**VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, HANOI**

**UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

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**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

**OF *MADE IN CHINA 2025***

**(Phân tích diễn ngôn chiến lược cách mạng công nghiệp 4.0**

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**MAJOR: ENGLISH LINGUISTICS**

**CODE: 9220201.01**

**SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL THESIS**

**HANOI, 2024**

**The thesis was completed at:**

**University of languages and International Studies - Vietnam National University, Hanoi**

**Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Nguyen Hoa**

**Reviewer 1:**

**Reviewer 2:**

**Reviewer 3:**

**The thesis will be defended before the State-level Council for evaluating doctoral dissertations meeting at**. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

**at hour, day, month, year 2024**

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**- National Library of Vietnam**

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Rationale for the Research

The study investigates the Made in China 2025 (MIC25) initiative as both an industrial policy and a discourse tool for constructing a national identity that aligns with the ideals of Industry 4.0. MIC25 is China's ambitious strategy to pivot from a manufacturing-based economy to a technology-driven powerhouse, underscoring themes of technological innovation, global leadership, and self-reliance. This transition is crucial to understanding how China repositions itself globally, moving away from being “the world’s factory” to becoming a leader in advanced fields such as AI, smart manufacturing, and green technology.

The research utilizes Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), drawing from Fairclough’s model, to decode how MIC25 constructs and projects images of “New China.” This analysis is essential for grasping how language in MIC25 goes beyond policy, embedding ideologies that legitimize technological autonomy, national pride, and geopolitical aspirations.

1.2 Research Problems and Motivation

The MIC25 policy marks a transformative shift in China's role on the global stage, reframing the country as a leader in high-tech innovation and industrial modernization. This shift in identity positions MIC25 not only as economic policy but also as a discursive mechanism that shapes perceptions of China. This study addresses how MIC25 uses language to promote a self-sufficient, innovation-driven China, utilizing CDA to uncover the underlying power dynamics and ideologies shaping China's evolving identity.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The study contributes to:

Developing nations: Offering insights into how language can drive technological and industrial policies, focusing on autonomy and innovation.

Methodological advancement: Extending the use of CDA to policy discourse, showcasing its effectiveness in unveiling power structures.

China studies: Providing an in-depth analysis of how China constructs its global image through policy language.

1.4 Research Objectives and Questions

The study is organized around three core research questions:

What images of New China are constructed in MIC25?

How is New China discursively represented in MIC25?

Why is New China constructed in these specific ways?

1.5 Research Approach

Using a qualitative, cross-sectional approach centered on CDA, this study examines MIC25 within the Industry 4.0 framework, highlighting China’s strategic discourse in constructing national identity.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on the discourse within MIC25 and associated government documents, specifically examining how language projects China's ambitions of technological independence and global leadership.

1.7 Structure of the Thesis

The thesis comprises seven chapters:

Introduction: Establishes context, significance, objectives, and structure.

Literature Review: Discusses foundational theories of CDA, Industry 4.0, and national identity constructs.

Research Methodology: Details the research design and framework.

Images of New China: Explores China's positioning as an innovation-driven, self-reliant nation.

Discursive Construction of New China: Analyzes strategies legitimizing China’s leadership.

Social Practices and Motivations: Examines socio-political motivations underlying MIC25’s discourse.

Conclusion: Summarizes findings, implications, and future research directions.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

This section establishes CDA as the primary theoretical lens for analyzing MIC25, highlighting how language in policy can reveal underlying power dynamics and ideological structures. Drawing on Fairclough’s model, CDA explores how discourse both reflects and shapes socio-political realities, making it ideal for unpacking MIC25’s narrative and ideological framing.

2.1.1 MIC25 as Discourse

MIC25 is not merely a policy initiative; it functions as a discursive construct, using language to position China as an emerging technological power. Through Fairclough’s CDA framework, MIC25’s language reveals an ambition to transform China’s identity from a global manufacturing hub into a self-reliant, innovation-driven economy. This discourse aligns with Industry 4.0’s goals, embedding themes of national rejuvenation and technological independence into China’s global narrative.

