



A Lexical Analysis of Jargons in the Book *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmad



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Abstract: *This study made an effort to achieve the goals of the study, which were to define the word formation and meanings of the military jargon used in the book *Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force*. The researcher has examined the lexical study of particular military jargon. By using the theoretical viewpoints of Gurage Yule (2010), this research intends to explain word formation and meanings via the lexical analysis of jargons and to discover the literal and associative meaning of chosen jargons used in Kamal Ahmad's book *Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force*. The study was conducted using a qualitative research approach. To accomplish the study goals, a variety of jargons were chosen through careful reading of the chosen book and thereafter analyzed in accordance with the models chosen. The research's conclusions reveal the uses and meanings of many distinct military jargons. It is important to note that several military jargon phrases have various interpretations; the military utilizes associative meanings, whilst the public interprets terms literally.*

Key Words: Jargon, Lexical Analysis, Word Formation, Literal Meaning, Associative Meaning

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Introduction

Jargon is specialised language related to a certain situation. It is used to exhibit mastery, offer expert knowledge, or allude to incredibly specialised ideas. Attorneys, scientists, and healthcare professionals are just a few examples of groups or professions where jargon is often utilised; it is less frequently used or understood outside of these specific groups or professions (Bullock

et al., 2019). Many linguists sought to show how some jargons differed from other versions by defining or explaining them in lexicology. The study of words, their components, and word connections, including semantic linkages, as well as their nature and meaning is done within the subject of linguistics known as lexicology (Urazalieva, 2022).

Jargon is also one of the many different languages that sociolinguistics has identified.

It is a unique language that is exclusively spoken by those who work in that particular industry. In addition, jargon is a specific language that is only employed in a certain sector of society. Its goal is to enhance connections and communication within the group (Crystal, 2003). It implies that people use jargon only to seem knowledgeable and serves as a means of communicating the group's identity to outsiders (Seli, 2019). The military is another organisation that uses jargons to communicate. Military texts also fall under the category of LSP texts (Language for Special Purposes) and have a specific communication function. These materials support the unique lingo and its use in the military. These materials support the unique lingo and its use in the military. The bulk of non-military persons frequently misinterprets military language in real life. Protecting the confidentiality of any operation or mission is one of the main goals of military jargon.

Additionally, the Pakistan Air Force Book Club Peshawar released this book, which covers the history of the Pakistan Air Force and was printed by Army Press. There are several libraries within the Pakistan Air Force where you may find the book *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force*. It aids the personnel in developing a strong connection with the PAF's history and traditions. Both active-duty and retired military members as well as several contemporary readers who are interested in learning more about the past of one of the nation's most important institutions favorably receive the book. Additionally, this work contributes to present English language instruction, particularly in acquiring jargon language, and it will help linguistics students better comprehend the meanings and uses of words. The research has covered the literal meaning, associative meaning, and purposes of jargon used by the Pakistan Air Force.

According to the justification provided, the writers were specifically interested in

examining the word development and meanings of military jargon in the context of the *Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force*. It also made a considerable impact on the reading and writing habits of gadget users, especially the younger generation, who are increasingly interested in keeping up with the situation of the world's military. It will be easier for the reader to assess numerous military blogs, news sites, articles, journals, novels, and books once they are familiar with the terminology. The military jargon used in Pakistan also broadens one's vocabulary. The material was taken from the *Untold Tales*, which was published in 2004. This study clarified the meaning of several words contained in a chosen book while illustrating how military jargon is frequently used.

Research Objectives

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

Research Questions

1. How is the word formation process of Pakistan Air Force jargons given in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmad?
2. What are the literal and associative meanings of Pakistan Air Force jargons presented in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmad?

Significance of the Study

The current study contributes new knowledge to the subject of lexical analysis of jargons contained in Kamal Ahmad's (2004) chosen book. In *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force*, jargons employed by the Pakistan Air Force is explained as a result of the research.

Theoretically, this research can support current jargon terminology teaching in English language training. Practically speaking, this study will be useful for students and foreign military professionals who desire to comprehend the many jargons employed by the Pakistan Air Force as well as their meanings and goals. This work has also contributed and given important information to people who want to do more research in this area.

