MILITARY JARGON USED BY THE FIRST RECONNAISSANCE MARINES IN *GENERATION KILL* MINISERIES

THESIS



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2021

DECLARATION

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ABSTRACT

Darmasaputra, Y. A. (2021). Military Jargon Used by The First Reconnaissance Marines In Generation Kill Miniseries. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling.

Keywords: language variety, military jargon, Generation Kill miniseries

This research was intended to investigate the military jargon used by United States First Reconnaissance Marines in *Generation Kill* miniseries. The researcher uses four theoretical frameworks based on Akmajian's *et al* jargon theory (2001), Brown and Attardo's jargon function theory (2000), Hurford's meaning theory (2007) and Saeed's meaning theory (2016). This research focus on the following problems: (1) kinds of jargon are used by the First Reconnaissance Marine in *Generation Kill* miniseries. (2) The meanings of the jargon used by the First Reconnaissance Marine in *Generation Kill* miniseries.(3)The functions of the jargon used by the First Reconnaissance Marine in *Generation Kill* miniseries.

The researcher investigates the types of military jargon before describing the meaning of military jargon used in *Generation Kill*. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method and discovers the fact of investigating military jargon in Generation Kill through the characters' utterances who represent the First Reconnaissance Marine. Then, the researcher identifies, classifies, and analyzes the data.

The results show there are 82 military jargon appears in the miniseries. The researcher found four types of military jargon used by the First Reconnaissance Marine in the *Generation Kill* miniseries. The type of military jargon appears in *Generation Kill* are: the number-based jargon, abbreviated jargon, phrases jargon, and, word jargon. The findings show that most of the military jargon in Generation Kill was used to refer a rank, orders, weapons, places, and marine's role. For example, *C.O, Step off, M-40, Hardball*, and *R.T.O*. Based on its meaning, there are two types of meaning, literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Most of the jargon have a non-literal meaning. Several jargon that has non-literal meaning, for instance: *Victors, 203, Abrams,* and *arty*. These jargons refers to the object that commonly known by the member of First Reconnaissance Marines. Such jargon was used in Based on its function, the military jargon used in *Generation Kill* has two main functions: Provides efficient communication and, stands as an identity marker

ABSTRAK

Darmasaputra, Y. A. (2021). Jargon Militer yang digunakan oleh Pasukan Pengintai Marinir Pertama dalam serial-mini Generation Kill. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling.

Kata Kunci: variasi bahasa, jargon militer, serial-mini Generation Kill

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki jargon militer yang digunakan oleh pasukan pengintai marinir Amerika Serikat dalam serial mini berjudul *Generation Kill*. Peneliti menggunakan empat kerangka teori berdasarkan teori jargon Akmajian (2001) teori fungsi jargon Brown dan Attardo (2000) teori makna Hurford (2007) dan teori makna Saeed (2016). Penelitian ini memiliki tiga masalah penelitian yang harus dijawab: (1) Jenis jargon yang digunakan oleh Pasukan Pengintai Marinir Pertama dalam serial-mini *Generation Kill*. (2) Makna dari jargon yang digunakan oleh Pasukan Pengintai Marinir Pertama dalam serial-mini *Generation Kill*. (3) Fungsi dari jargon yang digunakan oleh Pasukan Pengintai Marinir Pertama dalam serial-mini *Generation Kill*.

Peneliti menyelidiki jenis-jenis jargon militer sebelum menjelaskan makna dari jargon militer yang digunakan dalam serial-mini *Generation Kill*. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menemukan fakta dalam menyelidiki jargon militer di dalam *Generation kill* melalui ucapan karakter-karakter yang merepresentasikan diri mereka sebagai pasukan pengintai marinir pertama. Kemudian, peneliti mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikan, dan menganalisis data.

Hasil penelitian megungkapkan bahwa terdapat 82 jargon militer yang muncul di dalam serial-mini Generation Kill. Peneliti menemukan empat jenis jargon militer yang digunakan oleh Pasukan Pengintai Marinir Pertama dalam serial-mini Generation Kill. Jenis jargon militer yang muncul dalam serial-mini Generation Kill adalah sebagai berikut: Jargon berupa nomor, jargon berupa abbreviasi, jargon berupa frasa, dan jargon berupa kata. Hasil penelitian menunjukan sebagian besar jargon militer di serial mini Generation Kill digunakan untuk menyebut, pangkat, perintah, senjata, tempat, dan tugas bagian marinir. Berikut ini adalah contohnya: C.O, Step off, M-40, dan R.T.O. Berdasarkan maknanya, terdapat dua jenis makna, makna literal dan makna tidak literal. Berikut ini adalah beberapa jargon yang memiliki makna non-literal. Contohnya: Victors, 203, Abrams, and arty. Beberapa jargon tersebut merujuk kepada sesuatu objek yang umumnya diketahui oleh anggota pasukan marinir. Berdasarkan pada fungsinya, jargon militer yang digunakan dalam serial-mini Generation Kill memiliki dua fungsi utama: menyediakan komunikasi yang efektif dan berlaku sebagai tanda identitas

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part presents the reasons that attract the researcher to do this research. There are several points to discuss in this chapter. They are; background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is a fundamental part of human life. Language cannot be separated from human life because of its essential role in social interaction and communication process. Language is used in giving information, building up, and keeping up the relation with other people. It is important to be known and comprehended by humans to keep up the human relationship through communication. Wardhaugh said that language is what the members of a particular society speak (Wardaugh, 2006, p. 1). Thus, Language and society have a strong relationship that they influence each other. When there is no language, society becomes unable to make interaction and communication processes. If there is no society, the language will not be able to run its function as a communication tool during the interaction process.

Every society in this world has its own languages which are different from others. It is known as language varieties. Different social statuses, ages, occupations, and environments might cause language variety. Holmes stated that language varies according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used and to whom, as well as according to who is using it. The addressee and the context affect our choice of code or variety, whether language, dialect, or style (Holmes, 2013, p. 239). According to the previous statement, it can be concluded that many factors and reasons cause language variety. People's interaction with others has resulted in the language to grow and develop in society.

There are many types of people having so many different backgrounds. They may have different occupations, different social statuses, and different cultures. Each of these differences affects the language used for their communication. Even though the messages or information they deliver are the same, their choice of utterances bears specific characteristics that might differ from others. It shows variations in language as a result of people's interaction process.

The study related to language varieties in a particular society is called jargon. As a part of language variation, jargon concerns the language used in a particular community. According to Holmes, sociolinguistics is concerned about the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides wealthy information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community (Holmes, 2013, p. 1). It can be concluded that language owned and used by a particular community has certain characteristics and contexts that reinforce its user's identity. A register is defined as a language used by a particular group or community in which its members share common interests or occupations or a language used, such as the language of engineers, paramedics, academicians, etc. Ferguson (1994) mentioned that people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in those situations (cited in Biber & Finegan, 1994, p.20). Ferguson's statement means that the characteristics of the register in certain communities were developed by its members who frequently meet and conduct the same activity or perform activity for the common purpose. On the other hand, jargon is a set of special or technical words or vocabularies used by a particular community. Additionally, Hornby mentioned that jargon consists of technical words or expressions used by a particular profession or group of people and is difficult for others to understand (Hornby, 1995, p. 296)

There are blur lines in terms of register and jargon. Several experts agree to name register as a big umbrella covering jargon and several special languages that are owned and used by particulars community. Register focuses on the level of formality in a certain situation, such as the language used during a class meeting is different from the language used in the coffee shop. In comparison, Jargon focuses on the sets of vocabulary items used by an individual or a group of communities in certain matters and certain purposes. Both register and jargon were connected by their function and purposes. A teacher uses formal language and speaks academic jargon while teaching and learning process in a class. The level of formality was part of the register while using specific academic vocabularies was part of the jargon. A language used in one community might have different pronunciations, intonation, writing, and vocabulary from other languages.

As mentioned before, register and jargon are strongly associated with communities. A community is a social unit or group of people with something significant in common or working for a common purpose. There are many communities in our society, such as the bicycle community, designer community, gaming community, occupation-based community, and many more. Each group or community has characteristics and different languages. They agree to share specific vocabularies that can only be understood by the community member, which is known as jargon. Usually, their language usage technically makes their communication simpler and easier when they are performing activities. Besides, the usage of their language indicates that their communities exist in society.

One of many professions that has its language is armed forces or military forces. Jargon in the military profession can be categorized as occupation-based style jargon. The military personnel speak and communicate using a language that can only be understood by themselves, especially during their time performing duties, in the middle of the battlefield, or back in the base. Military jargon can be found in real life or even in some movies. In real life, the use of jargon by military personnel can be found in real-combat footage videos, military books, or military documentation. While in some movie movies, jargon can be found in the dialogue script between the characters. The source for actual military jargon is generally restricted to the public, especially the jargon used on the battlefield. Subsequently, quite a few movies provide concrete military jargon accurately. One of the movies that provide military jargon is the HBO miniseries entitled *Generation Kill. Generation Kill* is an American television miniseries produced for HBO that aired from July to August 2008. This miniseries is based on Evan Wright's book about his experience as an embedded reporter with the United States Marine Corps' 1st Reconnaissance Battalion 2nd platoon Bravo company "Hitman" during the 2003 invasion of Iraq and eventually was adapted for television by David Simon, Ed Burns, and Wright. Vocabularies used by marines in the *Generation Kill* series have different characteristics apart from the typical standard English language used as an identity marker reinforced by force recon marines. Therefore, the language used by the First Reconnaissance Marine member in *Generation Kill* is considered jargon.

In this Study, the researcher investigates the use of jargon by the characters in the *Generation Kill* series. The language used by the characters in the *Generation Kill* series represents the jargon used by the real-life United States Marines Corps. The researcher chooses to study the jargon used by the marines in the *Generation Kill* series because the variety of language used in the series is unique to be analyzed and interested to be discussed because language is dynamic. The language used by characters representing the First Reconnaissance Marines has its characteristics different from other

communities. The language used by First Reconnaissance Marines is situational context-based. The use of particular language frequently appears in conversation among the members of First Reconnaissance Marines in the series. The audience, mostly ordinary people with no military background knowledge, often finds it hard to understand the terms used in the series. Only the insider (First Reconnaissance Marine and military personnel) used the terms in the series or even in the battleground. Based on the previous phenomena, this study intends to investigate the jargon used by 2nd platoon Bravo Company 1st Reconnaissance Marine Battalion in HBO miniseries entitled *Generation Kill*.

In correlation with this research, the researcher used some previous studies related to this research to help him to developed his research. Here, the researcher put three previous research that concern language jargon. The first related study was conducted by Dwi Sugiyarti (2012). She analyzed the military jargon used by Special Forces in a movie entitled *Behind Enemy Lines: Colombia.* Sugiyarti collected the data by reading the movie script and found many technical terms related to special military operations. Another study was conducted by Fadillah Rizky Perdana (2015) about the naval jargon in an action movie entitled *Battleship*. It aimed to discover the jargon used by the international navy in the *Battleship* movie and compare the international navy jargon to the jargon used by the Indonesian Navy. The third study was done by Rinaldi (2014) about military jargon in video games entitled *Call of Duty*. He aimed to discover the jargon used by the characters in video games. The data were collected by reading and marking the dialogue script of characters in *Call of Duty*. The researcher found

out that the jargon used in *Call of Duty* is about technical terms used by Allied forces during the World War II era.

However, several gaps can be found in the previous studies. Sugivarti's study discovers the jargon used by US Navy SEAL in a movie. on her research, she discovers military jargon and attempting to implement it in the teaching and learning process. In Sugiyarti's research, the meaning of military jargon was not explained in detail. She did mix the type of jargon found in her research, consisting of abbreviation, word, and phrases type. In her research, Sugiyarti did not explain the meaning of abbreviation types. For example, "SEAL" which have meaning Sea Air Land, it refers to the name of the Special Forces unit in her research object. The second study analyzed the military jargon of the international navy in a movie entitled *Battleship*. In this study, the researcher found the technical terms related to oceanography and naval warfare. Not many similar military vocabularies were found, besides the researcher also did compare the international naval jargon to the jargon used by Tentara Nasional Indonesia Angkatan Laut. The third study also had a lack. The jargon on the third research was used by the military community in the World War II era. Since a language has characteristics that develop over time, most of the jargon used in the World War II-era is irrelevant to be used by the military community in the present day.

This research is intended to fill the gap from the earlier studies and discover more about military jargon that appears in *Generation Kill* miniseries, especially the vocabularies used by the characters that represent the First Reconnaissance

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Marine. The data in this research are taken from seven episodes of miniseries entitled *Generation Kill*. The researcher had not found any research related to military jargon used by United States Marine Corps before, especially the jargon that was used by Force Reconnaissance Marine.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, these are the formulated research questions to be solved in this research:

- 1. What kinds of jargon are used by First Reconnaissance Marine in *Generation Kill* miniseries?
- 2. What are the meanings of the jargon used by First Reconnaissance Marine on *Generation Kill* miniseries?
- 3. What are the functions of the jargon used by Force Reconnaissance Marine in *Generation Kill* miniseries?

1.3 Significance of Study

The result of this research is expected to be something important in understanding the use of jargon in a certain community. Furthermore, it might provide an explanation to the public that jargon is a form of efficient and effective communication while performing action or duties for military or law enforcement purposes. The researcher expects the readers to be able to understand more about sociolinguistics, especially jargon. Also, the result of this study can be used as a reference and can be developed by other researchers in the future. This research is also projected by the researcher as a reference for the military-simulator (mil-sim) enthusiast community since the jargon and the way how the characters in *Generation Kill* uttered the jargon are precisely accurate, just like real-life military personnel, in this case, first reconnaissance marines. The so-called military-simulator (mil-sim) community is considered a gaming community that has an interest in closely or near realistic military video games. This community is interested in performing every real-life military action, such as tactical movements and callouts in realistic military simulator video games. The researcher hopes the military-simulator enthusiast community will be able to implement and practice the results of this research during their time playing the military-simulation games for the sake of immersion in the realistic military combatant.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

The Scope of this research is language variation in sociolinguistics study. The researcher tries to avoid the broader discussion about sociolinguistics by focusing only on language variation, specifically jargon found in the HBO miniseries entitled *Generation Kill*. The researcher focuses on the use of jargon by the characters that represent the member marines of 1st Reconnaissance Marine. The jargons are in the form of utterances of the characters during the conversations.

1.5. Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding on terms used in this paper, the researcher clarifies some terms used in this paper. The terms used in this paper are probably common. The terms that need to be clarified are: 1. Jargon

Varieties of language which consist of special vocabularies or technical terms related to certain field or occupation own and employ by a certain community.

