

SUMMARY OF NEW CONCLUSIONS OF THE DISSERTATION

Doctoral candidate: Le Thi Hong Quyen

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

Major: Cultural Studies

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Scientific supervisor: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong
Dr. Dinh Van Hanh

Institution: Vietnam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies

New conclusions of the dissertation

1. The thesis outlines the picture of multi-ethnic culinary culture in Soc Trang, the result of the process of adaptation to the natural environment and social environment, which is the convergence and confluence of the cultural flows of the Vietnamese, Khmer, and Chinese ethnic groups, creating a source of "cultural capital" for the communities in cultural exchange and acculturation in Soc Trang province.

2. The thesis identifies the methods of culinary cultural exchange and acculturation through marriage, trade, and migration. Through these methods, the nuances of culinary culture between the Vietnamese and the cohabiting ethnic groups always tend to intertwine and complement each other to coexist and develop.

3. The thesis contributes to the discussion of diverse and multi-dimensional trends of culinary exchange and acculturation between the Vietnamese and the Khmer and Chinese in Soc Trang province. The results and different levels of culinary cultural exchange and acculturation are shown through different scopes, from individuals, families to communities, illuminated by ethnic consciousness, showing the trend of community cohesion as well as the harmony between the majority and minority ethnic groups in Soc Trang province.

4. The thesis uses the theory of acculturation and the theory of cultural ecology to study the issue of cultural exchange and acculturation as a form of discovering the internal mechanism of the interaction process, the mechanism of adaptation to practical conditions and circumstances, creating motivation for development, and the layers of alluvium that enrich the culture of ethnic groups in Soc Trang. The acculturation of culinary culture both contains the "constant" values of Vietnamese culture and shows different "variables" - the result of the process of receiving and spreading the culinary identity of Vietnamese people to residential communities.

5. The thesis also points out that the process of contact between communities takes place continuously in a multicultural environment, creating a continuous flow: contact - exchange - reception and transformation. The thesis therefore initially opens up an open direction for intercultural research in a multi-ethnic community through the aspect of culinary culture. To a certain extent, it can be expanded to the Mekong Delta region.

Scientific supervisor

Doctoral Candidate

Assoc.Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong Dr. Dinh Van Hanh

Le Thi Hong Quyen