

## **ABSTRACT**

Contemporary anthropological research looks at the heterogeneous composition of the Vietnamese minority in the Czech Republic and observes different ways of integration of the various generations of Vietnamese migrants (Martínková, 2008). Contrary to the 1st generation, the children are intensely confronted by Czech culture and society, which leads to different negotiating strategies. This contributes to cultural dualism, especially in the case of children forming identities which differentiate them from their parents (Kušniráková Tran Vu, Plačková, 2013; Vasiljev, 1999). The acculturation gap between children and parents can lead to a transgenerational conflict (Janská, Průšvicová, Čermák, 2011). Gender relationships and roles within the family are the key aspect of contemporary changes (George, 2005, Erel, 2009). Through the perspective and analytical category of gender this ethnographic research studies how Vietnamese mothers and their daughters negotiate mutual transgenerational relationships. The research focuses on the narrative understanding of maternal practices of bringing up children that are used by Vietnamese mothers to control the agency of their daughters, their gender roles, sexuality and morality, while also looking at how they attempt to build a sense of belonging. It turns out that the acculturation gap plays an important role in negotiating the mutual relationships (Ho, Birman, 2010). Daughters develop certain strategies that help them to balance their social worlds and the social worlds of their mothers; worlds that often don't intersect with each other (Malkki, 1992). Informants emphasized the meanings of modernity and tradition while they negotiate their identity through the distinction in various spheres of the society and despite certain inconsistencies they presented themselves as "modern" and active subjects (Bourdieu, 1998; Bauman, 2002). These practices play a key role in the informants' ways of finding their partners, while also influencing the meaning of education or marriage; primarily they affect the way the informants reflect female gender roles and its reproduction from a generation of mothers to a generation of daughters. Through the semi-structured interviews the research attempts to give an intimate insight into Vietnamese families and to show the informants' perspectives on topics concerning the bringing up of children and gender roles and strategies. This is the perspective that hasn't been applied by any of the sociocultural research in the Czech environment yet.

**Keywords:** transgenerational relationships, gender roles, gender strategies, migration, Vietnamese women, intimacy, maternal control, emotions