Communication Topics of Uncle Ho Soldiers in Official Communication According to Documents about the Anti-French Period

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Abstract: The article is based on theoretical issues of communication, formal communication, and communicative role, relating to Uncle Ho soldier and context, including 3 novels, 8 short - medium stories, 5 memoirs to conduct a survey, classifying and analyzing communication topics in the official communication of Uncle Ho soldiers on the following aspects: communication topics of upper and lower roles; communication topics of horizontal (peer) pairs. The results show that: Corresponding to the established role correlations, the topic groups are mentioned. The appearance of all topics reflects the thoughts, actions and feelings of soldiers in military operations. This is one of the characteristics that make up the harmonious beauty of the soldier between the brave and brave people on the battlefield on the one hand and the poetic and affectionate people on the other hand in everyday life.

Keywords: communication topic, official communication, Uncle Ho soldiers, communication role

1. Introduction

In a communication, the topic is considered the content, the reality that the character brings to exchange and discuss. Depending on the circumstances, purposes, and subjects, the character chooses the topic (Ban, 2009), (Minh, 2008), (Yen, 2001). Topics in communication are diverse, rich and easily changed by the impact of social factors such as: era, occupation, gender, age, social status... (Hy, 2000), (Khang), 1996), (Thao, 2012).

During the anti-French period, the Uncle Ho soldier officially became a class with specific professional characteristics in society. In communication, the language of soldier Uncle Ho carries the common characteristics of the language of the whole people and of the group language with its own style (Thao, 2012), (Toan, 2012). Due to the characteristics of the group and the influence of the situation, the topic in the communication of the soldier Uncle Ho has a distinction: the topic of military activities (official communication) and the topic of daily life. (informal communication). This division is relative because each topic is collected from many different sub-topics, so when dividing into sub-categories, it causes overlapping topics.

The article is based on the following materials: 3 novels ("Shock" by Nguyen Dinh Thi; "Living forever with the capital" by Nguyen Huy Tuong and "The country stands up" by Nguyen Ngoc); 8 short stories and medium stories (survey of 6 short stories by Nguyen Dinh Thi, 1 short story by Tran Dang, 1 medium story by Vu Tu Nam), 5 chronicles ("Cao Lang Chronicles" by Nguyen Huy Tuong, "The invasion - The memoirs of Dien Bien Phu" by many authors, "The road to Dien Bien Phu" by Vo Nguyen Giap - expressed by Huu Mai, "Dien Bien Phu - Historical rendezvous" by Vo Nguyen Giap - Performed by Huu Mai and "Dien Bien Phu - An anthology of domestic memoirs" by many authors; since then, focusing on clarifying the topic in official communication, the linguistic characteristics corresponding to each pair of soldiers' roles. Ho; thereby affirming the beauty of communication culture of the Uncle Ho soldiers during the anti-French period.

2. Methodology

This study mainly use qualitative analysis with synthesis and analysis method, with historical views.

Authors also analyze data and statistics (methods) with cases and real examples.

3. Main findings

3.1. Some theoretical issues about the official communication of the soldier Uncle Ho, the role of communication, the topic of communication

3.1.1. Official communication of the soldier Uncle Ho

The official communication of the soldier Uncle Ho was determined: meetings (discussing plans, assigning tasks...); operations, attacks, pursuits... (Thao, 2012), (Toan, 2012). Therefore, characters participating in communication must comply with mandatory rules and regulations. Some characteristics of the official communication of Uncle Ho soldier are as follows:

Beside, in society in general and in military organization in particular, power is the key point to ensure the maintenance of relationships in the collective in accordance with social institutions. Through the Regulations and Charters in the Army organization, power is marked by the affirmation that "Subordinates submit to superiors absolutely" (Thao, 2012). The power decentralization between roles shows: upper and lower roles. The affirmation of the upper role of the soldier Uncle Ho is determined by factors such as: rank; position; duties and responsibilities. The imposing, asymmetrical nature of power in the communication community of Uncle Ho soldiers is clear. In the context of co-occurrence of the three factors mentioned above, the upper role represents the absolute level of power. When the above factors do not appear together and are affected by one or more friendly factors such as: age, degree of closeness - sister in the relationship, etc., the upper role will show the relative power level. This is one of the other unique characteristics of Uncle Ho's soldier.

