



Some Historical Place Name in Tan Trao

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ABSTRACT

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Tan Trao is a mountainous district of Tuyen Quang province, with an important strategic position in terms of politics, economy and national defense and security. In the history of the nation's struggle to build and defend the country, places in Tan Trao (Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province) are always associated with important historical events. This article studies the main historical site of Nha Phap (Ministry of Home Affairs) the resistance war against the French - a witness to the heroic historical period of the nation.

KEYWORDS:

place names, culturel values, historic site.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the Dictionary of Linguistic Terminology, place name is "a name referring to a land, location, among proper nouns and toponymy is the study of a domain name". [3, p.189].

In linguistics, *Toponymy is the lexical discipline that studies the names and naming of geographical nouns such as the names of rivers, mountains or the names of countries and other places* . [19, p.978]

In Vietnam, researchers on place names also have different approaches, in which there are two main research directions: research on place names from the geographical - historical - cultural approach and geographical research. from a linguistic point of view. With each of those approaches, researchers come up with ways to understand places. Nguyen Van Au is the author who study places in the direction of geography - history - culture. In *Some issues of Vietnamese toponymy*, the author defines a place name in a simple and easy to understand way: *Place name is the name of the land, including the name of the river, mountain, village, etc., or the names of localities and peoples ethnicity* " [6, p.5]. This is considered a short and close definition of a place name with the common understanding of folk .

In addition, there are a number of authors with views such as: Nguyen Kien Truong: "*Places are proper names of natural and human geographical objects with definite positions on the earth's surface*" [16 , p. 16]. According to the author Tu Thu Mai, "*Places are words indicating proper*

names of geographical objects with definite positions on the earth's surface" [9 , p. 21]. Phan Xuan Dam: "*Place is a special class of words, designed to mark locations and establish names of natural and human geographical objects*" [5, p.12]. Hoang Tat Thang: "*Place is the name of the natural terrain, construction works, administrative units, certain territories*" [14]. The authors all define place names from the perspective of linguistics and give a general understanding of place names with its basic characteristics.

In particular, Le Trung Hoa is considered one of the authors with many contributions when studying place names in the direction of linguistics. When defining place names, the author is inclined to point out the externality of the concept of place names and the point of view of place classification: "*Places are fixed words or phrases used as proper names of natural landforms, construction works, administrative units, territories*" [6, p.21]. Next, in *Vietnamese Topography*, the author generalized the concept of place name as a part of language, consisting of words or units equivalent to words to name geographical objects, including administrative units and man-made structures. The author argues that: "*Places are fixed words or phrases used as proper names of natural topography, administrative units, territories and constructions in favor of two-dimensional space* " [6,p.18]. It can be said that these are very important contributions to the study of local landmarks in particular and places in Vietnam in general.

Places also have cultural value when performing the function of reflecting reality and preserving cultural values. Each place has its own history and is often associated with a certain historical and social situation, and in it stores documents and information about the material and spiritual culture of its creator. The imprints of the cultures of the

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nations have been saved through places that reflect objective reality and reflect the ideological and emotional life of people.

II. CONTENT

2.1. The main historical place of Nha Phap (Ministry of Home Affairs)

Tan Trao is a place to store documents and information about the history of Tuyen Quang. The relic "Ministry of Home Affairs" is the place to mark the development and step-by-step growth of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This place is an unforgettable source and is very proud of the tradition of the State organization industry.

The main French house relic - Ministry of Interior in Ca village, Tan Trao commune in the period 1952-1954. Main France - Ministry of the Interior was the residence and working place of the agency in the resistance war against the French colonialists. The headquarters has 3 houses, all made under the canopy of dense old trees close to the bank of Pho Day river. At this place, many practical activities took place in service of the resistance war, serving the people, contributing to the common victory of the nation.

After the August Revolution, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born. On August 28, 1945, the Committee for National Liberation announced that it was reforming itself into the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and declared: The Provisional Government consisted of 13 ministries and 15 ministers. including the Ministry of Home Affairs, led by Mr. Vo Nguyen Giap as Minister.

The nationwide resistance war broke out, together with the Party and Government agencies, the Ministry of Home Affairs, which was in charge of protecting Uncle Ho's safety, the Party Central Committee, the Government and other ministries, central agencies, left the capital Hanoi. Noi, withdrew to Ha Dong, then moved to Viet Bac to continue with the Party Central Committee and the Government to continue the long-term resistance war against the invading French colonialists.

