JARGON IN MILITARY: A LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF JARGONS IN THE BOOK UNTOLD TALES OF PAKISTAN AIR FORCE BY KAMAL AHMAD

1.IJAZ UL HAQ

Minhaj University Lahore

ijazulhaqfap875@gmail.com

2.Shamaiza Sarwar

Minhaj University Lahore

Shamaizasarwar92@gmail.com

3.Fiza Batool

Minhaj University Lahore

fizab6880@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research endeavored to realize objectives of the study to describe the, meanings, and functions of military Jargon which were found in the book Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force. The researcher has discussed lexical analysis of selected military jargons. This research aims to explain about meanings and functions through the lexical analysis of jargons and to find out literal and associative meaning of selected jargons used in untold tales of Pakistan Air Force by Kamal Ahmad by utilizing theoretical perspectives of Gurage yule (2010). In addition, the functions of selected jargons have also been analyzed according to the theory of Seli (2019) which is based on three functions; first is to show the identity of group, secondly, to ski the intimacy among users in the group and lastly, to show that someone is mastering in skills in group. The research has been carried out by utilizing Qualitative Research methodology. Various jargons have been selected by close reading of the selected book and accordingly, analyzed as per selected models to achieve the research objectives. Findings of the research shows various specific military jargons functions and meanings. It is of worth mentioning that some military jargons have different types of meanings whereas, military uses associative meanings however, ordinary person use literal meanings.

Keywords: Jargon, Lexical analysis, Literal Meaning, Associative Meaning, Function

INTRODUCTION

Jargon is specialised, technical terminology connected to a particular circumstance. It is used to demonstrate knowledge, provide specialised information, or make reference to extremely specific concepts. Jargon is largely used by members of a certain profession or group, such as attorneys, scientists, or healthcare workers, and is less usually used or understood by people outside of these particular organisations. (Bullock et al., 2019).Many linguists provided definitions or explanations for jargons in lexicology and attempted to demonstrate differences from other versions. The field of linguistics known as lexicology examines the lexicon as a whole as well as words, their constituents, word relationships, including semantic relationships, and their nature and meaning. (Urazalieva, 2022). Moreover, Jargon is one of the numerous language variations found in sociolinguistics. It is a distinct language used only by people working in a specific field. Furthermore, jargon is a special language used in a particular field of society. Its purpose is to improve communication and relationships among group members (Crystal, 2003). It also goals to demonstrate the group's identity to others, implying that people use jargon simply to sound

like experts (Seli, 2019).Similarly, the military is one of these groups that communicate using jargons. Moreover, military texts are a form of LSP texts (Language for Special Purposes) and are being utilized for a definite communicative purpose. These texts reinforce the special terminology and its usage within the military. It has been noted that a majority of non-military personnel in practical life often misunderstands military jargons. One of the foremost purpose of military jargons is to safeguard the secrecy of any operation or mission.

The present study will analyze jargons of the Pakistan Air Force as used in the *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmad. He was commissioned in GD (P) Branch of Royal Air Force in February 1946. The book *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* starts from the introduction of PAF standards and strength after and before the independence of Pakistan on 14 August 1947. In this book, he has narrated stories of Pakistan Air Force personnel both inland and at international tours. He has written about justice, love, war, humour in uniform, and the depth of distress of friends in Pakistan Air Force. Moreover, the book also depicts various jargons and literary devices to describe different situations as per specific military perspectives. In addition, this book was published by Pakistan Air Force Book Club Peshawar, which deals with the history of Pakistan Air force and printed by Army press. The Book *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air force* is available all over the Pakistan Air Force libraries and beyond. It helps the troops in establishing a close link with the tradition of PAF since its emergence. The book is well accepted by the military personnel serving and retired, as well as various modern readers who have curiosity about the history of one of the major organization of the country. Moreover, this study contributes for current English Language Teaching especially in learning jargon language and it will be useful for the students of linguistics in better understanding of the meanings and their functions. The research has discussed literal meaning, associative meaning and functions of Pakistan Air Force jargons.

According to the explanation given above, the authors were particularly interested in analyzing the meanings and functions of military jargon in the context of *the Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force*. It also contributed significantly to the reading and writing habits of gadget users, particularly the younger generation, who are more interested in staying informed about the state of the world's militaries. When the reader is familiar with the terminology, it will be simpler for them to analyses various military blogs, news sites, articles, journals, novels, and books. Additionally, the jargon employed by the Pakistani military helps to expand vocabulary. The information was chosen from the Untold Tales, which was released in 2004. This study clarified the meaning of several words contained in a chosen book while illustrating how military jargon is frequently used.