3.1.2. Communication role

When studying communicative roles, researchers found: communicative roles are first of all social roles. This is specifically mentioned in the work that is the opening for the research content: "Social role and language behavior in communication" by author Nguyen Nhu Y. In this work, author Nguyen Nhu Y said that: "Each individual always has a set of social roles that reflect that individual's social behavior. Each role is made up of a pair of roles." (Italy, 1990)

According to author Le Thanh Kim, the communicative role "is the social position of a certain individual in a system of social relations. The role is formed during the socialization of the individual" (Kim, 2002). Author Nguyen Tien Dung said that: Communication role "is all social values of a person such as position, age, gender, prestige... in relation to the interlocutor" (Dung, 2003)

In particular, when talking about this issue, author Nguyen Van Khang commented: "As a synthesis of social relationships, as a multi-functional entity, each person has many roles from his family. family to society… All these interwoven relationships form a network of relationships with many different roles" (Khang, 2012). Thus, in the process of socialization individuals form roles. This means: The deeper an individual has a relationship, the richer that individual's role is.

3.1.3. Communication topics

In communication, the topic is considered the content that the character brings to exchange and discuss, depending on the different circumstances, purposes and objects that the characters choose the topic. Topics in communication are diverse and easily changed by social factors such as era, occupation, gender, age and social status. However, in certain situations, the topic of communication has a distinction, for example, the communication of the soldier Uncle Ho has a distinction between the topic of military activities (official communication) and the topic of military activities. topic of daily life (informal communication), however this distinction is relative and dynamic.

3.2. Communication topic of soldier Uncle Ho in communication

3.2.1. Surveying and classifying the communication roles of Uncle Ho soldier in communication

Based on the concept of communicative roles, I identify and classify characters into 3 types of roles: 1/ Commanding officers 1 (CBCH1) are leaders at battalion level or higher. The commanding officer advises, not directly commands, has the function of advising, planning the direction and determining the battle plan for each base unit. The CS is the person who helps and fulfills the requirements of CBCH1, CBCH2. 2/ Commanding Officer 2 (CBCH2) is a direct commanding officer and is identified as a leader of the squad, platoon, and college level. team; Acting as a direct

bridge between the staff of the staff, not the direct commander, and the Communist Party; Being the leader, controlling the execution of orders and directives of superiors and the person who "eats together, stays together, works together". Therefore, the pair of direct commanders and the CS, besides administrative relationships, form a close emotional relationship. 3/ CS is the person who helps and fulfills the request of the superior.

In formal communication, the mentioned relationships/roles form pairs of communicative roles. Power roles include: upper and lower roles and horizontal roles. The upper - lower role pairs are established vertically on the power axis and are strongly influenced by factors such as: Position; Rank; Duties and Responsibilities. Horizontal / peer pairs are established horizontally on the power axis and are caused by one of three factors: position; ranks, responsibilities, and duties. The role of a friend is established based on the dominant emotional, emotional, and emotional factors. The factors under the power role do not appear or appear but do not have the main dominant role. The only pair of roles that have this feature is the Warrior - Soldier (CS - CS) role. Due to the low number of friendly roles, we do not separate to find out, but consider it as a separate point when studying CS - CS roles.

Based on the hierarchical basis in the organization, functions and roles of commanders with soldiers, this relationship can be divided into two types:

  a) Upper and lower roles

- The pair of staff commanders, staff, not direct commanders and soldiers (CBCH1 - CS)

According to the hierarchy of tasks, functions and leadership scope, we define CBCH1 as a leading officer at battalion level or higher. The commanding officer advises, not directly commands, has the function of advising, planning the direction and determining the battle plan for each base unit. Soldiers are people who help and fulfill the requirements of CBCH1. For example: Quoc Vinh - secretary, Battalion commander - Coc, Vu Lang - soldier,...