Research Gap

Numerous studies have been done on the subject of identifying US military jargons (Seli, 2019), medical jargons (Nurbaiti & Rianugraha, 2021), and political jargons (Syafitri & Ikhsan, 2019). Regarding the jargons used by the Pakistan Air Force, no study has been done. The purpose of this study was to examine the word formation process and meaning of the Pakistan Air Force jargons utilized in the chosen book. The investigation of the jargon used by the Pakistan Air Force was conducted using the theoretical views of George Yule (2010).

Delimitations of the Study

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

Literature Review

A detailed analysis of past research on a certain topic is called a literature review. The literature review examines scholarly

publications, books, and other resources that are relevant to a particular topic of research. It should offer a theoretical framework for learning and help the researcher identify the focus of the examination. The literature review identifies the contributions of earlier researchers, giving the reader confidence in the soundness of the study. It aids the researcher in developing a connection with the research's epistemology and a clear knowledge of the major subject matter.

The Concept of Jargon

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

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

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

The Use of Word Formation Process in Jargon

The process of creating new words or changing old ones to take on new meanings or forms is referred to as word formation. Affixes (prefixes or suffixes), word combinations, word part-of-speech changes, word borrowing from other languages, acronym creation, and other strategies can be used in this process. Word formation is a means to increase or extend a language's vocabulary so that speakers can communicate more accurately and efficiently.

According to Kahar (2019), Word formation, also known as morphology, is the process of modifying a word's meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational structure. As a result, this indicates that the act of altering word formation or creating new words by changing a morpheme or morphemes exists in the morphological process.

The word-formation process, according to Putriana and Chulsum (2020) is a method of adding or removing one word to produce new words and meanings. Every method of creating, a new word has its own distinctive characteristics in the construction of words and meanings. There are several procedures, including coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronym, derivation and multiple processes. The study analyses the data by using George Yule's (2010) theory of

word development. According to Yule, words come into existence in ten ways:-

Coinage

Plag (2018) defined coinage as the act of generating new words by producing completely original forms, such as "Google" or "quark." According to Crystal (2006), coinage refers to the invention of a new term that has never been used earlier in the language, like "brunch" from "breakfast" and "lunch." According to Seli (2019), Coinage is the process of creating new words or phrases by combining preexisting words in inventive ways, such as, when you create the term "pupperazzi" from the words "puppy" and "paparazzi."

Borrowing

According to Yule (2010), borrowing is "a process by which one language takes over a linguistic feature from another language, either by adopting a word or phrase from that language or by copying a grammatical structure or some other aspect of its linguistic system. Matras (2017) describes the linguistic incorporation of one or more donor language traits into the recipient language's structure, with or without change, as borrowing. According to Durkin (2019), borrowing is the process by which a language takes words, morphemes, phrases, or other linguistic elements from another language and integrates them into its own system. For instance, the Japanese term for baseball, "besiboru" has been borrowed from the English language.

Compounding

According to Yule (2010), a compound word is the combination of two or more lexemes to form a new lexeme, which has its own meaning, and properties that cannot be predicted from the meanings and properties of its components. Lieber and Stekauer (2021) define compounding as a combination of two

or more base elements to form a new lexical unit which is different from its parts in terms of its meaning, structure, and occasionally its phonological or morphological properties. Bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, etc. are examples of common English compounds.

Blending

According to Yule (2010), blending is the process of merging components of two or more existing words to create a new lexeme. Each of these adds to the meaning and form of the final product, whereas, according to Plag (2018) blending is the creation of a new word by combining elements from two or more source words, where the source words are partially overlapped and the new word is a partial overlap of the source words. Examples include “brunch” from breakfast and lunch, “smog” from the words smoke and fog, and “motel” from the words motor and hotel.

Clipping

Yule (2010) defines clipping as the process of reducing an existing word, often to its initial syllable or syllables, to produce a new term. According to Muller et al. (2015), clipping is the act of eliminating one or more syllables from a term that has two or more syllables in order to make it shorter. Other frequent comparisons include the phone from the telephone and math from the mathematics.

Back Formation

Yule states (2014) that a new word is created through the linguistic process of “back-formation,” which involves deleting an element from an existing word that is thought to be an affix. This method is frequently employed to back-form a new verb from an already-existing noun, as in the example of the verb “edit” coming from the noun “editor”. The act of forming a new word by deleting what is incorrectly thought of, as

an affix from an existing word is known as a back-formation. According to linguist Mark Aronoff (2015), the outcome of back-formation is frequently a verb, which is created from a noun. The verb “televise” was created from the word “television”, and other examples of back-formation include “donate” from donation, housekeeping from housekeeper, etc.