2.1.2 CDA Traditions

Various traditions in CDA, including Wodak’s discourse-historical approach and van Dijk’s socio-cognitive approach, provide a backdrop for Fairclough’s CDA methodology. These frameworks focus on the intersections between language, history, and cognitive structures, enriching the multi-dimensional approach applied to MIC25.

2.1.3 Fairclough's CDA Process

Fairclough’s model uses three dimensions—textual analysis, discursive practice, and social practice:

Textual Analysis examines vocabulary and rhetoric, uncovering ideological biases in MIC25’s language (e.g., “self-reliance” and “innovation”).

Discursive Practice focuses on how MIC25 discourse is produced and circulated, both domestically and internationally.

Social Practice situates MIC25 within China’s socio-political and economic context, revealing its broader motivations for technological sovereignty and leadership.

2.1.4 Criticism of CDA

Fairclough’s approach, while valuable, faces critiques for potential researcher bias and interpretive flexibility. These limitations are addressed by triangulating MIC25 with other government texts and taking a cautious, reflective approach in analysis.

2.2 Industry 4.0 as Social Practice

Moving beyond a purely technological perspective, Industry 4.0 is viewed here as a social practice that influences national identity, particularly in its potential to reframe China's position in the global order.

2.2.1 Discursive Formation of Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0 constructs a global narrative of progress, productivity, and innovation. MIC25 aligns with this narrative by positioning China as an essential player in the global technology race, employing language that emphasizes efficiency, innovation, and competitiveness.

2.2.2 Ideological Tensions in Industry 4.0

The literature highlights ideological tensions in Industry 4.0, especially regarding technological determinism and state-led innovation. While many countries embrace a neoliberal market-driven model, MIC25 reflects China’s preference for state-led policies, aiming to control technological progress and achieve self-reliance.

2.2.3 Mapping Ideologies

Industry 4.0 ideology promotes collaboration and globalism, yet MIC25 focuses on technological sovereignty and independence. This reflects China’s dual role of participating in global technological markets while prioritizing self-reliance.

2.3 Industry 4.0 and the Chinese Dream

Industry 4.0 intersects with the Chinese Dream, where innovation and technological progress are framed as essential for national rejuvenation. This connection strengthens MIC25’s narrative of New China as a leader in self-sustaining growth and global influence.

2.3.1 Chinese Dream

The Chinese Dream represents a vision of a prosperous, strong, and rejuvenated China. MIC25 discourse aligns with this vision, presenting technological advancements as integral to achieving national pride and a modern identity.

2.3.2 National Identity Constructs

The literature on national identity construction shows that MIC25 seeks to redefine China’s identity by embedding notions of technological autonomy and self-reliance within national discourse.

2.3.3 Rejuvenation as National Identity Construct

Rejuvenation is central to China’s identity in MIC25, positioning the country as a technological trailblazer in Industry 4.0. This construct ties national progress to technological achievements, positioning China’s journey in line with the global technological revolution.

2.4 Gaps in the Literature

Despite the extensive study of CDA in policy discourse, limited research applies it to Industry 4.0, especially from a non-Western perspective. MIC25 fills this gap by analyzing how China’s discourse aligns with and diverges from global trends, using CDA to examine its implications for identity and sovereignty.

2.5 Chapter Summary

The literature review establishes the theoretical foundation for examining MIC25 through CDA, highlighting how language in the discourse reflects China’s aspirations within Industry 4.0. It sets up the analysis of MIC25’s unique blend of national identity, innovation, and self-reliance, grounding the study’s examination of how China positions itself within a new global technological order.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

3.1 Research Approach

This study employs a qualitative, explanatory, cross-sectional approach to investigate how MIC25 constructs China's national identity within the context of Industry 4.0. This approach facilitates an in-depth examination of MIC25’s linguistic strategies, providing insights into the socio-political motivations and implications embedded within its discourse.

3.2 Research Process

The research process combines CDA with Fairclough’s dialectical-relational model, which enables a structured analysis of MIC25 at three levels: textual, discursive, and social. This model is well-suited to the study’s goal of uncovering the interplay between language, ideology, and power, as it contextualizes the language of MIC25 within China’s socio-political and economic ambitions.