- Pair of direct commanders - soldiers (CBCH2 - CS)

Direct commanding officers are identified as leading officers of squads, platoons and companies; Acting as a direct bridge between staff members, not direct commanders, and soldiers; Being the leader, controlling the execution of orders and directives of superiors and the person who "eats together, stays together, works together". Therefore, the roles of direct commanders and soldiers alongside administrative relationships form close emotional relationships. For example, the role of Kha (company officer) - Luy (communication soldier) in Shock; Tran Ky (engineering platoon leader)- Dien (engineering soldier) in Encroachment

- The pair of commanding officers advising, not directing - direct commanding officers (CBCH1 - CBCH2)

This is a pair of roles that reflect the core of the soldier's relationship with the soldier. The staff who advise, not directly command, are the ones who grasp the situation, make plans, direct, ... perform tasks at the macro level.

b. Horizontal role pair (same level)

In the military organization, the pairs of upper and lower role reflect the positions and positions of individuals along the vertical axis. At the same level, the grouping of soldiers in the collective follows the depth of the small groups. In this relationship, the characters set up pairs of officers at the same level (CBCH - CBCH) and the same level of soldiers (CS - CS).

- The pair of commanding officers - commanding officers (CBCH - CBCH) are divided into: the same level of advisory commander, not as direct commander (CBCH1 - CBCH1) and the same level of direct commanding officer (CBCH1 - CBCH1). CBCH2 - CBCH2). These pairs of roles reflect a multi-layered, inclusive way of organizing. For example: General Vo Nguyen Giap (Commander of the Front) - Nguyen Huu An (Commander of Regiment 174, Battalion 316)...

- The pair of soldier-soldier roles (CS - CS) is a pair of roles reflecting the relationship between soldiers and soldiers based on the background of responsibility and duty.

Surveying and classifying 720 conversations, we identified 338/720 conversations as formal communication. In 338 conversations, we identified the roles of the soldier Uncle Ho as follows: the pair of the commanding officer - CS (CBCH - CS) 149/338 times, accounting for 44.1%; The pair of staff officers, not direct commanding officers

- direct commanding officers (CBCH1- CBCH2) 62/338 times, accounting for 18.3%; The same pair of commanding officers (CBCH - CBCH) 77/338 turns, accounting for 22.8%; CS (CS - CS) equals 50/338 turns, accounting for 14.8%.

3.2.2. Communication topics of upper and lower roles

3.2.2.1. Statistical material

Surveying 211 conversations of upper-role pairs in formal communication, we obtained the following results:

Table 1: Thematic statistics table of the upper and lower role pairs

in official communication

No	Communication topic	CBCH$_1$ - CS		CBCH$_2$ - CS		CBCH$_1$ - CBCH$_2$	
		Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
	Deploy unit situation, plan and assign tasks	0	0	16	7.6	12	5.7
	Inspection, field observation, transportation of food, weapons and weapons...	2	0.9	8	3.8	7	3.3
	Motivation and encouragement before, during and after the battle	13	6.2	18	8.5	11	5.2
	Execution of duties and combat duties	9	4.3	31	14.7	16	7.6
	Exchange and discuss battle plans on the battlefield	0	0	7	3.3	9	4.3
	Performing post-war missions	0	0	10	4.7	3	1.4
	Daily life activities	4	1.9	13	6.2	0	0
	Love, friendship, comradeship	0	0	6	2.8	4	1.9
	Family, village and future aspirations	3	1.4	9	4.3	0	0
	Total	31	14.7	118	55.9	62	29.4