Conversion

The conversion described by Yule (2014) that it is a mechanism in which a word switches its grammatical category without altering its form. For instance, the verb “to cover with paper” may be created from the noun “paper.” This method is often referred to as zero-derivation. Similar to this, Plag (2018) explains zero-derivation or functional shift, as a process in which a word changes its syntactic function without any change in form. Using the noun “hammer” as a verb, for instance, would imply “to hit with a hammer.”

Acronym

According to Yule (2014), an acronym is a word made from the initial letters of other words, such as ‘UNESCO’ (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). According to convention and one’s acquaintance with the phrase, acronyms can be pronounced either as a word or as a string of letters. Plag (2018) defines an acronym as “an abbreviation consisting of initial letters pronounced as a word, such as NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration).” Plag points out that initialisms, which are similarly made up of initial letters but are spoken letter by letter, such as FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), are distinct forms of acronyms.

Derivation

George Yule (2010) defines derivation as a

process, which involves many little "bits" of the English language that are typically not included separately in dictionaries. These little "bits", are commonly referred to as affixes. The prefixes un-, mis-, pre-, full, less, -ish, -ism, and -ness which exist in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, cheerful, carefree, boyish, terrorism, and melancholy are some well-known examples. According to Plag (2018), the act of creating new lexemes by appending derivational affixes to already-existing ones is known as derivation. They draw attention to the fact that a base word's lexical category, meaning, or both might change because of derivation. The authors also give a thorough explanation of the concepts and procedures which govern word formation in English, including how affixes are chosen and combined to form new words and how phonological and morphological variables influence word formation.

Multiple Processes

Yule (2014) states that it is conceivable for a word to go through multiple processes. Multiple processes take place when a specific word is required. For instance, the term "television" was created by fusing the nouns "tele" (which means "far") with "vision" (which means "sight"). The suffix "-ion" has been added to the verb "televise" to create a word that means "the transmission and reception of images through electromagnetic waves," therefore, "television" may also be considered as a derivation. Additionally, the term "television" can be seen as a clipping because it was previously called a "televisor" before being abbreviated to "television". As a result, "television" is an example of a word, which is created by a variety of word formation techniques.

To conclude, in word formation discussion, words come into existence in ten ways: coinage, borrowing, compounding, combining, etc. Coinage is the creation of new terms within a word, borrowing is the appropriation of words from other languages,

and compounding is the merging of two different words to create new words. Examples include "Indomie" for instant noodles and "Kleenex" for tissue. Blending is the process of combining two root words to create a single word. Clipping is the process of changing a term with more than one syllable into a shorter form. Back Formation is the process of changing a noun into a verb. Conversion is the process of changing a noun into a verb. Conversion is the process of changing a word's function without any decrease. Acronyms are shortened words or phrases created from the first letters of a group of other words. The derivation is the process of changing a word's meaning and categories by adding affixes and other modifications. Multiple processes can take place when a specific word is required. For example, deli is a phrase borrowed from the German word delicatessen and then clipped to become a familiar American English expression.

Meanings of Jargon

The term "meaning" discusses the logic or importance, which is carried by a word, phrase, or text. It can refer to the classification of a word, as well as the extensive associations, which are connected with it. Since specific meanings that a person could attach to a word have already been ruled out, we can further distinguish between conceptual and associative meanings. According to Yule (2010)'s view, there are two different kinds of meaning: conceptual meaning and associative meaning. According to Mwihi (2004), there are seven different categories of linguistic meanings. They have thematic, intellectual, connotative, social, emotive, and other meanings as well. However, it may be broadly categorized into conceptual meaning and associative meaning. Conceptual meaning is a fundamental aspect of grammatical proficiency and refers to the logical sense of the expression. It may be

expressed logically and is the fundamental or universal meaning. A group of distinguishing qualities at the lexical level (lexeme) also expresses conceptual meaning. For instance, the lexemes for "people" are "human," "adult," and "male." Associative meaning, on the other hand, refers to a collection of language usage patterns, which depend on certain mental connections. Its meanings are derived from the connotations a word picks up through time. The meaning is ambiguous, unstable, and unknowable and it depends on a variety of factors like culture, period, geography, class, personal experiences, etc. Connotative, stylistic, emotive, and collocate meanings are all examples of associative meanings. According to such variables as culture, historical era, socioeconomic status, and overall real-life experience of a speaker or group of speakers, it differs substantially.

