

Humanistic Knowledge in Vietnamese Proverbs: A Cultural Heritage and Lessons in Conduct for the Modern Era

Quy Ngo Thi Thanh, Thai Nguyen University of Education, Vietnam

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2025
Official Conference Proceedings

Abstract

Vietnamese proverbs, encompassing over 16,000 sentences, form a rich repository of folk knowledge that preserves humanistic values and behavioral lessons passed down through generations. This study examines the cultural and linguistic significance of proverbs, highlighting their role in reflecting humanistic philosophies within relationships among humans, nature, family, and society. Using the AntConc corpus analysis tool, the study analyzes selected proverbs in three key dimensions: (1) proverbs as ethical handbooks for harmonious living; (2) their relevance to modern challenges such as technology overuse and environmental degradation; and (3) the role of digitalization in preserving and revitalizing this cultural heritage. Proverbs are contextualized not only as reflections of Vietnamese agricultural civilization but also as part of a global humanistic discourse that resonates across cultures. By modeling linguistic structures and values embedded in proverbs, the paper proposes educational and technological strategies to sustain this oral tradition in the digital age.

Keywords: Vietnamese proverbs, humanistic values, cultural heritage, digitalization, AntConc

iafor

The International Academic Forum
www.iafor.org

Introduction

Vietnamese proverbs are a valuable repository of folk knowledge, crystallized through the lived experiences, labor, and social interactions of generations past. With over 16,000 entries, the proverb system profoundly captures Vietnamese thought, identity, and philosophy of life. Proverbs serve not only as a means of conveying life experiences but also as a “social mirror” imbued with ethical values, practical knowledge, and a rich humanistic spirit.

In the modern era, particularly during the digital transformation period, proverbs face the threat of gradual disappearance due to the impact of globalization, urbanization, and generational forgetfulness. Nevertheless, technology simultaneously provides new pathways to digitize, study, and effectively disseminate this heritage. The application of corpus analysis tools such as AntConc enables a scientific and modern approach to proverbs, serving both scholarly research and digital engagement.

This article examines the humanistic values embedded in Vietnamese proverbs, illustrating their moral teachings, traditional ethics, and educational roles in contemporary society. Furthermore, it presents an integrated research methodology that combines corpus linguistics with cultural comparison, contributing to the proposal of strategies for the digital preservation and revitalization of proverbs in the digital age.

The Epistemic and Philosophical Values in Proverbs

Proverbs represent a succinct linguistic form—rhythmic, memorable, and readily transmitted orally—laden with profound informational and philosophical content. Compared to folk verses (*ca dao*), which tend to express emotion, proverbs lean toward rationality, conveying perceptions, life experiences, practical knowledge, and social norms. According to Nguyễn Xuân Kính - Vietnam Proverb (n.d.), proverbs reflect a synthesis of generational life experience, embodying both practical utility and elements of folk philosophy.

At the international level, proverbs are also recognized as a form of “polysemic” language, characterized by high flexibility and adaptability across various contexts. This very nature enables proverbs to be regarded as “the shortest saying containing the deepest lesson” (Urbano, n.d.).

Vietnamese proverbs constitute a repository of traditional value systems, reflecting not only productive knowledge and lived experience but also philosophical thinking, a worldview, and a conception of human life rooted in Vietnamese cultural identity. According to Ngo Thi Thanh Quy, proverbs are considered cultural–linguistic artifacts that serve the dual function of reflecting social life and preserving and disseminating traditional cultural values. They act as a “grand textbook” for every generation, playing a pivotal role in shaping Vietnam’s characteristic wet-rice agricultural civilization.

Harmony With Nature and Agricultural Labor

One of the most distinctive features of Vietnamese culture is the philosophy of *thiên nhân hợp nhất*—the belief in living harmoniously with nature, respecting and adapting to the laws of the cosmos. Vietnamese proverbs reflect this worldview deeply, primarily through expressions related to weather forecasting, seasonal patterns, and agricultural experience, such as: “When dragonflies fly low, it means rain; when they fly high, it means sunshine;

flying in between indicates overcast,” or “In the seventh month with the northeast monsoon, if dragonflies fly, a storm is approaching,” and “Deep plowing yields good rice.” These forms of knowledge not only assist in agricultural production but also reveal a behavioral attitude grounded in careful observation, experiential synthesis, and a strong emphasis on stability and adaptation to environmental fluctuations.