3.2.2.2 Comment on statistical results

In official communication, the upper - lower role pair is concretized by 3 main roles: the staff of the staff, not the direct commander - CS (CBCH1 - CS), the direct commanding officer - CS (CBCH2). - CS), advisory staff, not direct command - direct commanding officer (CBCH1 - CBCH2). These pairs of roles refer to 9 groups of topics in 2 directions with different frequencies: Firstly, topics that tend to perform combat tasks such as meetings, marches, combat and post-war... 172/211 turns, accounting for 81.5%; Second, topics with a tendency to daily life: Daily life; Family, village and future aspirations… appeared 39/211 times, accounting for 18.5%. In order to show the difference in communication topics of the role pairs, we examine each pair of roles in turn.

a) The role of a staff officer, not a direct commander - CS (CBCH1 - CS)

According to the survey results, the role of a staff officer, not a direct commander - CS mentioned 5/9 groups of topics with different frequencies: The topic of encouragement and morale before, during and after the battle. appeared the most (13/211 times, accounting for 6.2%); The topic of performing duties, combat missions 9/211 times, accounting for 4.3%. Topics appear with low frequency such as: Daily life 4/211 times, accounting for 1.9%; Family, village and future aspirations 3/211 times, accounting for 1.4%; Inspection, field observation, transportation of food, weapons and weapons... 2/211 turns, accounting for 0.9%. This phenomenon can be explained as follows:

Firstly, due to the disparity in status, duties and responsibilities between the staff of the staff who are not directly commanding and the CS in the organization. In the collective, the staff of the staff, not the direct commander, are the people who hold the highest power, decide the direction, plan, and tasks... The CS is mainly the person who directly fights on the battlefield. Interactions between staff members, not direct commanders and the CS appeared mainly through conversations, meetings to encourage morale... Therefore, topics related to encouragement and morale before, during and after the battle appeared with a high frequency (13/211 times, accounting for 6.2%).

Example 1: - Well, do you have any questions about this campaign?

That CS immediately grabbed the cigarette that was next to it, put a toothpick in it, and said for a while:

- Your Excellency! Win! Our army will definitely win!

Second, due to the combat mission. Interaction of the role of the staff of the staff, not the direct commander, and the CS in the performance of tasks associated with specific situations: Execution of responsibilities, combat missions (command to the CS to transmit information or report the work , the situation of collection from units…); Field inspection and observation, the transportation of food and weapons (inquiring information, the situation of weapons and ammunition, the situation of the enemy bombing ...) ... appeared less than the situations of encouragement and encouragement. spirit ratio… Therefore, the topic of combat duty performance took 2nd place (9/211 turns, accounting for 4.3%).

Third, the role-playing interaction between the staff of the staff, not the direct commander, and the CS in the context of visiting and motivating the unit or individual CS... often associated with the topic of daily life and family life. families, villages, aspirations for the future. These themes represent the relative power relations/roles established by the pairs of staff, not direct commanders, and the CS, in which the role correlation has a divergence: Close the distance between the roles and expressing the depth of thoughts and inner feelings of the CS. This shows another unique beauty in the communication culture of the soldier Uncle Ho - something that few soldiers of the bourgeois state have.

Example 3: - Marching through the night, 5 am to the garrison, will you be under the net?

- Report, yes.

- That's good. Still eating, is it good?

- Report, good! We make sure to have green vegetable soup at least once a day. [30]

* Pair of direct commanders - CS (CBCH2 - CS)

In the collective, the pair of direct commanders - CS is an interactive pair between the ministries directly commanding and the CS fighting directly. According to the statistical results, this pair of roles mentioned 9/9 topics, in which: The topic of performing duties and combat missions appeared with high frequency (31/211 turns, accounting for 14.7%). Topics appeared with average frequency such as: Motivation and morale before, during and after the battle (18/211 times, accounting for 8.5%); Deploying the situation of units, plans and assigning tasks (16/211 turns, accounting for 7.6%). Topics appear with low frequency such as: Daily life (13/211 times, accounting for 6.2%); Performing post-war missions (10/211 turns, accounting for 4.7%); Family, village and future aspirations (9/211 turns, accounting for 4.3%); Field inspection and observation, transportation of food, weapons and weapons (8/211 turns, accounting for 3.8%) and Exchange and discussion of battle plans on the battlefield (7/211 turns, accounting for 3.3%) . The reason is as follows:

Due to the responsibilities and tasks in the collective determined: Direct commanding officers are the subjects who directly receive orders from the staff, not directly command and deploy to the CS. Direct commanding officers on the one hand seriously perform the tasks assigned by their superiors, on the other hand, must base on the actual situation to make the right and timely decisions for the CS to fight and win. CS determined to belong to the lower role and absolutely obeyed all instructions and orders from the upper role - the direct commanding officer. Therefore, the topics of performing duties and combat tasks appear most in the communication of the pair of direct commanding officers - CS.

Example 4: Kha turned her neck towards Do. Now there is also the sound of gunfire. "Where's the flood?"

- Have!

- To Mr. Do see how the report. Running up.

The work of popularizing and encouraging morale is one of the important stages that determines the success or failure. Dominated by circumstances and tasks, the above topics appear with moderate frequency and establish relative power roles. The role of the direct commanding officer actively proposed to change the power relationship to match the requirements of the mission and close the gap with the CS. This is another unique feature in the relationship between the roles of the direct commander - CS with other roles.

Example 5: (...) The army knows he wants to tell you. From time to time he said:

- We can be proud that we did a good job last night. Our comrades no longer prove it. Injured comrades, especially those who don't want to bother us, volunteered to stay in Dong Khe to prove it. The comrades who volunteered to Po Hau fort as tall as a pen tower wrestled with the enemy to occupy the fort, and now the dead soldiers there endured the recent bombing raids by the enemy, also proving this. Comrades, do you think our unit is enthusiastic? Are you good?

- Very good.

- So this afternoon, we are a hundred times better than yesterday to complete the task. Isn't that right, comrades?

- Yes. We are so impatient.

The pair of direct commanding officers - CS is maintained by two factors: 1/ The distance factor of status and rank keeps the roles stable; 2/ Psychological and emotional factors in the collective between direct commanding officers - CS tend to draw close to the role distance. Therefore, the role relationship established between direct commanding officers - CS is relative power. In certain circumstances, psychological and emotional factors dominate and CS is the one who actively proposes to change relationships through the following topics: Family, village and future aspirations; Love, friendship, comradeship… Role relationships in this case are at the lowest level on the power scale.

b) The role of a consultant, not a direct commander - a direct commanding officer (CBCH1 - CBCH2)

In official communication, the pair of staff officers, not direct commanders - direct commanders are the core pairs that express the characteristics of Uncle Ho's soldier through the absolute power role relationship. Power factors appear the most. Friendly factors appear very little and have almost no impact. According to the survey, the pairs of advisers, not direct commanders - direct commanders mentioned 7/9 topics with different frequencies. The topic of performing assigned duties and tasks appeared with the highest frequency (16/211 times, accounting for 7.6%). Topics appeared with average frequency such as: Deploying unit situation, planning and assigning tasks (12/211 times, accounting for 5.7%); Motivating and encouraging morale before during and after the battle (11/211 turns, accounting for 5.2%) and Discussing and discussing battle plans on the battlefield (9/211 turns, accounting for 4.3%). Topics appearing with low frequency: Love, friendship, comradeship (4/211 times, accounting for 1.9%); Performing post-war missions (3/211 turns, accounting for 1.4%). Some topics do not appear in the official communication of the pairs of staff members, not direct commanders - direct commanders: Daily life; Family, village and future aspirations. We explain this by an reasons as follows:

Due to the responsibilities and duties of the commanding officer: In the collective, the pair of advisory officers, not direct commanders - direct commanders is the pair with the "mind" nature that shows the most clearly. leadership role for each successful battle. The task of grasping, understanding and setting out the operational plan of the commander requires accuracy, specificity and decisiveness. In official communication, the issues that the commanding officers discussed were prepared in advance and revolved around the topics of military operations. Therefore, the topics have the nature of performing the duties and responsibilities of soldiers in military activities such as: Execution of duties and combat duties; Deployment of unit situation, plans and assignment of tasks ... appear mainly in the official communication of the pairs of staff members, not direct commanders - direct commanders. Due to the dominant theme, the interaction of the pair of staff members of staff, not direct commanders - direct commanders is non-reciprocal, one-way - subordinates obey their superiors absolutely.

Example 7: - How is the road situation? Is it possible to cross the pass tonight?

The company leader replied: - Report to the General, there are still slow-explosive bombs on the pass, you are actively digging.

Due to the requirement to grasp the situation of specific units and battle areas: staff members, not direct commanders, are the main responsible for the war. The direct commanding officer is the person who directly receives orders and commands the combat force. Before each battle, the staff, not the direct commander and the direct commander, need to grasp the entire actual situation to make a battle plan. Checking the actual situation in the combat units and areas is one of the requirements to ensure the success of the battle, which is concerned by the commanding officers. According to the survey results, the topics about checking the actual situation of the unit, the battle area... appeared with an average frequency. The interaction of the roles is not non-reciprocal, one-way, but in a constructive and cooperative spirit.

Example 8: - How far is it from here to town?

- Report me, about 1,000 meters as the crow flies. When the sky is clear, seeing the town with the naked eye is very clear. This mountain is located to the east of the town.

Due to the pressure of the actual combat environment as well as the dominant mission, it affects the psychology of the commanding officer. The impact in two directions: 1/ Absoluteization of duties and responsibilities; 2/ Sentimentation mitigates the loss of the base unit. So the distance factor is maintained in two directions: 1/ Stretching the distance; 2/ Drag close to the distance. Digging deeper, we found that: The direction of sentimentalization aims to close the gap between the staff of the staff, not the direct commanding officer - the direct commanding officer appears more than the direction of absoluteization of tasks and responsibilities. , stretch the distance. The propensity to draw close to the role distance in formal communication softens the dialogue but does not change the subject. So the threads perform post-war missions; Love, friendship, comradeship are mentioned with low frequency. The themes appear with a low frequency, but show the spiritual beauty, the quality of the commanding officer and create a dialectical beauty - between rigidity, command, aridity and softness, meaning. love, warmth.

Example 9: - A1 is a very hard stronghold that has 100 rounds of 105 mm artillery shells on the reinforcements. Thus, too little.

- Okay, I'll give you 5 more bullets.

3.2.3. Communication topics of horizontal role pairs (peers)

3.2.3.1. Statistical material

In official communication, we have identified three pairs of horizontal roles (the same level of roles) as three main pairs: the same level of advisors, not as direct commanders (CBCH1 - CBCH1), and at the same level of staff only. direct commander (CBCH2 - CBCH2), the same level of CS (CS - CS). Studying 127 conversations on the communication topic of Ho soldier's horizontal roles in official communication, we obtained the following results:

Table 2: Thematic statistics table of the pairs of horizontal roles (at the same level)

in official communication

No	Communication topic	CBCH$_1$ - CBCH$_1$		CBCH$_2$ - CBCH$_2$		CS - CS	
		Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)	Quantity	Ratio (%)
1.	Deploy unit situation, plan and assign tasks	8	6.3	10	7.9	0	0
2.	Inspection, field observation, transportation of food, weapons and weapons...	5	3.9	7	5.5	0	0

3.	Motivation and encouragement before, during and after the battle	4	3.2	6	4.7	5	3.9
4.	Execution of duties and combat duties	6	4.7	14	11.0	18	14.2
5.	Exchange and discuss battle plans on the battlefield	3	2.4	9	7.1	6	4.7
6.	Performing post-war missions	0	0	2	1.6	3	2.4
7.	Daily life activities	0	0	3	2.3	11	8.7
8.	Love, friendship, comradeship	0	0	0	0	7	5.5
	Total	26	20.5	51	40.1	50	39.4

