
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Trịnh Tuệ's compilation of the Three Teachings 三教 in *On the Unity of the Three Teachings* 三教一源說

Nguyen Kim Son

Abstract: *On the Unity of the Three Teachings* is a short text that was translated into Nom scripts in the 18th century. Even though it is short, less than 20 pages in length, it can still provide a massive amount of information regarding the process of compiling The Three Teachings (Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism), the spiritual life of Confucian intellectuals and society, and the exchanges between Chinese and Vietnamese schools of thoughts on the unity of The Three Teachings in 18th and 19th centuries. Analyzing Trịnh Tuệ's discussion of the text and contextualizing within a broader history of knowledge, this research aims to describe a part of the spiritual life of people living at that time.

There are many scholars who have studied the process of unifying The Three

Teachings throughout Vietnam's intellectual history. Some scholars have introduced and studied Trịnh Tuệ's *On the Unity of The Three Teachings* in their works; however, there has not been a serious scholarly attempt to analyze the structure of the text, the process of negotiating between mainstream and heterodox ideas of each teaching in the compilation of the text to unify The Three Teachings, and the position or role of each tradition in the unification of The Three Teachings. The overall goal of this research is to fulfil the needs of this kind of scholarship.

Keywords: The Three Teachings, The Unity of Three Teachings, The Common Origin of Three Teachings; The Doctrines of Feeling and Nature, Textual Hermeneutics.

Inclusive, sustainable development and the policy of high education for all people in Vietnam

Le Ngoc Hung

Abstract: Vietnam is restructuring from the model of extensive development based on resources to the model of intensive

development based on the effectiveness. The modern theory of development and the facts of Vietnam's net school enrolment and technical

qualification level demonstrate that the inclusive, sustainable development strongly requires the implementation of the policy of high education for all people.

Keywords: Model of development, extensive development, intensive development; inclusive, effectiveness, creativity; inclusive, sustainable development; net school enrolment, technical qualification, high education, policy.

Values education for children-similarities and differences between values education' parents and values towards children

Truong Quang Lam

Abstract: Study surveyed over 735 people including parents and children at the age of junior high school student in Hanoi. The results showed that which values are prioritized education by parents: security of person, equal justice, attention care, universal-nature, abide by the rules, traditional. There are similarities and differences between the parents value education and values towards their children,

besides there are also differences in education between fathers and mothers to son and daughter family. The unity between the father and mother of the children value education plays an important role to value formation in children.

Keywords: Value; Values education; Similarities; Differences; Schwartz values Survey.

The expression of the historical materials in Vietnamese novels in the early 21st century: From intertextual dialogues to suspicion of Grand narratives

Hoang Cam Giang

Abstract: At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, Vietnamese literature saw significant unprecedented changes in the aesthetic thinking of writers and the narrative structures of novels. One of the most interesting manifestations of this innovating tendency is

not necessarily found in new aesthetic materials and ingredients, but rather on the constructive adoption and “recycling” of traditional ingredients-especially historical ones and folk narrative features. In this article, under the light of intertextuality, we would like to address the robust penetration, revival and

transformation of historical materials and different levels and models of historical interpretation in Vietnamese novels since 2000, which forms a perspective through which the internal dynamics of contemporary narrative structures is examined. Two corresponding phenomena we examine are “historical

rewriting” and “historical parody”-as parts of the whole process of incredulity towards grand narratives and postmodernise the contemporary Vietnamese novels.

Keywords: Intertextuality; “historical rewriting”; “historical parody”; historical novel; Grand narratives.

Modern and contemporary Chinese literature in Vietnam: A perspective on literary translation 30 years since *Doi Moi* (1986-2016)

Nguyen Thu Hien

Abstract: The paper depicts an overview of the literary translation of modern and contemporary Chinese literature in Vietnam in the past 30 years since *Doi Moi* (1986 -2016). Amongst the various literary phenomena that were translated and introduced in Vietnam during this period, the major focuses have been “*new-literature*” and “*new-period literature*” (1920s and 1930s, and literary creation from the last 20 years of the twentieth century)

Our research shows that Vietnamese translators often consider “literary position” when selecting Chinese writers or literary work for translation, *i. e.* the literary position of the writer or his/her literary creation in modern and contemporary Chinese literature as the primary selection criterion. While “literary history position” is regarded as the primary selection factor by academic translators, non-academic translators are often under considerable

influence by the media and general audience, and therefore contemplating “mass culture position” or general public reception when selecting Chinese literary work for translation.