Research Objectives

1. To explore the literal and associative meanings of Pakistan Air Force jargons used in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by *Kamal Ahmad*
2. To determine the functions of Pakistan Air Force jargons given in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by *Kamal Ahmad*

Research Questions

1. What are the literal and associative meanings of Pakistan Air Force jargons presented in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by *Kamal Ahmad*?
2. What are the functions of Pakistan Air Force jargons given in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by *Kamal Ahmad*?
3.

Significance of the Study

The current study generate new knowledge in the field of lexical analysis of jargons found in the selected book of Kamal Ahmad (2004). The research provide an understanding of jargons used in Pakistan Air Force, as utilized in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force*. Theoretically, this study can contribute to present jargon terminology instruction in English language teaching. Practically speaking, this research would be helpful for students and foreign military personnel who wish to understand the many jargons used by the Pakistan Air Force as well as their meaning and purposes. Furthermore, for those who are interested in conducting additional research in this field, this work has contributed and provided significant information.

Research Gap

A lot of research has been carried out in the field of identification of US military jargons (Seli, 2019), medical jargons (Nurbaiti & Rianugraha 2021), and political jargons (Syafitri & Ikhsan, 2019). However, no research work is available regarding the jargons used in Pakistan Air Force. The present study has covered the meanings, and functions of the Pakistan Air Force jargons as used in the selected text. The study has been carried out by utilizing the theoretical perspectives of George Yule (2010) and Seli (2019) about meanings and functions for the analysis of Pakistan Air Force jargons.

Delimitations of the Study

There is a long list of Military jargons used in Pakistani Military, as well as, by the international Military personnel across the World, so it is impossible to cover all the jargons used in military across the globe. This research is delimited to the selection of specific Military jargons commonly used in Pakistan Air Force as mentioned in the book, *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmed. Moreover, the research is also delimited to the theoretical perspectives of George Yule (2010) and Seli (2019) regarding meanings and functions of jargons.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Jargon

Jargon is a term used to describe specialized languages developed by users for certain purposes. It resembles miniature dialects but is exclusively employed in the context of the intended activity. Another meaning of jargon, more particularly expressed in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2001: 693), is that it is a technical language expression used by a particular profession or set of individuals that is challenging for others to understand: for example, computer, legal, or medical jargon. As a result, members of specific organizations or communities use jargon for a variety of reasons. Jargon is typically understood to refer to a group's unique language that is only understood by members of that group. People who operate in the area are familiar with the specialized terminologies used in trades and professions (Syafitri & Ikhsan, 2019).

According to Khumairah (2017), jargons emphasizes its specialized nature, which is frequently created and utilized by those who operates within a certain profession or group, because it may contain technical terminology, acronyms, or other particular vocabulary that is not frequently used in regular English. This dedicated language might be challenging for outsiders, whereas according to Ali, S., & Satti, S. M. (2021), jargon is the technical vocabulary employed in a certain area of society. The purpose of jargon is to facilitate

communication and relationships amongst group members. In other words, this linguistics variance also reflects the identity of the group or person. The usage of jargon or other unusual lexical elements are not technically coded words or secrets. It is the main cause of comprehension issue. This type of jargons are used everywhere, including in the medical, computing, and armed forces fields for internal communication.

Meanings of Jargon

The term "meaning" discusses to the logic or importance, which is carried by a word, phrase, or text. It can refer to the classification of a word, as well as the extensive associations, which are connected with it. Since specific meanings that a person could attach to a word have already been ruled out, we can further distinguish between conceptual and associative meaning. According to Yule (2010)'s view, there are two different kinds of meaning: conceptual meaning and associative meaning. According to Mwihaki (2004), there are seven different categories of linguistic meanings. They have thematic, intellectual, connotative, social, emotive, and other meanings as well. However, it may be broadly categorized into conceptual meaning and associative meaning. Conceptual meaning is a fundamental aspect of grammatical proficiency and refers to the logical sense of the expression. It may be expressed logically and is the fundamental or universal meaning. A group of distinguishing qualities at lexical level (lexeme) also expresses conceptual meaning. For instance, the lexemes for "people" are "human," "adult," and "male." Associative meaning, on the other hand, refers to a collection of language usage patterns, which depend on certain mental connections. Its meanings are derived by the connotations a word picks up through time. The meaning is ambiguous, unstable, and unknowable and it depends on a variety of factors like culture, period, geography, class, personal experiences, etc. Connotative, stylistic, emotive, and collocate meanings are all examples of associative meanings. According to such variables as culture, historical era, socioeconomic status, and overall real-life experience of a speaker or group of speakers, it differs substantially.

