



The Register Of Military Discourse in Spoken Communication at the 1st Health Battalion of Kostrad Bogor and the 10th Armed Battalion of Brajamusti Bogor

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ABSTRACT

Communication is one of the tools used by humans to interact with each other. Everyone is involved in communication activities. In communication, there are media used, namely language. The use of language is determined by linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Communicating means conveying a message in the form of ideas, thoughts, feelings, and our will to others, expressed through language. Each community group has its own linguistic characteristics. Among the non-linguistic factors are social factors. Social factors that can influence the patterns of language use include social status, education level, age, economic status, gender, and so on. This research will discuss the specialized language that occurs in the military environment. This research aims to examine the military register in the spoken discourse used in the environment of the Health Battalion 1 Kostrad and the Armed Battalion 10 Brajamusti in Bogor. The military register, as a part of specialized language variation in military communication, plays a crucial role in creating communication efficiency, maintaining hierarchy, and building solidarity among members. This study focuses on identifying the types of registers, analyzing their functions and meanings, as well as exploring the linguistic and social factors that influence their formation. The method used is a qualitative descriptive approach with an ethnographic communication approach, employing data collection techniques such as participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. The data were analyzed using discourse analysis methods to uncover the linguistic structure and its context of use. This study also compares the use of registers in two battalions to find similarities and differences arising from factors such as core duties, organizational structure, and communication culture of each battalion, both for TNI members and for Persit members or soldiers' wives. The results of the study are expected to reveal the linguistic characteristics of military registers used, uncover social and pragmatic functions in military communication, and provide new insights into the role of language in supporting military professionalism and operational efficiency. In addition, this research aims to contribute a deeper understanding of linguistic studies, particularly in the realms of register and language variation. Thus, this research is expected to provide theoretical contributions to the development of applied linguistics as well as practical benefits in communication training in the military environment.

Keywords: register; Spoken discourse; military communication, 1st Health Battalion Kostrad, 10th Armed Battalion Brajamusti

INTRODUCTION

Register is a variation or form of language used by specific professional groups at certain times and under certain conditions that can only be understood by a particular profession, for example, the language used by the military. Therefore, the language they use can only be understood or comprehended by them, whether it is in the form of signals or codes used in military life, both formal and informal (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2013).

Language is a communication tool used by society with aims and purposes to be conveyed to the listener or the interlocutor. According to Suwarna (2002;4) in (Azmi, 2021), language is one of the main tools that humans use to communicate and socialize, both socially and individually. Meanwhile, according to Kridalaksana in (Azmi, 2021), language is a system of arbitrary symbols used by society to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves, and language is also a distinguishing factor of humans from other

living beings. This statement implies that the sounds produced by humans are not random sounds without rules, but rather symbols that possess meaning and are systematic.

Register in linguistic studies is understood as a semantic concept, which is an arrangement of meanings connected with specific situational arrangements based on field, tenor, and mode. Therefore, register encompasses lexical aspects (vocabulary), grammatical aspects (syntax), and phonological aspects (sound) that accompany meaning and communication functions within a domain (Halliday & Hasan, 1992). In military life, register is used not only to convey orders but also in various social interactions among troops. According to Holmes (1998-276) in (Azmi, 2021), the term register refers to the language of a group of people with interests in a particular job, or language used in specific group situations, such as health language, military language, traders' language, legal language, photography language, or vespa community language; all of these languages are said to be one of the registers or varieties of language.

Previous relevant research conducted by the researcher on registers, according to the research conducted (Vetter, 2017), the title of the research is 'Forms, Meanings, and Functions of the Army's TNI AD Register at Bekang V Brawijaya Surabaya.' This study used a descriptive qualitative method with a sociolinguistic approach, where data was collected through interviews with members of the TNI AD Bekang V Brawijaya Surabaya. The findings of the research show that the forms of the military register of TNI AD include codes that use the alphabet, numeric codes, battery codes, and weapon codes. There is a process of forming a register involving acronyms and word shortening, for example, Mt stands for Monitor, shortening the register using metaphors such as god or supreme leader, and guava as a gathering place. The process of forming a register is based on synonyms with similarities in characteristics, for example, Rhinoceros - Cavalry. The rhinoceros is said to be an animal with thick and strong skin, while the cavalry refers to strong armored horse troops.

The second research (Sadiyah, 2013) "Acronyms in the Indonesian Army's Register at the 500 Raider Infantry Battalion Surabaya". This study focuses on military language that has distinctive features in technical terms, including the use of acronyms. The acronyms in the military register of TNI AD Raider Surabaya have three functions: the first is to abbreviate words or phrases into a short and simple form. Second, acronyms serve to facilitate written language so that messages can be easily conveyed in written form. Third, they assist in the designation of positions among members.

The third research (Ardi, 2013) Translation of Military Register in the Subtitling of the Film The Great Raid. *Lingua Didaktika*, ISSN: 1979-0457. Presented at the International Seminar on Languages and Arts (ISLA-2). The results of the research indicate that the forms of register translated have different impacts compared to the images displayed that carry linguistic meaning in the target culture. For example, the use of the register 'Attention' is not used in giving commands by standing at attention or in giving salutes. This research method uses descriptive qualitative.

The fourth research (Rahmah, 2018) examines the Language Variants of the Military in the TNI Educational Institution (Rindam Jaya) and the Implications for Indonesian language education. The research method used is qualitative descriptive, with techniques such as passive participant observation, disguised observation, recording technique, and interview technique.