In addition, practical advice in proverbs—on crop selection, seedling transplantation, rice cultivation, and weather forecasting based on flora and fauna—is another form of collective agricultural intelligence. Examples include “When winged ants leave their nest, storms are near” and “When dragonflies fly low, it means rain.” These examples affirm that proverbs not only encapsulate the achievements of material culture but also stand as evidence of the intellectual depth, keen observational abilities, and practical, synthetic thinking of the Vietnamese people.

This harmonious relationship with nature also permeates all aspects of material life—from cultivation and food to housing, mobility, and daily routines. The agricultural foundation of Vietnamese society has shaped key positive personality traits, including diligence, patience, a preference for peace and stability, strong family bonds, and a heightened sense of community. However, this nature-based way of life also entails certain limitations: a tendency toward caution, resistance to change, complacency with the status quo, and reliance on luck or fate.

To sustain a harmonious existence with nature, Vietnamese people have developed a synthetic mode of thinking—accumulating experience and recognizing relationships between natural phenomena and the growth of crops and living systems. This has led to the formation of a dialectical worldview that values experience and adaptability. Such thinking is vividly reflected in Vietnamese proverbs, which integrate universal relationships among natural and social phenomena. While not fully evolved into formal scientific reasoning, this worldview is highly compatible with the characteristics of wet-rice agricultural culture.

The way humans interact with nature is closely linked to social conduct. In living according to natural rhythms, Vietnamese agricultural communities formed tightly knit communal relationships founded on the principle of *“trọng tình”*—prioritizing emotional bonds, empathy, connection, and cooperation. This has contributed to one of the most respected characteristics of the Vietnamese: emotional sincerity and relational sensitivity (*“duy tình,” “trọng tình”*). Land and water are considered invaluable (*“An inch of land is worth an inch of gold”*), yet for sustainable living, one must not only be attached to the land but also remain connected with others who share that land. This attitude has laid the groundwork for a sustainable community culture and provided the basis for social relations in traditional agrarian society.

Vietnamese proverbs, as a unique genre of folk literature and a linguistic medium for expressing communal cognition, bear the imprint of wet-rice agricultural civilization—where the knowledge of engaging with nature forms the foundation for both social values and the moral character of the Vietnamese people.

Ethical Values in Family and Kinship Relationships

The family is considered the central axis and foundational pillar sustaining the stability of traditional Vietnamese society. Vietnamese proverbs profoundly reflect values of filial piety

(*đạo hiếu*), familial affection (*nghĩa tình*), and the duties of each family member toward parents and elders. Proverbs such as “A father's labor is as vast as Mount Tai; a mother's love is like the source water flowing endlessly,” “When eating fruit, remember who planted the tree,” and “Blood is thicker than water” emphasize the central role of kinship in social life, embodying Eastern moral philosophy.

Within the Vietnamese family structure, the parent-child relationship holds a particularly significant position. The success of a child is not only a source of happiness for the parents but also the result of a long-term process of education and upbringing, with the family playing a vital role. Proverbs underscore the importance of parents in child development: “A father child is like a bee without hive” while also highlighting how parental conduct shapes the child's personality: “Like father, like son,” “As the old cock crows, so does the young ones,” “As the tree, so the fruit” As such, parents are expected to be role models in both behavior and speech, contributing to the moral education of their children.

Parental love for their children is expressed through affection, tolerance, and compassion: “Every mother thinks her own gosling is a swan,” “A child may have too much of his mother's blessing.” At the same time, proverbs emphasize the responsibilities parents bear: “Mother's darling are but milksop heroes,” and they encourage parents to invest time and effort in nurturing and disciplining children from an early age: “Learn young, learn fair” “True love is bitter, false love is sweet.” While strictness is necessary for childrearing, harsh or unfeeling treatment is discouraged: “Scold when angry, love in silence,” “Love your child behind their back; scold them to their face.”

In addition to emphasizing parental love and responsibility, proverbs also warn of the negative consequences that can result from parents being neglectful or overly indulgent: “Raising a child without teaching them is worse than raising a pig to eat,” and “A spoiled child results from indulgent parents.” In this way, proverbs serve not only as ethical instruction but also as practical guidance for balanced childrearing, combining love and discipline.

