

TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

A Study on the Trend of Jie Yao (節要) of *The I Ching* in Vietnam From the Seventeenth Century to the Early Twentieth Century

Bui Ba Quan

Abstract: Jié yào (Abridgment/ 節要) is one of three major trends in Chinese Classical Studies as well as in Vietnamese Yijing Studies. This activity took place continuously and was popular for more than two hundred years from the late 17th century to the early 20th century. It developed especially strongly and comprehensively in the second half of the 18th century when there was an urgent need to revive 儒學 (Rúxué/ Confucianism). Jié yào was an inevitable solution for people to access the classics of Confucianism to serve the work of and to study for examinations. It also served as an activity for reading and interpreting the classics of Confucianism. This article looks into the trend of jié yào of the I Ching, with the

approach of “expanding out from one point” (yóu diǎn dào miàn/ 由點到面) in order to clarify the relationship between “pragmatic learning” (Wùshí zhī xué/ 務實之學) and “learning of righteousness and reason” (Yìlǐ zhī xué/ 義理之學) in jié yào works. In addition, the article also analyzes the viewpoints and methods of jié yào of the I Ching in Vietnam, as shown through two works: *Xī jīng dàquán* (義經大全) and *Yì jīng jié yào* (易經節要), along with how they were passed on to the next generations and their consequences.

Keywords: Vietnamese Yijing Studies; *Yì jīng jié yào*; *Xī jīng dàquán*; The Confucian Canons in Vietnam.

Tran Duc Thao and Vietnamese Historical Research

Nguyen Quang Hung, Le Thi Anh

Abstract: Up to now, when talking about Tran Duc Thao's contributions to Vietnamese social sciences, we mainly talk about his works on philosophy. That is completely understandable because right from his youth until the end of his life, he

was always concerned with philosophical issues. However, does Tran Duc Thao contribute anything to historical research? In an era when scientific disciplines are increasingly developing in an interdisciplinary direction in terms of both

research objects and research methods, questioning Tran Duc Thao's contributions to a particular field seems not entirely reasonable. However, this article still aims to analyze some of Tran Duc Thao's works focusing on historical issues so that we can have a more complete view of his legacy. Besides the remarkable points and profound opinions of Tran Duc Thao, we cannot exclude some points that, looking

back today, are probably still controversial. That is also to be expected because some of his writings were half a century ago. Those points were made in quite specific contexts related to his living situation as well as the situation of warfare in those years.

Keywords: Tran Duc Thao; Vietnamese Historical Science; Class Struggle.

Taxation System of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from 1945 to 1951

Wang Shuhui

Abstract: This paper aims to summarize the characteristics of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam tax system from 1945 to the first half of 1951 based on Vietnamese archives. In this period, the tax system of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam included two types, one was direct taxes and the other was tariffs and indirect tax. In order to meet the

needs of the resistance war against the French, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam adjusted the tax policies continuously. Thus, the tax system was also adjusted during this period, but it did not bring extra revenue to the government's finance.

Keywords: Direct Tax; Registration Tax; Tariffs; Indirect Tax.

Joy and Worry: Farmers' Actions in the Face of Environmental Change due to Agricultural Production

Bui Minh Hao

Abstract: In the process of agricultural modernization, the use of plant protection chemicals has become popular, increasing agricultural output and leading to more prosperous lives for people. However, this is also a significant factor causing environmental pollution in rural areas. Environmental changes have also led to the emergence of more dangerous diseases, particularly cancer. As a result, people face two conflicting emotions: the joy of prosperity and the fear of illness. Specific

surveys have shown that the experience of environmental changes causes people to change their dynamics towards the use of chemicals in agricultural production. Initially, they disregarded the use of chemicals in exchange for the necessary amount of food. However, as living standards rise, some people have realized the harmful effects of chemicals on the environment and their own health. Consequently, a debate has emerged in the community between two viewpoints:

continuing to use chemicals to increase food production, or limiting chemicals to reduce risks of disease. Through in-depth interviews and group discussions with various subjects, combined with analysis of related data, this article aims to understand people's actions in response to

environmental changes caused by agricultural production in a locality in Nghe An province.

Keywords: Chemical Agriculture; Environmental Pollution; Sustainable Development; Experience; Farmer Psychology.

Religion and Economic Development of Protestant Hmong People in the Northern Border Area of Vietnam: A Case Study of the Hmong in Sin Suoi Ho Village, Phong Tho District, Lai Chau Province

Tran Thi Phuong Anh

Abstract: From a poor, underdeveloped border village isolated from modern society, Sin Suoi Ho has risen to become one of the most beautiful community tourism villages in South East Asia. This is a typical case demonstrating the role of religion in supporting the community to promote their internal strengths to improve local economic livelihoods. Through a case study of the Hmong people in Sin Suoi Ho Village, this article aims to shed light on

the relationship between the religion and culture of the Hmong in the northern mountainous regions and how this community develops their economy through various aspects, such as raising awareness, creating a new environment, developing human resources, and providing social capital.

Keywords: the Hmong; Religion; Culture; Economy; Northern Border Areas.

Children and Trauma: The Cases of *Totto-chan by the Window* (by Kuroyanagi Tetsuko) and *Crying in Trees* (by Nguyen Nhat Anh)

Trinh Dang Nguyen Huong

Abstract: Children's trauma is a topic that has gone largely unaddressed in critical trauma studies and children's literature. Juxtaposing two pieces of work, namely *Totto-chan by the Window* by Kuroyanagi Tetsuko (Japan) and *Crying in Trees* by Nguyễn Nhật Anh (Vietnam), and examining them from the perspective of

trauma theory, the article shows that children can be traumatized. Their traumas will leave lasting consequences in their hearts, even affecting their lives, which makes "healing the inner child" in adulthood extremely difficult. The article also points out the crucial role of adults in predicting, detecting, and supporting

children to overcome the mental traumas they encountered in childhood.

Keywords: Critical Trauma Studies; Premonition of Trauma; Inner Child; Healing; Children's Literature.

Conceptual Metonymy of Life: The Part for The Whole (Survey on Vietnam's Official Online Newspapers)

Pham Thi Huong Quynh

Abstract: Life and death are basic categories in human life. Up to now, there have been a number of studies addressing the concept of death; however, there have not been many studies concerned with the concept of life, especially studies approaching from the perspective of conceptual metonymy. In this article, life is understood as the survival of the human biological body. This article focuses on researching the conceptual metonymy of life or 'the part

for the whole'. A survey was conducted using 100 articles randomly collected from Vietnam's official online newspapers. The survey results showed that there were typical metonymic examples that were often used to perceive life, such as heart activity, respiratory activity, blood vessel activity, and body reflexes.

Keywords: Conceptual Metonymy; Life; Death; Cognitive Linguistics; Conceptual Metaphor.

Sweden's NATO Accession: Realities and Impacts

Hoang Van Phuc

Abstract: NATO has continuously strengthened its organizational structure and expanded its membership over the past 75 years, showing strong development and continuous innovation. Sweden, a country known for its military neutrality, officially applied for NATO membership just three months after the conflict between Russia and Ukraine erupted. What is the reason for Sweden making this strategic move? How does Sweden's NATO membership influence the country, NATO, and Europe?

This article clarifies the reasons why Sweden decided to join this organization and also analyzes the process of becoming a member of this military organization in detail. At the same time, the article points out the impacts on Sweden, NATO, Europe and the region, thereby providing more perspectives on the influence and benefits of a country joining a military alliance.

Keywords: NATO; Sweden; International Relations.