

TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Chronicle on Terracotta: The Inscription “Đại Việt quốc quân thành chuyên” and the Issue of the Origins of the National Title “Đại Việt”

Dang Hong Son, Nguyen Quang Ngoc

Abstract: Concerning the inception of the national title “Đại Việt”, the scholarly consensus among both Vietnamese and international researchers, relying on the annals of the *Đại Việt sử ký toàn thư* (Complete Annals of Đại Việt), posits its establishment in 1054 during the reign of King Lý Thánh Tông. Conversely, archaeological scholarship contends that the title originated in the Đinh dynasty. This paper presents a re-examination of archaeological evidence, specifically the bricks inscribed with the characters 大越國 (國) 軍城塼 (*Đại Việt quốc quân thành*

chuyên, meaning “Brick of the Military Citadel of the State of Đại Việt”) unearthed at the Hoa Lư site. Concurrently, it analyzes historical records to elucidate the transformations of the national titles “Đại Cồ Việt” and “Đại Việt”. Adopting both historical archaeological and philological approaches, the article thereby proposes an alternative perspective on the advent of the “Đại Việt” title and accounts for the presence of Đại Việt quốc quân thành chuyên bricks in the Thăng Long Citadel.

Keywords: chronicle; Đinh Dynasty; ancient architecture; brick; Đại Việt.

The Transition of Confucian Education into Franco-Vietnamese Education in Central Vietnam (1906–1919)

Duong Thi Thanh Hai, Tran Thi Binh

Abstract: At the beginning of the twentieth century, Confucian schools and Franco-Vietnamese schools coexisted in Central Vietnam. The final imperial metropolitan examination (*kỳ thi Hội*) was

held in 1919, marking the official end of nearly a millennium of Confucian education. In order to unify the educational system across Indochina, the colonial government issued a series of new decrees aimed at

reorganizing Confucian schools along reformed lines, with the ultimate goal of transforming them into Franco-Vietnamese schools. Following the first educational reform of 1906, the French authorities in Central Vietnam gradually revised the curricula and textbooks of Confucian schools, bringing them closer to the model of Franco-Vietnamese institutions. This article analyzes the transition from Confucian to Franco-Vietnamese education in Central Vietnam during the period 1906–1919, with particular emphasis on reforms to school infrastructure and examination

systems. During this transition, the Nguyễn dynasty authorities played an active role in managing schools, issuing imperial edicts, and supervising examinations in collaboration with French agencies—unlike in Tonkin, where all decisions were made directly by the colonial administration. The study also sheds light on key issues that accompanied this transition, including funding sources, teacher training, and curriculum development.

Keywords: Confucian schools; Franco-Vietnamese schools; Central Vietnam; Franco-Vietnamese education.

Memory Studies from the Cultural Perspective

Nguyen Thu Giang

Abstract: The relationship between memory and culture has emerged as a vital area of inquiry in international scholarship over recent decades. In contemporary Vietnam, rapid social and cultural transformations invite renewed reflections on how the past is remembered and mobilized in shaping the nation's future. Yet within Vietnamese social sciences and humanities, memory remains a relatively underexplored terrain. This article offers an overview of key theoretical and

methodological approaches to memory studies from a cultural perspective. It begins by outlining foundational concepts in memory studies and tracing major intellectual trajectories in the field. It then surveys relevant research on memory within the Vietnamese context, highlighting both contributions and gaps. The article concludes by proposing three principles for studying memory through a cultural lens.

Keywords: memory; collective memory; heritage; commemoration.

The Transformation of Everyday Aesthetic and Museum Aesthetic Semiotic Paradigms in Vietnamese Urban Narratives in the Early Twenty-First-Century

Dang Le Tuyet Trinh

Abstract: Everyday aesthetics and museum aesthetics represent two contrasting paradigms of aesthetic thought. In contemporary Vietnamese urban narratives,

the semiotic structures of both paradigms are present and contribute to the construction of world models and representations of contemporary lived

reality. This article argues that the aesthetics of the museum and the aesthetics of the everyday are perceived and expressed in early twenty-first-century Vietnamese urban narratives through a dialectical relationship between the “museumification of the everyday” and the “everydayization of the museum.” The semiotic system underlying

these orientations vividly depicts the urban landscape while providing a multidimensional perspective that allows the aesthetic subject to engage with contemporary urban life.

