
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Glocalization of Korean Studies in Vietnam – Viewed from Area Studies and Experiences of the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City

Phan Thi Thu Hien, Nguyen Thi Phuong Mai

Abstract: The general trend of Korean Studies in Southeast Asian countries emphasises the Korean language and South Korea's economy. However, it's necessary for Vietnam to develop Korean Studies as an Area Studies major, based on inter- and multidisciplinary research with regional perspectives. One of the key elements for promoting the glocalization of Korean Studies in Vietnam is to fully understand the

regional viewpoint and link Vietnam - South Korea cooperation networks, as well as those of Northeast Asian and Southeast Asian cooperation to balance between academic Korean Studies and applied Korean Studies.

Keywords: Korean Studies; Glocalization of Korean Studies; East Asian perspective; Korean Studies in Vietnam.

Current Situation and Prospects of the Cooperation between South Korea and ASEAN from 1989 to 2020

Dinh Thi Ly Van

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze the cooperation between ASEAN and South Korea, as well as assess the immediate situation of economic, political, and sociocultural exchange cooperation between these two parties from 1989 to 2020. Through the analysis, this study will comment on the characteristics of the

relationship between ASEAN and South Korea. Moreover, the study will also analyze the prospects of the cooperation in economic, political, and sociocultural aspects.

Keywords: ASEAN; South Korea; cooperation; prospects.

The Undergraduate Curriculum of Korean Language and Teaching Activities within Korean Studies Modules at the Korean Language Department of Hanoi University

Pham Thi Ngoc

Abstract: The undergraduate curriculum of Korean language at Hanoi University includes a formal curriculum for mass, high-quality curriculum (called "CLC") and a working-learning curriculum (called "VHVL"). The mass curriculum has 154 credits, in which subjects about Korean studies with an orientation of translation and interpretation only make up 6.2%, and those with orientation of tourism amount to over 18%. The Hanoi University's CLC curriculum has increased credits for English as a second foreign language and language practice subjects (THT), as well as a longer internship which is worth 6 credits.

Similarly, the VHVL curriculum includes 140 credits with an increased number of credits in THT subjects and the internship time. The new curriculum helps learners to achieve the C1 level in standard Korean, in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Education and Training. Students can acquire many skills in Korean translation and knowledge in fields like tourism, economy, politics, culture, and society.

However, in subjects about Korean studies in the CLC mass curriculum with an orientation of translation and interpretation only account for a low rate of 6.2%. Thus, it is necessary to have more appropriate adjustments for students to acquire this knowledge and better support their job opportunities after graduating. The development of an online Korean training curriculum, as well as a distant-learning curriculum, will help Hanoi University solve the shortage of staff and, at the same time, expand the scale and type of training for more subjects. The investment in human resources is thus essential. Therefore, Hanoi University needs to establish a strategy to attract talented people with an attractive salary payment mechanism and encourage the faculty to find lecturers who have long-lasting dedication in teaching Korean at the university.

Keywords: Curriculum; Korean studied subjects; online Korean training curriculum; salary payment mechanism.

Korean Studies in Vietnam and Practical Experience from the Education at the Hanoi Polytechnic College

Nguyen Thi Nguyet Minh

Abstract: After more than 28 years of maintaining official diplomatic relations

between Vietnam and South Korea, the education sector has contributed greatly to

promoting the strategic partnership between the two countries. According to official statistics, there are about 30 universities and colleges in Vietnam with Korean Linguistics and Korean Studies in their curricula. Some issues that require more attention are the current research activities on Korean Studies in Vietnam, as well as how they are connected to regional research in the same field, especially on the occasion that both

countries are soon commemorating the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations. The article intends to present some analysis of Korea-related training in Vietnam and appropriate orientations for college students at Hanoi Polytechnic College, based on their practical needs.

Keywords: Korean Studies; Hanoi Polytechnic College; Vietnam; South Korea; training activities.

Prospects of Developing Korean Studies Programs to serve Direct Investment Activities of South Korean Enterprises in Thai Nguyen

Duong Thi Huyen, Nguyen Thi Huyen Trang

Abstract: South Korea is becoming Thai Nguyen's leading foreign investors with hundreds of different companies. Therefore, the demand for recruiting workers with a background in Korean Studies at many enterprises and agencies in Thai Nguyen has been high and increasing rapidly. In fact, the training and development of Korean Study majors in Thai Nguyen has yet to meet rising demands of society and employers. Meanwhile, Thai Nguyen has much potential to develop such training programs. Through collecting and analyzing

documents, as well as sociological investigation, the authors seek to clarify the current status and prospects for developing Korean Studies programs in Thai Nguyen to meet current demands. Furthermore, the article's findings are useful for the TNU-University of Sciences in particular and Thai Nguyen University in general regarding building and implementing new education projects and development strategies.

Keywords: South Korea; Thai Nguyen; Korean Studies; foreign investment.