According to Yule (2010), society has already ruled out any unique meanings that one person may assign to certain terms. However, society can go one-step further and draw a clear boundary between conceptual and associative meaning. Therefore, there are two different kinds of meaning, conceptual meaning and associative meaning, according to the theory of Yule. Kahar (2019) explains that lexical and contextual meaning are two basic forms of meaning. Typically, the meaning of a word is regarded as its lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning of a word apart from how it is used in any phrase. As a result, when words are used in sentences, the meaning is altered accordingly. Consequently, the lexical meaning is a meaning that is defined in a dictionary or lexicon. Whereas, the meaning of words in relation to the context in which they are used is known as contextual meaning. Different circumstances convey various meanings. Furthermore, contextual meaning is defined as the information sent on the manner in which a language component is used in a social context.

According to Nikelas in Sari (2020), a language has three characteristics. First, language has sound; second, it is organized; and third, language always conveys some sort of meaning. Language and meaning have a significant relationship. People therefore also require a study of meaning that offers a concise explanation of meaning in everyday life. One of the basic quality of any language is arbitrariness; the ability to communicate various situations with limited words. In addition, Pratama (2021) stated that words are not limited to a single meaning. Most words have multiple meanings, which are categorized as denotative and connotative meaning. A word always has a denotative meaning, but it can also comprised

with other meaning; which are called connotative meaning. The denotative meaning is the literal meaning and true meaning, without turning on it, is meant to persuade. Connotative includes emotions and various meanings associated with a word. The same connotative meaning is what the word suggests after such a loop is applied. Connotative tend to carry retentions, feelings, emotions, attitudes, or images.

The importance of meaning is essential for language and can be divided into four categories: grammar, lexical, textual, and contextual. Yule (2010) distinguishes between conceptual and associative meaning, while denotative meaning is the ordinary, objective meaning, which may not be affected by particular feelings, values, or tastes. Connotative meaning is associative meaning which develops because of social attitudes and individual attitudes, and is usually connected to the logic of value of the individual or assembly of people who use the word.

Functions of Jargon

According to Ardiyanto (2011), certain social or professional groups frequently utilize jargon because they engage in the same or similar tasks on a daily basis and need to express themselves technically. This can strengthen their relationships through efficient communication. Any profession, organization, or group of people is likely to generate its own jargons. In addition, Allan and Burridge (2006) defined jargon is a separate linguistic variant, which has a specific purpose in communication. Jargon is the name for the specialized language used by a certain group or profession, such as by attorneys, physicians, or engineers. It frequently contains technical jargon, abbreviations, and acronyms, which may not be understood by outsiders. Jargon serves a variety of purposes, one of which is to improve and streamline internal communication among members of a given organization or profession. In addition to helping and differentiate insiders from outsiders and strengthening group cohesiveness, jargon may act as a sign of group identification.

Furthermore, According to Pratama 2020, jargon attends two functions. The first function is to give speakers in specialized field's terminology that are obvious and unambiguous to discuss to their activity. The second function is to provide speakers in a subgroup, a way to identify members of the group and eliminate outsiders.

Research Method

The qualitative approach is employed in this study to reveal the answers to the research questions. This research's emphasis on the study of jargons in text, which is discussed in selected book. The analysis of meanings and functions of the selected jargons is a complex procedure, which required evaluation of the specific terms in certain context. Hence, qualitative methodology is most suited to perform this research. The population area of this research is the text of the book *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmad. The method for collecting data from the selected book is close reading and jargon-filled relevant paragraphs and sentences are selected for further analysis as per selected theoretical perspectives. Many jargons have been used in the selected text, but only the most widely used military jargons have been examined in accordance with the research design. The data is collected by utilizing close reading as a tool, from the selected text and then arranged along with selected text, meanings of jargons followed by function of the jargon with reference to the selected text was mentioned in a sequence.

Tools of Data Collection

Textual analysis was used as a data gathering and analysis tool in this study. Textual analysis is a wide phrase that refers to many methods for modifying, organizing, and describing text and natural language documents. Ary et al. (2010) state that a qualitative researcher may employ textual materials or artefacts to comprehend the phenomena being researched. The material used in this study is presented in written form and was derived from Kamal Ahmad's *Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force* book. The book is abundant with the military jargons; however, the researcher has only selected about 30 jargons from the selected text, out a variety of different jargons. The author enumerates the jargons that were shown in the data to carry out the study. The researcher then explained the associative, literal meanings and functions of jargon in terms of their relationship to each another. The Cambridge, Merriam Webster, and Oxford Online dictionaries have been consulted for literal and associated meanings.