3.3 Data Collection

Data for this study comprises official MIC25 documents and related government publications. These texts serve as primary sources, offering direct insights into China’s language choices and framing strategies in presenting MIC25 to both domestic and international audiences.

3.4 Data Analytical Framework

The study utilizes Fairclough’s CDA framework, focusing on three dimensions:

Textual Analysis: This level involves scrutinizing vocabulary, grammar, and rhetorical strategies within MIC25 to reveal how linguistic choices reflect ideological constructs (e.g., the emphasis on "technological sovereignty" and "innovation-driven development").

Discursive Practice: This level examines how MIC25 discourse is produced, circulated, and received, analyzing how language is strategically adapted for different audiences to shape China’s global and domestic image.

Social Practice: This dimension situates MIC25 within China’s socio-political context, examining the broader motivations driving the country’s shift towards self-reliance and global leadership within Industry 4.0.

3.5 Research Procedure

The research procedure consists of coding, theme generation, and detailed analysis:

Coding: Relevant texts are coded for recurrent themes such as "innovation," "self-reliance," and "global leadership," allowing for a systematic approach to identifying and categorizing key linguistic elements.

Theme Generation: The codes are grouped into broader themes, helping to identify the ideological underpinnings and motivations within MIC25’s language.

Analytical Interpretation: The coded themes are analyzed to uncover how MIC25 constructs images of New China, mapping the discourse to broader ideological objectives in China’s technological aspirations.

3.6 Trustworthiness

To enhance trustworthiness, the study incorporates several strategies:

Triangulation: Cross-referencing MIC25 with other government documents and secondary literature ensures a robust analysis.

Reflexivity: The researcher acknowledges potential biases and reflects critically on interpretations.

Thick Description: Providing detailed context and descriptions of MIC25 discourse allows for a nuanced understanding of findings.

3.7 Chapter Summary

The research methodology outlined in this chapter provides a rigorous framework for analyzing MIC25’s discourse. By applying Fairclough’s CDA model, the study reveals how MIC25 constructs China’s identity within Industry 4.0, presenting the country as a self-reliant, innovation-driven leader. This chapter establishes the methodological foundation for uncovering the ideological elements within MIC25, setting the stage for in-depth analysis in subsequent chapters.

Chapter 4: Images of New China

This chapter explores how MIC25 constructs multiple images of "New China" within the context of Industry 4.0, emphasizing China’s identity as a technological leader, an innovation hub, and a self-reliant nation. The discourse in MIC25 reflects these distinct but interconnected aspects, positioning China as a central player in the global technological landscape.

4.1 New China as an Innovation-Driven Nation

MIC25 presents China as a technologically advanced, forward-thinking nation committed to innovation. The discourse here shifts China’s image from that of a traditional manufacturing hub to a future-oriented nation at the forefront of technological development.

4.1.1 Repositioning China as the Next-Generation AI Leader

MIC25 frames artificial intelligence (AI) as a core focus area, portraying China as a pioneer in next-generation technology. This image aligns with China's aspirations to lead globally in AI, representing the country as a competitive, cutting-edge innovator.

4.1.2 Redefining China’s Role in Innovation Manufacturing

The language in MIC25 emphasizes China’s shift towards high-value, innovation-based manufacturing. Rather than low-cost production, China is positioned as an originator of advanced technologies, enhancing its competitiveness in global markets.

4.1.3 State-Supported Innovation Ecosystem

The MIC25 policy portrays China as a state-driven innovation ecosystem, where government support enables technological progress. This image promotes the idea that national progress in technology is both necessary and strategically supported by state intervention.

4.1.4 Smart Manufacturing

China is presented as a global leader in smart manufacturing, with MIC25 emphasizing automation, robotics, and digital integration in industry. This image reinforces China’s commitment to becoming an advanced manufacturing powerhouse in Industry 4.0.

4.1.5 Future-Oriented Workforce

MIC25 emphasizes developing a skilled workforce capable of driving technological innovation. This image projects China’s commitment to human capital, viewing workers as essential contributors to its technological advancements.