2. First Reconnaissance Marine

First Reconnaissance Marine is a United States Marine Corps unit in miniseries entitled *Generation Kill*, where the main characters belong. The First Reconnaissance Marine unit was initially tasked to be the American shock troops and secure the path for the main forces of United States Armed Forces all the way to Baghdad.

3. Generation Kill

Generation Kill is a miniseries directed by Sussana White and Simmon Cellan Jones produced for HBO, released in July 2008. This series shows the story of the First Reconnaissance Marine Battalion during the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part of the research discusses the related theories of the research, including language variety, jargon, meaning, *Generation Kill* miniseries, and the previous studies related to this research.

2.1 Language Variety

As a communication device all around the world, language has its variations. Every person has their language to communicate, depending on when, where, and with whom they speak. Communication between people happens continuously as long as people in their social life do interact daily. Communication happens in social life, whether at market, office, school, house, and others. Therefore, every inch whenever people are in a particular event, situation and place, they will have their language variation to engage in interaction. The phenomenon of those mentioned above can be called a language variety. Language variation is one of the main concerns in the study of sociolinguistic.

Holmes (1992) stated that language variety is a form that differs from other forms of the language systematically. Variety is a sociolinguistics term referring to language in context. A variety is a set of linguistics forms used under specific social circumstances, with a distinctive social distribution. Variety is, therefore, a broad term that includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects, and even different languages which contrast each other for social reasons (Holmes, 1992, p.9).

According to Holmes's statement, it can be derived that the form of language variety is different from others. Every community has a different way of using language in their society according to its use. Also, it could distinguish between the varieties of language or give the identity of the language and user. Furthermore, several factors determined the language variation, such as place, sex, age, and situation. The further explanation and example of language variation factors are as follows:

a) Place or geographical

Place or geographical factor influences the variety of language. It emerges the regional dialects. For example, in between the seventeenth and eighteenth century, many people from different parts of England came to North America and became the settler for generations. Those early settlers already spoke various dialects of English. The growth of the settler community and the dynamics change of language resulting the present days American English regional dialects.

b) Sex

The use of language between men and women is different. For instance, men tend to speak clear, short, and simple and sometimes tend to use more swear words. Unlike men, women tend to talk long, details, and on some occasions, non-literal. c) Age

The language variety was influenced by age. The varieties of language spoken by children and adults are different. Children pronounce and speak the non-grammatical language because children are still in the process of acquiring language. Otherwise, an adult pronounces and speaks the grammatical language because they already acquired the language.

d) Situation

The situation influences someone to use different language varieties when people encounter a formal situation and a non-formal situation. For example, people use formal language when the situation is formal such as in school, public places, or office. Moreover, people employ non-formal language in a non-formal situation while at home and in a coffee shop.

2.2 Jargon

As the main subject in this research, Jargon can be defined as a set of vocabularies that own and employs by a particular group of people or community that works for a common purpose. Fromkin (2007) mentioned that different professional and social groups use jargon so extensive and obscure in meaning (Fromkin, 2007, p.470). Jargon refers to the unique vocabulary used by particular groups of people to facilitate bonding and become exclusive, excluding outsiders. Therefore, jargon may be used as a barrier to keep outsiders from understanding something. Akmajian *et al.* (2001) explain that Jargon as unique or technical vocabulary has a relationship with standard language, which provides new items to be transformed by jargon (2001, p.300-301). The vocabulary items result from

morpheme and the transformation of lexical items borrowed from a particular language. It means that the change hides the original form of the old item. For example, the word "prep" is the abbreviation of the word "prepare" According to Brown and Attardo (2000), jargon is some special term that refers to the activity of occupational varieties (2000, p.118-119). It is used not to let the outsider comprehend the meaning, show the group's identity that becomes special characteristics of the group itself, and establish the relationship between in-group memberships. In conclusion, jargon is a way to express the community's feelings and have their specific language. They also state that jargon has two main functions as follows:

- 1. Jargon provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activities.
- 2. Jargon provides speakers of a sub-group with a means of marking in group membership and excluding outsiders.

It can be defined that jargon is just known by the "-group' of a community. People outside the community are unable to comprehend the utterance and the term uttered by using jargon. Jargon can be stated as an untouchable language, whereas all people cannot understand the meaning. Jargon can leave someone's feeling excluded from the conversation.

2.3 Meaning

The researcher includes the theory of meaning because the jargon used by the characters in *Generation Kill* has meaning, whether it has literal meaning or non-literal meaning. Meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and

symbols in a context. Semantic is the study of how meaning is conveyed through signs and language. Hurford (2007) stated that meaning could be divided into two parts, literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning evokes two main ideas; first, the meanings of words and sentences are essentially independent of the context or occasion of use. Second, the meaning of a composite expression is essentially compositional. Literal meaning shows a meaning as it is written in a language. For example, in the sentence "I am hungry," it can be understood well directly that the speaker was hungry (Hurford, 2007, p.327).

Furthermore, non-literal meaning implies a hidden meaning which differs from its real meaning. Saeed (2016) mentioned that non-literal meaning shows a mean indirectly (Saeed, 2016, p.13). Saeed also provides an instance of how non-literal meaning was used, such as "I could eat a horse," it does not mean that the speaker would eat a horse. It means that he was in great hunger or starving. Saeed also adds that non-literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms, including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes (Saeed, 2016, p.14). Here are further explanations about types of figurative languages:

a) Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement of comparison between two things that are essentially not alike. A metaphor does not use "as" and "like" as a connecting word. For example, your lovely voices were music to my ears.

b) Irony

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The irony is a statement that contrasts between what it said and what it meant or the contrast between what it is supposed to be and the reality. For example, "Great! I have a lot of assignments to do, what a well-spent holiday". The sentence on the surface conveys that the speaker is happy with a lot of assignments he had but actually, what he means is that he is extremely unhappy with his assignment during the holiday.

c) Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language that allows its user to conceptualize one thing by means of its relation to something else. For example, Mom told me to turn on the Sanyo because the water tank is empty. Sanyo means water pump.

d) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a literary device in which a part of something represents the whole, or it may use a whole to represent a part. It may also call a thing by the name of the material it is made of, or it may refer to a thing in a container or packing by the name of that container or packing. For example, the word "sails" refers to a whole ship.

e) Hyperbole is figurative language that employs exaggeration to produce a very dramatic effect. Hyperbole is a kind of figure of speech which commonly used by the poet to exaggerate something. Hyperbole is also

called an overstatement. For example, I have told her ten thousand times, I have called you more than hundreds of times, yet you did not answer it.

 f) Litotes is a figure of speech that stating a positive statement but is expressed by negating its opposite expressions. For example, "she is not a beauty queen" means "She is ugly."

2.4 Generation Kill

Generation Kill is a seven episodes mini-series directed by Sussana White and Simmon Cellan Jones produced for HBO, released in July 2008. The series was based on the true story of Evan Wright's experience as a reporter embedded with 1st Reconnaissance Marine in 2003, which was written in a book with the same title. The first episode begins with a Rolling Stones reporter, Evan Wright, reporting and getting embedded with the 1st Recon Marines. Still, in the same episode, it shows about preparation phase before the launching of the invasion, how the United States Marine Corps (USMC) prepare for the largest invasion after Normandy in 1944. As the story goes, the 1st Recon Marine succeeds in "liberating" town after town, paving the way for the main United States forces before reaching the capital of Iraq, Baghdad. After setting the step on Baghdad, the last remaining of the Iraq Army still gives a hard fight, resisting to be "liberated" by the conquering heroes, the United States Forces. In the end, Baghdad is taken by the US forces, the riot starts in the streets, and the First Reconnaissance Marine is given a task to reduce the riot and gain control over a place in the north of Baghdad. The attempts to achieve security and control over the north part of Baghdad does

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not go well and smoothly as their expectation. The 1st Recon Marines trained to kill instead of dealing with civil affairs and activities. In the final episode, the invasion is completed, the reporter goes back to the states, and the 1st Recon Marines are given rest after the long invasion.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher would like to describe this research approach in analyzing the data. In this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. This chapter consists of research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is considered as the type that uses the descriptive qualitative method as its approach. The data of this research consists of words or phrases. The analyses of this research were made in the form of explanation or description and did not consist of any form of statistic data. This research focuses on analyzing military jargon used by characters in the *Generation Kill* series. The descriptive qualitative method is the suitable method for the researcher to examine the jargon used by the First Reconnaissance Marines Battalion in the *Generation Kill* series based on the jargon theory proposed by Akmajian *et al*. The researcher also uses the meaning theory from Hurford and Saeed to answer the research problem. Akmajian's jargon theory is used to answer the first problem. Then, the researcher used the Hurford and Saeed meaning theory to answer the second problem of this research. Last, the researcher uses the Brown and Attardo's Jargon theory to answer the third problem of this research.

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3.2 Data Collection

In this part of section, the researcher explains the aspects and steps needed in data collection of this study, consists of research data, data source, instrument, and data collection technique.

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The researcher took the data from HBO miniseries entitled Generation Kill by Sussana White and Simon Cellan Jones. The data was limited to the utterances delivered by the member of the First Reconnaissance Marines Battalion. Since the First Reconnaissance Marines battalion has command structures, the researcher decided to pick the representative of each command structure from top to bottom. As the top command structure representative, the researcher uses the utterance said by Colonel Ferrando or known as Godfather, and Sergeant Major John Sixta. Next, down to the company structures, the researcher chooses Captain Petterson as the company commander to represent Alpha Company.

Additionally, the researcher also chooses Captain Craig and Sergeant Gunnery Casey Kasem to represent the Bravo Company structure. Moreover, down to Platoon structure, the researcher chooses the 2nd Platoon Bravo Company "Hitman 2". The characters that represent the 2nd platoon "Hitman 2" are First Lieutenant Nathaniel 'Nate' Fick; Sergeant Brad Colbert; Corporal Josh Ray Person; Sergeant Antonio 'Poke' Espera; Corporal Gabriel Garza; Sergeant Larry Shawn 'Pappy' Patrick; Corpsman 2nd Class Robert Timothy 'Doc' Bryan. The characters that the researcher selected had an important role in the whole series. The selected characters whose utterances consist of jargon are different from any other community.

Furthermore, the data are in the form of words and utterances which contain jargon. The data source of this study is a movie script. Then, the data were analyzed by using Akmajian Jargon's theory. Additionally, the researcher uses the meaning theory proposed by Hurford and Saeed to analyzes the meaning of each jargon found in the miniseries. Last, the researcher uses the Brown and Attardo's jargon theory to analyze the function of military jargon in *Generation Kill* miniseries. The *Generation Kill* miniseries is a seven episodes series produced by HBO. The duration of each episode is 60 minutes or 1 hour, so the duration of the whole series is 7 hours in total

3.2.2 Instrument

In descriptive qualitative research, the main instrument of the study is the researcher himself. The researcher is the main instrument since he did the finding and analyzing the data by himself. In working on the research, the researcher also used other support tools to help him, such as notes, a personal computer, and some books as references.

3.2.3 Data Collection Technique

In the techniques of data collection, the researcher did some steps in collecting the data. The steps are as follow:

 The researcher downloaded *Generation Kill* miniseries from https://thepiratebay0.org/ (the official site does provide the movie, but it requires an internet connection and cannot be played on any offline media

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player. The researcher decided to improvise by download the *Generation Kill* miniseries from the unofficial site)

- The researcher searched and downloaded the transcription of Generation kill miniseries from www.subcene.com
- 3) The researcher has read the transcription directly and watched all the seven episodes series to ensure no errors and the transcription matched the series.
- 4) The researcher is making sure that the subtitle and the series matched with the utterances in the series. The researcher also watched again to understand the plot, characters, and the context of the whole series.
- 5) The data were collected by marked the transcription dialogue on the series that consist military jargon.
- 6) The researcher is making sure the marked transcription is jargon by looking at the context of jargon and its meaning based on literal and non-literal meaning.

3.3 Data Analysis

In analyzing the military jargon used by characters in Generation Kill miniseries, the researcher took the following steps.

1) Identifying

In identifying process, the researcher identified the utterances used by the main characters in *Generation Kill* that contain the data of military jargon based on Akmajian's *et al* and Brown and Attardo's jargon theory.

2) Classifying

In classifying process, the researcher classified the data that categorized as military jargon based on its form. To make an effective classifying process, the researcher made a table consist military jargon. In the table of jargon, the researcher inputted classifications of each jargon based on its form. Then the researcher divide the jargon based on two types of the meaning of the jargon, the literal meaning, and non-literal meaning. The researcher put a (V) sign to mark one of the types of the meaning of jargon. The example can be seen below:

 Table 3.1 The example of the collected military jargon in Generation Kill

 miniseries Table 3.1 1

Jargon	Meaning in Generation Kill	Type of meaning		
		Literal	Non Literal	
Armors	The term refers to the		V	
	thickness body of the Tank			
	that could be used as cover by		×	
	the infantry			
Foot-mobiles	Infantry unit, whether it's		V	
	enemy or friend, seen moving			
	from one position to another			
	position on the foot			
Storm	The desert storm Shamal that	V		
	blows in Iraq region			

3) Analyzing the data

The researcher analyzed the context of the military jargon based on the dialogue. Then, the researcher explained the meaning of jargon and its functions found in *Generation Kill* miniseries.

4) Drawing Conclusion

The researcher made a conclusion based on the result of the data analysis in order to answer the research questions of this research.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part of the research comprises two subchapters, the research findings, and discussion. The researcher discusses the finding of this research, including the results on the military jargon used by the First Reconnaissance Marines battalion, the explanation of its meanings, and the analysis of its functions.

4.1 Research Findings

The researcher presents the data, which is taken from *Generation Kill* miniseries, then analyzes the data. The data will show the specific vocabulary, which is considered as the jargon used by the First Reconnaissance Marines in their communication. The data appears in the statements on the dialogue script of some characters in the *Generation Kill* dialogue script. In the dialogue script of *Generation Kill*, the writer finds 82 data from the selected dialogues or statements. Moreover, the writer explains the background situation of the dialogue or statements, then explains the jargon found in the dialogue and explains the meanings of the jargon with further explanation to get the data to result accurately. Further, the researcher classified the jargon based on its type: numbers, abbreviations, and terms. Then, the result of those kinds of jargon is stated in 82 jargon.

