Title: Vietnamese Linguistics: A Dive into the Construction of Self and Society
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Vietnamese is a language characterized by the variable usage of kinship terms. The speaker refers to themselves by a pronoun that is dependent on the relationship the speaker shares with the listener. Likewise, the speaker also refers to the listener by an age- and gender-related pronoun that is suitable for the established relationship (Luong, 1987). The purpose of this literature review is to understand how the structure of Vietnamese impacts the way Vietnamese-speaking individuals view the relationship between identity and society. Because psycholinguistics research is limited in regards to the implications of self-regard in the third-person, much of this paper is based off the bridgement between the conversation of empirical studies and literary analyses. Research suggests that several problems inherent in the language may affect the way Vietnamese speakers view their cognitive realities, judge the social parities between peer relationships, and assess the familial structure by associative priming and generalization. Conversely, the standardized use of kinship terms may strengthen familial bonds through increasing the acknowledgment of support systems while constant switches in self-identification may result in a cyclical relationship between variability in social perception and physical appearance. The findings of this review indicate that the disadvantages of the Vietnamese' use of kinship terms may necessitate a change in pronoun usage; however, more empirical studies are needed in order to decisively come to a solution.

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