From the child's perspective, proverbs promote gratitude, respect, and love toward parents, such as “Honor the father, revere the mother” and “Children do not reject poor parents; dogs do not reject poor masters.” Disrespectful or disobedient behaviors are severely criticized: “Fish that ignores salt will rot; a child who disobeys parents will go astray.” Conversely, when parents age and become dependent, children are morally obliged to care for them: “The young rely on their father; the old rely on their child,” “He that has no children knows not what love it.” True filial piety is expressed through attentive care while parents are still alive: “What use is offering oxen and goats to the dead? Better to share sweetness and bitterness while alive.”

Beyond the parent-child relationship, proverbs also emphasize sibling affection and mutual obligation. Sibling ties are often viewed as blood relationships of deep attachment, as exemplified by phrases such as “Brothers and sisters share one drop of blood,” “Siblings are like hands and feet,” and “If the sister falls, the brother must lift her; if the brother falls, the sister lifts him.” Ethical principles and norms of behavior reinforce these bonds: “Respect from above, deference from below brings happiness to the household,” “Show cleverness to outsiders, but do not quarrel with your kin,” “United we stand divided we fall.” Proverbs also caution against letting minor disputes undermine kinship: “Who would cut the gourd and squash vine? Likewise, who would sever sibling ties?”

In summary, the system of family values in Vietnamese proverbs plays a crucial role in preserving societal stability, transmitting moral norms, and educating individuals in the tradition of “Never cast dirt into that fountain of which you have sometimes drunk,” thereby establishing a sustainable moral foundation for both families and the wider community.

Social and Community Culture

A prominent feature in Vietnamese proverbs is the emphasis on humanistic values, community solidarity, and the spirit of mutual aid, reflecting the individual's responsibility toward the collective. Proverbs such as “The good leaves cover the torn ones,” “Oh gourd, love the pumpkin, even though different breeds, they share the same trellis,” and “Do as you would be done by” are timeless messages imbued with deep humanistic meaning. They contribute to shaping and reinforcing the cultural identity of the Vietnamese people. Among these values, the spirit of “*trọng tình*” (emotional prioritization) and “*duy tình*” (relational sensibility) stands out as a distinctive social norm—one that favors harmony, empathy, and communal cohesion, grounded in the agrarian structure of wet-rice culture (Thi et al., n.d.).

Vietnamese proverbs also emphasize blood relations and intimate kinship among extended family members: “An uncle is like a father; the elderly are like mothers,” “A maternal aunt loves her niece as her child; if the mother is absent, the aunt is someone to rely on.” These familial ties are built on ancestral affection rather than material interest: “Relatives love one another for shared ancestry, not for rice or money.” Personal responsibility toward the family's honor and collective benefit is consistently highlighted: “One person's success brings fortune to the whole clan,” “One person's wrongdoing brings shame to the entire family.” Family members are expected to share both joy and sorrow, protect the family's reputation, and encourage moral behavior among themselves.

Living within the village environment, Vietnamese people have developed a strong sense of community consciousness. The village functions as a cultural space centered around familiar symbols like “the banyan tree, the water wharf, and the communal yard,” which accompany individuals throughout their lives—from birth to adulthood and into old age: “Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad” The village is not only a place for sharing material resources, such as land and food, but also a center of communal cohesion and social stability amid external upheavals. Proverbs such as “One for all and all for one,” “One hour's sleep before midnight is worth three after” reflect collective values and the ideal of solidarity. The communal spirit, exemplified by the saying, “One man does not make a team,” is deeply rooted in social consciousness and serves as the guiding principle of behavior: “Every land has its customs; every village its traditions,” and “The king's laws yield to village rules.” No matter where they go, Vietnamese people tend to preserve the customs of their homeland and show respect for community traditions: “When entering a house, ask about its taboos; when entering a country, inquire about its customs; etiquette varies by region.”

Neighboring relations are also emphasized in Vietnamese proverbs: “Better is a neighbor that is near than a brother,” “In the dark or when the fire is out, we are there for each other.” Neighbors are not just people living nearby but spiritual support systems who are ready to share and help each other in times of hardship: “United we stand, divided we fall,” “When the head aches, all the body hurts.” Even within close relationships, proper boundaries and mutual respect are essential: “Good fences make good neighbours.”

In conclusion, the Vietnamese proverb system vividly reflects core communal moral values, including respect for emotional bonds, the promotion of solidarity, encouragement of mutual support, and adherence to traditional social norms. These insights provide both a stable foundation and a driving force for the development of Vietnamese society while simultaneously contributing to the preservation and enrichment of national cultural identity across generations.

