duc Kim Ngan

Abstract: Salaries, bonuses and welfare play an important role for lecturers at higher education institutions; they are an effective way to motivate teachers to work through direct impacts on lecturers' motivation and work results, helping them to be satisfied with their work, feel secure to work and ready to contribute to the school. This study was conducted to assess the current motivation of lecturers through salary, bonus and welfare regimes by surveying 135 lecturers from public higher education

institutions in Ho Chi Minh City. Research results show that public higher education institutions in Ho Chi Minh City have fully and seriously implemented the regulations on salary, bonus and welfare regime for lecturers, but this method has not really created motivation for lecturers. On that basis, the article proposes solutions to create motivation for lecturers at higher education institutions in Ho Chi Minh City.

Keywords: Motivate; Salaries; Bonuses; Welfare; Lecturers.

Teaching the Reading Skill through the Text *Tuoi tho toi* by Nguyen Nhat Anh (6th Grade Literature Textbook, *Creative Horizon Series*) from the Approach of Genre Poetry

Le Ngoc Phuong Trinh, Nguyen Thi Kim Tien

Abstract: Implementing the goal of comprehensive innovation in education in schools, the curriculum of Literature 6 textbooks aims to help students take initiative, exploit their own abilities, and widen their perspectives. To orientate and develop students' ability, including self-reading ability, teachers need to determine

that reading comprehension is an important step in the process of teaching literature, especially for secondary school students. The approach of poetics methods, specifically genre poetry in teaching reading comprehension, is an appropriate teaching method in the classroom to gain deeper insights into the messages delivered by the

writers. Starting from the goal of teaching the reading of *Tuoi thotoi* (6th grade Literature textbook, volume 2, Creative Horizons series) by Nguyen Nhat Anh, in this article, we proceed to use the approach of poetics theory. Specifically, with the genre of narrative when teaching reading comprehension of this text, we analyse character development methods and the use

of narrative language. Through this, students will be exposed to and participate in activities that promote active learning while developing reading skills, which creates an active learning environment for the reception of literature texts.

Keywords: Reading Comprehension; Nguyen Nhat Anh; Reading Skill; Poetics Methods; *Tuoi thotoi*.

A Study on Chinese Vocabulary Learning Strategies of Vietnamese Students from Ho Chi Minh City University of Foreign Languages and Information Technology

Luu Hon Vu

Abstract: The article used the survey method by questionnaire, surveying the situation of using vocabulary learning strategies of 211 students majoring in Chinese language at Ho Chi Minh City University of Foreign Languages and Information Technology. The results showed that students use the cognitive strategies more often than the metacognitive strategies. When encountering new words, students often tend to look up the dictionary to understand the meaning of these words, and the way that students guess the meaning of new words is mainly based on context

and background knowledge. Students note down both the meaning and usage of the word, proceeding to memorize the word mainly by mechanical repetition. Gender factor also affects the use of planning strategies in the metacognitive strategy group. In addition, regional factor influences the use of selective attention strategies in the group of metacognitive strategies. On the basis of research results, the article makes some recommendations for teaching Chinese vocabulary.

Keywords: Learning Strategies; Vocabulary; Chinese; Students; Vietnam.