3.2.3.2. Comment on statistical results

a) A pair of staff at the same level as a consultant, not a direct commander (CBCH1 - CBCH1)

Surveying 26 conversations, we determined that the interaction between the staff of the staff, not the direct commander, mentioned 5/8 topics and there was a difference in the frequency of occurrence. Topics in the direction of military operations appear with high frequency. Topics about daily life, personal life appear less. Specifically: Deploying the situation of units, plans and assigning tasks appeared with the highest frequency (8/127 times, accounting for 6.3%); Performing duties and combat missions 6/127 turns, accounting for 4.7%; Field inspection and observation, transportation of food, weapons and weapons… 5/127 turns, accounting for 5.9%; Motivating and encouraging morale before, during and after the battle 3/127 turns, accounting for 2.4%. According to our survey, there are the following main reasons that dominate:

Firstly, due to the responsibilities and duties of a soldier, the following subjects are defined: staff officers, not direct commanders, are: 1) The highest expression of will, strength and determination to complete the tasks set by the state. and entrusted by the people; 2) Be responsible for the success or failure of the mission, the destiny of the nation and the life of each communist. Precise thought, decisiveness, command, ... formed in the staff of the staff, not direct command as an indispensable element. Therefore, in official communication, topics favoring military activities such as: Deployment of the situation, plans and combat missions; Execution of combat duties were the most frequently discussed topics among staff members, not direct commanders.

Example 10: - The comrades gathered each battalion into a company, appointed the commander, and let the brothers move towards Dong Khe to fight the enemy immediately. At the same time send people to run to other places to call cadres and soldiers to return rice. How many forces hit as much. Do not allow the enemy to return to That Khe. Notice the high points around Dong Khe, especially Coc Xa and Khau Luong. If you can't enter Dong Khe, the enemy will probably stay here. Don't miss the time to destroy the reinforcements!

- Please obey orders. The next day, the company will open fire.

Second, the work of preparation and morale is one of the tasks to ensure the soldier's mentality for any battle. Faith and solidarity in the collective of staff, not directly commanding, is the strength that makes the first victory of the soldiers in particular and the Vietnamese people in general. Therefore, the work of preparation, field inspection, weapons, equipment and morale is the work that each staff member, not the direct commander, must grasp specifically and accurately. In the interaction of the role pairs, the group of topics mentioned above is mentioned with the number occupying the 2nd position.

Example 11: - How is the morale of the army?

- Last time the regiment did not complete the mission to attack Cao Chua, but was still selected by the General Military Commission to open the campaign, the soldiers were very excited. The Party Committee will do a good job of ideological work. We believe the regiment will complete the task. [30]

Third, due to the fierce battlefield situation. Any wrong decision will lead to great consequences. Staff officers, not direct commanders, are the ones who understand the issue better than anyone else. Faced with the fate of the

nation, the lives of dear communists, staff members, not direct commanders, temporarily put aside personal feelings and sentimental thoughts in order to gain will, strength and talent to complete the task.

b) The same pair of direct commanders (CBCH2 - CBCH2)

Surveying 51 conversations in formal communication, the pairs of roles of the direct commanders mentioned 7/8 groups of topics and the frequency of occurrence of heterogeneous topic groups. Topics appear with high frequency such as: Execution of duties, combat missions 14/127 times, accounting for 11.0%; Deploying the situation, planning and assigning combat missions 10/127 turns, accounting for 7.9%. Topics appeared with an average frequency such as: Discussing and discussing battle plans on the battlefield 9/127 times, accounting for 7.1%; Inspecting and observing the field, near loading food, weapons and weapons... 7/127 turns, accounting for 5.5%; Motivating and encouraging fighting spirit before, during and after the battle 6/127 times, accounting for 4.7%. Topics appear with low frequency such as: Love, friendship, comradeship 3/127 times, accounting for 2.7% and Performing post-war missions 2/1271 times, accounting for 1.6%. We explain this as follows:

Dominated by combat missions. The direct commanding officer is the person who directly leads the CS to fight on the battlefield. Therefore, the interaction of the pair of direct commanders mainly revolves around the topics of performing duties and combat missions; Check the status of the unit, deploy the plan and assign tasks.