Vietnamese Proverbs in Global Cultural Comparison

Vietnamese proverbs not only embody local cultural values but also reflect universally shared human principles, such as love, justice, compassion, and respect for nature.

As a form of oral tradition, proverbs are prevalent among most ethnic groups worldwide. They reveal many commonalities in humanistic values, life philosophies, and shared meanings relevant to the global human community. According to comparative studies, the proverbs of the Akan and Yoruba peoples (West Africa), the Chinese, and the Japanese all emphasize virtues such as moral integrity, altruism, fairness, and human love (Adamo, 2015; Agyekum, 2021).

What makes Vietnamese proverbs particularly distinctive is their harmonious integration of Confucian philosophy, which upholds propriety and humaneness, with Buddhist spirit, emphasizing karma, compassion, and tolerance alongside indigenous folk wisdom. This fusion creates a value system that is both universal and culturally specific. Liang and Tan (2024) note that many Vietnamese proverbs effectively convey the concept of karmic causality (*nhân quả báo ứng*) and promote a benevolent and tolerant lifestyle. Expressions such as “One good turn deserves another” (*Ở hiền gặp lành*) and “sow the wind and reap the whirlwind” (*Gieo gió gặt bão*) are clear manifestations of the intersection between religious and philosophical beliefs and folklife in Vietnam.

In comparison with other cultures, there is notable overlap in ethical and humanistic messages. A Japanese proverb states, “One confidant who truly understands you is worth more than a hundred relatives,” highlighting the value of emotional understanding and mutual respect. The English proverb “Actions speak louder than words” encourages practical deeds and emphasizes the importance of labor and personal character over empty rhetoric. Meanwhile, the Akan proverb “Proverbs are the palm oil with which words are eaten” presents proverbs as vital tools for nurturing and preserving language and communal knowledge (Kquofi et al., 2013).

Moreover, proverbs serve as a means of preserving and transmitting cultural values, knowledge, and lived experience across generations. Through proverbs, Vietnamese people convey the philosophy of *thiên nhân hợp nhất* (unity between humans and nature), emphasizing reverence for the natural world, the importance of family and community, and the pursuit of harmony with both society and the self.

Despite modernization and globalization, the humanistic values embedded in Vietnamese proverbs remain resilient, contributing to the nation's moral foundations and cultural identity. These proverbs are not merely a national heritage but possess the capacity to connect and engage with other cultural systems, affirming their international significance as an integral part of humanity's intangible cultural heritage.

Whether in Vietnam or elsewhere, proverbs are “living knowledge repositories,” encapsulating moral lessons, behavioral guidance, and social reasoning. According to Adamo (2015), the functions of proverbs globally include advising, educating, warning, encouraging, interpreting, and reflecting social and natural laws. Their brevity, vivid imagery, and metaphorical style make them easy to remember, transmit, and adapt across cultural contexts. Research by Uzoaku et al. on proverbs in four Nigerian communities. Uzoaku et al. (2014) suggest that, in addition to serving as cultural markers, proverbs play a central role in shaping and maintaining collective values. This observation is also applicable to Vietnamese proverbs.

Despite cultural and historical differences, proverbs around the world converge on humanistic ideals: love, unity, tolerance, fairness, respect for nature, and community cohesion. Vietnamese proverbs, as part of the “global language of moral living,” not only reflect but also enrich the moral identity of humanity.

At the same time, each culture expresses these shared values through its symbols, nuances, and modes of expression—its unique “cultural fingerprint.” The continuity, transmission, and creative adaptation of proverbs in the modern world—primarily through digital technology—present an opportunity to foster cross-cultural dialogue and preserve universal human values.

According to (Thi Thanh & Thi Hong, n.d.), proverbs serve as both a “living knowledge archive” and a “handbook for conduct” for individuals and communities alike. These values have a strong potential to disseminate widely, helping people adapt and resolve conflicts in modern society—especially in the fields of education, communication, and character development for younger generations. The humanistic value of proverbs is the vital thread connecting tradition with modernity, sustaining the vitality of Vietnam's cultural heritage.

Digitalization and AntConc Corpus Analysis

In contemporary corpus linguistics, the AntConc software plays a vital role in digitizing, storing, retrieving, analyzing, and statistically processing thousands of Vietnamese proverbs based on semantic, structural, and thematic criteria. This methodology ensures objectivity and precision, avoiding the subjectivity and interpretive bias often found in traditional, intuition-based approaches.

