

ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

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Dissertation title: Cultural exchange and acculturation of culinary culture between Vietnamese and ethnic groups co-living in Soc Trang province

Major: Cultural Studies

Code: 9229040

Scientific supervisor: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong
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Institution: Vietnam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies

CONTENT OF THE ABSTRACT

1. Aims and Object of the study

Aims of the study: Theoretical and practical research on the issue of cultural exchange and acculturation, culinary culture between Vietnamese people and Khmer and Chinese ethnic groups in Soc Trang province aims to contribute to understanding and identifying the identity and relationship between Vietnamese people and cohabiting ethnic groups through the aspect of culinary culture.

Object of the study: The research object of the thesis is the issue of cultural exchange and culinary acculturation between the Vietnamese (majority ethnic group) in relation to the Khmer and Chinese ethnic groups (minorities).

2. Methods of the study

Participant observation method: Attend and observe family meals, community activities, and customs related to eating and drinking to gain a specific and objective perspective on the characteristics and correlation of culinary culture between Vietnamese people and other communities in Soc Trang province through exchange and acculturation.

In-depth interviews method: Applying in-depth interview methods to individuals and families suitable for the research sample of the topic to synthesize useful information sources for the thesis, aiming for an overview and multi-dimensional view of the research content.

Synthesis and analysis method: Synthesis and analysis of primary documents: Synthesis of collected and observed documents and data such as population data, mixed-ethnic marriages, the number of small traders in markets, typical food businesses in the research area, the thesis analyzes and generalizes the problem to find answers to the research questions; Synthesis and analysis of secondary documents: In addition to documents and data collected from the fieldwork and field research, the thesis also uses the method of synthesizing and analyzing documents from many different sources to help systematize and develop the problem to bring about objective and scientific research results.

Comparative method: The thesis uses the comparative method to clarify the typical culinary cultural values of ethnic groups in relation to the communities living together. The comparative method is also applied to see the differences in the exchange and acculturation of culinary culture between Vietnamese people and

ethnic groups living together in Soc Trang province compared to other provinces in the Mekong Delta.

3. Main results and conclusions

3.1. Main results: The thesis solves the problems raised in the research tasks and scientific hypotheses of the topic:

- Affirming that the culinary culture of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Chinese ethnic groups in Soc Trang province is richly expressed in many aspects, from eating and drinking in daily life to holidays. The basic characteristics of the culinary culture of each ethnic group are also sources of "cultural capital", creating conditions for the process of exchange and acculturation of culinary culture.

- The exchange and acculturation of culinary culture between the Vietnamese and the ethnic groups living together in Soc Trang province shows a multi-dimensional interactive relationship that has taken place from the past to the present through a number of typical methods of cultural exchange such as marriage, trade and migration. Over time, there are nuances of Vietnamese culinary culture that have gradually changed, but there are also nuances that have been preserved and maintained.

- The exchange and acculturation of culinary culture between the Vietnamese and the ethnic groups living together in Soc Trang province is expressed through different trends such as cultural similarities, cultural blending and cultural transformation. This is also the result of the process of receiving and spreading the culinary cultural identity of the Vietnamese as the majority community in relation to the Khmer and Chinese minority communities during the cohabitation process.

3.2. Conclusion:

The research results of the thesis are a contribution to a certain extent in theory and practice in the study of cultural exchange and acculturation in general, and culinary cultural exchange and acculturation in particular, thereby contributing to the work of preserving and promoting ethnic culture for multi-ethnic and multi-cultural communities in Soc Trang province. To a certain extent, it can be expanded to the Mekong Delta region.

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