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

According to Nikelas in Sari (2020), a

language has three characteristics. First, language has sound; second, it is organized; and third, language always conveys some sort of meaning. Language and meaning have a significant relationship. People therefore also require a study of meaning that offers a concise explanation of meaning in everyday life. One of the basic qualities of any language is arbitrariness; the ability to communicate various situations with limited words. In addition, Pratama (2021) stated that words are not limited to a single meaning. Most words have multiple meanings, which are categorized as denotative and connotative meanings. A word always has a denotative meaning, but it can also be comprised of other meanings; which are called connotative meanings. The denotative meaning is the literal meaning and true meaning, without turning on it, is meant to persuade. Connotative includes emotions and various meanings associated with a word. The same connotative meaning is what the word suggests after such a loop is applied. Connotative tends to carry retentions, feelings, emotions, attitudes, or images.

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

Previous Related Studies

Military Jargon in *the Call of Duty* Video Game by Rinaldi, Alfian, and Rahmi (2018) carried out a socio-linguistics analysis of jargons. The goal of this study was to scrutinize how jargons, which appeared in

the Call of Duty, were formed. According to the findings, 56 items fall under the category of military jargon. In this investigation, conversion emerges as the most common technical term. Seli (2019) investigated the structure, significance, and purposes of US military jargon used in "The Expendables 3". There are four types of jargon depending on the word class, according to the data analysis. They are jargon in word, phrase, acronym, and abbreviation form. The study concluded that the US military vocabulary used in *The Expendables 3* had three purposes: to establish the group's identity, to deepen the sense of community among its users, and to demonstrate a military specialist's proficiency.

Muhammad and Vitosafiro (2020) analyzed the form and meaning of military jargons used in *the Act of Valor*, a movie by Scott Waugh Military. The study was focused on finding the form and meaning of military jargons used in *the Act of Valor*. They have also discussed different meanings of jargons, which are used in the movie; they are conceptual meaning and associative meaning. They concluded that military and navy jargons are formed as per the classification of jargons.

Ali and Satti (2021) discussed the many English jargons employed by Pakistani military leaders and soldiers. The variances made by the troops were discovered to be caused by micro-acquisition rather than their geographical, social, or educational backgrounds. The study investigated a comparative analysis between soldiers and officers to identify phonological distinctions between them utilizing Hallidiyan's (1960) functional perspective theory.

Research Method

The qualitative approach is employed in this study to reveal the answers to the research questions. This research's emphasis is on the study of jargons in text, which is discussed in

the selected book. The analysis of word formation and meanings of the selected jargons is a complex procedure, which required evaluation of the specific terms in certain contexts. Hence, qualitative methodology is most suited to perform this research. The population area of this research is the text of the book *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* by Kamal Ahmad. The method for collecting data from the selected book is close reading and jargon-filled relevant paragraphs and sentences are selected for further analysis as per selected theoretical perspectives. Many jargons have been used in the selected text, but only the most widely used military jargons have been examined in accordance with the research design. The data is collected by utilizing close reading as a tool, from the selected text and then arranged along with selected text, word formation and meanings of jargons with reference to the selected text were mentioned in a sequence.

Tools of Data Collection

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

Oxford Online dictionaries have been consulted for literal and associated meanings.

Data Analysis Procedure

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

Types of Word Formation Process the literal and associative meaning of the jargon.

Yule (2010) states that there are ten-word formation processes related to the Formation process. It includes Conversion, Borrowing, Derivation, Coinage, Blending, Clipping, Compounding, Back Formation, Acronym, and Multiple Process. Following the data collection, the researcher will analyze the information using the word formation process outlined below in a sequence. After a brief description of the process under discussion, related extracts are evaluated and analyzed in the following paragraphs.

Borrowing

Borrow is a foreign word, that we normally used to refer to borrowing from one language to another. The researcher discovers different types of borrowing in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force* after close reading. The researcher discovered various military jargons, which have been analyzed as under.