Data Analysis Procedure

In this section, the researcher is investigated the selected jargons constructed on the formulation of objective in the text in addition to the different meanings and functions of the selected jargons used in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by using qualitative method and conceptual framework of George Yule(2010) and Seli,(2019. The researcher discovered various military jargons, which have been analyzed as under.

Extract 01: Asgher khan cognisant of the human aspect involved by posting them as **adjutant** at the squadron (P, 95).

Jargon: **Adjutant**

"Adjutant" is **borrowed** from the Latin adjtans, present participle of adjtre "to help," The literal meaning of "adjutant" is any bird of the genus Leptopyilos and associative meaning is a staff officer in the Air Force who supports the commanding officer. The word "adjutant" is show the function of identity of the group.

Extract 02: A group of officers and Airmen happened to be watching the aeroplanes from the   parking **apron** (P, 17).

Jargon:**Apron**

The word "apron"   **borrowed** from middle English apron, aperon, which is a modification (by mistaking a napron for an apron).The literal meaning of "apron: is a garment usually tied around the waist and used to protect clothing during kitchen work and associative meaning is the extensive paved part of an airport immediately adjacent to the terminal area. This word show the function of that someone is mastering the skill in the group.

Extract 03:   The flight lieutenant, at a loss to make out the reason for the request, and sensing that something was amiss expressed his inability to do so because he did not want to run around the **base** as an Aircraftman (P, 11).

Jargon**: Base**
The term "base" implies "lower part" or "foundation" in Old French, from whence the English word "base" is derived. The literal meaning of base refers to the underlying principles or beliefs that serve as the basis for a certain organization or group or something.

Associative definition of base refers to a military station that acts as the hub for the activities of a military unit. A base often has amenities including barracks, meal halls, clinics, and training spaces. In addition, bases may have ports for military ships, ports for aeroplanes and storage facilities for vehicles and equipment. This word show the function of identity of the group.

Extract 04: According to the light-out rules all, the **barracks** were required to switch off the internal lights at 10 PM (P, 103).

Jargon**: Barrack**

The name "barrack" is derived from the Catalan words "barraca" in Spanish and "baraque" in French, both of which have their roots in the language. The word "barrack" has two meanings: its literal meaning is a structure that provides temporary lodging, like a shed or a barn, and its associated meaning is a big edifice used to house soldiers. This word show the function of strengthen the intimacy among users in-group.

Extract 05: Strick orders were later passed onto the main Guardroom not to let the ATC Tender get out of the limits of the **camp** area (P, 252).

Jargon**: Camp**

Camp is a word that is taken from French, where it originally meant "field" or "open space. The word "camp" has two meanings: its literal meaning is "a group of tents, cabins, or huts for temporary living," and the associative meaning is "an airmen married service." lodging facility. The word "camp "show the function of identity of the group in Pakistan Air Force.

Extract 06: The PAF come to the rescue and sent three Bristol Freighter aircraft to Adelaide to airlift the **contingent** to Pakistan (P, 277).

Jargon: Contingent

The word "contingent" is taken directly from Latin. The verb "contingere," which means "to happen" or "to touch," is whence it gets its name. The literal meaning of "contingent" is dependent on or conditioned by something else whereas associative meaning of "contingent" include a group of people with something in common and a group of soldiers that joins a larger force. The word "Contingent" show the function of strengthen among users in-group.

Extract 07: The pilot made no radio transmit contact, carried out no landing **drill** (P, 43).

Jargon**: Drill**

The word "drill" was to describe an instrument for boring holes in solid objects like stone or wood. The term "pierce" in this meaning comes from the Old English verb "pyrnan," which meant, "to bore or pierce." Drill is a power instrument, which employs a revolving drill bit to make holes in a variety of materials, including wood, metal, and plastic, according to its literal meaning. Drill, on the other hand, has the associated connotation of training and practicing military maneuvers and protocols, such as marching in formation, using weapons, and carrying out tactical moves. For a military force to establish discipline, collaboration, and

precision, drill exercises are crucial. The word "drill" show the function that someone mastering the skill in the group.

Extract 08: This was **Flight** Cadet Usman a smart and plumpish young Cadet (P, 177).

Jargon **: Flight**

The term "flight" derives from the Old English term "fleoht," which denoted either the act of flying or the capacity to fly. It is thought that this Old English term was the source of the current word "flight". The literal meaning of "flight" in the dictionary is "an act or instance of passing through the air by means of wings and a unit of the Air Force below a squadron is its associated meaning. Flight show the function of identity of the group.

Extract 9: The inquiry revealed that the compass was out by about ten degrees, because the Aeroplane had been lying in the **hanger** storage with no compass swinging (P, 08).