Keywords: sign; urban; aesthetics; everyday aesthetics; museum aesthetics.

Themes in the Poetry of Monks in the *Shin Kokin Wakashu*

Nguyen Anh Tuan

Abstract: Monks constituted a significant creative force in Japanese waka poetry in general and in the *Shin Kokin Wakashū* in particular, accounting for nearly 20 percent of the entire anthology. Nevertheless, comprehensive studies of their poetry within this collection remain limited. This article examines the thematic content

of 401 poems composed by 68 monks in the *Shin Kokin Wakashu* and identifies the principal thematic domains, which include confiding about personal issues, nature, love, social exchange and so on, as well as highlighting their unique features.

Keywords: monk; *Shin Kokin Wakashu*; waka; themes.

The Role of Urasenke in the Modernization of the Japanese Tea Ceremony

Nguyen Thi Thuy Ngan

Abstract: The period from 1868 to 1945 was a period of significant challenges for traditional Japanese culture, particularly the tea ceremony. The Urasenke tea school distinguished itself through efforts to popularize and internationalize the practice, actively working to revitalize the tea ceremony. Given the current decline in the number of tea practitioners, it is essential to draw lessons from the past to shape the future by studying history to provide insights for the postmodern era. This study

focuses on clarifying Urasenke's role in the modernization of the tea ceremony, the trends of modernization in tea ceremonies, and the school's modernization philosophy. Additionally, the paper highlights the reasons for Urasenke's success in comparison to other tea schools, as well as examines the crucial role played by its successive grand masters during this period.

Keywords: the Urasenke tea school; modernization, internationalization of tea ceremony; 1868-1945.

The Relationship between Parental Burnout and Intensive Parenting Practice

Dinh Thao Quyen

Abstract: Parental burnout refers to the state of exhaustion experienced in the process of raising and caring for children. Intensive parenting practices are defined as parents' significant investment of resources into their children's development. Parental burnout is associated with intensive parenting across several dimensions, including essentialism, child-centeredness, stimulation, and challenge. This study examined these relationships among three groups of parents: those with no signs of burnout, those at risk, and those experiencing parental burnout, using standardized scales. It involved 768 participants, including 310 fathers and 458 mothers. The findings indicate that, among parents in the low-risk group, certain

dimensions of intensive parenting are significantly associated with experiences of parental burnout, though in varied directions. In the group of burned-out parents, the "challenge" dimension is linked to emotional distancing, suggesting that a clear awareness of the demanding and unending nature of the parenting role may increase emotional exhaustion, leading parents to "withdraw" emotionally as a defense mechanism. Specifically, behaviors within different dimensions of intensive parenting may serve a protective function in some cases, but in others, they may exacerbate negative emotional outcomes associated with the parenting role.

Keywords: parental burnout; parenting; intensive parenting.

Mental Health Manifestations and Social Media Usage Behavior of Students: A Case study at Da Lat University

Nguyen Thi Thuc Duyen, Vu Thi Thuy Dung

Abstract: Social media has become increasingly widespread. Alongside its benefits for connectivity, growing concerns have emerged about its negative effects. This article aims to assess the relationship between social media use and mental health of university students, focusing on symptoms of anxiety, stress and depression. Through survey data from 383 students at Dalat University, it shows that Facebook and Tiktok are the two most commonly used platforms by students, especially in the

evening. Female students tend to use social media with higher frequency than males, especially for connection and entertainment purposes. Regarding mental health, anxiety is a common problem among the surveyed students. Compared with other platforms, TikTok showed the strongest association with mental health difficulties, being significantly related to higher levels of anxiety, depression, and stress. Frequent use of Tiktok was found to increase anxiety, depression and stress scores in students. The

study results highlight the need for balanced use of social media to limit negative impacts on mental health. At the same time, the study underscores an urgent need for more in-depth research on the specific

mechanisms through which different platforms influence students' mental health

Keywords: social media; mental health; anxiety; depression; students.