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4.1.1 Jargon used by the Characters in Generation Kill

The researcher has found four kinds of jargon in the dialogues taken from the *Generation Kill* miniseries script. Those four kinds of jargon are number jargon, abbreviation jargon, phrases jargon, word jargon. All of the jargons found in the *Generation Kill* are shown in table 4.1

 Table 4.1 Kinds of jargon used by Force Reconnaissance Marines in

 Generation Kill

The form of	Jargon	Total
jargon	ungen	
Numbers	T-55, six by six/6x6, Two oh three/203, 40mm, 148, BM-	10
	21, M-40, heading 30, 149213, and, 25mm	
Abbreviation	A-O, H&S, S.O.P, N.J.P, B.R <mark>.C</mark> , RTO, C.O, M.O.P.P,	22
	L.O.D, M.S. <mark>R, M.E.F</mark> , CAS <mark>-Evac</mark> s, Net, L.T, R.C.T 1,	
	Arty, L.A.R, RPG Team, L.A.V, B.D.A, comm, and, H.E	8
Phrases	enemy foot mobiles, enemy contact, laser on, Gear up,	24
	Forward Observer, Stay frosty, Step of, cleared hot, get	
	some, after-action, Support by Fire, Brass check, Shock	0.
	troops, Devil dog, Fight Dirty, Blue on blue, Full bird,	
	Bust my cherry, missile away, Good Effect, Delay in	
	effect, Splash down, Oscar Mike, and, Five mikes	
word	suppressed, Zil, Word, G2, Abram, Cobra, Hardball,	26
	Overwatch, Gunner, Glassed, Static, Birds, Grunts,	
	Corpsman, Actual, Skinny, Irregulars, Optic, Air,	
	Shamal, Rotary, Armors, Smoked, ass, Klicks, and,	
	victors	

The four kinds of military jargon found in *Generation Kill* are numberbased jargon, abbreviation jargon, phrases jargon, and word jargon. There are total 82 military jargon found in *Generation Kill*. The further explanation related to the meaning of each jargon are explained in the next sub-chapter.

4.1.2 The meaning of military jargon in Generation Kill

The researcher has found four types of military jargon in Generation Kill

miniseries. The jargon is number-based jargon, abbreviated jargon, phrase jargon,

and word jargon. The researcher also distinguishes the jargon based on its meaning, literal meaning, and non-literal meaning. The military jargon with literal meaning does not need any additional context since the meaning represents the original text's exact words. An example of military jargon that has a literal meaning in *Generation Kill* is the term gunner. This term directly refers to military personnel who operates or specialized in using a machine gun.

Military jargon that has non-literal meaning requires specific background information and additional context related to its usage. An example of military jargon with non-literal meaning in Generation Kill is the term "bird" The term "bird" refers to a vertebrate animal that can fly and lay eggs. Meanwhile, in *Generation Kill*, the jargon"bird" refers to the helicopter that can transport marines and provide fire support. Detailed explanations of the meaning of military jargon used by First Reconnaissance Marines in *Generation Kill* miniseries are shown below.

4.1.2.1 Number jargon

The researcher found 10 number jargon used by the characters representing the First Reconnaissance Marines in *Generation Kill* miniseries. The number jargon is presented in table 4.2 below.

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Jargon	Meaning in Generation Kill	Type of meaning	
-	-	literal	Non-literal
T-55	The name of tank used by the Iraq Army		V
six by six/6x6	The type of a truck based on the total count of its wheels		V
Two oh three/20	The name of the weapon used by the Force Reconnaissance Marines		V
40mm	The type of grenade ammunition used in specific weapon called grenade launcher		V
148	Name of a radio device used by first reconnaissance marines for communication purpose		V
BM-21	The name of truck used by the Iraq Army that has a rocket weapon on its back		V
M-40	Name of a rifle used by The First reconnaissance marines.		V
heading 30	The parameter used by a pilot to determine the plane direction		V
149213	the coo <mark>rdinate of Alpha company</mark> position on the map sheet	4	V
25mm	This term refers to the type of Marines Light Armored Vehicle cannon that used 25-millimeter ammunition.	J	V

Table 4.2 Number jargon used by The First Reconnaissance marines inGeneration Kill

Based on its usage, the number-based jargon used by the Force

Reconnaissance Marines has a variety of meanings. Here is a detailed explanation

of the meaning and context of the jargon used by the Force Reconnaissance

Marines in Generation Kill.

DATA 1 (T-55)

Corporal Garza: Something at one o'clock. Sergeant Brad: it's Four <u>T-55s</u> at one o'clock, two kliks, (radio chat) Hitman two, this is Hitman Two One. Enemy contact, <u>four T-55s</u>, one o'clock, two klik<u>s</u>, how copy? Lieutenant Fick: This is Hitman Two. Roger that.

The dialogue above is the Hitman 2 team conducting exercises to prepare for the Iraq invasion in 2003 in the middle of the desert in Kuwait. Hitman 2-1 or 2-1 Alpha is a four-person squad under the command of Hitman 2 platoon leader. Sergeant Brad Colbert led hitman 2-1 or 2-1 Alpha. In the dialogue above, Sergeant Brad led his team in training of combat situations to improve the alertness and readiness of his marines. Sergeant Brad spotted enemy forces and reported it to the platoon leader of Hitman 2, Lieutenant Fick.

The term <u>**T-55**</u> refers to the name of a tank made by a Russian factory. The Iraqi Army uses this type of tank in *Generation Kill* miniseries. Four **T-55s** means there's a group of a tank heading for the Hitman's convoy. The Force Reconnaissance Marines used such a term to mention the name of an object, in this case, a tank.

Data 2 (six by six/ 6x6)

Lieutenant Fick: Misfit flight, this is Hitman Two, you are cleared hot, over.
Misfit 2-1:Misfit Two One, copy. Cleared hot. Missile away.
Misfit 2-2: Misfit Two Two, cleared hot. Missile away.
Lieutenant Fick: This is Hitman two. We have suppressed a Zil 6x6. Request that Misfit pushes north to sweep flank to search for possible targets.
Misfit 2-1: Misfit Two One, copy.

After the Misfits flight firing missile to enemy vehicles, Hitman 2 leader, over the radio chatter, Lieutenant Fick confirms the Misfits flight about the effect caused by missiles that destroyed the enemy vehicles. Lieutenant Fick said, "We have suppressed a Zil, a military truck with the type of <u>6x6</u>." The term <u>6x6</u> refers to the type of truck that has six wheels in total. In the dialogue above, "<u>6x6</u>" refers

to the truck that has been destroyed by an attack helicopter. Military personnel

tends to mention a vehicle based on its type, form, a total of wheels, or its color.

Data 3 (two oh three/ 203)

Lieutenant Fick: Bravo Two! All of you, listen up. H&S company had a negligent discharge today. So the C.O. personally wants to make sure we brass-check our weapons.

Sergeant Brad: Does anybody hurt?

Lieutenant Fick: No, it was a 203. It's a miracle no one was killed.

In the dialogue above, there's an incident that happened in the First

Reconnaissance Marines camp. A marine accidentally shot a grenade launcher.

Fortunately, there were no marines get killed in that incident. The weapon that

unintentionally discharges is <u>M203</u> or <u>203</u>. The term "<u>203</u>" refers to a weapon

that can launch a grenade round. The First Reconnaissance Marines used such a

term to refer to the name of the weapon. Marine Corps used this weapon to

destroy a vehicle or building and inflict significant damage.

Data 4 (40mm)

Sergeant Brad: Gentlemen.

Sergeant Espera: The stove underneath Rudy's espresso pot <u>went off like a</u> <u>40mm</u>. Flamed white boy's face like a rotisserie chicken.
Sergeant Brad: Let me understand this. My R.T.O. has just been burned in his tent by an exploding portable stove. And without my R.T.O., I will be going to war unable to quickly and effectively establish radio communications within our unit, with other elements of the battalion, and with combat support. Is this what is happening?
Sergeant Espera: that, and they're probably gonna N.J.P. all our asses for

operating a stove in the tent against the regulations.

The background situation in the dialogue above is Corporal Person

sustained a minor injury caused by a malfunction portable cook stove. As

Sergeant Brad receive a report about the incident, he came to the tent of second

platoon Bravo Company 'Hitman 2'. Sergeant Espera provides the details about

Corporal Person's incident. He said that the portable cook stove explodes like an

explosion caused by <u>40mm</u>. The term <u>40mm</u> refers to the type of ammunition

used in the M203 grenade launcher. As already mentioned in previous data, M203

is a weapon that capable of launching a grenade round.

Data 5 (148)

Colonel Ferrando: Lieutenant Fick.

Lieutenant Fick: Yes, sir?

- **Col. Ferrando**: Your C.O. passed on your report. Your unit sustained a casualty. A marine was burned.
- Lieutenant Fick: Corporal person sustained minor injuries when a cook stove being operated according to regulations suffered a catastrophic failure.
- **Colonel Ferrando**: And the men operating this cook stove were outside the tent when this happened?
- Lieutenant Fick: Yes, sir. At the time, corporal person was kneeling by the entrance, *servicing a 148*.

Colonel Ferrando: And you witnessed this?

Lieutenant Fick: Yes, sir. I observed the stove malfunction and the swift action of my Marines to treat corporal person.

The First Reconnaissance Marine Battalion commander, Colonel Ferrando

or 'Godfather,' has heard the report of Corporal Person accident and asking about

the details to Lieutenant Fick, the platoon commander of Hitman 2. Lieutenant

Fick explains that, during the incident, Corporal Person was repairing a 148. The

number-based jargon "148" refers to the name of a radio device, namely PRC

148, a portable backpack radio that was used by the marines of the United States

Marine Corps to establish communication on the battlefield.

Data 6 (BM-21)

Corporal Person: Get some! Look at that truck. **Sergeant Brad:** <u>**BM-21**</u>, a legit target.

Lance Corporal Trombley: It's like a Halloween funhouse. **Sergeant Brad**: Stay frosty!

The First Reconnaissance Marines are on their way to the next town after

passing Nasiriyah. They witnessed the result of Air Forces bombings, such as

vehicle wreckage, dead militias, dead civilian, and destroyed military vehicles.

The term "BM-21" refers to the name of a military truck that has a weapon on its

back, and this weapon is capable of launching rockets. It can launch multiple

rockets at once and be able to damage and destroy the coalition force vehicles.

Sergeant Brad also called it a legitimate target to be destroyed because of its

power and effects.

Data 7 (M-40)

Lieutenant Fick: I'm not 100% confident that was an R.P.G. tube. But I'm sure they're putting optics on us. Pappy, Reyes, get the <u>M-40</u> and punch out to that berm.

Sergeant Patrick: Two-two, Roger.

Lieutenant Fick: Hitman, this is Hitman Two. Be advised enemy foot-mobiles to our east have optics on us and appear to be armed with an R.P.G. Tube. How copy?

Captain Craig: Hitman Two, this is Hitman. You are approved to engage those targets.

Lieutenant Fick: Solid copy.

The First Reconnaissance Marines are on the way to the town of As-

Shatrah. In the middle of their mission, the 2nd platoon of Bravo Company,

Hitman 2, spotted a group of enemies. Lieutenant Fick ordered his platoon to stop

while he reports it to the company commander, Captain Craig. The term M-40

refers to a name of a special rifle that was used for sniping or shooting the target

from far. The First Reconnaissance marines used this term to refers to the name of

the weapon.

Data 8 (Heading 030)

Sergeant Brad All Hitman Victors, we've been observing this hamlet. It's only women and children. Do not engage. Sir, they're shooting that hamlet in error! Sir, we don't have any comms with R.C.T. 1, and they're shooting that hamlet in error!

R.C.T One Marine: Laser on. Spot. **Range 71:** Range 71 is at **heading 030.**

R.C.T One Marine: Cleared hot.

Range 71: 71, missile away.

Over the radio network, Regimental Combat Team One Marines is

contacting the Close Air Support with call sign Range 71. Further, Range 71

reporting that they are approaching the target position. Noted that Range 71 pilot

mentioned, "Range 71 is at heading 030," which means the helicopter is moving

to North West. The term <u>heading 030</u> refers to the direction in the flight compass.

The attack helicopter pilot used this term to notify the marines that the helicopter

is approaching direction 030, which is north east in the compass. Such technical

terms are specifically used by marine flight units, while the ground unit uses

clockwise direction.

Data 9 (149213)

 Steel Rain: Stand by, Hitman. Break break. Assassin, this is Steel Rain. Your grid zone designators are correct. Message to observer: <u>Papa</u> <u>Uniform 149213 Bravo</u>, five guns one round. H.E. delay in effect. Target number Juliet Echo November 1001. Splash in five seconds.
 Captain Petterson: Five seconds to splashdown!

Alpha Marines: Sir, two hits Suspected Ba'ath party headquarters.

The First Reconnaissance Marines Battalion convoy was approaching the

town of Ar-Rifa and stopped by on the edge of the town. The convoy is unable to

enter the town because of the enemy force's heavy sporadic fire from the town.

Alpha Company has been tasked to observe the enemy forces' position and calling

artillery fire support to destroy the threat. Noted the line where the Artillery observer said "**Papa uniform 149213 Bravo**". Based on the context above, Papa Uniform are military phonetics of "**P**" and "**U**" which stands for Position and Unit. The number-based jargon **149213** refers to the coordinate of the unit position based on a map-sheet or Global Positioning System. The line "**Papa uniform 149213 Bravo**" was usually used by the First Reconnaissance marines while calling for artillery fire support. The term artillery fire support means the artillery gunner is ordered to fire their artillery gun in a specific location. Noted that the number of coordinates might be different depends on the location of the target in the map sheet.

Data 10 (25mm)

Lieutenant Fick: Second L.A.R. was out here alone last night, pushed through Nasiriyah ahead of us, set up here. R.P.G. teams came at them all night. They cut them down with their <u>25mm</u>. Sergeant Espera: Mad respect for the L.A.V, Sir.

Lieutenant Fick gathered his team leaders for the briefing after passing the town of Nasiriyah. He said that the Marines Light Armored Vehicles had pushed through the town of Nasiriyah last night. The term <u>25mm</u> in the dialogue above refers to the type of light armored vehicle gun that using <u>25mm</u> ammunition round. Based on the dialogue above, the First Reconnaissance Marines tend to use such technical terms to mention the type of a weapon, gun, or ammunition round based on its caliber.

4.1.2.2 Abbreviation jargon

The researcher found 20 abbreviation jargon uttered by the characters in

Generation Kill miniseries. The researcher provides the abbreviation in military

jargon in table 4.3 below.