4.1.6 Economic Modernization Hubs

China is depicted as building economic zones focused on modernization and technology. These hubs support MIC25’s image of China as an adaptable, modern economy that is integrating advanced technology across industries.

4.2 Global Leader

This section delves into MIC25’s portrayal of China as a global leader in technology, emphasizing its quest for excellence and dominance in the international arena.

4.2.1 Superiority and Leadership

MIC25 language frequently highlights China’s aspiration for technological superiority. Terms such as "leading nation" are employed to position China as an influential power in Industry 4.0, not just a participant but a leader.

4.2.2 Global Smart Manufacturer

The policy promotes China as a smart manufacturing hub, emphasizing its ability to meet and exceed international standards. This image aligns with the broader objective of redefining global manufacturing norms through advanced technologies.

4.2.3 Quality and Global Branding

China’s emphasis on quality and branding in MIC25 reflects its intention to compete with established global brands. The language here underscores the importance of brand reputation and quality to establish China as a reliable and innovative technological leader.

4.2.4 Leadership in Sustainable and Green Development

China’s role as a leader in green technology is highlighted, with MIC25 promoting sustainable practices as part of its global influence. This image presents China as a progressive nation committed to environmentally friendly development in Industry 4.0.

4.3 New China as a Self-Reliant Nation in Industry 4.0

Self-reliance is a central theme in MIC25, with China depicted as determined to reduce its dependency on foreign technologies.

4.3.1 External Independence

MIC25 strongly advocates for technological autonomy, portraying China as a nation that is committed to becoming self-sufficient in critical technologies, reducing vulnerability to external influences.

4.3.2 Towards Domestic Innovation

China’s focus on fostering domestic innovation reflects its ambition to become an independent source of technological advancement. This image underscores the importance of internal resources and capabilities for sustaining China’s technological ambitions.

4.3.3 Internal Facilitation and Support

MIC25 emphasizes the role of domestic institutions and infrastructure in supporting China’s technological goals. This framing projects a self-sustaining internal ecosystem dedicated to technological progress.

4.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter illustrates how MIC25 constructs multiple images of New China, highlighting its transition towards becoming an innovation-driven, globally competitive, and self-reliant nation. These images form a cohesive narrative that aligns with China’s broader objectives within Industry 4.0, solidifying its position as a leader in advanced technologies and setting a vision for its role in the global technological landscape.

Chapter 5: Discursive Construction of New China

This chapter delves into the specific discursive strategies within MIC25 that construct and reinforce China’s identity as a technological and global leader. Through various linguistic and rhetorical choices, MIC25 shapes perceptions of China’s role and ambitions, legitimizing its position within Industry 4.0.

5.1 Positive Construction of New China as a New Leader

MIC25 utilizes positive language to construct an image of China as a progressive, technologically advanced, and autonomous leader in the global market.

5.1.1 Technological Innovation Leadership

MIC25 emphasizes China’s leadership in technological innovation, presenting it as essential for China’s modernization and economic development. Terms like “innovation-driven development” and “technological sovereignty” highlight the nation’s ambition to lead in key areas such as AI, robotics, and green technology, reinforcing China’s image as a proactive and forward-looking nation.

5.1.2 Self-Reliance and Strategic Autonomy

The discourse of self-reliance in MIC25 constructs China as an independent global player, capable of sustaining itself technologically without reliance on foreign entities. By promoting autonomy, MIC25 legitimizes China’s quest for sovereignty in critical sectors, projecting confidence and resilience in its path to technological leadership.

5.1.3 Modernization and Progress

Language that stresses “modernization” and “progress” supports China’s transformation into a leading technological power. This rhetoric aligns with the broader goals of Industry 4.0, casting China as a nation that embodies progress and modern values, moving beyond outdated perceptions of being a manufacturing base.

5.2 Intertextuality and Interdiscursivity

Intertextuality and interdiscursivity in MIC25 link the policy to other influential discourses, reinforcing China’s image by drawing on familiar and powerful narratives.

5.2.1 Intertextuality of New China

MIC25 strategically references historical and cultural narratives, such as the Chinese Dream, to construct New China’s image. By evoking these familiar themes, MIC25 ties its goals to long-standing aspirations of national pride and renewal, strengthening its resonance with both domestic and international audiences.