Recommendations for Teaching Journalistic Interpretation and Translation Modules with a Focus on South Korean and Vietnamese Press

Do Thi Phuong Loan

Abstract: Amid integration and development, education is constantly changing to be more suitable and bring the

best quality to learners. The Hanoi University is no exception to that trend. In 2017, the school has transformed its

programs into a credit-based training model. According to the new curriculum framework, the journalistic translating and interpreting module was deployed to teach senior students and equip them with the most basic knowledge in translation and interpretation. Since the subject is new, there are no accompanying books or teaching materials. At the same time, domestic and international studies have not directly addressed this field, and it is necessary to research and outline the characteristics of different journalistic styles when translating in this field. Given this context, the article recommends solutions for teaching translation and interpretation of journalistic topics, especially with press titles from Korean to Vietnamese. The study

will focus on analyzing the characteristics of journalistic styles and how press titles in Korean are written in articles published in major Korean online newspapers, thereby generalizing some rules and principles in doing translation. The article's contents include translating from Korean to Vietnamese, converting nouns into verbs, translating Chinese characters, translating English, translating the entire content, and reproducing the header-content structure. The research paper shall serve as a reference for those interested in journalistic translation, especially for teachers and students at the Korean Language Department of Hanoi University.

Keywords: interpretation; translation; newspaper; press translation.

Teaching Vietnamese - Korean Translation at Universities in Ho Chi Minh City

Hoang Tuan Ngoc, Nguyen Thanh Dung

Abstract: The article aims to measure the perception of translation education at universities and how teachers perceive translation skills at universities in Ho Chi Minh City. The study was performed with a survey of 50 Korean language teachers working in some universities. Research results show that all Korean language teachers have a very clear perception of the content they are teaching. However, they

also presented that the teaching of translation and interpretation is influenced by internal factors (translation skills) and external factors (organizations, schools, and teaching tools). The research proposes a number of solutions to improve the teaching quality for Vietnamese-Korean translation and interpretation at these universities.

Keywords: translation education; Korean language; interpretation; Ho Chi Minh City.

Premonitions in Korean Proverbs Indicating Zodiac Signs in Relation to Vietnamese

Hoang Thi Yen

Abstract: Premonitions expressed in Korean proverbs are often results of observations and experience of people in old times. In Korean language, linguistic units about non-domesticated animals in the zodiac are rarely premonitions, compared to those about domesticated animals. Both Korean and Vietnamese pay attention to and value things such as: luck, fortune, and health, and promote stability, development, and production. Bad omens often mentioned in Korean proverbs with elements of zodiac animals include: being down on luck, life

and health being threatened, natural disasters, and others. Proverbs are a rich treasure of people's material and spiritual life, and they are passed down from one generation to another. In modern society, many of these omens are gradually becoming outdated or considered superstitions, but there are also many of them that still live on and have an important place in the minds of peoples of Vietnam and South Korea.

Keywords: omens; Korean; Vietnamese; proverbs; zodiac animals.

Overview of Korean Proverbs with Images of Dogs

Nguyen Thuy Duong

Abstract: The article has generalized the image of dogs in Korean culture, analysing symbolic value of Korean proverb with images of dogs. Dog image in Korean proverb always has a negative meaning, which represents human's bad characters such as boasting, cheating, lack of patience, stupidity, dirtiness, foolishness, overeating, laziness, and so on. When talking about a dog, people think of dirty or stinky things. However, there are also positive meanings

in the dog's image, that is loyalty and gratitude to the owner. The article focuses on classifying 986 proverbial units with the dog element into 11 groups to see the frequency of the groups. Then the author analyzes and clarifies the meaning of high frequency images so as to see the criticism, satire, and irony as expressed through proverbs with dog images.

Keywords: proverb; dog image; negative meanings.

Vietnamese Learners' Demand for Learning Korean Proverbs

Duong My Linh, Hoang Thi Yen

Abstract: To investigate the demand for teaching and learning Korean proverbs for Vietnamese students, the authors used questionnaires and interviews. The analysis showed that most learners do not feel satisfied with their knowledge about proverbs and the effectiveness of using them. Also, both teachers and learners thought that it is necessary to increase the content and diversify teaching methods for proverbs. Suggested immediate solutions are compiling supplementary materials and performing integrated teaching, while long-term solutions are opening new subjects and

compiling teaching materials for proverbs, as well as developing digital learning sources. In addition, training institutions can combine and organize extracurricular activities such as scientific research, club activities, contests on proverbs, and others. To further improve the learning quality of Korean language learners, the authors suggest the active participation of relevant agencies in coordination with Korean language training institutions and learners.

Keywords: teaching and learning proverbs; Korean language; Vietnamese people.

Intellectual Characteristics of Lee Sang's Short Story *Wings*

Ha Minh Thanh

Abstract: Amid strengthened Japanese colonial policies and strict cultural censorship in Japan, Korean literature in the 1930s had to adapt to the context. The composition tendencies of the poets were mostly inspired by historical and social contexts towards pure literature, staying away from political and ideological struggles. Lee Sang's *Wings* was one of

many works showing the inner thoughts of intellectuals confronted with situation of their times. It is a work that has confirmed Lee Sang's talent. In this research, the writer concretizes the characteristics through self-awareness and the social perception in the context of modern colonial urbanism.

Keywords: Lee Sang; *Wings*; intellectual.

Financial Resource Mobilization of Singapore and South Korea between 1961 and 1979 – A Comparative Approach

Nguyen Thi Thu Huong

Abstract: With miraculous growth policies, the "East Asian Dragons" always receive special attention from the world's researchers. In particular, the development resources of Singapore and Korea have fundamental similarities and differences, especially in the 1961-1979 period. The article uses development economics research methods such as historical method and comparison to focus on the research subject.

Specifically, the article aims to systematically study and analyze (i) the main financial resource needs for the country's economic development strategy, (ii) the main resource mobilization methods of Singapore and Korea in the period from 1961 to 1979.

Keywords: South Korea; Singapore; financial resources; economic development; 1961-1979.