In early 1948, the Ministry of Home Affairs moved to live and work at Ngoi Khoac gate, Yen Thuong village, Trung Yen commune, Son Duong district, codenamed "First Platoon". The Ministry has the following departments and offices: the Secretariat directly assisting the Deputy Minister, the Office of Public Accountants, the Main Office of the French, the Public Security Department, the Information and Propaganda Department, the Overseas Chinese Service, and the Voice of Vietnam Radio. .

In the first days of coming to Yen Thuong, he lived and worked for officials and employees in people's houses, then built a house at Ngoi Khoac gate in Yen Thuong village, Trung Yen commune. At this time, the agency has about 20 people, the Minister is Mr. Phan Ke Toai, the Deputy Minister is Doctor Tran Duy Hung - Chairman of Hanoi city. The

office secretarial department has comrades: Do Viet Tinh, Minh...

In early 1952, the main French office - Ministry of Home Affairs moved to live and work in Go Chua hill area behind Hong Thai communal house, about 1km southwest of Ngoi Khoac area. The agency has comrades: Le Tuan Tu, Muoi, Tran Quoc Trung, Kieu....

During this period, the main task of the Department was to maintain and build the people's government, take care of the issues of cadres and civil servants, build the government apparatus from the central to local levels, and organize elections. The People's Council, assisting the Central Committee in appointing and dismissing leading cadres ... In August 1954, the French government moved to Dai Tu Thai Nguyen, at the end of 1954 returned to Hanoi.

With the historical significance and importance of the place, Nha Phap is the place to educate the revolutionary tradition for the young generation today and in the future, a place for scientific research and serving visitors to the monument.

2.2. Relic of the Department of History, Geography and Literature

The relic of the Department of History, Geography and Literature is a place marking the forerunner of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities. This historical place belongs to Moi hamlet, Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province .

In 1949, at the Conference of cultural cadres of the Party, President Ho Chi Minh ordered to carry out the "compilation of a history of the resistance", an important means of ideological struggle with the enemy and the struggle with the ruins. Feudal colonial thought, at the same time, history is also very important in building national culture.

In 1953, the resistance war against the French colonialists entered a decisive stage. The peasant masses of our country were mobilized to carry out land reform, coordinate with the whole army and our people, to counterattack on the military front, against the imperialists and their henchmen, as comrade Truong Chinh pointed out: "Victory on both imperial and feudal fronts has allowed us to prepare a new turning point of the Vietnamese revolution" [2] . At this time, the birth of a social science research organization is very necessary to serve the resistance war and national salvation.

The Department of History, Geography and Literature was established in Tan Trao to meet the requirements of the resistance war, contribute to fostering the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the Vietnamese revolutionary line, and promote the revolution. The resistance war was quickly successful, consolidating and strengthening the friendship of the Vietnamese people with the peoples of other countries, absorbing the quintessential achievements of world culture. In addition, the Research Department of History - Geography - Literature also serves the people in the study of History, Geography and Literature of the country.

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Department of History, Geography, Literature divided into 5 groups:

1. Near-modern history group: The largest group of members, including key leaders of the Board, the founders of the Board, in addition, there are comrades Van Tao, Nguyen Cong Binh, Le Duc Chau .

2. The literary team consists of two comrades: Vu Ngoc Phan and Le Hang Phuong, comrade Vu Ngoc Phan is in charge.

3. Han Nom translation team: Comrade Pham Trong Dien in charge.

4. Geographical team: Mr. Toai is in charge and is in charge of administrative organization and Mr. Le Xuan Phuong.

5. Administrative team: Comrades Ngo Niep and Tran Van Diem do the typing work, Comrade Tran Huy Nghiem helps Comrade Tran Huy Lieu Head of the department.

In the initial step, the History Research Board should immediately prepare an outline book on Vietnamese national history, from the ancient period to the present, and at the same time compile a history of the Vietnamese revolution along with compiling and collecting documents on the history of the Party, the history of the resistance war. On the front of the ideological struggle, the work of history, geography and literature must stand on the stance of Marxism, apply theory to the specific situation in Vietnam, highlight the cultural struggles with the enemy, contribute to in removing the venom of the feudal empire.