Jargon**: Hangar**

According to popular belief, the word "hangar" was adapted from French. Originally, a shed or shelter for sheltering domestic animals like horses or cattle was referred to as a "hangar" in French. The lateral meaning of hangar is shed or shelter and associative meaning is a large, enclosed facility used for storing and servicing military aircraft, as well as large doors that can be opened to let aircraft enter and depart. The word "hangar" show the function that someone master the skill in-group.

Extract 10: Kabir khan had a moter cycle accident by running head-on into a roundabout near the officers '**Mess**, instead of going round it (P, 56).

Jargon**: Mess**

The term "mess," which is thought to have come from the Old French word "mes," which meaning "portion of food" or "dish," originally denoted a meal or a portion of food in English. "Mess" is defined as a disorganized, obnoxious, untidy state or condition in its literal sense, and it can refer to a location where meals are frequently provided to a group of soldiers in its associative sense. The word "mess "show the function of strengthen among users in group.

Extract 11: He would usually reach the parked Dakota around 10 P.m., get into the aircraft, and put on a white **overall** and go to sleep (P, 15).

Jargon : **Overall**

The term "overall" is borrow from the Dutch language. The term "overal," which in Dutch means "everywhere" or "all over," Overall has two different meanings: literal meanings is a whole or in general, whereas, associative meaning is a strong material trouser, typically with a bib and shoulder straps. This word show the function that someone is mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 12: The **provost** Seargent on duty visibly impressed extended proper hospitality (P, 267).

Jargon:**Provost**

Provost is a word that was borrowed into Middle English from Old English profost and Anglo-French provost, which were both altered forms of the Mediaeval Latin word propositus. The literal meaning of "Provosts" are top academic administrators at many

American universities, and whose associative connotation is military police, whose responsibilities are limited to maintaining law and order inside a nation's Air Forces. The word show the function of identity of the group.

Extract 13: Do as planned "ONLY ONE ATTACK". He said "**Roger** "and after that it was complete silence (P, 174).

Jargon**: Roger**

The word "roger" used in radio communications was taken from the code language used in radio communications for military and aviation purposes. The literal meaning of "roger" is a male given name that derives from Germanic terms that mean "fame" and "spear," and it has an association meaning that refers to a phrase that is frequently used in radio and signaling to denote that a message has been heard and understood. The word roger show that someone mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 14: Pilots old fighter **squadron** got chances of doing an occasional Pilot attack (P, 49).

Jargon: **Squadron**

The word "squadron" is an Italian language borrowing. Originally used to refer to a rectangular-shaped group of troops .The word "squadron" has two meanings: its literal meaning is a large collection of people and things and associative meaning refers to military unit that is higher than a flight and lower than a wing. This word show that to strengthen intimacy among users in the group.

Extract 15: The Base was home to the first Fighter **wing** of the Pakistan Air Force (P, 17).

Jargon**: Wing**

The term "wing" is a loan from the Old Norse language. The term "vaengr" in Old Norse means "wing" or "fin," and it was used to describe the fins of fish and the wings of birds. The word "wing" has two meanings: its literal meaning is "one of movable feathered useful for airborne," and its associative meaning is two or more group of squadron. The word "squadron" show the function of identity of the group.

Extract 16: He lift his lift undercarriage behind on the runway, but was alert, and quick enough to open up and get **Airborne** again (P, 167).

 Jargon**: Air borne**

The "airborne" is a compound word in which the term "air" is used to describe the atmosphere or the sky, and the term "borne" is the past tense of the verb "bear," which denotes carrying or transporting. Airborne has two meanings: the literal meaning is transported or carried by the air and the associative meaning is trained for deployment by air, especially by parachute airborne troops in the Air Force. This word show the function that someone is mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 17: It was decided that this could be achieved by flying a **cross-country** trip over England and Europe (P, 40).

Jargon**: Cross-country**

The term "cross-country" is a compound word of cross and country. The literal meaning of cross-country refers to travelling or extending across a nation, while its associated meaning refers to racing through the countryside rather than on a track or course. The word cross-country show the function that someone mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 18: The **Ack Ack** gunners opened up with 'Naras'ya Ali_Ya Haider (P, 177).

Jargon: **Ack Ack**

The word "Ack Ack" is an English clipping, notably from military jargon. It is short from "anti-aircraft," "Ack Ack" literary meaning in modern signals is refer to as alpha-alpha. Verb Edit. Ack Ack (ack-acks, plural, countable and uncountable) and associative meaning is used in contemporary signals to denote an anti-aircraft weapon, and "Ack Ack" is an acronym for anti-aircraft fire or weapons. This word show the function that someone mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 19: "Could you do me a favour, and take one of my chaps to Lahore and bring him back?"O.K. Kim, ask him to be at **Tarmac** here by 6:30 in the morning (P, 147).

