

---

## TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

---

# Creating a New Development Space and Harnessing Cultural Resources for the Goal of Green and Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Ninh Binh Province

Nguyen Van Kim

**Abstract** Throughout the cultural history of Vietnam, the region southeast of the ancient capital Thăng Long (present-day Hanoi) has consistently occupied a critical geo-strategic, geo-economic, and cultural position. Situated in the Red River Delta, the provinces of Ha Nam, Nam Định, and Ninh Binh (which, effective 1 July 2025, was merged into a single Ninh Binh province) constitute a territory endowed with abundant natural resources, substantial economic potential, and profound cultural and humanistic values. In order to build a new development space, Ninh Binh province has adopted a comprehensive master planning approach, along with regional and sectoral plans. The core policy orientation is to rationally mobilize, allocate, and utilize all available resources in a rational manner; to

identify distinctive potentials, outstanding opportunities, and competitive advantages specific to each sub-region; and thereby to optimize resource mobilization toward the goal of rapid yet sustainable development. Drawing on theories of geo-cultural studies and cultural ecology, this article focuses on analyzing the natural resource base and the distinctive cultural and humanistic strengths of Ninh Binh. These constitute key assets that can be mobilized to develop the cultural industries, the heritage economy, and related sectors, with the ultimate aim realizing the near-future vision of establishing Ninh Binh as a Millennial Heritage City and a Creative City.

*Keywords:* Ninh Binh; cultural resources; creation of development space; Millennial Heritage City; Creative City.

## Stages of Intervention and the Evolution of French Colonial Strategy in Vietnam: From the Treaty of Versailles (1787) to the Attack on Da Nang (1858)

Nguyen Van Khanh

**Abstract:** The Franco-Spanish coalition's attack on Da Nang on September 1, 1858, is widely regarded as the starting point of the French colonial invasion of Vietnam. However, from the perspective of the history of international relations and nineteenth-century regional geopolitics, this event was not an impulsive military decision. Rather, it was the culmination of a nearly seven-decade process of exploration, intervention, and preparation that began with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1787. By examining and cross-referencing primary sources including the official chronicles and imperial archives (Châu bản) of the Nguyen Dynasty, as well as archival documents from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the French Ministry of the Navy and Colonies, and other French records this article analyzes the strategic evolution of French policy toward Vietnam from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. The research

highlights the role of the 1787 Treaty of Versailles as a political and diplomatic premise. It also elucidates the involvement of missionaries, merchants, and naval officers in accumulating strategic knowledge about Vietnam, alongside military reconnaissance, diplomatic coercion, and incremental interventions during the reigns of Emperors Minh Mang to Tu Duc. Accordingly, the study reveals the profound intersection of economic motives, geopolitical ambitions, and evangelism within French colonial strategy. Furthermore, it contributes to explaining the limitations in the strategic awareness and foreign policy of the Nguyen Dynasty when confronted with the challenge of Western colonialism.

*Keywords:* Treaty of Versailles; French-Vietnamese relations; French colonial strategy; Nguyen Dynasty; Southeast Asian geopolitics.

## Tax Policies of the French Colonial Administration on Rubber Concession Lands in Cochinchina during the First Three Decades of the Twentieth Century

Tran Xuan Tri

**Abstract:** During the French colonial period, rubber, originally an introduced crop, emerged as one of Cochinchina's most significant cash crops, both in terms of

acreage and export value. This study examines the tax policies implemented by the French colonial administration regarding concession lands for rubber cultivation

during the first three decades of the twentieth century. It investigates the underlying rationale of these policies and evaluates their impacts on the development of rubber plantations in particular, and on the socio-economic conditions of Cochinchina more broadly. The study demonstrates that, beginning in 1910, the French colonial authorities introduced preferential tax measures for concession lands under rubber cultivation: complete exemption from land tax during the first six years, followed by a reduction in land tax from the seventh through the tenth year (calculated from the date the concession was

granted to the plantation owner). Between 1910 and 1930, the land tax on rubber concession lands underwent multiple revisions, reflecting fluctuations in the global economy and rubber markets as well as the practical realities of plantation operations in Cochinchina. While tax incentives constituted one of the critical factors stimulating the expansion of rubber plantations in the region, they also entailed significant socio-economic repercussions for Cochinchina.

*Keywords:* Cochinchina; land tax; rubber plantations; colonial administration; French capital.

## ***The Ancient Taiji Diagram in Vietnam: Forms, Transmission, and Application***

Bui Ba Quan

**Abstract:** Since ancient times, the *Ancient Taiji Diagram* has been transmitted in Vietnam, exerting a profound influence on various academic and cultural fields. Based on artifacts collected from multiple sources, the author comprehensively investigates and analyzes the forms of transmission, methods, and scope of application of the *Ancient Taiji Diagram* in Vietnam. In addition, the author focuses on generalizing the cognitive paradigm, characteristics, and practical significance of the *Ancient Taiji Diagram*. The research results indicate that the *Ancient Taiji Diagram* has been widely and continuously transmitted in Vietnam since the 16th century to now. In practice, the Vietnamese

frequently utilize the *Ancient Taiji Diagram* as a decorative motif on certain architectural components, worship objects, stone steles, bronze bells, and bronze gongs, and so forth. This utilization occurs under two paradigms: with and without the Eight hexagrams distributed around it. Furthermore, alongside adopting the *Ancient Taiji Diagram* from China, the Vietnamese also created several Taiji diagrams, thereby generating many variations of the *Ancient Taiji Diagram*. This reflects the perspectives and mindset of the Vietnamese when assimilating and applying Yijing studies diagrams.