Jargon	Meaning	Type of Meaning	
0		Literal	Non-literal
S.O.P	Standing Operating Procedure. The		
	term used by United States		X 7
	Marines to name a procedure of		V
	doing an operation		
H&S company	Headquarters and Supply. The		
	name of th <mark>e m</mark> arine unit that is		
	responsible for the marine supply,		V
	including food, weapon,		
	ammunition, and military gear.		
	Area of Operation. The term used		
A-0	by the US Marines to refer to the		V
	place of operation	4	P
N.J.P	Non-Judicial Punishment. the term		
	used by military forces to refer to		V
	the type of punishment		
B.R.C	Basic Reconnaissance Course. The		
	term to refer a special course for		V
	the marines before joining the First		v
	Reconnaissance Marines		
RTO	Radio Telephone Operator. The		
	marines used this term to refer to a		
	marine who responsible for		V
	bringing a radio device and use it		
	for communication		
M.O.P.P	Mission Oriented Protective		
	Posture. This term refers to the		
	name of a special costume that can		V
	be used in a place that was		·
	contaminated by poisoned		
	chemical material		
L.O.D	Line of Departure. This term refers		
	to the place where the marines start		V
	entering the area of operation.		

 Table 4.3 Abbreviation jargon used by The First Reconnaissance marines in

 Generation Kill

Jargon	Meaning	Type of Meaning	
		Literal	Non-literal
M.S.R	Main Supply Route		
	The term refers to a highway road that		V
	was used by the marines to supply the		v
	resource.		
CAS-Evacs	Casualty-Evacuation		
	This term refers to the activity of		V
	evacuating the wounded marines from		v
	the battlefield to the base		
Net	Network		
	This term refers to the network of the		V
	marine's radio channel		
L.T	Lieutenant		
	This term refers to the rank of a marine		V
	officer		
R.C.T 1	Regimental Combat Team 1		
	This term refers to the name of the		V
	marines group that invade Iraq in 2003		
Arty	Artillery		
	This term refers to the name of marine		V
	canon gun		
L.A.R	Light Armored Reconnaissance		
	This term ref <mark>ers to the name of</mark> a marine	4	V
	unit that using Light Armored Vehicles.		
RPG Team	The name of a group of army or		
	militants which have Rocket launcher.		V
	RPG refers to the name of a weapon		v
	that can launch a rocket		
L.A.V	Light Armored Vehicle		
	The name of marines vehicle that has		V
	armor on its body		
B.D.A	Battle Damage Assessment		
	The name of the report that was used by		V
	the marines in reporting the result of the		v
	explosion effect		
comm	Stands for Communication		
	This term refers to the communication		V
	channel over radio devices		
H.E	High Explosive		
	The name of marine artillery		V
	ammunition that can cause a high		v
	explosion when it hit the target		
M.E.F	Marine Expeditionary Forces		
	This term refers to the name of the		X 7
	marines unit that was sent to the		V
	invasion of Iraq in 2003		

 Table 4.3 Abbreviation jargon used by The First Reconnaissance marines in

 Generation Kill

The abbreviation jargon used by the Force Reconnaissance Marines has a

varied meaning according to its context. A detailed explanation of the meaning

and context of the jargon used by the Force Reconnaissance Marines in

Generation Kill is presented below.

Data 11 (S.O.P)

Lieutenant Fick: We were good until Espera's team went down. You slowed your vehicles. You don't stop in a kill zone.

Sergeant Brad: You mean maneuver past the vehicles down and leave them? Lieutenant Fick: You know the <u>S.O.P</u>: assault through the ambush, anybody's left behind, you maneuver to do support by fire. None of us are good to anybody if we're dead.

During the evaluation, Lieutenant Fick explains the tactics and maneuvers to assault exit the kill zone. The term <u>S.O.P</u> stands for Standing Operating Procedure. S.O.P is the set of instructions that the marines must do to achieve efficiency and good performance during the operation while reducing miscommunication and failure in its practice. The term <u>S.O.P</u> is widely used by many communities outside the First Reconnaissance Marines community.

Data 12 (H&S)

(Hitman 2) Lieutenant Fick: Bravo Two! All of you, listen up. <u>H&S company</u> had a negligent discharge today. So the C.O. personally wants to make sure we brass-check our weapons.

Sergeant Brad: Anybody hurt?

Lieutenant Fick: No, it was a 203. It's a miracle no one was killed.

Corporal Person: That would suck, homes, getting killed before you got to go to war and kill people.

Lieutenant Fick enters the tent that belongs to the second platoon Bravo

Company or Hitman 2 team. He calls his marines and announces an incident that

happened in the base. The incident involving <u>**H&S**</u> personnel. <u>**H&S**</u> is the

initialism of **<u>Headquarters and Supply</u>**, a special unit in the marine corps that is

responsible for the battalion supplies, including weapons, food, ammunition, and

military equipment. The marines used this term to mention a specific unit with a specific job and specific role in the Marine Corps.

Data 13 (A-O)

Colonel Ferrando: Rolling through Iraq in open-top Humvees is completely outside of what the first recon does. We might not like it, but the general has asked this battalion to be America's shock troops. All right, any questions?

Captain Petterson: Sir, Alpha company's still missing maps of the <u>A-O.</u> Colonel Ferrando: The problem is battalion-wide, and we are working on it, be assured.

The officers of the First Reconnaissance Marines gathered for the final

meeting before the invasion of Iraq. Colonel Ferrando or Godfather is the

commanding officer of the whole First Reconnaissance Marines Battalion. Alpha

"Assassins" company leader, Captain Petterson, asks the colonel about his

company, still has not got the hand map. The term <u>A-O</u> is a shortening of the Area

of Operation. This term refers to the place where the United States Marines Corps,

including First Reconnaissance, conducted their military operation. The map of

the area of operation helps the First Reconnaissance Marines to comprehend the

area where they can operate and have authority to do their tasks.

Data 14 (N.J.P)

Sergeant Major Sixta: I don't care if your Marine has a sucking chest wound! He will not traipse around on the deck with his shirttails hanging out! <u>Might just N.J.P all your asses!</u>
Sergeant Brad: Yes_Sergeant Major

SergeantBrad: Yes, Sergeant Major.

. In the dialogue above, Sergeant Major Sixta is angered about the Corporal person shirt, which is out of regulation and not showing a disciplined manner. He also uses the term **N.J.P** which stands for **non-judicial-punishment**. The term Non-Judicial-Punishment refers to a type of punishment that does not require a court-martial or similar process to be given. In other words, NJP is a type of direct punishment to military personnel. A superior officer in military forces used this term to discipline the personnel that breaks the military rules.

Data 15 (B.R.C)

Sergeant Espera: What the fuck is on your grape devil dog Lance Corporal Trombley: My Boonie. Give it back.!
Sergeant Espera: You see any other Recon Marine in here wearing a soft cover? No fucking way, Dawg. I know you didn't go through <u>B.R.C.</u>

but, boy, you gotta front. All these other grunts look up to recon like we are cold-blooded warriors. Here. I got your six, boy.

Lance CorporalTrombley: Thanks sergeant, sir.

During the dining time, the whole battalion of First Reconnaissance

marines was gathered at the dining hall. Sergeant Espera is mad at Lance Corporal

Trombley since he has not worn a watch cap, a headcover made of wool which,

was figured as an outfit of First Reconnaissance Marines, distinguishes them from

regular marines. The term **<u>B.R.C</u>** stands for **<u>Basic Reconnaissance Course</u>**. All

Reconnaissance Marines must be joining the **<u>B.R.C</u>** to be recognized as

reconnaissance marine in the community. The **<u>B.R.C</u>** is a special course for the

marines who wants to join the Force Reconnaissance Marines. The First

Reconnaissance Marines used such a term to refer to the name of the school or

course.

Data 16 (R.T.O)

Sergeant Brad: Let me understand this. My <u>R.T.O.</u> has just been burned in his tent by an exploding portable stove. And without my <u>R.T.O</u>., I will be going to war unable to quickly and effectively establish radio communications within our unit, with other elements of the battalion, and with combat support. Is this what is happening? Sergeant Espera: that and they're probably gonna N.J.P. all our asses for operating

a stove in the tent against the regs.

The background situation in the dialogue above is Corporal Person sustained a minor injury caused by a malfunction portable cook stove. As Sergeant Brad receive a report about the incident, he came to the tent of 2^{nd} platoon Bravo Company 'Hitman 2'. The abbreviated jargon <u>**R.T.O**</u> stands for Radio Telephone Operator. The term <u>**R.T.O**</u> refers to the marine who is responsible for establishing communication within the whole platoon, the battalion, and the combat support. The First Reconnaissance marines used this term to mention the specific marines who have a specific role in the squad or platoon of marines.

Data 17 (C.O)

Colonel Ferrando: Lieutenant Fick. **Lieutenant Fick**: Yes, sir?

- Colonel Ferrando: Your <u>C.O</u>. passed on your report. Your unit sustained a casualty. A marine was burned.
- Lieutenant Fick: Corporal person sustained minor injuries when a cook stove being operated according to regulations suffered a catastrophic failure.
- **Colonel Ferrando**: And the men operating this cook stove were outside the tent when this happened?
- **Lieutenant Fick**: Yes, sir. At the time, the corporal person was kneeling by the entrance, servicing a 148.

The First Reconnaissance Marine Battalion commander, Colonel Ferrando

or 'Godfather,' has heard the report of Corporal Person's accident and asking

about the details to Lieutenant Fick, the platoon commander of Hitman 2. The

term **<u>C.O</u>** is an abbreviation of **<u>Commanding Officer</u>**. This term refers to an

officer who is commanding a group of marines. The First Reconnaissance

Marines used such technical terms to mention the role of an officer who is in

charge of commanding a platoon or company.

Data 18 (M.O.P.P)

Lieutenant Fick: We are breaking open <u>the M.O.P.P suits</u>. Now make sure they fit now. There will be no chance to exchange them later. Do not wash, abrade, or puncture your <u>M.O.P.P suit</u>. We expect to fight dirty.

Marine: Been fighting dirty my whole life.

Sergeant Espera: Sir, If we are fighting in a chemical environment and we get shot, how are they gonna treat us if we're dirty?

Lieutenant Fick: They're not.

The context above is Hitman 2 leader Lieutenant Fick is giving packs of chemical gears to his marines. The chemical gear mentioned above is <u>M.O.P.P</u> or Mission Oriented Protective Posture. <u>M.O.P.P</u> refers to the special suit that protects the marines from hazardous chemical materials. The <u>M.O.P.P</u> here refers to the special chemical suit that its form looks like a rain coat. Such a "rain coat" was used by the Force Reconnaissance Marines to protect them during the fight in the area that was contaminated by chemical materials.

Data 19 (L.O.D)

Lieutenant Fick: Captain, sir? Are we getting Abrams or cobras? What's up with the escort?
Captain Craig: We got word a couple of hours ago. We're not getting escort tanks or cobras going over the border.
Lieutenant Fick: We've lost our tanks. And we get no escort going over the L.O.D. That's a low priority to pass on?
Sergeant Brad: Personal feelings, sir.

The dialogue between Lieutenant Fick and his superior, Captain Craig, happens when the first Reconnaissance Marines began Iraq's invasion. Lieutenant Fick asks the captain if the whole battalion of First Reconnaissance Marines is having protection or having an air cover while crossing the <u>L.O.D.</u> The term <u>L.O.D</u> stands for <u>Line of Departure</u>. This technical term refers to the place or point where the First Reconnaissance Marines will start entering the area of operation.

Data 20 (M.S.R)

Corporal Garza: Sergeant Brad: That's <u>M.S.R</u> Tampa. When we've crossed it, we'll be the northernmost unit in Iraq.

Sergeant Brad: Hitman Two, this is Two One. Do you want my victor to provide overwatch on the northeast corner of the <u>M.S.R?</u> Lieutenant Fick: Hitman two one. Roger that.

The context in the dialogue above is the First Reconnaissance Marines are on their way to the Line of departure. Hitman 2-1 team or 2-1 alpha under the command of Sergeant Brad was the tip of Hitman 2 platoon convoy. The term <u>M.S.R</u> stands for <u>Main Supply route.</u> M.S.R or main supply route/s is a highway designated as a specific road for traffic flows supporting the military operation. In other words, the main supply route is a big main road that has an important role in the military effort. This kind of route is essential for military forces, especially while conducting military operations in Iraq. The marines used the road to deliver the war supplies and materials that fuel the continuity of the invasion in Iraq.

Data 21 (M.E.F)

Colonel Ferrando: We're 14 hours since crossing the L.O.D. We've moved 70 Kliks north. We, gentlemen, are the northernmost unit in Iraq. Our job now is to screen the northern flank of one <u>M.E.F.</u>
Cpt. Petterson: You got any word on our mission, sir? Are we still doing the bridge assault?
Col. Ferrando: No word_from the division.

Colonel Ferrando or Godfather, as a battalion commander, held a meeting with the company commanders. He explains the task to his company commanders. The term <u>1 M.E.F</u> stands for 1 Marine Expeditionary Forces. This term specifically refers to the name of a group of marines that operates in the invasion of Iraq. This unit has a large quantity of manpower, firepower, and resources material. The First Reconnaissance Marines used such a term to

mention the name of another marines unit that operates along with the Force

Reconnaissance Marines during the invasion of Iraq.

Data 22 (CAS-evac & net)

- Lieutenant Fick: It's not good. <u>Cas-evac</u> birds's been going back and forth since sundown.
- Sergeant Brad: Sir, the fucking army declared *Nasiriyah* secured. It was on the net.
- Lieutenant Fick: Brad, whatever's going on up there, it doesn't sound to me like we've secured anything.

Lieutenant Fick and Sergeant Brad are discussing their current situation in

Iraq. The term <u>CAS-Evac</u> is a shortening of Casualty-Evacuation. <u>CAS-Evac</u>

refers to the activity or action of evacuating the wounded marines from the

battlefield back to the base or to the safe zone where further medical care can be

provided. <u>CAS-Evac</u> usually using land-based vehicles or air vehicles. Based on

the dialogue above, the evacuation of the injured and wounded marines was done

by using a helicopter.

Data 23 (L.T, R.C.T One, and Arty)

Sergeant Espera: <u>L.T.!</u> Those grunts from <u>R.C.T. One</u> is taking fire from across the river. (Distant Explosion) Shit, that's Marine <u>arty</u>.
Lieutenant Fick: That was friendly. That's blue on blue!
R.C.T One Marines: Corpsman!
Doc. Brian: Sir, request going
Lieutenant Fick: Go!

Sergeant Espera from Hitman 2 platoon witnessed an incident that is affecting a group of marines who become injured and wounded. Sergeant Espera used the term $\underline{L.T}$ to call his superior and reporting about the incident quickly.