Research Process Using AntConc

Step 1: Select the input corpus—e.g., a curated collection of Vietnamese proverbs related to weather, family, or society.

Step 2: Upload the corpus into AntConc and use the *Concordance* tool to scan and extract keywords or salient structural patterns (e.g., “lightning,” “rain,” “father,” “mother,” “siblings”).

Step 3: Generate frequency lists, identify standard structural templates, and categorize proverbs into thematic groups (e.g., weather prediction, family conduct, social ethics).

Step 4: Extract and interpret the resulting data tables to analyze linguistic features, identify models of folk knowledge, and uncover the grammatical and sociocultural implications of each group.

Illustrative Tables and Linguistic Modelling of Vietnamese Proverbs

Figure 1

Table of Weather Forecasting Proverbs (Sample From AntConc Output)

Theme	Proverb Example	Linguistic Structure	Meaning / Forecasting Value
Rain	<i>When dragonflies fly low, it means rain</i>	[Animal] + [action] + [weather]	Indicates imminent rain
Rain	<i>In the seventh Month, if dragonflies fly, expect storms</i>	[Month] + [phenomenon] + [animal]	Signals storms or bad weather
Thunder/Lightning	<i>Flashes in the east and rooster crows: rain is coming</i>	Lightning + [location/action] + rain	Forecasts rain using natural signs
Drought	<i>Rain at midnight, dry at noon</i>	[Time phenomenon] + [weather state]	Describes seasonal weather patterns
Wind	<i>When the southern wind blows strong, storms arrive</i>	Wind + [direction] + [action]	Predicts storms/floods based on wind direction

Figure 2

Table of Proverbs on Family and Social Behavior

Theme	Proverb Example	Traditional Value	Modern Function / Significance
Parents	<i>A father's labor is as great as Mount Tai...</i>	Filial piety, gratitude	Family ethics, child education
Spouses	<i>When husband and wife are in harmony, they can drain the sea</i>	Family unity and harmony	Building sustainable happiness
Siblings	<i>Siblings are like limbs of the same body</i>	Solidarity, support, kinship	Strengthening generational and traditional bonds
Society	<i>The good leaves cover the torn ones</i>	Mutual aid, compassion	Fostering humane communities
Conduct	<i>Love others as yourself</i>	Humanism, altruism	Teaching social ethics

Structural Modeling and Recognition of Folk Knowledge in Proverbs

Based on concordance analysis, it is possible to identify common syntactic patterns and linguistic formulas in Vietnamese proverbs, such as:

Weather Forecasting:

“Lightning + [direction/location] + [phenomenon]”

→ “Lightning in the north may not bring rain; lightning in the south certainly means storms.”

Family Conduct:

“[Kinship relation] + [simile/metaphor] + [traditional value]”

→ “A child with a father is like a house with a roof.”

Social Ethics:

“[Situation] + [lesson in behavior]”

→ “The good leaves cover the torn ones.”

Using AntConc facilitates the accurate identification of repeated structures, frequency patterns, and thematic clusters of folk knowledge—such as weather lore, family ethics, and community values—thereby contributing to the digital preservation and dissemination of proverb-based wisdom in the digital age.

Digitalizing and analyzing proverbs with corpus tools, such as AntConc, marks a significant advancement in preserving and revitalizing the folk linguistic heritage. It enables the “decoding” of embedded knowledge within Vietnamese proverbs and supports educational and cultural outreach by making these insights widely accessible.

This approach offers core benefits, including objectivity, verifiability, and scientific rigor. It allows researchers to detect patterns and systematically model folk knowledge while supporting the open-access sharing of data through websites or apps. However, its limitations lie in its reliance on the quality and comprehensiveness of the input corpus; oral variants that have not yet been digitized may be overlooked.

Proverbs as Cultural Heritage and Ethical Guidance

Proverbs constitute an invaluable component of Vietnam's intangible cultural heritage, encompassing collective memory, lived experience, worldview, and human philosophy passed down through generations. They serve not only as a “repository of living knowledge” but also as a “behavioral map” for individuals, families, and communities. In this respect, proverbs function as a *manual for behavior*, offering guidance in morality, etiquette, gratitude toward one's roots, social solidarity, and adaptability to changing times. For instance, “Never cast dirt into that fountain of which you have sometimes drunk” teaches the virtue of gratitude; “Love see no faults” reinforces a spirit of mutual support; and “Do as you would be done by” highlights the importance of human compassion.