5.2.2 Interdiscursivity of New China

The policy incorporates language from various discourses, including economic development, national security, and technological innovation. This blending of discourses strengthens MIC25’s legitimacy and projects China as an integral player in Industry 4.0 by presenting technological progress as vital across multiple domains.

5.2.3 Summary

The intertextual and interdiscursive techniques in MIC25 amplify China’s image as a future-oriented nation. These strategies ensure that MIC25’s objectives are supported by a broad range of discursive frameworks, reinforcing its ideological position.

5.3 Modality and Certainty

MIC25 employs strong modality to convey certainty and authority in China’s path forward, reducing any sense of ambiguity around its objectives.

5.3.1 State-Led Innovation

Through language that emphasizes the certainty of state-led initiatives, MIC25 projects confidence in government-led progress. Phrases like “must” and “will” convey urgency and commitment, underscoring the state’s role in driving China’s technological rise.

5.3.2 State Control and Public Participation

MIC25 discusses the role of public participation in a controlled manner, aligning with the state-led innovation model. The discourse implies that public engagement is essential but ultimately guided by the state, ensuring a cohesive direction aligned with national goals.

5.3.3 Global Competition and National Sovereignty

Language surrounding global competition and sovereignty is framed in definitive terms, emphasizing China’s assured path towards technological independence. By projecting certainty, MIC25 reduces any doubt about China’s capacity to compete internationally, strengthening its image as a resilient nation capable of leading independently.

5.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter illustrates how MIC25’s discourse constructs a powerful and strategic image of New China as a technological leader. Through positive framing, intertextual references, and assertive modality, MIC25 presents China as a progressive, self-reliant, and globally competitive nation. These discursive strategies reinforce China’s ambitions in Industry 4.0 and validate its position as a leading innovator and independent global power.

Chapter 6: Social Practices and Motivations Behind New China

This chapter examines the underlying social, political, and economic motivations driving MIC25’s discourse. By situating MIC25 within China’s broader strategic objectives, the chapter highlights how the initiative reflects China’s desire for technological self-reliance, economic modernization, and the realization of the Chinese Dream.

6.1 Building Innovation Ecosystems

China’s MIC25 strategy emphasizes the development of a state-supported innovation ecosystem to drive sustainable technological advancement and national competitiveness.

6.1.1 Technologies to Build Innovation Ecosystems

MIC25 advocates for foundational technologies such as AI, robotics, and advanced manufacturing as the pillars of China’s innovation ecosystem. This approach is motivated by the belief that a self-sustaining technology infrastructure will enable China to lead in high-tech industries, fostering growth independent of foreign technology.

6.1.2 Ideological Tensions in Innovation Ecosystems

Although MIC25 promotes independence, it also faces ideological tensions between collaboration and self-reliance. While China seeks to benefit from global technological collaboration, MIC25’s language emphasizes a commitment to reduce dependency on external sources, reflecting an ideological balancing act between openness and control.

6.2 Planning National Sovereignty

National sovereignty is a core theme in MIC25, highlighting China’s strategic push for autonomy in critical technology sectors as a matter of economic and political security.

6.2.1 Planning Self-Reliance Framework

The discourse around self-reliance within MIC25 reflects China’s proactive approach to reducing vulnerability by building indigenous capabilities in high-priority sectors. This framework is motivated by a desire to prevent foreign influence in areas deemed vital to China’s national interests.

6.2.2. Ideological Tensions in Strategic Planning

MIC25’s emphasis on sovereignty underscores tensions between globalization and independence. While MIC25 aims to integrate China into the global tech economy, it simultaneously stresses the importance of protecting domestic industries from foreign dominance, navigating an ideological duality between integration and isolation.

6.3. Harboring the Chinese Dream

MIC25 aligns with the Chinese Dream by framing technological progress as part of a broader vision of national rejuvenation and pride. This linkage reflects China’s ideological motivation to create a modern national identity rooted in technological leadership and economic prosperity.