Jargon**: Tarmac**

In English, the word "tarmac" is a clipping word. It originates from "tarmacadam," a kind of road surface substance comprised of tar and crushed stone. The literal meaning of "tarmac" is a historically significant tar-based substance for macadamizing road surfaces, patented in 1902 while, the associative meaning of "tarmac" is apron or runway, used in Pakistan Air Force for takeoff or landing of Aeroplane. The word "tarmac "show" the function of identity of the group.

Extract 20: The PAF come to the rescue and sent three Bristol Freighter aircraft to Adelaide to **airlift** the contingent to Pakistan (P, 277).

Jargon: **Airlift**

In English, the word "aircraft" is a coinage. It is a new word that was made by combining the words "air" and "craft" and it is used to describe any kind of vehicle that can fly or move in the air .The literal meaning of "airlift" is a pipe, which is used to suck up object and associative meaning of "airlift" is an act of transporting supplies by aircraft, typically in a blockade or other emergency. Airlift show the function that someone mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 21: You keep your head down and the **barrel** of your lousy sten gun vertically up (P, 178).

Jargon: **Barrel**

In the English language, the term "barrel" is an illustration of a conversion word. The fuel outlet from the carburetor on a gasoline engine is the literal meaning of 'barrel', whereas, the associative meaning is the discharge tube of a weapon. This word show the function of identity of the group.

Extract 22: I yelled Yeee-Allah and fired a **burst** of guns in childish exuberance (P, 174).

Jargon: **Burst**

"Burst" is a term that used as both a noun and a verb in a conversion context. The literal meaning of "burst" is to yield to an excess of emotion or something while the

associative meaning of "burst" is the quick and continuous firing of weapons, such as gunfire or artillery. For instance, a machine gunner would be instructed to open fire in a burst to disperse the opposition. The word show the function that someone mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 23: The narrator of the story, a Flt Lt at that time, was serving as **ADC** to the C-in-C of the PAF (P, 50).

Jargon: **ADC**

The acronym "ADC" can be used to stand for "Aide-de-Camp". The literal meaning of ADC is a material made composed of a monoclonal antibody chemically coupled to a medication while the associative meaning of "ADC" is Secretary to a person of high rank, typically a senior military leader. This word show the function of identity of the group.

Extract 24: The ALO attached to fighter squadron, the solitary khaki uniform in a group of boisterous blues, was never made to feel lonely (P, 254).

Jargon: **ALO**

ALO stands for "Air Liaison Officer". The literal meaning of ALO is Advanced Learning Opportunities (ALO) of Students in Grades 1–8 while associated meaning is Air Liaison Officer, a specialized officer known as an "Air Liaison Officer" (ALO) in the British Armed Forces is in charge of organizing and arranging air assistance for ground forces. This word show the function that to identity of the group.

Extract 25: Aslam who served as **JAG** for more than a decade since partition in Pakistan Air Force (P, 03).

Jargon: **JAG**

The word "JAG" refers to "Judge Advocate General". The literal meaning of JAG is a sobbing jag: a state or emotion of ecstasy while associated meaning is Judge Advocate General, which means a position appointed in the military for internal in-service judgement. This word show the function to identity of the group.

Extract 26: The **MP**, however, allowed the gentlemanly looking young man to go and inform their superiors of the stations (P, 72).

Jargon: **MP**

The acronym "MP" is referring to the Military Police have two meanings: the literal meaning is "Member of Parliament" whereas; the associative meaning is "Military Police," which controls law enforcement in the armed forces. This word show the function to identity of the group.

Extract 27: The pilot made no **R/T** contact, carried out no circuit joining or landing drill (P, 43).

Jargon: **R/T**

In the context of radio communications, the acronym "R/T" stands for "Radio Transmission". The literal meaning of R/T is for reposting content on Twitter, RT stands for "retweet," and its associated meaning is "radio transmission," a term used in the military for internal communication. The word show the strengthen intimacy among users in-group.

Extract 28: The ammunition compartment is in the heavy metal door into the **cockpit** (P, 75).

Jargon: **Cockpit**

In English, the term cockpit blends. It is made up of the terms "cock" and "pit," which are two independent words that are joined to make a new word with a unique meaning and use. The word "cockpit" has two meanings: its literal meaning is a pit or enclosure used for cockfights, and its associative meaning, which may be a place or compartment in a typically tiny vehicle such a boat, aeroplane, or car, from which it is instructed, piloted, or driven, can change depending on the context. This word show the function of identity in the group.