Extract 01

A group of officers and Airmen happened to be watching the aeroplanes from the parking apron (p. 17).

Jargon: Apron

Apron borrowed from the middle English apron, aperon, which is a modification (by mistaking a napron for an apron) of naproun, naperon, napron, borrowed from Anglo-French naperoun "napkin for drying one's hands," earlier Latinized as napero, naperona "cloth to cover a table or other surface, towel, apron," from nape "with the diminutive suffix -eron. The literal meaning of "apron: is a garment usually tied around the waist and used to protect clothing during kitchen work and associative meaning is the extensive paved part of an airport immediately adjacent to the terminal area.

Extract 02

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

Jargon: Base

The term "base" implies "lower part" or "foundation" in Old French, from where the English word "base" is derived. The term, Base was imported into Middle English and has been used for many years to denote a beginning point, support, or basis for many activities. A base is a site where military personnel are stationed for operations, training, or other objectives in the context of military operations. The literal meaning of base refers to the underlying principles or beliefs that serve as the basis for a certain organization or group or something. The associative meaning of base refers to a military station that acts as the hub for the activities of a military unit. A base often has amenities including barracks, meal halls, clinics, and training spaces. In addition, bases may have ports for military ships, ports for aeroplanes and storage facilities for vehicles and equipment.

Extract 03

According to the light-out rules all, the barracks were required to switch off the internal lights at 10 PM (p. 103).

Jargon: Barrack

The name "barrack" is derived from the Catalan words "barraca" in Spanish and "baraque" in French, both of which have their roots in the language. The word "barraca" originally referred to a straightforward, transient dwelling that was frequently used by soldiers or other travellers. It was composed of unfinished wood or canvas. Since the 16th century, the term has been used to designate a building or collection of buildings intended to lodge troops or other military people. It was eventually adopted into English. The word "barrack" has two meanings: its literal meaning is a structure that provides temporary lodging, like a shed or a barn, and its associated meaning is a big edifice used to house soldiers.

Extract 04

The pilot made no radio transmit contact, and carried out no landing drill (p. 43).

Jargon: Drill

The etymology of the term "drill" is complicated, and it has been borrowed throughout history from several sources. One of the first uses of the word "drill" was to describe an instrument for boring holes in solid objects like stone or wood. The term "pierce" in this meaning comes from the Old English verb "pyrnan," which meant, "to bore or pierce." However, it is thought that the contemporary meaning of "drill" as a military exercise or training session was taken from Dutch. The verb "drillen" in Dutch means, "to turn around in a circle." During military drills in which troops marched in circles to enhance their coordination and discipline, this definition of the phrase was employed in the 17th century.

Extract 05

This was Flight Cadet Usman a smart and plumpish young Cadet (p. 177).

Jargon: Flight

The term "flight" derives from the Old English term "fleoht," which denoted either the act of flying or the capacity to fly. It is thought that this Old English term was the source of the current word "flight". However, throughout history, the word "flight" has also been appropriated from other tongues. For instance, it is thought that the word "flight" originated in French and refers to a flight. The word "vol," which means "flight" in French, was used to refer to both the act of flying and the actual travel. The literal meaning of "flight" in the dictionary is "an act or instance of passing through the air by means of wings and a unit of the Air Force below a squadron is its associated meaning.

Extract 06

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

Jargon: Hangar

According to popular belief, the word "hangar" was adapted from French. Originally, a shed or shelter for sheltering domestic animals like horses or cattle was referred to as a "hangar" in French. Its origins are in the Old French term "hangard," which was used to describe a "sheep pen" or "shelter for domestic animals. It is said that the French military first used massive, covered buildings to safeguard and store its aircraft during World War I, which is when the term "hangar" was first used to designate such a location. The literal meaning of hangar is shed or shelter and the associative meaning is a large, enclosed facility used for storing and servicing military aircraft, as well as large doors that can be opened to let aircraft enter and depart.

Extract 07

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

Jargon: Overall

The term "overall" is a loan from the Dutch language. The term "overal," which in Dutch means "everywhere" or "all over," was first used as a garment worn by labourers to shield their garments as they worked. Overall has two different meanings: literal meanings are a whole or in general, whereas, associative meaning is a strong material trouser, typically with a bib and shoulder straps.

Extract 08

The Base was home to the first Fighter wing of the Pakistan Air Force (p. 17).