The term **<u>L.T</u>** stands for Lieutenant. This term refers to a rank of an officer who is

in charge of commanding a group of marines. The term $\underline{L.T}$ is considered an informal term that is commonly used by the marines who have close relations with their superiors.

Further, Sergeant Espera from Hitman 2 platoon witnessed an incident. He saw a group of marines from R.C.T 1 were hit by the marines artillery fire, noted that sergeant Espera mentioned **arty**, which is the shortening of artillery. The term arty refers to the type of gun, namely an artillery gun that is capable of firing a high explosive round and causing a great explosion on its target. Moreover, the term **<u>R.C.T 1</u>** stands for Regimental Combat Team 1. The term <u>**R.C.T 1**</u> refers to the name of the marines group that operated along with the first reconnaissance Marines during the invasion of Iraq.

Data 24 (L.A.R, R.P.G. teams, and L.A.V)

Lieutenant Fick: <u>Second L.A.R</u>. was out here alone last night, pushed through Nasiriyah ahead of us, set up here. <u>R.P.G. teams</u> came at them all night. They cut them down with their <u>25mm</u>. Sergeant Espera: Mad respect for the L.A.V, Sir.

Lieutenant Fick gathered his team leaders for the briefing after passing the town of Nasiriyah. He looks around and saw a lot of militia corpses. Lieutenant Fick said that the <u>Second L.A.R</u> was pushed through there and making contact with Militia's RPG Teams. The term <u>L.A.R</u> is an abbreviation of <u>Light Armored</u> <u>Reconnaissance</u>. The Second group of L.A.R, or Light Armored Reconnaissance, is a group of light armored vehicles assigned for reconnaissance or getting information by scouting and observing the surrounding area. The marines used the term L.A.R to refer to the name of a group that consists of the vehicles. Further, the second L.A.R is composed of several units of L.A.V or Light Armored Vehicle. The term LAV was used by the marines to mention the name of a vehicle.

The <u>**RPG Team</u>** mentioned by Lieutenant Fick refers to the type of enemy group that carries weapons that can damage or destroy armored vehicles by launching a rocket. <u>**RPG**</u> is the shortening of <u>**Rocket Propel Grenade**</u>, the weapon that is able to pose a threat to the armored vehicle. Last, the term <u>**L.A.V**</u> stands for <u>**Light Armored Vehicle**</u>. This term refers to the name of a special vehicle that has a canon and is capable of carrying marines. These special vehicles belong to the group of second L.A.R.</u>

Data 25 (Comms & B.D.A)

R.C.T One Marine: Laser on. Spot.
Range 71: Range 71 is at heading 030.
R.C.T One Marine: Cleared hot.
Range 71: 71, missile away.
Sergeant Patrick: Hitman Two, this is Hitman Two-two. Who cleared that helo hot?
Lieutenant Fick: This is Hitman Two. Nothing on comms Over.
Range 71: Range 71 is off left, addressing south. Standing by for B.D.A.
R.C.T One Marine: roger, good effect on the target. One building destroyed

The second platoon of Bravo Company, Hitman 2, was assigned to observe a hamlet outside the town of Ar-Rifa. They are looking for a group of an insurgent that might be hiding in the hamlet, mixing with the local populace. The First Reconnaissance Marines are suspicious of every Iraqi male, especially military-aged males who might be part of the insurgent or paramilitary forces. The term <u>comms</u> is a shortening of <u>communication</u>. This term refers to the communication on radio channels using radio devices. The First Reconnaissance specifically uses this term referring to the device of communication and communication over the radio network.

Moreover, the term "<u>**B.D.</u>A**" refers to the name of the report used by the First Reconnaissance Marines to report the damage inflicted by bombardment or fire support. The term <u>**B.D.A**</u> stands for <u>**Battle Damage Assessment**</u>. Based on the dialogue above, the marines will deliver such a report to the attack helicopter pilot to confirm that the fire support had caused great damage to the target.</u>

Data 26 (H.E)

Steel Rain: Stand by, Hitman. Break break. Assassin, this is Steel Rain. Your grid zone designators are correct. Message to the observer: Papa Uniform 149213 Bravo, five guns one round. <u>H.E.</u> delay in effect. Target number Juliet Echo November 1001. Splash in five seconds.

Captain Petterson: Five seconds to splashdown! **Alpha Marines**: Sir, two hits Suspected Ba'ath party headquarters.

The First Reconnaissance Marines Battalion convoy was approaching the town of Ar-Rifa and stopped by on the edge of the town. The convoy is unable to enter the town because of enemy forces' heavy sporadic fire from the town. Alpha Company has been tasked to observe the enemy forces' position and calling artillery fire support to destroy the threat. The abbreviated jargon <u>H.E</u> stands for <u>High Explosive</u>. The term <u>H.E</u> refers to the type of special ammunition round used by the marines' artillery gun to destroy a building and obliterated enemy forces because of its effect in causing a high explosion on the target.

4.1.2.3 Phrases type jargon

The phrases type jargon are listed below. The researcher found 23 phrases type jargon used by the characters in *Generation Kill* miniseries. The list of phrases type jargon can be seen in Table 4.4 below.

Jargon	Meaning in Generation Kill	Type of Meaning	
_	_	Literal	Non-Litera
enemy foot	This term refers to the type of		
mobiles	enemy forces movement that is		V
	maneuvering by foot		
enemy contact	The marines used this term to		
	warn another marine that they		V
	have seen the presence of enemy		v
	forces near them		
laser on	This term refers to the action of		
	marking the target object to be		V
	destroyed by marines artillery or		v
	marines helicopter	-	
Good Effect	This term refers to the indicator		
	used by the marines to report a		V
	target object has been destroyed		·
A	or damaged		
missile away	The term used by the pilots to		
	warn th <mark>e m</mark> arines on the ground		V
	that they are firing misiles		
cleared hot	This term refers to the permission		
	given by the marine to fire a		V
	weapon		
Gear up	The action of preparing the		
	equipment and weapon before		V
	doing a mission		
Forward Observer	This term refers to the military		
	personnel who observe and mark		V
	the specific target to be destroyed		v
	by an artillery gun		
Get some	The term refers to an expression		
	of excitement expressed by		V
	United States Marines to boost		v
	their mood and adrenaline		
Stay frosty	This term refers to the behavior		
	of the marine to remain calm and		V
	steady after facing an unexpected		v
	event such as an ambush		
	This term refers to an order given		
Step off	by the superior officer to the		V
	marines for moving to the		v
	mission objective		
Danger-Close	This term refers to the signal or		V
	indicator for the marines of the		
	danger caused by artillery gun		
	explosion which targeting the		
	object near the marines' position		

Table 4.4 phrases jargon used by The First Reconnaissance marines inGeneration Kill

Jargon	Meaning in Generation Kill	Type of Meaning	
C		eral Non-Liter	
	A professional discussion done by		
after anti-	the First Reconnaissance Marines	X.Z	
after-action	did to evaluate their performance	V	
	during the mission		
	A tactic used by force		
Support by Fire	reconnaissance marines to provide	V	
11 5	firepower to another marines unit		
Z	An action to confirm that a weapon		
Brass check	has a bullet in its chamber and is	V	
	ready to be fired		
	Military forces use the term refers		
Shock troops	to the name of a special military		
Shoen doops	unit that has modern equipment	V	
	and properly trained		
Devil dog	This term refers to the non-formal		
Devin dog	name of United States Marines	V	
	This term refers to the fighting		
Fight Dirty	situation in the places that were	V	
	contaminated by chemical material		
	This term refers to an incident of a		
D1 11	marines unit accidentally shot	T.	
Blue on blue	another marines unit by error	V	
Full bird	This term refers to the rank of a		
	marine officer who has the rank of	V	
	colonel.		
Bust my cherry	This term refers to the expression		
	of the First Reconnaissance	V	
	Marines to boost their mood and	·	
	adrenaline		
Delay in effect	The technical term used by Force		
Denay in enfect	Reconnaissance Marines refers to a	V	
	type of artillery gun effect		
Splash down	The term refers to indicate that the		
Spidsii dowii	artillery ammunition caused an	V	
	explosion and damage the target		
	Five Minutes		
Five mikes	The term "Mikes" with plural "s"		
TIVE IIIKES	refer to a word, minutes. It was	V	
	used as parameter to count the		
	duration or estimated time		
	On the Move		
Oscar Mike/	The code that refers to an action of	T 7	
	marines for going to the mission	V	
	objective		

Table 4.4 phrases jargon used by The First Reconnaissance marines inGeneration Kill

Here are the following details explanation about the context and the meaning of

phrases jargon used by Force Reconnaissance Marines in Generation Kill

miniseries.

Data 27 (Enemy foot-mobiles & Enemy Contact)

Corporal Garza: Something at one o'clock.
 Sergeant Brad: it's Four T-55s at one o'clock, two kliks, (radio chat) Hitman two, this is Hitman Two One. <u>Enemy contact</u>, four T-55s, one o'clock, two kliks, how copy?
 Lance Corporal Trombley: Contact right! <u>Enemy foot-mobiles</u>, four o'clock, 300 m, by the berm.
 Lieutenant Fick: This is Hitman Two. Roger that.

The context of the dialogue above is the Hitman 2 team still conducting exercises to prepare for the Iraq invasion in 2003 in the middle of the desert in Kuwait. The term <u>Contact</u> has a literal meaning as a state or condition of physical touching. In *Generation Kill*, or in a military environment, <u>contact</u> means the sighting of an enemy or allies unit in the surrounding area. While the term <u>Enemy</u> <u>contact</u> specifically refers to a warning sign to notify another marine that there is an enemy presence nearby. The First Reconnaissance Marines used this term to reporting the presence of enemy forces in the surrounding area. Further, Lance Corporal Trombley spot the <u>enemy foot-mobiles</u> located near the berm, 300 meters away southeast of their position. Enemy foot-mobiles refer to the type of infantry unit, which consists of soldiers or militia that are moving and maneuvering by foot. This term specifically mentions the type of enemy forces in the surrounding area. Data 28 (Laser on & good effects)

R.C.T One Marine: Laser on. Spot.
Range 71: Range 71 is at heading 030.
R.C.T One Marine: Cleared hot.
Range 71: 71, missile away.
Sergeant Patrick: Hitman Two, this is Hitman Two-two. Who cleared that bird hot?
This is Hitman Two. Nothing on comms Over.
Sergeant Patrick: Interrogative: does anyone have positive I.D. on enemy personnel there?
Unaware at this time. Over.
Range 71: Range 71 is off left, addressing south. Standing by for B.D.A.
R.C.T One Marine: roger, good effect on the target. One building destroyed
Range 71: Range 71 copies. Good effects, one building destroyed.

The term laser refers to an act of marking a target object to be destroyed by an attack helicopter. RCT 1 marines used the term Laser on that means that the <u>RCT 1</u> marines are marking the target using an infra-red laser. The term <u>laser on</u> always followed by the term <u>spot</u>, which means that the marking is supposed to be seen by the attack helicopter sensor system. The marines used such terms to inform the attack helicopter pilot that the target object of which will be destroyed is marked. Furthermore, The RCT 1 marines use the term <u>good effect</u>. This term refers to the indicator used by the marines to report a target object has been destroyed or damaged, which means that the missiles had done significant damage

to the target.

Data 29 (Cleared hot & missile away)

Lieutenant Fick: Misfit flight, this is Hitman Two, you are <u>cleared hot</u>, over.
Misfit 2-1:Misfit Two One, copy. <u>Cleared hot</u>. Missile away.
Corporal Person: Get Some!
Sergeant Brad: Watch your sectors.
Misfit 2-2: Misfit Two Two, <u>cleared hot</u>. <u>Missile away.</u>
Lieutenant Fick: This is Hitman two. We have suppressed a Zil six by six. Request that Misfit pushes north to sweep flank to search for possible targets.

Misfit 2-1: Misfit Two One, copy.

The background situation of the dialogue above is Hitman 2 under the command of Lieutenant Fick, conducting combat patrol exercises in the middle of the desert in Kuwait. Lieutenant Fick is calling air support to destroy the target. The term <u>cleared hot</u> refers to the permission given by the marine to attack helicopter pilots for firing their weapon towards the marked target. Moreover, the jargon <u>missile away</u> is a technical term used by an attack helicopter pilot. This term refers to a warning sign for the marines that they are firing missiles at the target. The jargon <u>missile away</u> also indicates the marines to take cover from the explosion impact caused by the attack helicopter missiles.

Data 30 (Gear up)

Lieutenant Fick: We've got orders to bust north to Nasiriyah, support the regimental combat team. Anyone with a weapon is declared as an enemy. If an armed Iraqi sells good humor out of the back of a V.W., shoot him... I don't care if you hit him with a 40mm.
Team leaders: Roger that, sir.
Sergeant Brad: Gear up, gents!

Lieutenant Fick gathered his team leaders for briefing. He passed down the orders from the battalion to help Regimental Combat Team in the north of Nasiriyah. Lieutenant Fick also explained that his marines are permitted to shoot any Iraqis that carried a weapon. The term **gear up** refers to the action done by the First Reconnaissance Marines of preparing guns and military equipment before doing a mission.

Data 31 (Forward Observer)

Captain Petterson: Godfather, this is Assassin actual. Over. **Colonel Ferrando**: This is Godfather. Send it

Captain Petterson : Interrogative: request permission to engage unarmed targets, suspected enemy <u>forward observers</u>. Over. Captain Petterson: Stand by, Assassin. I'll confer with the division.

The dialogue between Colonel Ferrando, 'Godfather' and Captain Petterson from Alpha Company or Assassin, happened when Alpha Company had sporadic mortar fire from the enemy. The term <u>forward observers</u> refer to the specific role of military personnel. The Force Reconnaissance Marines used this term to refer to the person responsible for marking a specific target for the person who operates the artillery gun. In other words, the jargon <u>forward observer</u> is a <u>spotter</u>.

Data 32 (Get some & Stay frosty)

Corporal Person: <u>Get some!</u> Look at that truck. Sergeant Brad: B.M.-21, a legit target. Lance Corporal Trombley: It's like a Halloween funhouse. Sergeant Brad: <u>Stay frosty!</u>

The First Reconnaissance Marines are on their way to the next town after passing Nasiriyah. They witnessed the result of Air Forces bombings, such as vehicle wreckage, dead militias, dead civilian, and destroyed military vehicles. The term "<u>Get Some!"</u> refers to the mood booster of the Force Reconnaissance Marines. The marine used this term to express their excitement when encountering something that boosts the adrenaline. Such a term is considered as the United States Marine Corps jargon. It has a literal meaning as an act to have sex with someone or attack someone rapidly.