6.3.1. Construction of the Chinese Dream

The MIC25 discourse positions technological achievement as central to the Chinese Dream, depicting innovation as essential for achieving China’s vision of strength, stability, and global respect. This framing reinforces China’s aspiration to transform its identity, achieving a future that is both technologically advanced and culturally rooted.

6.3.2 Ideological Tensions in the Chinese Dream

The integration of the Chinese Dream into MIC25’s goals highlights ideological tensions between tradition and modernization. MIC25 seeks to modernize China technologically while maintaining its cultural heritage, balancing a vision of technological progress with a reaffirmation of national identity.

6.4. Chapter Summary

Chapter 6 illustrates that MIC25’s discourse is not only a strategic framework for technological advancement but also a carefully constructed ideological project. By promoting innovation ecosystems, national sovereignty, and the Chinese Dream, MIC25 reflects China’s desire for technological self-sufficiency and economic autonomy, positioning itself as a leader in the global landscape. These motivations underscore China’s commitment to shaping an identity that is both modern and uniquely Chinese, aligning with its broader geopolitical aspirations.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

This concluding chapter summarizes the study’s key findings, emphasizing how MIC25 uses discourse to construct New China’s identity within the global context of Industry 4.0. The chapter also reflects on the theoretical, methodological, and practical implications of these findings, offering insights for future research.

7.1 Summary of the Study

The study demonstrates that MIC25 is more than just an industrial policy; it is a discursive tool that shapes China’s national image and global positioning. Through a careful blend of language, MIC25 constructs New China as a technologically self-reliant, globally competitive, and forward-looking nation. This identity is grounded in themes of innovation, sovereignty, and the Chinese Dream, reflecting China’s ambition to redefine its role in the global order.

7.2 Key Findings

The study’s key findings are organized around MIC25’s discursive strategies, ideological constructs, and their impact on China’s identity.

7.2.1 Theoretical Implications

Theoretically, the study contributes to the application of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in examining national policy discourse, especially within the context of non-Western countries. By analyzing how language in MIC25 shapes perceptions, this research highlights the power of discourse in constructing national identity and influencing global power dynamics. MIC25 demonstrates that policy language can legitimize ambitions of technological independence and assert leadership on the international stage.

7.2.2 Methodological Implications

Methodologically, the study extends Fairclough’s CDA model to a non-Western industrial policy, showcasing its applicability in understanding the interplay between language, ideology, and state policy. The structured analysis of MIC25’s language provides a replicable framework for studying similar policies in other contexts, revealing how discourse operates within specific socio-political and economic conditions.

7.2.3 Practical Implications

Practically, this research offers insights for policymakers interested in constructing a cohesive national narrative through language. MIC25 demonstrates how policy discourse can foster national pride and project a desired international image. Policymakers can use similar discursive strategies to align public perception with national goals, especially in areas of technological development and economic modernization.

7.4 Limitations of the Study

The study acknowledges limitations, including its reliance on official documents as primary data sources. These documents represent the government’s perspective, potentially overlooking alternative narratives within China. Additionally, the study’s focus on discourse limits its analysis of MIC25’s real-world impact, meaning the findings primarily address perceptions rather than tangible outcomes.

7.5 Future Research Directions

Future research could expand this study by including alternative viewpoints, such as those of Chinese citizens, entrepreneurs, and academics, to gain a fuller picture of MIC25’s impact on public sentiment. Additionally, longitudinal studies examining MIC25’s language over time could provide insights into how China’s policy discourse evolves in response to changing global dynamics.

7.6 Final Remarks

MIC25 is a strategic policy that uses language to construct a national narrative of technological ambition, self-reliance, and leadership. This study underscores the importance of discourse in shaping national identity and international influence, highlighting how China’s language in MIC25 aligns with its aspirations within Industry 4.0. As China’s role in the global technology landscape grows, the study’s findings offer a foundational understanding of how discourse contributes to geopolitical positioning, influencing both domestic and international perceptions of New China.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS DISCLOSED

RELATED TO THE THESIS

1. (2019). Discourse-analytical approaches to public policy. *International Graduate Research Symposium,* 499-505. University of Languages and International Studies, VNU: Vietnam National University Press, Hanoi.

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