Nghiem Tap and Co Hieu

The lesson starts out discussing the importance of Nghiem Tap. Nghiem Tap is important because it highlights: professionalism, confidence, teamwork, uniformity, camaraderie, cohesion, unity, leadership, coordinated and responsibility. It is also associated with the Espirit de Corps and the element of pride. The objectives covered in this lesson include: basic stands and turns, formations, presentation and awards, and flag etiquette.

For the topic of TNTT commands, before one starts a command, they should call it clearly, definitively, and confidently. The composition of commands consists of two parts: the preparatory command and the command of execution. The different types of commands used are verbal, sound (in this case a whistle), hand, and flag. Different Nganhs and positions have their respective verbal commands. For Au Nhi-Ngoan (good/obedient), Thieu Nhi - Hy Sinh (sacrifice), Nghia Si - Chinh Phuc (conquer), Hiep Si - Dan Than (commit), Huynh Truong - Phung Vu (to serve), Tro Ta / Uy - Phuc Vu (serving), and Doi Truong - Guong Mau (role model).

Basic stands have two parts: Nghiem – with the Tich (.) sound, one is in a straight line with hands to side. If holding flag, the flag pole is inside of right toe and pole stands straight. Nghi (left foot out) – with the Te (-) sound, one has their right hand on top of their head with the left hand behind their back. If holding flag, the flag pole is inside of right toe and the pole is held 45 degrees out to the side of the person. For chao, the right hand is always up and the flag is switched to the left hand. The 4 Khau Hieu TNTT are in the Chao 4 Ngon. The four fingers represent: Cau Nguyen, Ruoc Le, Hy Sinh, and Lam Viec Tong Do. The thumb represents Vang Phuc meaning to promise to implement the four principles every day.

Turning consists of turning right, left, and towards the back. The commands are as follows: Ben Phai… Quay! (right heel down), Ben Trai… Quay! (left heel down), Dang Sau… Quay! (right foot behind left foot). The dismissal command has the call and response: Giai Tan… Vui! (right hand in front of left, extend to u shape). The Stand-up call and response are: Ve Dat… Hua! The Sit-down call and response are: Huong Tam… Len! The marching call and responses are: Dang truoc # buoc… Buoc! Dang sau # buoc… Buoc! Ben [trai/phai]… Quay! Buoc deu… Buoc! (march), Dung lao… Dung! Tat ca, ben [phai/trai] Truong Truc # buoc… Buoc!

When lining up, one needs to do it quickly, orderly, and quietly. The Doi Truong calls in this order: Thieu Nhi nhin truoc… Thang! Thoi… Nghi… Thieu Nhi! The vertical formation is used to assemble teams, line up a team, and parade. The horizontal formation is used to team presentations and awards. The circle formation is used for fun activities, team meeting, and group discussions. The half-circle formation is used for lessons, presentations, and discussions. The U formation is used for ceremonies, chapter/division meetings, welcoming guests, and awards ceremonies. When receiving awards, the Truong stands on the left of whoever is giving the Tua. The meaning of each color of the Tua is the following: Green: Phung Vu (Dao Duc)/Faithful (Morality), Blue: Sinh Hoat – Activity, Yellow: Hoc Tap – Learning, Brown: Lanh Dao Phuc Vu - Servant Leadership, Red: Tinh Than – Spirit.