Moreover, the phrase "<u>stay frosty</u>" has a literal meaning as cold as in weather and unfriendly in manner. The phrase "<u>stay Frosty</u>" in the dialogue above does not mean staying icy cold or not friendly. The term "stay frosty"

refers to the behavior of the First Reconnaissance Marines to remain calm and

steady for encountering a threat.

Data 33 (Danger close, step off & five mikes)

Col. Ferrando: Assassin, this is Godfather.
Captain Petterson: Roger, Godfather. Standing by.
Col. Ferrando: Assassin, Godfather, thinks you did a shit-hot job calling <u>in those</u> <u>danger-close fires.</u> Just like you were shit-hot taking out those Forward observers by the Nasiriyah Bridge.
Captain Petterson: Roger that.
Col. Ferrando: I want Assassin on point when we push through that town. How copy?
Captain Petterson: Godfather, We found there's an open route round the town
Col. Ferrando: I want you to <u>step off in five mikes</u>. Push through that town. How copy?

Colonel Ferrando, known as "Godfather," is contacting the Alpha "Assassin" Company Commander, Captain Petterson. The Colonel has appreciated the actions taken by Captain Petterson. Besides that, Colonel Ferrando is also ordering Captain Petterson and Alpha Company to pushing through the town. Colonel Ferrando mentioned the term "**..Danger-close..**" in the dialogue above. The term **danger-close** refers to the signal or indicator for the marines of the danger caused by artillery gun explosion targeting the object near the marines' position. Such indicator also functions as the signal for the marines to take cover from the blast caused by the artillery gun ammunition blast. The term **step off** refers to the order given by the superior officer to the marines to move to the objective mission area. Next, the term **five mikes** refers to the phrase "five minutes" The term "**mikes**" in the phrase "**five Mikes**" comes from the military phonetic of "M." This term is very dependent on the dialogue context. It can be

referred to as a move or minute. Based on the dialogue above, the term "mikes"

refers to the word "minute" because it is preceded by the number "five"

Data 34 (after-action)

Lieutenant Fick: All right, Team leaders, let's do a little <u>after-action</u> on this. Marines: Hell, yeah! Sergeant Espera: This was the first time the boys got to fire any machine gun Lieutenant Fick: Might be the only chance we get before we step off. Be nice if it were otherwise.

After conducting patrol Exercises and simulating the combat situation,

Hitman 2 Platoon leader, Lieutenant Fick, gathered his team leaders to discuss their exercises and combat simulation. The term <u>after-action</u> in *Generation Kill* has a meaning as a professional discussion conducted after the training phase that focused on the performance of the marines during the training exercises. This kind of discussion helps the marines identify their problems while performing specific tactics during the training.

Data 35 (Support by fire)

Lieutenant Fick: We were good until Espera's team went down. You slowed your vehicles. You don't stop in a kill zone.
Sergeant Brad: You mean maneuver past the vehicles down and leave them?
Lieutenant Fick: You know the S.O.P: assault through the ambush, anybody's left behind, you maneuver to do support by fire. None of us are good to anybody if we're dead.

During the evaluation, Lieutenant Fick explains the tactics and maneuvers

to assault exit the kill zone. Lieutenant Fick uses the term support by fire. The

term support by fire has the meaning of providing firepower that can cover the

movement of allies unit. The term support by fire can be categorized as a

technical term related to the tactics of the First Reconnaissance Marines. Support

by fire means the marines are firing their weapon to cover the movement of

another marine who gets out of the firefight zone.

Data 36 (brass-check)

Lieutenant Fick: Bravo Two! All of you, listen up. H&S company had a negligent discharge today. So the C.O. personally wants to make sure we <u>brass-check</u> our weapons.

Sergeant Brad: Anybody hurt? Lieutenant Fick: No, it was a 203. It's a miracle no one was killed. Corporal Person: That would suck, homes, getting killed before you got to go to war and kill people.

Lieutenant Fick enters the tent that belongs to the second platoon Bravo

Company or Hitman 2 team. He calls his marines and announces an incident that

happened in the base. Lieutenant Fick informs that the commanding officer orders

all the First Reconnaissance Marines to brass-check all weapons. The jargon

Brass-check is an action to confirm if a weapon has a bullet in its chamber and is

ready to fire. Based on the dialogue above, the brass check has meant that the

marines should check their weapon and check its chamber does it have a bullet in

it or not to avoid another accident.

Data 37 (Shock troops)

Colonel Ferrando: Rolling through Iraq in open-top humvees is completely outside of what First Recon does. We might not like it, but the general has asked this battalion to be America's <u>shock troops</u>. All right, any questions?

Captain Petterson: Sir, Alpha company's still missing maps of the A-O.

Colonel Ferrando: The problem is battalion-wide, and we are working on it, be assured.

The officers of the First Reconnaissance Marines gathered for the final

meeting before the invasion of Iraq. Colonel Ferrando or Godfather is the

commanding officer of the whole First Reconnaissance Marines Battalion. Based

on the dialogue above, Colonel Ferrando 'Godfather' said it was the order from

the general that first reconnaissance was assigned as a shock troops unit. Based

on the context above, the term shock troops refers to the name of a special

military group that has modern equipment and is properly trained for launching an

attack and causing a shock or surprising effect among the enemy forces.

Data 38 (Devil dog)

Sergeant Espera: What the fuck is on your grape <u>devil dog</u> Lance Corporal Trombley: My Boonie. Give it back to me.! Sergeant Espera: You see any other Recon Marine in here wearing a softcover? No fucking way, Dawg. I know you didn't go through B.R.C, but, boy, you gotta front. All these other grunts look up to recon like we are cold-blooded warriors. Here. I got your six, boy.

Lance CorporalTrombley: Thanks sergeant, sir.

During the dining time, the whole battalion of First Reconnaissance

marines was gathered at the dining hall. The term devil dog is a non-formal name

of the United States Marine Corps. This term was used to call out or mention the

marines. The term devil dog refers to the history of the United States Marines

Corps that fought in World War I and earned the name of devil dog from the

German soldiers. This nickname was given to the marines because of their spirit

and their ability to combat against the odds.

Data 39 (Fight dirty)

Lieutenant Fick: We are breaking open the M.O.P.P suits. Now make sure they fit now. There will be no chance to exchange them later. Do not wash, abrade, or puncture your M.O.P.P suit. We expect to fight dirty.

Marine: Been fighting dirty my whole life.

Sergeant Espera: Sir, If we are fighting in a chemical environment and we get shot, how are they gonna treat us if we're dirty?

Lieutenant Fick: They're not.

The context above is Hitman 2 leader Lieutenant Fick is giving packs of chemical gears to his marines. The chemical suit was given to the marines in case the marines are supposed to **fight dirty**. The term **fight dirty** refers to a situation where the combat occurs on an area that was contaminated by dangerous chemical material. The chemical material used in weaponry systems can inflict great damage on the health of living beings and the environment surrounding them.

Data 40 (blue on blue)

Sergeant Espera: L.T.!_Those grunts_from R.C.T. One_is taking fire from across the river. (Distant Explosion) Shit, that's Marine arty.
Lieutenant Fick: That was friendly. That's <u>blue on blue!</u>
R.C.T one Marines: Corpsman!
Doc. Brian: Sir, request going
Lieutenant Fick: Go!

Sergeant Espera from Hitman 2 platoon witnessed an incident. He saw a group of marines from R.C.T 1 were hit by the Marines artillery fire, noted that sergeant Espera mentioned arty, which is the shortening of artillery. This kind of incident is known as <u>blue on blue</u>. The term <u>blue on blue</u> refers to an incident in a marines unit accidentally shot another marines unit by error.

Data 41 (Full bird & bust my cherry)

Gunnery Sergeant Casey: Marines, I just want you to know, the company commander feels that it was our team that scored the touchdown yesterday for Godfather.

Doctor Brian: Of course Godfather's happy. He's trying to get his <u>full bird</u> on our backs.

Stafford: At least I got to <u>bust my cherry</u>.Doctor Brian: My point is we gotta follow Godfather wherever he leads, no matter how fucked up it happens to be.

Sergeant Patrick: Sure do.

The First Reconnaissance Marines are resting for a while outside of the

unnamed town. The First Reconnaissance Marines, especially Bravo Company

that just had their first firefight in Iraq. Gunnery Sergeant Casey Kasem, the operational chief of the second platoon of Bravo Company, came to see the marines and asking them if they have combat stress after their first firefight. The term "<u>Full Bird</u>" refers to the rank marine officer who has the rank of colonel above lieutenant colonel and below brigadier general. The term <u>full bird</u> came from the shape of an insignia badge used by a colonel. It has the shape of an eagle carrying a shield on its chest.

Moreover, corporal Stafford uses the term **<u>bust my cherry</u>**. This term has a literal meaning of having sex for the first time. This term refers to the expression of the First Reconnaissance Marines to boost their mood and adrenaline after experiencing a first-time event. Corporal Stafford expresses his experience of shooting a rifle on a real battlefield is the same as having sex for the first time.

Data 42 (delay in effect & splash down)

Steel Rain: Hitman, this is Steel Rain. Reconfirm grid zone designator.
 Captain Craig: Uh, what do you mean?
 Steel Rain: Stand by, Hitman. Break break. Assassin, this is Steel Rain. Your grid zone designators are correct. Message to the observer: Papa Uniform 149213 Bravo, five guns one round. H.E. delay in effect. Target number Juliet Echo November 1001. Splash in five seconds.
 Captain Petterson: Five seconds to splash down!

The First Reconnaissance Marines Battalion convoy was approaching the town of Ar-Rifa and stopped by on the edge of the town. The convoy cannot enter the town because of the enemy force's heavy sporadic fire from the town. Alpha Company has been tasked to observe the enemy forces' position and calling artillery fire support to destroy the threat. First Reconnaissance Marines use the term "**delay in effect**" refers to a type of artillery gun effect. It means that the explosive caused by the artillery ammunition is set to explode a few seconds after the ammunition hits the target. In other words, delay in effect means that the artillery round is not instantly exploded after hitting the target or the ground. This term was used by the artillery gunner when communicating with the marines to inform what type of ammunition effect they are using.

Further, based on the dialogue above, Captain Petterson use the term **splash down**. These phrases refer to the object that hit the water and cause a splash. In *Generation Kill*, the term **splash down** indicates that the artillery ammunition caused an explosion and damaged the target. This term was used by the marines to notified or warn any other marines to take cover from the explosion effect caused by the artillery rounds. The term refers to indicate that the artillery ammunition caused an explosion and damage the target

Data 43 (Oscar Mike)

Captain Craig: All Hitman Victors, we are <u>oscar mike</u>.
Sergeant Brad: See that trail? We're going to the left. The whole rest of the division is going the other way.
Corporal Person: Just us?
Sergeant Brad: Just first recon. We're screening, doing a route reconnaissance—maybe movement to contact. We got 15 kliks on our own. Gonna link up with R.C.T. One outside the next shithole town. We got

The first Reconnaissance Marines are continuing their mission. They are

no air. There's a Shamal coming in . Rotary isn't flying.

assigned to pushing north, became the most northern unit in Iraq. Captain Craig,

the commanding officer of Bravo Company, said all Hitman victors to Oscar

Mike. This term refers to an order given by a superior officer for the marines to

go to the mission objective. When the marines are going to do the mission

objective, the officer will use the term "Oscar Mike" to order his marines to move to the places where the mission objective is located.

4.1.2.4 Word type jargon

The jargon below is classified as terms type that mostly was in the form of words and phrases. The researcher found 26-word type jargon used by the characters in *Generation Kill* miniseries. The list of phrase-type jargon can be seen in Table 4.5 below.

Jargon	Meaning in Generation Kill	Туре	Type of Meaning	
		Literal	Non-literal	
suppressed	This term refers to the indicator word		V	
	used by the First Reconnaissance			
	Marines that the enemy forces are			
	fully destroyed			
Zil	The name of the military truck used		V	
	by the Iraq army		1 C	
Word	This term refers to specific		V	
	information related to the military			
	operation			
Intel	This term specifically refers to the	1	V	
	battalion Intelligence officer.			
Abrams	The name of the United States		V	
	Marines tank, the M1A1 "Abrams."			
Cobras	The name of the United States		V	
	Marines attack helicopter, the AH-1			
	"Cobra."			
Hardball	This term refers to the highway road		V	
Overwatch	This term refers to an action to guard		V	
	a specific sector or place			
	This term refers to the	V		
Gunner	reconnaissance marine who operates			
	the machine gun on vehicles			
Glassed	An action of observing an object		V	
	using a binoculars			
Static	This term refers to a condition of an	V		
	object that not moving.			
Birds	The term to refers a helicopters		V	

Table 4.5 word jargon used by The First Reconnaissance Marines in Generation Kill

Jargon	Meaning in Generation Kill	Type of Meaning	
	-	Literal	Non-literal
Armors	This term refers to the thick armor of	V	
	the tank body		
Actual	The Reconnaissance Marines used		V
	this term to refers a leader or officer		
Skinny	The First Reconnaissance Marines		V
	uses this term to refers information		
	related to military operation		
rregulars	This term refers to non-professional		V
-	military forces, or it can be classified		
	as militia.		
Optic	This term refers to an action of		V
-	spotting an object or enemy presence		
	using telescope or binocular		
Air	This term refers to the plane or		V
	helicopter that provides fire support		
Storm	The desert storm Shamal that blows	V	
	in Iraq region		
Rotary	This term refers to the rotor blades of		V
	helicopter		
Smoked	The informal term that refers to the		V
	condition of a marine who was killed		
	by getting shot		P
Ass	The term that First Reconnaissance		V
	Marines used to refers a tank		
Klicks	This term refers to kilometer, the		V
XIICK8	parameter for counting the distance	11	v
Victors	First Reconnaissance Marines used		
victors	this term to refer to a group of		V
	vehicles in Generation Kill		
Grunts	The terms used by the marines to		V
	refers an infantry		
Corpsman	This term refers to a US Navy doctor	V	
	that joining the marines corps		

Table 4.5 word jargon used by The First Reconnaissance Marines in Generation Kill

Here are the following detailed explanation of the context and the meaning of word jargon used by Force Reconnaissance Marines in *Generation Kill* miniseries. Data 44 (Suppressed &Zil)

Lieutenant Fick: Misfit flight, this is Hitman Two, you are cleared hot, over.
Misfit 2-1:Misfit Two One, copy. Cleared hot. Missile away.
Misfit 2-2: Misfit Two Two, cleared hot. Missile away.
Lieutenant Fick: This is Hitman two. We have <u>suppressed</u> a <u>Zil</u> six by six. Request that Misfit pushes north to sweep flank to search for possible targets.
Misfit 2-1: Misfit Two One, copy.