To date, due to limited research on contemporary Chinese literature in Vietnam, there is little to no influence by academic research towards educating or directing the general audience’s understanding of Chinese literature. As a result, literary translations selected based on “literary history position” have not led to far-reaching reception and impact on social/cultural lives. Currently, we are witnessing the dominance of the concept “mass culture position” rather than “literary history position” in the translation and reception of modern and contemporary Chinese literature in Vietnam.

Keywords: Modern and contemporary Chinese literature, translation, Vietnam, *Doi Moi*.

Quan Yu evolutions and changes-from historical figures to literary characters

Tran Van Trong

Abstract: Guan Yu (Guan Gong, Guan Yun Chang, Guan Di) is the historical character of the San Guo is life after death as religious holy Wu sheng comparable to Kongzi. Images of Guan Yu is fetish for the next generation talent martial arts transcendent, pure qualities and good of personality mostly by the image literary and artistic creativity. The article studies the

process of evolution (evolution change) image characters from historical character of literary image, as well as explanations of the causes of evolution from the cultural context of social thought.

Keywords: Guan Yu; evolved; evolved image; literary characters; historical characters.

Antonyms in Pantun Melayu

Tran Thuy Anh

Abstract: In pantun Melayu, pair of antonyms in the adjacent utterance has created opposition structure, which is an expression of opposition and has the function to link the pantun. There are three forms of expression including the opposites for direct, indirect and interim antonyms and are expressed as group of means as follows: for the direct antonym manifest meaning of those natural phenomena, social but mutually exclusive, do not coexist; the concept of space and time have opposite direction; the opposite of the quantity, quality, size, emotional status... For indirect antonyms show the meaning of conflict

actions. With interim atonyms includes antonym in the context or Melayu 's concept and thingking in the group of meaning with social concept or opposition groups in human society. Antonyms be fully exploited form of indirect meaning, direct meaning, antonym in context in order to express content with diverse and rich natural and Melayu society. The thoughts and views of the Melayu will be escorted and placed in opposition in pantun to help bringing the value of education and counselling.

Keywords: Antonym; indirect antonym; interim antonym.

About the Trust category in Pre-Qin Confucianism

Nguyen Thanh Binh, Nguyen Minh Tuan

Abstract: On researching and teaching the Confucianism in general and Pre-Qin Confucianism in particular, Trust is the basic political and moral category of Pre-Qin Confucianism which has not considered basically and comprehensively. Thus, this paper, in reviewing the Four Books of Confucianism and applying the approach of historical philosophy as starting point of abstract to concrete one, and combining the scientific research methods of objective and comprehensive, analyzing and

synthesizing, authors make clear assumptions in the category of Trust in the three aspects: (a) Trust is a moral standard required in friendship, (b) Trust (as royalty and faithfulness) is the basic moral requirement of each people and social community, and (c) Trust is a belief, the confidence of the citizen to the king, authority and ruling units.

Keyword: Trust; belief; people's trust; friendship.

Critical theory: Several concepts on international Relations

Hoang Khac Nam

Abstract: Critical Theory is the school of thought that stresses the importance of restructuring the social and political theories, including international relations' ones. Sometimes, in the study of International Relations, it is known as International Critical Theory.

This paper will synthesize and analyze a number of Critical Theory's fundamental concepts regarding International Relations, namely ontology, interest, actor, power, world order, conflict and security, social change, subjective factors, communication, democratic

dialogue, globalization, the future of the world, and so on.

By criticizing Realism and Liberalism, Critical Theory has brought about significant implications in International Relations in terms of ontology, epistemology and methodology. Moreover, these concepts add great contribution to the worldview and the outlook on life in studying International Relations as well as other disciplines.

Keywords: Critical Theory; International Relations.

China in the political complexion of the East Asia from 2009 to early 2016

Tran Bach Hieu, Nguyen Van Trung

Abstract: Since 1972, the political complexion of the East Asia was determined by the dominated position of America. However, this complexion is significantly changing with the rise of China. China is restructuring the foreign policy in order to create a new geopolitical model in which China is the center. The main factor is that the development of the Chinese economy has strongly increased national strength that leads to an increase in the demands of growing interests to become a powerful nation in the region and in the world. The second factor is that the decline of American power in the Asia-Pacific has given China a

chance to expand. The purpose of this article is to assess the position of China in the East Asia between 2009 and early 2016 by strengthening the relationship among America, Japan, and the ASEAN. The article analyzes the changes in structure of regional geopolitics, which focuses on differences and changes in the foreign trend of USA and China, China's position regarding its relationship with the US, Japan and the ASEAN.

Keywords: The political complexion of the East Asia, China, United States, Japan, the ASEAN.