

# DOCTORAL THESIS COMPENDIUM

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**Thesis title:** *Vietnamese Prose From 1986 To Present*

**Scientific branch of the thesis:** Vietnam Literature

**Major:** Vietnam Literature

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**The name of postgraduate training institution:** Faculty of Social Sciences, Hong Duc University

## 1. Goals and subject of the doctoral thesis

### *Goals*

- The thesis aims to identify, analyze and interpret the appearance, characteristics, achievements and contributions of Vietnamese prose from 1986 to present; thereby clarifying the role and position of prose in literary life as well as the spiritual and cultural life of society.

- On the basis of studying the characteristics, appearance and achievements of prose from 1986 to present, through typical cases, the thesis aims to contribute to clarifying the characteristics of prose form system of modern Vietnamese literature.

### *Subject*

- The main research object of the thesis is the appearance, characteristics and achievements of Vietnamese prose from 1986 up to now.

- Research scope of the thesis: We focus on researching prose achievements from 1986 to present. However, the thesis always consciously compares with the pre-1986 literature to see some specific characteristics of this next period's prose. Regarding the survey subjects, we focus more on the works of typical authors (such as the statistics table in the Appendix to the list of prose works published in the period from 1986 to now, including 174 collected as a basis for research). In which, we focused on surveying typical authors such as: Y Phuong, Bang Son, Nguyen Quang Lap, Nguyen

Quang Thieu, Cao Huy Thuan, Nguyen Nhat Anh, Phan Vang Anh, Da Ngan, etc.; especially some authors who appeared in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century with many outstanding achievements such as: Nguyen Ngoc Tu, Nguyen Viet Ha, Do Phan, Nguyen Truong Quy, Mai Lam, Do Bich Thuy, etc. and some other young authors.

## **2. Methods**

The main approach of the thesis is to study genre poetics. Genre is a large, fundamental unit of the literary process, formed and shaped in the literary process of a given literature. It is a typological set, having the same characteristics, shaped with certain characteristics, distinguishing it from other aggregates. Each literary genre has its own poetics, i.e. its own inner form, expressing a certain type of realistic content. The thesis aims to point out the specific characteristics and contributions to the artistic ideas of the literary genre in the period from 1986 to the present.

On that basis, the thesis uses the following research methods: 1) Methods of socio-historical research: Finding out the generative relationship between historical, cultural and social conditions since 1986, which determines the appearance and movement of prose genres and historical content. history - society is expressed in the prose works; 2) Statistical and classification methods: On the basis of recognizing signs of prose genres, the thesis divides the trends of prose genres; 3) Comparative method: The thesis compares the expression of content and art in the genre of prose before 1986 to see some specific features or aspects of the genre of prose after 1986; 4) Interdisciplinary research methods: Combining the research methods of culture, sociology, linguistics as the basis for analyzing the content and the art of the literary genre.

In addition, the thesis also uses supporting research operations such as analysis, synthesis, and generalization to show the appearance and characteristics of prose and its contributions to modern Vietnamese literary life.

## **3. Main results and conclusion**

### ***3.1. Main results***

In addition to the list of references and appendices, the thesis is structured in three parts: Introduction, Main Contents and Conclusions. The thesis consists of four chapters: Chapter 1. Overview of the research problem; Chapter 2. Movement and development of Vietnamese prose from 1986 to present; Chapter 3. Author's ego and life picture in Vietnamese prose from 1986 to present; Chapter 4. Structure, language and tone of Vietnamese prose from 1986 to present.

The thesis has achieved the following results:

- Covering relatively well the most typical authors and works of prose genre as well as quite fully covering relevant research documents.

- Building a theoretical basis for the genre of prose writing enough to apply research to specific cases.

- Analyze the historical, social, cultural and literary conditions for the development of prose from 1986 to present, the movement of prose form before and after 1986 in Vietnamese literary life.

- Pointed out and basically analyzed the specific features and meanings of the image system: the ego and the world of the post 1986 prose.

- Identify and analyze the characteristics of prose from 1986 to present in terms of structure, language and tone.

In general, the thesis is a comprehensive and in-depth study of Vietnamese literature from 1986 to present. From the perspective of genre, the thesis has pointed out the characteristics of movement, content, and expression of the prose, helping readers visualize the appearance and contributions of the genre to achievements. contemporary Vietnamese literature.

### ***3.2. Conclusions***

The thesis focuses on analyzing the appearance, characteristics and achievements of prose from 1986 up to now, thereby clarifying the role and position of prose in literary life as well as cultural and spiritual life of society. The thesis has reviewed and commented on the research works on the literary genre before 1986 and after 1986 in terms of theory and composition. The thesis does not aim to solve the problem of genre

theory, but mainly introduces a number of related concepts and chooses for itself a possible fulcrum to apply literary research at a literary stage specific study.