Extract 29: The formation led by the commander, exited the **range** at low level and headed for the Base (P, 190).

Jargon: **Range**

The word "range" is borrowed from the French verb "ranger," which meaning "to arrange" or "to put in order." The term "range" has two meanings: its literal connotation is a group of objects arranged in a line, and its associative meaning is the horizontal separation between a weapon and its target. This word show the function that someone mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 30: We would not try to avoid enemy attack Ack Ack or SAM-because they would not help (P, 175).

Jargon: **SAM**

The English acronym "SAM" stands for "Surface-to-Air Missile." When referring to a type of missile that is launched from the ground and is intended to intercept and destroy aeroplanes or other missiles in flight. SAM's literal meaning is the portion of IT asset management that aims to guarantee that a company abides by license agreements and does not overpay for software while its associative meaning is a guided missile, also known as a surface-to-air missile, is a rocket-powered missile whose course may be adjusted while it is in flight via radio signals. The word "SAM" show the function that someone mastering the skill in-group.

Extract 31: He should join the provost branch as an **Airman** (P, 267).

Jargon: **Airmen**

The words "air" and "men" are combined to create the compound word "airmen." The literal meaning of the word "airman" is a civilian or military pilot, aviator, or aviation technician while the associative meaning of an "Airman" is a member of an Air Force or Air Arm of a country's armed forces. An "airman" may also be referred to as a soldier in several air services. This word show the function of identity in the group.

Extract 32: However, when on **airfield** the Leader suddenly lowered his flaps slowing down his aircraft (P, 17).

Jargon: **Airfield**

The terms "air" and "field" are combined to form the term "airfield". The literal meaning of an Airfield is a level space that is typically furnished with hard surfaces while the

associative meaning of airfield is an area of ground where aircraft take-off and landing. The word "airfield" show the function of identity in the group.

The above discussion reveals that most of the military jargons have different literal, associative meaning, functions because of social, and occupation diversity. According to Yule (2010), a jargon has two meanings; one is literal while the other is associative. The objectives of this research was formulated to find out the literal, associative meanings and functions of the selected jargons. Analysis of the selected 32 military jargons have different literal, associative meanings and functions. In this regard, it is concluded that maximum military jargons varies in literal and associative meanings, which may result into wrong interpretation of military jargons by non-professional person. Thus, creates a barrier in regards to the meanings of jargons, between the military professional at Pakistan Air Force and the civilian population. This is as per the main feature of jargons as per Yule (2010), which also supported by the analysis and findings of the researcher.

Discussion

The goal of this study is to identify the jargon's meanings, and functions in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmad. The researcher examined word meanings in accordance with Gurage Yule's (2010) theory of word origination, and Seli's (2019) theory of jargon functions. According to the investigation, various factors contributed to the issue with the Pakistan Air Force jargons in the selected text. The language spoken by the Pakistan Air Force personal is distinct from that of non-military people. In addition, the military is using specific terminology to communicate with each other.

In this section, the researcher explored the lexical, associative, functional and meanings of the selected jargons. In *Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force*, the researcher discovered 32 jargons. In addition to its disadvantages, jargon is a communication tool that can only be used in certain languages. Jargon loses significance when it is introduced outside of its context because its meaning depends on the context in which it is used. This makes jargon challenging to grasp for outsiders of a society where it is used. If a person from outside a community wants to grasp its jargon, he should join it and ask a member of the group how to use a certain phrase. In everyday life, the military press releases/ conferences usually required explanation by defense analysts rather than by ordinary journalists. It is due to the specific military terms or jargons, which may be interpreted by laymen differently. The findings of this study indicate how crucial military jargon is to individuals in the contemporary world. If there are jargon terms that frequently appear in media texts, this research tries to provide students additional knowledge and awareness of their meanings and functions to assist them in comprehending the content. Consequently, they are aware with the English jargons, which can be found in the text, *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force*, which they frequently come across every day. Additionally, by incorporating military jargon into their lessons, students have a deeper understanding of the commercial material that they frequently see.