Jargon: Wing

The term "wing" is a loan from the Old Norse language. The term "vaengr" in Old Norse means "wing" or "fin," and it was used to describe the fins of fish and the wings of birds. The term "wing" was eventually incorporated into the English language and used to describe the protrusions on the sides of different things, such as the wings of an aeroplane or the wings of a building. A large group of military aircraft, often made up of many squadrons, is referred to as a "wing" in military jargon. This usage of the phrase probably started during World War I, when bigger formations of aircraft were first utilized often in combat operations. The word "wing" has two meanings: its literal meaning is "one of movable feathered useful for airborne," and its associative meaning is two or more groups of a squadron.

Compounding

Compounding is the method of joining two or more origins (often-free morphemes or root morphemes) to create a new word. The following compounding word type contains a

variety of jargon words, as discovered by the researcher.

Extract 09

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

Jargon: Air borne

The term "air" is used to describe the atmosphere or the sky, but the term "borne" is the past tense of the verb "bear," which denotes carrying or transporting. As a result, the term "airborne" refers to something that is carried or moved through the air, such as a person or an object that is in flight. Airborne has two meanings: the literal meaning is transported or carried by air and the associative meaning is trained for deployment by air, especially by parachute airborne troops in the Air Force.

Extract 10

It was decided that this could be achieved by flying a cross-country trip over England and Europe (p. 40).

Jargon: Cross-country

The term "cross-country" is a compound word. It refers to a sport or activity that includes running or skiing over the open country rather than on a track or path and is made by fusing the terms "cross" and "country" into a single word. The literal meaning of cross-country refers to travelling or extending across a nation, while its associated meaning refers to racing through the countryside rather than on a track or course.

Clipping

The clipping procedure makes the reduction component that is discernible in blending much more obvious.

Extract 11

The Ack Ack gunners opened up with 'Naras'ya Ali_Ya Haider (p. 177).

Jargon: Ack Ack

The word "Ack Ack" is an English clipping, notably from military jargon. It is short for "anti-aircraft," which describes military equipment or systems created to counter enemy aircraft. "Ack Ack" literary meaning in modern signals is referred to as alpha-alpha. Verb Edit. Ack Ack (ack-acks, plural, countable and uncountable) and associative meaning are used in contemporary signals to denote an anti-aircraft weapon, and "Ack Ack" is an acronym for anti-aircraft fire or weapons.

Extract 12

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

Jargon: Tarmac

In English, the word "tarmac" is a clipping word. It originates from "tarmacadam," a kind of road surface substance comprised of tar and crushed stone. A Scottish inventor by the name of John Loudon McAdam received the first patent for "tarmacadam" in 1901, and the word "tarmac" has been used as a shorter version of the original word since at least the 1920s. The literal meaning of "tarmac" is a historically significant tar-based substance for macadamizing road surfaces, patented in 1902 while, the associative meaning of "tarmac" is apron or runway, used in Pakistan Air Force for takeoff or landing of Aeroplane.

Coinage

Speakers create coinage words by inventing a unique sound pattern and associating it with a fresh connotation. According to Yule (2006), coinage words are terms that are completely new.

Extract 13

The PAF come to the rescue and sent three Bristol Freighter aircraft to Adelaide to airlift the contingent to Pakistan (p. 277).

Jargon: Airlift

The English word "airlift" is a coinage. It is a term that was developed by combining the words "air" and "lift" to represent the movement of people, merchandise, or supplies by aircraft where land transportation is impractical or impossible. The Berlin Airlift, a significant airlift operation to carry food, gasoline, and supplies to West Berlin after Soviet forces shut it off, is credited for popularizing the phrase "airlift" in the middle of the 20th century. The literal meaning of "airlift" is a pipe, which is used to suck up objects and the associative meaning of "airlift" is an act of transporting supplies by aircraft, typically in a blockade or other emergency.

Back-formation

Process of reduction that is specialized usually, a word of one kind (often a noun) is reduced to create a word of another kind, frequently a verb.

Extract 14

The process started with fast taxing on the runway, followed by a few dummy take-off runs a few feet above the ground (p. 37).