In the context of digital transformation and global integration, proverbs play a crucial role in promoting moral education and life skills among younger generations. Many general education programs and extracurricular activities have incorporated proverbs as tools for transmitting traditional values and for enhancing language proficiency and critical thinking abilities.

As an educational tool, proverbs support active learning by helping students practice linguistic analysis, recognize cultural values, and apply insights to real-life situations. This approach fosters national pride and strengthens intergenerational connections with ancestral heritage. Proverbs also inspire creative engagement—such as proverb-based storytelling contests, interactive learning apps, or digital archives—thereby making cultural knowledge both relevant and engaging. Digitalization presents new opportunities to preserve, disseminate, and innovate with Vietnam's proverb corpus: Online Corpus Development: Creating open-access proverb databases via websites or mobile applications for searching, learning, comparing, and contributing.

AI and Big Data Integration: Developing chatbot assistants and semantic recommender systems that interpret and explain proverbs by theme or context.

Extracurricular and Creative Digital Activities: Organizing proverb creation contests, storytelling challenges, and visual interpretation games using virtual reality, social media, or short-form video platforms.

Fusion of Tradition and Innovation: Encouraging youth to invent new proverbs or transform existing ones into digital formats like memes, infographics, or stickers, thereby enhancing cultural resonance in the digital age.

As a cultural “core,” proverbs bind communities together and preserve cultural identity amidst globalization. Their preservation, revitalization, and innovation offer multiple benefits for modern society, including strengthening resilience against foreign value systems and social upheavals, developing autonomous learning, critical thinking, and cultural literacy among youth, and establishing a robust ethical foundation that promotes solidarity and sustainable development.

Conclusion

Vietnamese proverbs represent a rich linguistic and cultural heritage, encompassing profound epistemic and humanistic values. They offer a comprehensive reflection of the Vietnamese people's lived experience, moral codes, and socio-philosophical worldview. Through the processes of digitalization and corpus-based analysis using modern tools such as AntConc, proverbs are not only preserved but also revitalized in new contexts, including education, communication, and digital creativity.

In contemporary society, proverbs are no longer merely “cultural memory”; they function as a form of soft power that contributes to sustainable educational and social development. The integration of digital technologies—particularly corpus analysis with AntConc—has introduced a novel, objective, and scientific approach to encoding, preserving, and disseminating knowledge based on proverbs. Moreover, this technological application opens up opportunities for innovation in heritage education and promotes the continued relevance of proverbs in the digital age.

References

- Adamo, D. T. (2015). Ancient Israelite and African proverbs as advice, reproach, warning, encouragement and explanation. *HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies*, 71(3). <https://doi.org/10.4102/hts.v71i3.2972>
- Agyekum, K. (2021). Proverbs in Akan highlife lyrics: A case study of Alex Konadu's lyrics. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 174, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2020.12.016>
- Kquofi, S., Tabi-Agyei, & Emmanuel. (2013). *Symbolic Representation And Socio-Cultural Significance Of Selected Akan Proverbs In Ghana* (Vol. 3, Issue 1). Online. www.iiste.org
- Liang, L. Y., & Tan, L. Van. (2024). Buddhist Spiritual Culture Reflected in Vietnamese Folk Poetry and Proverbs. *International Journal of Social Science Exceptional Research*, 3(6), 64–68. <https://doi.org/10.54660/IJSSER.2024.3.6.64-68>
- Nguyễn, X. K., Nguyen, T. L., Phan, L. H., & Nguyen, L. (2000). The treasury of Vietnamese proverbs. *Hanoi: Culture and Information Publishing House*.
- Thi, N., Quy, T., Thi, N., & Minh, H. (n.d.). *The CALA 2020 Proceedings Paper 4-4 Vietnamese Proverbs: Values Preserved in Modern Society*.
- Thi Thanh, N., & Thi Hong, N. (n.d.). *Vietnamese proverbs from a cultural perspective*. <https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116367132&origin=recordpage>
- Urbano, H. (n.d.). *Da fala para a escrita: o caso de provérbios e expressões populares*
- Uzoaku, A., Abekhe, R., Chukwuma, M., & Ezirim, D. (2014). Proverbs as Iconic and Indexical Markers of Culture: Exploration of the Proverbs of Four Nigerian Cultures. *AN AFRICAN JOURNAL OF NEW WRITING NUMBER*, 51.

Contact email: quyntt@tnue.edu.vn