Conclusion

There are particular matters that can be concluded in light of the findings and discussion presented in the preceding chapter. The results show that there are two types of meanings processes in jargons, which are consistent with Yule's theory and are found in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force*. In addition to discovering new ways to understand literal and associative meanings of jargons by according to Yule (2010), particularly when analyzing military jargons. Based on the study's primary goal, the research reveals that the

jargon utilized in *Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force* has both literal and associative meanings. Out of the 32 data discovered, jargons have different literal and associative meanings. This information can be used in classroom instruction to broaden vocabulary development and find new words in military literature. Students can be inspired to learn English by understanding and being familiar with the jargon words that are frequently used around us. In accordance with the second research objective, there are three functions for the jargon utilized in the selected text *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force*. By using Seli's (2019) theory that the first function is to demonstrate the group's identity, the second is to increase intimacy among group members, and the third is to demonstrate that an individual is becoming an expert in the group's skills. In this study, 32 jargons were revealed, including 15(46.87%) which serve the first function, 12 (37%) which provide the second function, and 05 (15.62%) which serve the third function. The major function as revealed through the findings of the research is related to the first function of jargons; to show the identity of the group.

This research can be used as a reference by researchers who are interested in conducting research on jargon words to make their task easier. The researcher anticipates that this research will provide details regarding the jargon terminology. Researchers, who want to examine word formation, learn about literal, associative meaning, and jargon functions should look for another theory or compare the two theories to ensure a full assessment. The same theoretical perspective may be utilized by new researchers to carry out study on jargons employed in various institutions, organizations and groups

References

Ali, S., & Satti, S. M. J. (2021). Jargon in Military: A Comparative Analysis of English Varieties in Pakistan based on Hallidiyan's Functional Perspective. Journal of South Asian Studies, 9(3), 207–214. https://doi.org/10.33687/jsas.009.03.3860

Allan, K., & Burridge, K. (2006). Forbidden words: Taboo and the censoring of language. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from https://ISBN.org/9780521525640

Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., & Sorensen, C. (2010). Introduction to research in education (8th ed.). Wadsworth: Cengage Learning. ISBN-13: 978-0-495-60122-7

Ardiyanto. (2011). A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Billiard Jargon Employed by Billiard Community in Yogyakarta [Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta]. Retrieved from http://eprints.uny.ac.id/id/eprint/44903

Bullock, O. M., Colon Amill, D., Shulman, H. C., & Dixon, G. N. (2019). Jargon as a barrier to effective science communication: Evidence from metacognition. Public Understanding of Science, 28(7), 845-853. https://doi.org/10.1177/0963662519861717

Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language* (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. http://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511486999

Hornby, A.S. (2001). Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kahar, S. (2019). Jargon Formation on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus English and Literature Department. (Unpublished undergraduate thesis). State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia. http://repositori.uin-

alauddin.ac.id/id/eprint/16869

Khumairah, S. M. (2017). Jargon Used by Baristas in Kopi API Coffee Shop Makassar (Doctoral dissertation). Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar. http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/id/eprint/5842

Nurbaiti, I., & Rianugraha, Y. (2021). An Analysis of jargons used by the medical staff in

RSUP Dr,Sardjito Yogyakarta.Conscienia, *17*(1), 51-76.ISSN:2776-0997. https://jurnal-stbalia-yk.ac.id/index.php/Conscientia/article/view/54

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). In Merriam-Webster.com dictionary. Retrieved May 20, 2023, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/tarmac

Mwihaki, S. (2004). Linguistic meaning: Seven types. Journal of language and linguistic studies, 1(1), 23-33. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237778296_Meaning_as_Use_A_Functional_View_of_Semantics_and_Pragmatics

Pratama, P. R. (2021). an Analysis of the Use of Jargon in Online Game Point Blank Skripsi. http://repository.umsu.ac.id/handle/123456789/16808

Putriana, I. K. A., & Chulsum, H. (2020). An analysis of word formation process of jargon word in online shop to improve vocabulary (Bachelor's thesis, Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the Degree of Education Bachelor in English Language Education). https://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/id/eprint/13612/1/SKRIPSI_1403046058_IKA_Putriana_Hari _Chulsum.pdf

Rinaldi, Alfian, A., & Rahmi, A. (2018). A sociolinguistics analysis of military jargon in Call of Duty video game. Retrieved from https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/A-Sociolinguistics-Analysis-Of-Military-Jargon-In-Rinaldi-Alfian/c8d407f0857ca748c0e7c3a79642fd619ef2f6a6

Seli, S. (2019). Word Formations of Jargon Used in the Us Military in the Expendables 3 Movie. JELLT (Journal of English Language and Language Teaching), 3(1), 21. https://doi.org/10.36597/jellt.v3i1.4480

Syafitri, D., & Ikhsan, M. (2019). An Analysis of Jargon Used in Political Website.

Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal, 2(2), 151–172. https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v2i2.694

Urazalieva, M. (2022). The role of jargons in the world of business. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(4), 619-624. DOI: https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/74JXC

Yule, G. (2010). The Study of Language. United Kingdom: Cambridge University https://www.academia.edu/31721811/The_Study_Of_Language_4th_Edition_pd