The background situation of the dialogue above is Hitman 2 under the command of Lieutenant Fick, conducting combat patrol exercises in the middle of the desert in Kuwait. Based on the conversation above, the combat patrol exercises also involving the United States Marines Aviation Attack helicopter support.

Lieutenant Fick said, "We have suppressed a zil six by six." The word

suppressed refers to an indicator word used by the First Reconnaissance Marines

that the enemy forces are destroyed. This jargon was used by The First

Reconnaissance marines when they see their target is completely destroyed or

eliminated. Next, the term Zil refers to the name of the military truck used by the

Iraqi Army. Based on the dialogue above, the term **<u>Zil</u>** refers to the enemy truck

that has been successfully destroyed.

Data 45 (word & Intel)

Corporal Ray Person: Lieutenant, have you gotten any word?

Lieutenant Fick: I only get what's passed down to me from Godfather, and the only word he gets is from the BBC. If we're lucky, Saddam will back down, let the inspectors in, and we can go home. The important thing is, we are doing our jobs by being here. All of you should be proud.

Corporal Ray Person: Sir, that's not the <u>word</u> I was asking about. We wanted to know if you knew anything about J. Lo being killed. Apparently, that's the <u>word</u> I got from <u>Intel</u>.

Lieutenant Fick: I'm sorry, Ray, the battalion had no information related to J.lo's status.

Corporal Person, a reconnaissance marine from Hitman 2-1 or 2-1 Alpha, is asking Lieutenant Fick about information of American singer and actress Jenifer Lopez or J. Lo. In the dialogue above, the Corporal person uses the term **word** for asking a piece of information. Lieutenant Fick answer Corporal Person's question regarding the First Reconnaissance Marine context and situation. The term **word** has a literal meaning as something spoken or written, and it can be a statement. Meanwhile, in *Generation Kill*, The term **word** refers to information related to the military operation. As mentioned by the corporal person in the dialogue above, such a term was used by the force reconnaissance marines to asking information, especially military-related information.

Corporal Person realized that his question is not specific, so he asks again about the information related to J.Lo's status. Corporal Person wants to confirm the information he got from an intel. The term <u>intel</u> refers to the role of marines that work as intelligence staff or known as G2. Additionally, United States Military uses G1-G9 to referring staff officers with functional responsibilities. In this dialogue, the intel or <u>G2</u> staff provides legitimate synchronized intelligence for the First Reconnaissance Marines operation.

Data 46 (Abrams & Cobras)

Lieutenant Fick: Captain, sir? Are we getting <u>Abrams or cobras</u>? What's up with the <u>escort</u>?
Captain Craig: We got word a couple of hours ago. We're not getting escor<u>t</u> <u>abrams or cobras</u> going over the border.
Lieutenant Fick: Any reason you waited till now to tell me about this?

Captain Craig: No reason, too busy with the Humvee and writing reports

The dialogue between Lieutenant Fick and his superior, Captain Craig, happened when the first Reconnaissance Marines began Iraq's invasion. Lieutenant Fick asks the captain if the whole battalion of First Reconnaissance Marines are moving along with <u>M1 Abram tanks</u> or having an air cover provided by Marines Aviation <u>AH1 Cobras</u>. The term <u>Abram</u> refers to the name of the United States Army General. The American military has a tradition to name their military vehicles, especially tanks, after the famous United States military general. The term <u>Abram</u> mentioned above refers to the name of the American military tank.

Meanwhile, <u>Cobra</u> is not referring to the name of a snake. It refers to the name of an American attack helicopter, namely the Bell AH-1 Cobra. Escort in the dialogue above means vehicles with better equipment and weapons to protect the convoy of First Recon marines.

Data 47 (Hardball & overwatch)

Corporal Garza: We got <u>hardball</u> ahead, Sergeant
 Sergeant Brad: That's M.S.R. Tampa. When we've crossed it, we'll be the northernmost unit in Iraq.
 Sergeant Brad: Hitman Two, this is Two One. Do you want my victor to provide <u>overwatch</u> on the northeast corner of the M.S.R?
 Lieutenant Fick: Hitman two one. Roger that.

The context in the dialogue above is the First Reconnaissance Marines are on their way to the Line of departure. The gunner of Hitman 2-1, Corporal Garza, said he saw <u>Hardball</u>. The First Reconnaissance Marines used the term <u>hardball</u> for referring to a highway road. Further, Sergeant Brad reporting to Lieutenant Fick and offering his team to provide the <u>overwatch</u> for the whole platoon on the corner of the road. The term <u>overwatch</u> is an act of guarding a specific sector or place by observing the surrounding area for possible threats. This term was used by the first reconnaissance marines when they are defending a position or sector.

Data 48 (Gunner, glassed & static)

Sergeant Espera: Hitman two one, this is two. Our *gunner* has a silhouette at our nine o'clock, two kliks out.

Sergeant Brad: Roger, we <u>glassed</u> it. It's a disabled vehicle. It's <u>static</u>. Over.

The first Reconnaissance Marines are on their way to invade Iraq. Hitman 2-2 **gunner** suddenly spotted an unidentified silhouette that might be suspected as enemy forces. The assistant team leader of Hitman 2-1, Sergeant Espera, reports it to Sergeant Brad. First Reconnaissance Marines used the term **gunner**, referring to a man who operates or using a machine gun. In the dialogue above, the term was used to refer to a marine who operates a machine gun or a heavy weapon installed on the top of the first reconnaissance vehicle.

Hitman 2-1, Sergeant Brad responds to the report sent by Hitman 2-2. He stated that it was a wreck of vehicles. Sergeant Brad has **glassed** it, which means that he had observed the wreck using binocular or scope. Sergeant Brad also uses the term **static** that refers to the condition of an object that is steady and not moving. Based on the dialogue above, the term **static** was used to state that the vehicle is immobile or does not move anywhere.

Data 49 (Bird)

Lieutenant Fick: It's not good. <u>Cas-evac birds's</u> been going back and forth since sundown.
Sergeant Brad: Sir, the fucking army declared *Nasiriyah* secured. It was on the net.
Lieutenant Fick: Brad, whatever's going on up there, it doesn't sound to me like

Lieutenant Fick: Brad, whatever's going on up there, it doesn't sound to me like we've secured anything.

Lieutenant Fick and Sergeant Brad are discussing their current situation in Iraq. The term **CAS-Evac** is a shortening of Casualty-Evacuation. **CAS-Evac** was used to refer to an activity or action to evacuate the wounded marines from the battlefield back to the base or to the safe zone where further medical care can be provided. **CAS-Evac** usually using vehicles. Based on the dialogue above, the CAS-Evac was provided by helicopter. In society, the term bird refers to flying vertebrates that could fly and lay eggs. Meanwhile, in *Generation Kill*, The term **bird** was used by the marines for referring to a helicopter. The First Reconnaissance Marines tend to call the helicopter a <u>bird</u> since a helicopter is like a bird that can land and fly anywhere.

Data 48 (Grunts & Corpsman)

Sergeant Espera: <u>L.T.!</u> Those grunts from R.C.T. One are taking fire from across the river. (Distant Explosion) Shit, that's Marine arty.
Lieutenant Fick : That was friendly. That's blue on blue!
R.C.T one Marines: <u>Corpsman!</u>
Doc. Brian: Sir, request going...
Lieutenant Fick: Go!

As mentioned by Sergeant Espera, the term grunts is a term used by marines to refer to the person who specialized in the infantry unit. The infantry unit is personnel who carried a weapon and functioned as field soldiers, literally sets their boots on the ground fighting person to person with the enemy forces. In the dialogue above, the **grunt** was part of **R.C.T 1** or Regimental Combat Team 1, the marine forces group that operated along with the First Reconnaissance Marines. In the dialogue above, the wounded grunts from the regimental combat team are calling out for **corpsman**. The term **Corpsman** refers to a navy doctor

who is joining the marine's platoon as combat support. Corpsman is responsible for giving any medical treatment to the wounded personnel, civilian, or even the surrendering enemy forces on the battlefield

Data 50 (Actual)

Captain Petterson : Godfather, this is Assassin <u>actual</u>. Over. Colonel Ferrando : This is Godfather. Send it Captain Petterson : Interrogative: request permission to <u>engage unarmed targets</u>, suspected <u>enemy forward observers</u>. Over. Captain Petterson: Stand by, Assassin. I'll confer with the division.

The dialogue between Colonel Ferrando, 'Godfather' and Captain Petterson from Alpha Company or Assassin, happened when Alpha Company had sporadic mortar fire from the enemy. Then, Captain Petterson spotted the suspected enemy spotter and reported it to Colonel Ferrando. Over the radio network, Captain Petterson said, "... this is Assassin <u>actual</u>. Over". The word <u>actual</u> has a literal meaning as real or existing in fact and existing now or current. In the dialogue above, the term <u>actual</u> refers to a commander or leader of Alpha Company or Assassin. Besides mentioning the specific rank, the marine also uses the term actual to mention the role of leadership an officer in a group of marines.

Data 51 (Skinny & Irregulars)

Sergeant Espera: L.T, what's the <u>skinny</u> on who We're fighting in the city?
Lieutenant Fick: All I saw today were those guys in black pajamas... <u>irregulars</u>. The Fedayeen.
Sergeant Espera: Guys in pajamas stopped two Marine regiments?
Sergeant Brad: You know Poke, guys in black pajamas did all right in Vietnam too. You gotta respect the pajamas.

Lieutenant Fick gathered his team leaders for another briefing before

entering the town of Nasiriyah. Sergeant Espera said, "what's the skinny ... " the

term **<u>skinny</u>** refers to the form of information paper that was used by the marine corps in the past. Based on the context above, the term skinny itself has meaning as information. Based on the dialogue above, Sergeant Espera uses the term what's the skinny for asking information about the enemy force they are fighting in the town of Nasiriyah.

Lieutenant Fick answers Sergeant Espera's question by saying that they are fighting <u>irregulars</u>, known as Fedayeen. The term <u>irregulars</u> refers to nonprofessional armed forces, known as militia, and funded by an organization outside the government. On the other side, the regular forces or the military forces are professionally and purposely trained armed forces funded by taxpayers or the government.

Data 52 (Optic)

Lieutenant Fick: I'm not 100% confident that was an R.P.G. tube. But I'm sure they're putting <u>optics</u> on us. Pappy, Reyes, get the M-40 and punch out to that berm.
 Sergeant Patrick: Two-two, Roger.
 Lieutenant Fick: Solid copy.

The First Reconnaissance Marines are on the way to the town of As-Shatrah. In the middle of their trip, the 2nd platoon of Bravo Company, Hitman 2, spotted an enemy R.P.G team. Lieutenant Fick ordered his platoon to stop while he reports it to the company commander, Captain Craig. It was said that the enemy forces had **optic** on the first Reconnaissance Marines presence. The term **Optics** has a literal meaning as a lens or the tools that help people to see objects. The **optics** in the dialogue above refer to an activity done by the enemy to observe and scanning the presences of the First Reconnaissance Marines using binocular and scope. This activity was done to measure the range or the distance between the enemy forces'

position to the First Reconnaissance Marines's position.

Data 53 (Air, Storm & Rotary)

Corporal Person:Just us? Sergeant Brad: Just first recon. We're screening, doing a route reconnaissance. Maybe movement to contact. We got 15 kliks on our own. Gonna link up with R.C.T. One outside the next shithole town. We got no <u>air</u>. There's a <u>Storm</u> coming in .<u>Rotary</u> isn't flying. Corporal Person:Great, so we're basically just like bait for the bad guys.

Based on the dialogue above, the first reconnaissance marines are not supported by air support during their mission. Noted that Sergeant Brad mentioned, "We got no air" in the dialogue above. In society, the term <u>air</u> might refer to the oxygen necessary for the human to breathe. But, the term <u>air</u> in *Generation Kill* has a different meaning. Based on the dialogue above, the term <u>air</u> refers to <u>air support</u>, specifically refers to any aircraft that is capable of giving fire support for the marine on the ground. Further, the type of air support mentioned by Sergeant Brad is Attack Helicopter support. Sergeant Brad mentioned <u>rotary</u>, referring to the part of the helicopter. Besides using the terms "<u>bird</u>" and "<u>air</u>" to mention a helicopter, the marines also use the term "<u>rotary</u>" Based on the dialogue above. The term "<u>rotary</u>" specifically refers to an attack helicopter that can provide fire support by firing rockets, missiles, and machine guns. Moreover, the term "<u>Storm</u>" literally refers to the extreme winds that blow and potentially devastated anything around it. This term refers to the desert storm that happened in the Iraq region during the Invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Data 54 (Armors & Smoked)

Lance Corporal Trombley: Aren't we going through the town?

Sergeant Brad: - No.
Lance Corporal Trombley: But I didn't get to shoot yet.
Corporal Person: Hey, that town stopped a whole regiment with, like, <u>armors</u> and shit.
Lance Corporal Trombley: But I didn't even get one
Corporal Person: Trombley If we went through that town, we'd get smoked.

The First Reconnaissance marines are on their mission to reach As-Shatrah. Once they are, stop by on the town halfway to As-Shatrah. Besides doing their original mission, the first reconnaissance marines were also tasked to liberate the Iraqis civilian from Saddam Hussein's influences by hunting down Saddam's militia and military personnel in the area. In the dialogue above, Lance Corporal Trombley, the first reconnaissance marine of 2nd platoon bravo company, Hitman 2, asks his squad leader if they will do the hunting party as previously they did. Sergeant Brad said that they would not go through the town as the previous town. Corporal Rey explained that the enemy forces occupied the unnamed town, and it stopped the whole Regimental Combat Team 1, which had **armor** escort. The term **armor** is commonly used by military personnel to refer to a tank. But sometimes, the term armor is also used by military personnel to refer a body armor or known as Kevlar, it depends on the context of the conversation and the objects.

Moreover, Corporal Person said if the first reconnaissance marines is doing their usual liberating activity, it is possible to result in high casualties. The term **<u>smoked</u>** has the meaning of to get killed or to get slaughtered. This term came from the visual of a gun barrel tip that produces smokes after firing rounds of bullets. Based on the dialogue above, it can be inferred that it is not possible for The First Reconnaissance Marines to passing through the town since the presence of enemy forces is massive and solid. The Regimental Combat Team and its

armor unit proved that the marines are unable to pass through the town.