Example 12: - Comrade Secretary has not discussed the issue of money for meals.

- I wrote it all down. Solve later. Now let me remind you of a few points. Product dropped the pen, looked up. Equalizing is definitely tiring. Must be mentally prepared for the army. We don't have much time left. Everything needs to be rushed. If you want to defeat the enemy, you have to be very tired. We still have to march at night, we still have to carry rice, we still have to fight continuously. Don't think about it, you'll be able to make up for it anyway. Coming here is close to the task, which means double effort. As for the matter of secrecy, I still see many boys fluttering around outside the garrison, wearing American clothes in broad daylight, trading around, walking without camouflage. Even officials despise secrecy. Why did Comrade Hien not disguise himself? Do you want the soldiers to eat bombs? Comrades have to go back to the group and fix it immediately.

Due to requirements, the task is to grasp the situation and deal with practical problems. To complete the task, the direct commanding officer must cover the situation of the base collective in all situations: before, during and after the battle. So, the topics: Discussion on the battlefield; Inspection, field observation, food transportation...; Motivation before during and after the battle… was the second most mentioned by direct commanding officers.

Example 13: - It's a tank!

A voice asked: "Where? Where is it?". Thu Phong recognized the recognizable voice of Mr. Phung Gia Loc. In the midst of the roar of the engine, Mr. Loc shouted:

- Where is Church Street self-defense? Follow me to hit the tank!

Second, due to the practice of fighting on the battlefield. The arduous, fierce battle on the battlefield made the spirit of the Communists tense. Those moments of life that were more difficult than death did not make the communists feel discouraged, lose their will, but on the contrary fostered their determination to destroy the enemy in nostalgia for their homeland, family, and friends. Therefore, the topics of family, friends, love ... appear second most.

Example 16: - Is it your support, not your enemy? Who does it support, who is it, remember?

The gunner still hesitated:

- But if it shoots, revealing the target, it throws the trailer out and can't run in time.

- Why not in time! Look here!

Third, the reality on the battlefield did not make the Communists lose their will and heart. The feelings and emotions about love, friendship, comradeship, family, village and future aspirations mixed in reality on the battlefield show the beliefs, will and desire of the communists. for family, home and country.

4. Conclusion

In official communication, groups of topics of high military nature such as: Execution of duties, combat missions; Deploy unit situation, plan and assign tasks; Field inspection, food transport, weapons and weapons ... appear with high frequency in all pairs of roles. Topics that are prone to emotionalization such as: Daily life; Love, friendship, comradeship and family and future aspirations appear with low frequency. The reasons for the phenomenon are many, but focus on 3 main reasons: 1/ Due to the responsibilities and duties of soldier Uncle Ho; 2/ Due to the reality of specific war situations; 3/ Due to psychological and emotional impact. In each pair of roles, under the influence of the reasons mentioned above, the pairs of communicative roles interact with each other and correspond to a certain group of topics. The pairs of upper - lower roles, mainly refer to topics that tend to show absolute power (execution of duties, responsibilities; implementation of tasks,...). Due to the influence of specific circumstances and psycho-emotional factors, the topics mentioned are oriented towards family, friendship, love, and daily life, appear with average frequency.

The remaining pairs of roles establish a power role relationship on a scale from relative power to absolute power. Corresponding to those role correlations are the topic groups mentioned. The appearance of all topics reflects the thoughts, actions and feelings of soldiers in military operations.

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