Jargon: Dummy

The term "dummy" is regarded as a back-formation since it was created by deleting the suffix "-y" from the noun "dummie," which was a subset of the adjective "dumb" used to denote things that lack intelligence or sophistication. When used in relation to military actions, the word "dummy" might be regarded as a back-formation word. The literal meaning of a dummy is a person who is unable to speak. Dummy's association meaning is having the impression of being

real but not being able to function and a dummy is a training tool or item created to replicate a genuine thing or circumstance. As an illustration, during training exercises, troops may use mock weapons or explosives to practice using them properly without endangering themselves.

Conversion

A word's function changes when it is converted. Therefore, conversion can be described as a "category change" and a "functional shift".

Extract 15

You keep your head down and the barrel of your lousy sten gun vertically up (p. 178).

Jargon: Barrel

In the English language, the term "barrel" is an illustration of a conversion word. In the case of "barrel," the word can serve as both a noun and a verb without undergoing any form alterations. When used as a noun, "barrel" designates a cylindrical container with curved sides and flat ends. The fuel outlet from the carburettor on a gasoline engine is the literal meaning of 'barrel', whereas, the associative meaning is the discharge tube of a weapon.

Extract 16

I yelled Yeee-Hoa and fired a burst of guns in childish exuberance (p. 174).

Jargon: Burst

"Burst" is a term that is used as both a noun and a verb in a conversion context. The verb "burst" denotes a sudden, strong opening or a sudden, forceful separation. The term "burst" denotes a brief period of strong activity or exertion as well as a quick, intense release of energy or emotion. The associative meaning of "burst" is the quick and continuous firing of weapons, such as gunfire or artillery. For instance, a machine gunner

would be instructed to open fire in a burst to disperse the opposition but its literal meaning is to yield to an excess of emotion or something.

Acronyms

Acronyms are new words created by combining the first letters of several other words. Each word is pronounced separately.

Extract 17

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

Jargon: ADC

The acronym "ADC" can be used to stand for "Aide-de-Camp". A military officer who acts as a high-ranking officer or official's personal assistant is known as an aide-de-camp. In addition to accompanying the officer on official excursions or visits, the Aide-de-Camp is in charge of managing the officer's schedules and acting as a point of contact for other staff members. The associative meaning of "ADC" is Secretary to a person of high rank, typically a senior military leader. The literal definition of ADC is a material made composed of a monoclonal antibody chemically coupled to a medication.

Extract 18

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

Jargon: ALO

ALO stands for "Air Liaison Officer". An "Air Liaison Officer" (ALO) is an officer tasked with coordinating and enabling cooperation and communication between various military units, notably between air and ground troops, in the context of the military or aviation. ALO's associated meaning is Air Liaison Officer, A specialized officer known

as an "Air Liaison Officer" (ALO) in the British Armed Forces is in charge of organizing and arranging air assistance for ground forces. Whereas, its literal meaning is Advanced Learning Opportunities (ALO) of Students in Grades 1–8.

Extract 19

Aslam who served as JAG for more than a decade since partition in Pakistan Air Force (p. 03).

Jargon: JAG

JAG, or Judge Advocate General, is an acronym. The JAG is a legal officer who offers military legal counsel and services, including advising commanders on legal matters, assisting service members with legal matters, and prosecuting and defending military people in court-martial proceedings. The literal meaning of JAG is a sobbing jag: a state or emotion of ecstasy and the associated meaning is Judge Advocate General, a position appointed in the military for internal in-service judgement.

Extract 20

The MP, however, allowed the gentlemanly-looking young man to go and inform their superiors of the stations (p. 72).

Jargon: MP

When referring to the Military Police, the acronym "MP" is often used. To enforce discipline and uphold law and order within the military, the Military Police, a specialized branch of the armed services, is in charge. The term "MP" has two meanings: the literal meaning is "Member of Parliament" whereas; the associative meaning is "Military Police," which controls law enforcement in the armed forces.

Derivation

The derivation is the process of creating new lexemes by affixing derivatives to already-

existing ones. They emphasize how a base word's lexical category, meaning, or both might change because of derivation. There is a plenty of various types of jargons in the selected text, however, there is no jargon available from derivation in the selected book.

Blending

Blending is the formation of a new word by combining elements from two or more source words, where the basic words are partially overlapped and the new word is a partial intersection of the source words. Examples include "brunch" from breakfast and lunch, "smog" from the words smoke and fog, and "motel" from the words motor and hotel.