Data 55 (Ass)

Doctor Brian: My point is we gotta follow Godfather wherever he leads, no matter how fucked up it happens to be.

Sergeant Patrick: Sure do.

- **Doctor Brian** : Yoo Stafford, yesterday we ran the gauntlet with <u>no ass and no air</u>, and for what? Fuckin' artillery blew the shit outta that town after we rolled through it.
- Sergeant Patrick: We're reconnaissance Marines. Swift, silent and deadly. And Godfather knows this. And he knows when he sends us into the shit, like yesterday, we'll probably come out on top. 'cause we're the best. But that doesn't make it right.

Doctor Brian complained and questioned the essence of going through the

town without having armor escort and air support while the artillery fire is

leveling the whole city. Doctor Brian mentioned no ass and air to referring to

armored vehicles, which are tanks and air support. The term "ass" refers to the

back parts of the tank body that are huge and thick, so machine-gun bullets or rifle

bullets cannot penetrate that. Besides using the term "armor," the marines also

tend to use the word "ass" for referring to a tank.

Data 56 (klicks)

Corporal Garza: Something at one o'clock. Sergeant Brad: it's Four T-55s at one o'clock, two <u>kliks</u>, (radio chat) Hitman two, this is Hitman Two One. Enemy contact, four T-55s, one o'clock, two <u>kliks</u>, how copy?

The context of the dialogue above is the Hitman 2 team still conducting exercises to prepare for the Iraq invasion in 2003 in the middle of the desert in Kuwait. Noted that the Force Reconnaissance Marines mention the direction using clockwise direction. The term **One o'clock** refers to the direction of the enemy position. Any military personnel in the world tend to use the clockwise based direction to mention the position of the objects around them. The clockwise based directional communication provides the detailed angle of the object's position. Moreover, the Force Reconnaissance Marines also mentioned the jargon <u>kliks</u>. This term refers to the distance or range between Sergeant Brad position to enemy position. <u>Kliks</u> is the informal form of a kilometer. Two klicks in the dialogue above means that the enemy position are two kilometers away from Sergeant Brad position.

Data 57 (Victors)

Lieutenant Fick: All Hitman Two <u>Victors</u>, maintain speed, maintain dispersion 50 meters. Sergeant Brad: Roger that Sergeant Espera: Solid Copy

The dialogue above is that the Hitman two team is conducting vehicle patrol exercises in the middle of a desert in Kuwait. The First Reconnaissance Marines use the terms victors for referring to a vehicle. The term <u>Victors</u> have a literal meaning as a winner. In *Generation Kill*, the term <u>Victors</u> refers to vehicles. It comes from the initial of "vehicle," which is "v." The military forces tend to use the military phonetic code of "v," which is called "Victor" Further, The term <u>Victors</u> here has a meaning as the group of vehicles used by the Forces Reconnaissance Marines.

4.1.3 The Function of Jargon in Generation Kill

The researcher found the function of the jargon used by the characters in *Generation Kill* miniseries representing The First Force Reconnaissance Marines community. There are two main functions of jargon in the First Reconnaissance Marines community. These two functions are the efficiency of communication and showing identity.

4.1.3.1 Efficiency of Communication

The main purpose of communication is that the sender conveys messages to the recipient without reducing the message's information. The researcher found out the technical term employs by The First Reconnaissance Marines in Generation Kill miniseries has played its fundamental role as a language item that helps the marines to deliver information during communication, especially on the battlefield. The Information related to tactics, strategies, status, and reports that were frequently discussed on the radio or even the direct conversation was clearly delivered with the help of several technical terms owned by The First Reconnaissance Marines community. The jargon such as "SITREP," "Good Effect," "Clear Hot," "blue on blue," "Oscar Mike," and "Step off" provides clear information in a very short way and is efficient for saying the status and situation encountered by the marines during the mission. The term "SITREP" was used for stating the situation and condition of the marines, or the situation of the battle. It is way too wordy for asking the condition of the battlefield or the unit in the battlefield in a way like this "unit blablabla, how was the condition of the battle? Do we have casualties? Is there any obstacle? How many enemies?". In other hand, it is simple and clear for asking the condition of the marines unit or the battle situation by using the term "Unit 01, SITREP" so the marines will reply it by stating like this "This is unit 01, we're pinned down, we have two wounded marines (stating the condition of unit), there's an enemy machine gun, north of our position (stating the enemy presence and the obstacle). Over" it is clear and efficient than the previous example. Another example is the used of term "clear hot" it was used by the force reconnaissance marines to giving an order, or authorization for pilot or marines to firing their weapon. This term frequently used during the communication between the ground marine units and the marine attack helicopter pilot. It is way too wordy to use the sentences like "unit blablabla, you are allowed to fire your weapon now, attack!" it's much simple and clear when the marines use the term "clear hot" like this "Range-71 you are clear hot" then the so called unit will reply " copy that, Range-71, clear hot, missile away (types of weapon they are using to eliminate the target)" the use of such term such as "SITREP" and "clear hot" and any other terms that related to tactical communication helps the marines to communicate clear and efficient in short on a battle situation that requires a quick action and less talk, because the both of speakers knows the meaning of the military jargon used on their communication. Such communication between the marines affects the action taken by them during the mission.

4.1.3.2 Showing Identity

Another function of jargon uttered by the characters that represent the First Reconnaissance Marines is to showing identity. When the members of First Reconnaissance Marines use the words such as "Devil Dogs," "Get Some," "B.R.C," "Corpsman," "25mm", and "148". The jargon mentioned served the function to

show the identity of the member of First Reconnaissance Marines. The jargon discussed above also can only be understood by the member of First Reconnaissance Marines. There are several jargon that only used and known by the reconnaissance marines, while several others are commonly known by people outside the first reconnaissance community. An example of the term that stands as identity marker for First Reconnaissance Marines is "Devil Dogs" this term refers to the history of the United States Marines Corp back in World War I. The marines earned the name "devil dogs" from their enemy, the Prussian "German" during the battle in 1918. The marines fought hard like a dog, an aggressive dog that possessed by the devil. To the present day, the name "Devil Dogs" is tagged along the United States Marine Corps. The name "Devil Dog" is categorized as a jargon, but this term was known by many people outside the Reconnaissance Community. So the jargon has its function as a marker for the member of the First Reconnaissance marines.

When the jargon was spoken, people will notice that the terminology might be part of reconnaissance marines or any community closely related to reconnaissance marines. The researcher uses the word "corpsman," the word corpsman refers to the navy doctor who qualified to fight along with the marines corps. The military community that uses the term corpsman for

referring the medical personnel in the field is only the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the research finding, the researcher found out that there are 82 data of military jargon used by the characters who represent the Force Reconnaissance Marines in the *Generation Kill* miniseries. In analyzing the data about military jargon, the researcher found the characters in Generation Kill miniseries apply several forms of jargon. The types of jargon based on its form found in *Generation Kill* are number, abbreviation, phrases, and word. As the conclusion of this research, the most prominent type of jargon in this miniseries is the abbreviation. In contrast, the least type of jargon was number.

Further, from the total number of 82 data, there are 22 data abbreviation jargon, 26 data word jargon, 24 data phrases jargon, and 10 data number jargon. Thus the abbreviation jargon and word jargon have mostly appeared in the dialogues. Moreover, among the four types of jargon, the researcher also found two types of meaning in the military jargon used in Generation Kill: literal meaning and non-literal meaning. The details about the findings are presented in the next paragraph

Based on the research findings, there are three points discussed in this section. First, there are four kinds of jargon used by the characters in *Generation Kill* miniseries. They are number-based jargon, abbreviated jargon, word jargon, and phrases jargon. As mentioned before, the most prominent type of jargon that appears in the miniseries was the word jargon type. The Force Reconnaissance

Marines used the Abbreviation jargon refers to the name of a thing, object, or unit, the rank and role of marines, and the parameter or measurement. For example, B.D.A or Battle Damage Assessment is a report of damage caused by fire support. Another example, L.t or Lieutenant is a rank for those responsible for commanding a platoon of marines; and, mikes, the military phonetic for "m" refers to minutes used by the first reconnaissance personnel to measure the estimation or the duration of action.

The second things to discuss in this part of the section are the meaning of each 82 jargon found in *Generation Kill*. The researcher attempts to classify each jargon's meaning into two types of meaning: literal meaning and non-literal meaning based on Hurford and Saeed's theory of meaning. The findings show that most of the military jargon used by the characters in this miniseries has non-literal meaning. For example, 25mm refers to the type of ammunition used in the light armored canon, and B.R.C or Basic Reconnaissance Course, a school for marines before joining the First Reconnaissance Battalion.

On the other hand, only several military jargons have the literal meaning, which means that the jargon does not require additional context since the literal represents the original text's exact words. For example, the term gunner has literally referred to the person that operates a certain gun. And, fight dirty, which means that the first reconnaissance marines were expected to fight on an environment or battlefield was exposed to chemical material. The term dirty refers to using the chemical material as a weapon that Geneva Convention banned because its impact on humans is incurable even after the war.

The third thing discusses in this section is the function of military jargon in *Generation Kill* miniseries. According to Brown and Attardo (2000), jargon has two primary functions; the first function of jargon is to provide the speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activities. The second function of jargon is to provide speakers of a sub-group to mark in-group membership and exclude outsiders (Brown and Attardo, 2000, p. 119). The findings show that the military jargon used in *Generation Kill* miniseries shows similar functions as Brown and Attardo's theory. It serves two main functions: efficiency of communication and showing identity.

The efficiency of the communication function covers several subfunctions: giving situation reports, warning, and giving a command. An example of giving situation report function is the use of jargon "good effect." The marines used this technical term to report the damage caused by fire support on targeted objects or buildings. Further, the giving warning function is using jargon "blue on blue," which means that two units of the allied unit were accidentally shooting each other. The marines used the jargon "blue on blue" to warn the unit that shot the allied forces to stop shooting immediately. Last, the example of giving command was shown in jargon "step off", this jargon has meaning as proceed to go for next mission. The term "step off" was given by the officer to marines when they are about to do a mission.

Next, the main function of jargon in *Generation Kill* miniseries is showing the identity as a part of First Reconnaissance Marines jargon serve two main functions. The findings show that almost all the jargon in *Generation Kill* formed a marker for its user. The researcher takes two examples of jargon that could be used as the identity marker for its speaker. They are the jargon: "Devil Dog" and "get some" The term "Devil Dog" is a nickname or another name of the Marine Corps, the Marines used it to call out another marine. Moreover, "Get some" is jargon owned by the Marines Corps. The marines used this term to express their excitement about something related to their pride.

Moreover, there are different focuses in this research among other researches done before. In this research, the writer focuses on the use of military jargon used by Force Reconnaissance Marines. Then the writer found four kinds of military jargon used by the characters represent Force Reconnaissance Marines and two main functions of the jargon. The only thing differentiating this research from previous research is that the researcher uses *Generation Kill* miniseries as the data source. The researcher analyzes the military jargon based on its type and its function.

This findings of this research is similar to two previous research in terms of the types of the military jargon and showing the function as Brown and Attardo's theory. This research found four types of military jargon as well as the research done by Perdana (2015). She also found four types of naval jargon, they are acronym jargon, abbreviation jargon, phrases, and word jargon. For example, *CIWS*, *XO*, *John Paul Jones*, and *roger*. The term "CIWS" stands for Close in Weapon System was used for referring the name of weapon system. next, the term "XO" or Executive Officer refers to the rank or the role of a sailor who responsible in the ship. Then, the term "John Paul Jones" refers to the name of the US navy ship. Last, the term roger was used by military personnel and law enforcement to indicating that the messages relayed to them has been received. This research, however, also found four types of military jargon, except for the acronym types mixed into abbreviations, and this research found the use of number-based jargon.

This research also similar to the previous research was done by Rinaldi (2018). He found the two functions of jargon on his research. As Brown and Attardo said, jargon primarily has two main functions, and they are: providing speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activities and providing speakers of a sub-group with a means of marking in group membership and excluding outsiders. Rinaldi found military jargon that functioned as an unambiguous term in communication among the soldier in *Call* of Duty, such as the term "incoming" and. The soldier used the term incoming to mention there is enemy artillery or mortar round fires toward their position. It is too wordy and long to explain and mention the coming of enemy artillery or mortar rounds in a chaotic situation requiring quick action to save their lives. To ease the wordy warning sign, the soldier uses the term "incoming". Rinaldi found jargon that shows the second function of jargon that serves as a means of marking of soldiers in *Call of Duty*, such as "squad" this jargon means as a sub-unit of infantry platoon. This jargon functioned as a marking to show the closeness and relationship of its member and exclude the non-member of their infantry squad.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data and based on the findings, the writer concludes that most of the terms found in *Generation Kill* seems unfamiliar for common people to be heard by common people. Most of the military jargon used by the Force Reconnaissance Marines in *Generation Kill* is frequently used on the battlefield or during battle situations.

In analyzing the military jargon used by the Force Reconnaissance Marines of this miniseries, the researcher was concerned with the context and the meaning of the military jargon when it was uttered in the dialogues. Then, the researcher finds there are four types of jargon based on its form; number, abbreviation, phrases, and word. A number-based jargon is a jargon that the First Reconnaissance Marines used to refer to a name of an object, vehicle, weapon, and coordinate. For example, M-40 is a name of a gun, BM-21 refers to a name of a military vehicle, and, lastly, the number 148 refers to the name of a bag that carries a radio device.

The military jargon in *Generation Kill* can be classified into one with a literal meaning and a non-literal meaning. Several military jargons appears to have literal meanings—for example, *gunner*, *static*, and *storm*. Meanwhile,

the majority of military jargon in *Generation Kill* has non-literal meanings. For instance, *brass-check*, *25mm*, and *R.T.O*.

Last, the military term that appears in *Generation Kill* miniseries has two primary functions of military jargon. The first function of military jargon is providing the Force Reconnaissance Marines technical terms that helping them establish efficient communication. The second function of military jargon served as an identity marker for showing identity as a part of Force Reconnaissance Marines

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests the future researchers who want to study jargon, especially military jargon to apply this theory with register theory. Both are considered as language variations, and there's no clear line between jargon and register. The register is concerned with the formality of conversation or dialogues, while jargon focuses on the vocabularies or technical terms. Both can be connected by analyzing the formality of conversation or dialogue, resulting in particular jargon in a specific community. Last, the writer hopes this study will benefit the readers in enriching their knowledge about language variety, especially the military jargon.

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