*Keywords:* The I Ching; Vietnamese Yijing studies; Ancient Taiji Diagram; Taiji; Eight hexagrams.

## Cultural Symbols and Semiotics of the Thai Ethnic Group in *The Season of Wild Oranges*: Sacred Patterns, Rituals, and Literary Discourse

Nguyen Thi Hai Anh

**Abstract:** This article analyzes *The Season of Wild Oranges*, a short story collection by La Quan Mien - a writer of Thai ethnicity - through the lens of semiotics and cultural discourse theory. It focuses on the reconstruction and preservation of Thai cultural identity in the context of modernization. The work is regarded as a space for preserving collective memory, where cultural symbols such as sacred spaces, rituals, and *vía* (soul essence) function as cultural codes that reflect the worldview and spiritual consciousness of the Thai community. Sacred space is not merely a setting but a signifier of cosmic order; rituals serve as narrative structures that reinforce ethnic identity; and *vía* symbolizes the connection between humans, nature, and the supernatural. The narrative employs a

bilingual strategy to create a polycode effect, affirming ethnic identity and resisting the “invisibility” of minority cultures. However, the work still exhibits limitations in character development, lacks engagement with contemporary issues such as urbanization, and does not achieve the artistic refinement found in some other ethnic minority literature. The article emphasizes *The Season of Wild Oranges* as an act of ethnic discourse, contributing to the repositioning of Thai culture within modern Vietnamese literature, and proposes interdisciplinary approaches to further explore ethnic minority literary traditions.

**Keywords:** semiotics; cultural symbols; Thai ethnic group; sacred patterns; literary discourse; ethnic identity.

## Gender in Narrative: Foundations of Feminist Narratology

Cao Kim Lan

**Abstract:** Feminist narratology is considered one of the most prominent branches of postclassical narratology. However, integrating two distinct fields - one focused on ideology and thought (feminism) and the other on narrative techniques and universal characteristics (narratology) - is far from simple. This paper aims to clarify the core elements that bridge these two areas despite their differences. Specifically, by discussing

psychoanalysis as the crucial intermediary category between narratology and feminism, the study highlights two key factors of feminist narratology: Narrativity and Gender. It examines how gender influences storytelling and narrative structures while emphasizing the diversity and complexity of feminist narratology. Ultimately, this study seeks to contribute to a clearer understanding of feminist narratology as a

promising approach in contemporary literary studies.

*Keywords:* gender; narrativity; feminist narratology; narrative reconfiguration.

## Nominalization as a Resource for Creating Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Vietnamese Children's Literature: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach

Nguyen Thi Bich Ha

**Abstract:** This study investigates the role of nominalization as a resource for construing ideational grammatical metaphor (IGM) in Vietnamese children's literature, within the theoretical framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The research focuses on three representative types of nominalization: process nominalization, quality nominalization, and clause nominalization. Data were drawn from 234 contemporary Vietnamese children's stories, yielding 710 identified instances of nominalization, with process nominalization recording the highest frequency. Drawing on linguistic description operationalised through a coordinated set of procedures, including quantitative and qualitative approaches via statistical

analysis, classification, systematization, and comparison, alongside a five-step analytical procedure for grammatical metaphor, the study delineates the scale and distribution of nominalization and explicates its role in textual organization, meaning-making potential, and the ideational values construed through each nominalization type. In doing so, the study contributes to extending the application of grammatical metaphor theory to isolating languages such as Vietnamese and to the discourse of children's fiction as a genre.

*Keywords:* nominalization; ideational grammatical metaphor; Systemic Functional Linguistics; Vietnamese children's literature.

## Integrating French-Origin Loanwords in Vietnamese into French Vocabulary Teaching for First-year Students at Selected Higher Education Institutions in Northern Vietnam

Nguyen Thi Hue

**Abstract:** This study investigates first-year students' recognition, knowledge, and

attitudes toward French-origin loanwords, while also examining lecturers' perceptions

of the potential, limitations, and conditions for integrating this lexical category into French vocabulary instruction. A descriptive–exploratory mixed-methods design was employed, combining a survey of 205 students with semi-structured interviews with five lecturers from four higher education institutions in northern Vietnam. The findings indicate that students were able to recognize several commonly used loanwords; however, their knowledge of these words’ origins, meanings, and connections with French remained relatively limited. Both students and lecturers believed that the guided pedagogical use of French-origin loanwords could facilitate meaning

inference and vocabulary retention, raise awareness of pronunciation, and enhance learners’ sense of familiarity, interest, and confidence. Nevertheless, cross-linguistic similarities may also lead to semantic confusion or reinforce Vietnamized pronunciation patterns. Overall, French-origin loanwords may serve as a supplementary resource for beginner-level learners. Their integration, however, should be selective, context-sensitive, aligned with lesson objectives, and supported by explicit teacher guidance.