Extract 21

The ammunition compartment is in the heavy metal door into the cockpit (p. 75).

Jargon: Cockpit

In English, the term cockpit blends. It is made up of the terms "cock" and "pit," which are two independent words that are joined to make a new word with a unique definition and use. The term "cockpit" originally referred to a pit or arena used for cockfighting, a blood sport using roosters. The area where the pilot sits and uses the controls of an aircraft has been referred to by the phrase over time. The term "cockpit" is now often used to refer to the location where the flight crew controls the aircraft in aviation and aerospace situations. The word "cockpit" has two meanings: its literal meaning is a pit or enclosure used for cockfights, and its associative meaning may be a place or compartment in a typically tiny vehicle such as a boat, aeroplane, or car, from which it is instructed, piloted, or driven, can change depending on the context.

Multiple Processes

The term "multiple processes" in linguistics describes the various techniques or procedures, which can be applied to the production of new words or the alteration of already existing ones in a language. A number of rules, principles, and patterns that are involved in these processes govern the formation of new words and their application in various situations.

Extract 22

The Control Center at Mirpur after every run-in of the four-ship formation and the pilots in the air mentally tallying their position in the competition (p. 190).

Jargon: Formation

The term "formation" refers to a number of different processes, depending on the context in which it is used. In a military context, where it is frequently employed as a conversion term, "Formation" is referred to as the arrangement of troops or units into a specific pattern or structure for a specific aim or action. The term "formation" in the context of geological engineering can be a coinage and in linguistics, the term "formation" can relate to clipping because it describes the procedure of forming new words by shortening or truncating existing ones. The literal meaning of "formation" is an act of imparting form or shape to something or of taking form whereas, the associative meaning of "formation" is an arrangement of a body or group of persons or objects in a predetermined manner or for a certain goal.

Extract 23

The formation led by the commander, exited the range at a low level and headed for the Base (p. 190).

Jargon: Range

Depending on the context, the word "range" can refer to many processes and have various

origins. "Range" is a conversion word in a mathematical context since it refers to the set of output values. As it describes the difference between the highest and lowest pitches that a musical instrument or voice can produce, "range" in a musical context can be a clipping word. Range is a slang term that refers to a space created or set apart for target practice or shooting in the context of hunting or shooting. The term "range" was created in this context to indicate the location or size of the defined area. Overall, despite the fact that the word "range" can have a variety of meanings and origins. The term "range" has two meanings: its literal connotation is a group of objects arranged in a line, and its associative meaning is the horizontal separation between a weapon and its target.

The first and foremost objective of the research was to find out how Pakistan Air Force jargons are formed as per the selected text. The above discussion explored that the military jargons have various categories of word formation as categorized by Yule (2010) into ten distinct formations as, coinage, borrowing, clipping, compounding, blending, acronyms, back-formation, conversion, multiple process and derivation. The detailed analysis of selected jargons reveals that nine categories are found in the selected military jargons, whereas, no jargon under the derivation category was found in the selected jargons. The author discovered 15 jargons with borrowing processes, 10 jargons with compounding processes, 05 jargons with clipping processes, 11 jargons with acronym processes, 02 jargons with coinage processes, 02 jargons with conversion processes, 02 jargons with a back-formation process, 02 jargons with blending processes and 03 jargons with multiple processes. However, there is no jargon found related to derivation in the selected text. According to the research's findings, the borrowing procedure is the one used the most frequently in the selected book. It comprises 15 jargons out of 52, or 28% of the

selected data, whereas, 11 jargons (21%) are related to the acronym in the selected data.

Conclusion

There are particular matters that can be concluded in light of the findings and discussion presented in the preceding chapter. The results show that there are two types of meanings processes in jargons, which are consistent with Yule's theory and are found in *Untold Tales of Pakistan Air Force*. In addition to discovering new ways to understand literal and associative meanings of jargons according to Yule (2010), particularly when analyzing military jargons. Based on the study's primary goal, the research reveals that the jargon utilized in *Untold Tales of the Pakistan Air Force* has both literal and associative meanings. Out of the 32 pieces of data discovered, jargons have different literal and associative meanings. This information can be used in classroom

instruction to broaden vocabulary development and find new words in military literature. Students can be inspired to learn English by understanding and being familiar with the jargon words that are frequently used around us.

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

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