The Relationship between Work-Related Stress and Low Self-Esteem: A Case Study

Tran Thu Trang, Tran Thu Huong

Abstract: The relationship between work-related stress and low self-esteem is a pressing issue, particularly for middle-aged women who face specific physiological and social changes. This article presents a qualitative study of a clinical case involving a 40-year-old woman working in the technical field to investigate the bidirectional relationship between work stress and low self-esteem. The research findings reveal that unstable cognitive patterns regarding self-worth and excessive

efforts to seek validation from others have intensified the research subject's work-related stress. This finding contributes to a better understanding of the interaction between psychological factors and emphasizes the importance of psychological interventions aimed at enhancing self-esteem as a protective factor in coping with stress.

Keywords: low self-esteem; work stress; middle-aged women; clinical case study.

Factors Influencing the Use of Electric Motorcycles among Students in Hanoi

Nguyen Minh Hao, Nguyen Minh Hieu, Nguyen Thi Thuy Dung, Nguyen Thi Nguyet Que, Ha Thanh Tung

Abstract: Developing habits of electric motorbike use is becoming increasingly important and has attracted growing attention from researchers as well as urban and transportation authorities. This study, conducted in Hanoi, is based on survey data from 420 university students. The findings indicate that perceived usefulness and environmental concern are key factors driving students' adoption of electric motorbikes. Female students (compared to male students), local Hanoi residents

(compared to students from other provinces), and those living within a distance of 3–5 km from campus (compared to those within 1.5 km) were more likely to choose electric motorbikes. Based on these influencing factors, the study proposes several policy measures to encourage and promote electric motorbike use among students.

Keywords: electric motorcycle; student; influential factors; Hanoi; green vehicle.

The Soft Power of Social Media in Global Climate Change Discourse: Implications for Vietnam

Nguyen Thi Tuyen Minh, Phan Thuy Linh, Chu Duc Ha, Vu Thi Minh Tam

Abstract: In the context of the rapidly evolving digital media environment, social media has emerged as the most prominent form of communication that exemplifies the function of hyper-connectivity. Social media plays a crucial role in the information revolution, profoundly impacting the nature of power, particularly by promoting the dispersion and consolidation of soft power. The need for effective communication, community engagement, and raising awareness to foster policy support and collective action in adapting to climate change is an urgent issue. This paper

summarizes research findings on the soft power of social media in promoting climate change adaptation actions. It clarifies the role, effectiveness, and challenges of social media's soft power for both direct and indirect stakeholders in addressing climate change issues. Based on these findings, the paper recommends several directions to enhance and leverage the effectiveness of social media's soft power in this field in Vietnam today.

Keyword: soft power; social media; climate change.

The ASEAN Community Vision 2045 - Implications and Vietnam's Policy Responses

Vo Van That

Abstract: This article analyzes the origins and main features of the ASEAN Community Vision 2045. For the first time, ASEAN has adopted a long-term vision, carefully prepared to embody the bloc's determination to shape the image and trajectory of the ASEAN Community over the next two decades. Broadly, the ASEAN Community Vision 2045 emphasizes the maintenance of democracy, good governance, human rights, and the rule of law, while placing ASEAN citizens at the center. In addition, it reflects ASEAN's major effort to establish a prosperous

common market driven by sustainability, innovation, and a skilled workforce. As an active member of ASEAN, Vietnam will encounter both significant opportunities and challenges under this vision. Accordingly, it is essential for Vietnam to develop appropriate policy responses in order to harness advantages, mitigate risks, and position the nation to enter a new era of growth and transformation.

Keywords: ASEAN; ASEAN Community; Vision 2045; Policy Response; Vietnam.