In June 1954, the journal History , Geography and Literature was born in Tan Trao, which is the common voice of all three branches of History, Geography and Literature. The No.1 journal with thematic topics "historical science and revolutionary work, delving into the Vietnamese revolution, Dong Son culture or Lac Viet culture..." Journal No. 2 with the topics "how to do so" The August Revolution and the land issue, the land issue in the Vietnamese revolution ..." was printed at the Tien Bo printing house, Tuyen Quang, and named it "Journal of literary geography". The birth of the journal of history, geography and literature promptly served to provide many materials for the Voice of Vietnam Radio to propagate on the mass media. In addition, it also provides materials for a number of educational agencies, propaganda, training, history talks in research classes... On that basis is national pride, combined with love for the species. progressive people, raise people's understanding of Vietnam's history, geography and literature, foster patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and quickly promote our people's resistance war. successful. With the birth of the History - Geography - Literature Committee in the resistance war, it has become a historical event that has attracted the attention of domestic and foreign historians. Thanks to the journal of history, geography and literature, initially gathered the research force of history, geography and literature from Viet Bac to Zone III, Zone IV and Central Campus, the

journal received letters from papers. of historians such as: Tran Van Giau, Dao Duy Anh, Nguyen Dong Chi, Tran Van Giap, Dang Thai Mai, Hoai Thanh, Hoang Trung Thong... In October 1954, the 3rd issue of the magazine was changed to journal "literature, history, geography" because literature, history are social sciences, geographical science is also closely related to social science, but before the current need, the study of foreign literature We need to be promoted to contribute to the construction of a new thought for research, literature needs to be given special attention, so in order to keep the spirit on the Department of History, Geography and Literature, it was changed to the Committee for Research. Studying Literature, History and Geography.

Along with the publication of Journals No. 1 and 2, the construction of an initial material base for research work is the construction of a specialized library, the collection of domestic books and newspapers, the translation of foreign documents, the preservation of manage the rare and precious historical documents confiscated through the struggle, especially the manuscripts of books and newspapers in the fields of social sciences and humanities, which are interested by all members of the Committee, towards the construction of future history, geography and literature library.

In early 1954, the Department of History, Geography and Literature sent a number of officials to Area IV to receive a number of books and newspapers that Professors Tran Van Giau and Dao Duy Anh had collected and donated to the Department of History, Geography and Literature. At the same time, they sent people to pilot communes of land reform in Dai Tu, Dong Hy and Thai Nguyen districts to collect a number of valuable Chinese, French, and Vietnamese documents that were preserved among the people. By the end of 1954, the number of officials of the Department had increased to 19 people, to meet the needs of cultural exchanges with friends. society, or with scientific researchers in your country for reference in your home country's scientific research.

The Agency for the Study of History - Geography - Literature during his stay and work at Tan Trao, in addition to the professional work of a research agency, the agency also organizes music every Saturday afternoon, increasing the quality of life. good relations with local people. In July 1954, with the victory of the resistance war, the History - Geography - Literature Department was ordered to take over historical, geographical and literary research facilities and museums in Hanoi capital.

Initially, the Board of Directors was newly established to live with the Truth Publishing House. At the beginning of 1954, the whole Truth Publishing House moved to another place, the History - Geography - Literature Department received all the facilities of Truth Publishing House and at the same time made an additional office of the agency close to the city. Truth Publisher. Towards the end of July 1954, the History - Dia - Van Board left Moi hamlet, Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune to Dai Tu, Thai Nguyen.

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With the historical significance and importance of the relic of the Research Committee of History, Geography and Literature, Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province is a historical and cultural relic in the national relic complex especially Tan Trao.

III. CONCLUSION

Historical relic is the source, an echo of the past is a living witness in wars dominated by invaders. Nha Phap relic - Ministry of Interior in Ca village, Tan Trao commune in the period 1952-1954. There were many practical activities in service of the resistance war, serving the people, and contributing to the common victory of the nation. The relic of the Department of History, Geography, and Literature is a monument to the event that belongs to the type of revolutionary historical relic, the forerunner of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities. Under the conditions of arduous and fierce resistance, the above historical sites have become historical events, marking the process of building and developing social science research in Vietnam. Thus, places carry a cultural value when performing the function of reflecting reality and preserving cultural values. Each place has its history and is often associated with a certain socio-historical situation, and in it stores documents and information about the material and spiritual culture of its creator. Imprints of the cultures of the nations have been saved through places that reflect objective reality and reflect the ideological and emotional life of people.

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