Prose in the period from 1986 up to now is the continuation of prose of the previous period but developed under favorable historical, social and cultural conditions. The development of the press, printing and the Internet have created favorable conditions for the growth of the writing team as well as the literary receiving community. The sense of personal ego is enhanced, the democratic spirit is developed not only in social life but also in literature, which is the basic condition for literary prose to flourish. The period from 1986 to now has developed through two stages: from 1986 to the end of the twentieth century, from the beginning of the twenty-first century to the present. Over a period of more than thirty years, literary prose has had a remarkable development in terms of quantity and quality composition. The team of prose writers is increasingly large, diverse in classes, ages and professions. There are famous professional writers such as: Vuong Tri Nhan, Nguyen Quang Lap, Da Ngan, Y Phuong, Nguyen Nhat Anh, Nguyen Quang Thieu, Nguyen Viet Ha, Do Bich Thuy, Nguyen Ngoc Tu, Nguyen Truong Quy and some other young writers, etc. The form of publication and publication of prose is increasingly diversified: printed books, printed newspapers, online newspapers, etc. The number of works is increasing, and anthologies of prose are printed and published on the market more and more. From 1986 to now, it can be considered as the boom period of the literary genre, the "time of prose". Since then, prose literature has contributed to the richness and diversity of the achievements of modern Vietnamese literature.

The prose from 1986 up to now compared with the prose before 1986 shows that the subject of the author's ego has changed: from the community and epic ego to the worldly and private self. It is the self that manifests itself, the self that participates in the affairs of life, directly or indirectly expressing opinions about life. Considering the scale of reflected content, the prose in Vietnamese literature from 1986 up to now is mainly divided into two parts: first, recording the subject's feelings about the hot issues of the present situation, economic, political, cultural and social fields, etc.; the second is the

reflections, experiences about people, human values, aesthetic values, etc. The prose writing of this period has a number of approaches such as: narrative prose (Nguyen Nhat Anh, Y Phuong), Nguyen Quang Lap, etc.); lyrical literature (Da Ngan, Nguyen Ngoc Tu, etc.); political essays (Nguyen Viet Ha, Nguyen Truong Quy, etc.). With a variety of themes: the beauty of the homeland, customs and habits, cultural beauty, world affairs, society, literature and art, love, family affection, etc.; It can be said that this period is considered a successful stage in terms of subject matter and content.

Prose in the post-1986 period shows a multi-dimensional and multi-faceted view of life. It is a view of reality and people through the author's self with manifestations such as the personal self in private life, the self that participates in social life and the self that thinks about culture. Corresponding to the image of the author's ego is the image of the world expressed through ecological, social and cultural paintings. The post-1986 prose not only praises the beauty of natural landscapes but also defends them, condemns the destruction of nature, calls on people to live in symbiosis with nature, as a living expression of ecological literature. The prose writing of this period also deeply involved in social issues such as the reality of livelihood, morality, education, family and marriage, etc. In the cultural field, too, the prose was not only discovered and praise the country's tangible and intangible cultural beauty, but also question, dialogue, defend and build cultural values. It can be said that the spirit of questioning and dialogue of the post-1986 prose has been strengthened, expressed more clearly and openly than ever before.

The writer's conception of creation has also been expanded, the subject's ego has found many new ways of expression. The nature of everyday life, nature and folklore is enhanced; The erudite and sage ego that was present in the prose before 1986 was somewhat reduced. The interaction and dialogue between the writer and the reader are enhanced and expanded than in the previous period. Readers are not only beneficiaries of the work, but are also invited to participate in the issues raised by the authors. The reader-writer relationship and the reader's participation become the driving force for the appearance of the prose to flourish in contemporary life.

The post-1986 prose shows the creative personality of the writer not only in the variety of topics and themes but also in the variety of artistic methods expressed through structure, details, language and art tone, etc. The short, concise prose conveys the writer's thoughts and concerns and is suitable for the hustle and bustle of today's life. In the prose, the free structure has shown the writer's emotional circuit honestly. In particular, the language in this period's prose is bold in oral, regional, journalistic, political, and online nuances, all of which have been transformed into artistic language. The tone in the prose is flexible, sometimes thoughtful, sometimes humorous, sometimes lyrical, all of which bring their own unique style to the writer's creative style. The prose in this period affirms the names and creative personalities of many typical authors.

The prose writers are still active and persistent in composing. The movement of prose is happening sometimes silently, sometimes vibrantly, non-stop. The study of prose in general and prose after 1986 has many other approaches to factors such as genre, author and specific work. We hope, with what has been researched, the thesis will help readers have a more complete view of a literary genre that is on the way of development as well as its position in the country's literature.

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