*Keywords:* French-origin loanwords; language transfer; vocabulary teaching; first-year university students.

## Art “in Danger”: The Creative Capacity of AI and the Future of Art in the Digital Era

Ngo Viet Hoan

**Abstract:** With AI's role in reshaping creative practices, the long-standing question of whether art is approaching its “end” has acquired renewed theoretical urgency. Engaging with the canonical “end of art” theses advanced by G. W. F. Hegel, Theodor W. Adorno, and Arthur C. Danto, this study employs a document-based analytical-synthetic methodology. It integrates critical theory with cross-disciplinary observations of artistic production in the visual arts, literature, music, and digital media under conditions of accelerated AI development. The analysis demonstrates that AI operates dually: as a catalyst for the democratization of creativity and the hybridization of genres, and as a disruptive agent precipitating crises in aesthetic valuation and institutional legitimacy. The locus of authorship is

shifting from an individual-centric paradigm to a human-machine collaborative framework, wherein the boundaries between art, entertainment, and media become increasingly porous. Within this reframed horizon, the “end” or “crisis” of art in the AI era does not denote extinction, but rather a radical ontological and epistemological transformation. This transformation necessitates the redefinition of foundational concepts and aesthetic criteria, alongside the formulation of adaptive evaluative frameworks, to safeguard the continuity and vitality of art in an integrated –human-AI creative ecology.

*Keywords:* artificial intelligence; endangered art; democratization of creativity; posthuman art; human - machine creative ecosystem.

## The Role of Psychological Resources in School Burnout in Generation Z Students

Pham Minh Thu, Do Thi Le Hang, Le Thi Ngoc Thuy

**Abstract:** As the mental health of Generation Z students becomes a growing concern for contemporary researchers, the role of factors that affect mental health (whether in a negative or positive direction) is of great significance. School burnout is one of the worrying mental health problems. To investigate the role of psychological resources in school burnout in Generation Z students, a survey of 375 high school students in Hanoi was conducted. The results of the univariate regression model showed that when acting independently,

psychological resources all had a positive impact, reducing school burnout in Generation Z students. Psychological resources remain protective factors against school burnout when they are combined together in multiple regression model, in which self-esteem, autonomy, resilience, and school commitment emerge as significant factors. These results suggest interventions to improve school burnout in Generation Z students.

*Keywords:* psychological resources; school burnout; Generation Z; students.

## Psychological Difficulties and Mental Health Problems among Vietnamese University Students: A Case Study of Students in Economics Disciplines

Luu Bich Ngoc, Nguyen Thanh Ha, Nguyen Bao Ngoc

**Abstract:** Economic development and social transformation bring numerous benefits but also create negative impacts on people's mental health, particularly among university students, the future knowledge workforce. This article analyzes the psychological difficulties and mental health status of students pursuing economics disciplines. The study used a quantitative survey' data involving 701 students across seven universities in North, Central and South regions in Vietnam. The results indicate that students are encountering psychological and mental health challenges

in four main areas: (i) negative emotions (anxiety, depression, behavioral disorders, sleep disturbances); (ii) limitations in self-awareness and career orientation; (iii) difficulties in adapting to the learning environment and social relationships; and (iv) the emergence of negative adaptive attitudes and behaviors, such as social withdrawal, diminished interest, and even self-harm intentions. The study highlights the urgent need for effective and practical school-based psychological support programs, career counseling, and the creation of a supportive university

environment to facilitate comprehensive student development, thereby contributing to the formation of high-quality human resources for the nation's sustainable development.

*Keywords:* psychological difficulties; mental health; university students; economics disciplines.

## The State of Digital Communication and Collaboration Competencies among Vietnamese University Students

Do Van Hung, Bui Thanh Thuy, Dinh Dieu Ly, Bui Thi Anh Tuyet

**Abstract:** This study examines the current state of digital communication and collaboration competencies among Vietnamese university students in the context of digital transformation and the increasing integration of online platforms in higher education. A quantitative research design was employed with a sample of 500 students across various disciplines and academic years. The findings indicate that students' competencies are at an upper-intermediate level ( $M = 3,81$ ). Among the dimensions assessed, ethical and lawful online behavior received the highest ratings, whereas digital citizenship and the use of digital services recorded the lowest scores. Significant differences were primarily associated with Internet usage duration: students who used the Internet for less than two hours per day scored the lowest, while

those with more than six hours of daily usage achieved the highest scores. In contrast, gender, academic discipline, and year of study did not yield statistically significant differences across most dimensions. The study highlights the necessity of strengthening digital communication and collaboration competencies through curriculum integration, enhanced online interaction activities, and improved learning experiences within the university's digital ecosystem. Developing these competencies contributes to reinforcing overall digital skills, enhancing engagement in the digital society, and improving students' career readiness.

*Keywords:* digital communication; digital collaboration; digital skills; university students; digital transformation.