The fifth research (Kolilah, 2018) on the Use of Register in the Health Sector in Oral Communication at Unej Medical Center (UMC) employed a qualitative descriptive method with a naturalistic approach. The data in this study consisted of phrases, words,



and sentences used by health workers in interactions with patients. Utilizing the theory of Miles and Huberman (1992:16), there are three stages used in data analysis: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The research results include two types, namely terms and sentences, and from the perspective of phrases, they are grouped into verb phrases, noun phrases, and adjective phrases. The functions of health register include instrumental function, representational function, regulatory function, personal function, and heuristic function. The theory used in this study is Ramlan, 1983: 45 for singular and complex forms, combined with the theory from Kridalaksana, 1989: 12.

The military as an institution of national defense has a unique and distinct communication system. The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), as the main component of the military in Indonesia, is a modern organization structured in a professional and strategic manner to carry out the state's duties in defense. Their complex and dynamic roles demand disciplined, swift, and unambiguous communication. Therefore, the use of a distinctive military register is an essential part of supporting the implementation of duties and operations in various units (Berutu, 2019).

In the realm of language, verbal interactions among military members can be studied through discourse, which is a complete and coherent linguistic form produced from both spoken and written communication processes. Discourse is a unit of language that describes the social process of communication and is closely related to speech acts. Discourse can be considered complete if all sentences or utterances support a single topic being discussed and are organized systematically (Alimin & Ramaniyar, 2020)

Analysis of spoken discourse in a military environment can be conducted through the ethnographic communication approach developed by Dell Hymes in the SPEAKING concept, which includes: Setting and Scene (context and atmosphere), Participants (speakers and listeners), Ends (communication goals), Act Sequence (structure of utterance), Key (intonation and tone of speech), Instrumentalities (media of communication), Norms (rules of interaction), and Genre (type of discourse). This theory allows researchers to understand communication patterns and language usage in a specific social domain in depth (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021).

The location of this research focuses on two military units in Bogor, namely Health Battalion 1 Kostrad and Armed Battalion 10 Brajamusti. Health Battalion 1 Kostrad, officially established on October 25, 1982, serves as a field health support unit, with the motto 'Yudha Krida Husada' and a twin snake mascot. Meanwhile, Armed Battalion 10 Brajamusti, which was founded on July 14, 1962, is an artillery combat support unit, with the motto 'Brajamusti' and a Brajamusti weapon mascot. Both units have different operational functions and organizational structures, so there is a high likelihood of differences in the use of military registers.

The novelty of this research is a comparative analysis of the military register used in the two units, to identify similarities and differences in military discourse. This study is expected to contribute to understanding language variation in a military environment, especially in the context of register use according to the respective task domains of each battalion. However, based on the literature review conducted, it was found that there is still little research specifically highlighting the use of military register in speech discourse within the TNI environment. There has not yet been a study that specifically addresses a comparison of military registers between Health Battalion 1 Kostrad and Armed Battalion 10 Brajamusti Bogor. Therefore, this research has high novelty and urgency to be conducted.

METHOD

In this study, a descriptive qualitative type is used. Qualitative research can also be referred to as lens theory according to Creswell (2009) in Sugiyono, 2019. "Theoretical lens or perspective in quality research: provides an overall orienting lens that is used to study questions of gender, class, and race (or other issues of marginalized groups). This lens becomes an advocacy perspective that shapes the types of questions asked, informs how data are collected and analyzed, and provides a call for action." In order to obtain the results of this study, an Ethnographic Communication approach was used, which is realistic in nature by conducting participant observation in the environment of the Health Battalion 1 Kostrad and Armed 10 Brajamusti, using twelve procedural steps from Spradley, including following everyday activities, personnel interactions, military training, and field health simulations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research uses an ethnographic communication approach with Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory to analyze the military discourse in two units of the Indonesian Army: Battalion Health 1 Kostrad and Battalion Armed 10 Brajamusti. The analysis focuses on the use of military registers that reflect social structure, communication functions, and military collective identity. The research aims to analyze military registers in the discourse of speech at Battalion Health 1 Kostrad and Battalion Armed 10 Brajamusti Bogor.

Military register in discourse

The military register in discourse at the Health Battalion 1 Kostrad and the Armed Battalion 10 Brajamusti has very unique characteristics, such as the use of military terms, codes, and specific abbreviations. This register is used to facilitate communication and increase the efficiency of military personnel in carrying out their duties.

Military Terminology in the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad Bogor

Table 1. Terms, codes, and abbreviations used in the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad

Medical terms	Passcode	Unit Abbreviation
Medical Evacuation	Cobra	Ki RSL
Patient Stabilization	Yudha Krida Husada	Ki Keslap 1
Initial treatment	Cakra	Ki Keslap 2
Procedural terms	alarm stanby status code	Ki keslap 3
Evacuation Procedures	White cobra	Ki Ev
Treatment procedures	Red cobra	Ki Markas
Security procedures	Orange cobra	Position Abbreviation
Organization terms	Blue cobra	Danyonkes
Battalion commander	black cobra	Danki
Healty officer	Kode singkatan	Danton
Healty NCO	Ops	Dokkes
Operational terms	DI	Procedure Abbrevition
Healty operations	Dik Mil	EVMED
Healty support	UKP	PKK

The medical terms used in military registers in the discourse of the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad

pertain to medical evacuation, which is one of the health registers utilized in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion in Bogor for handling patients both in the field and in



hospitals during medical treatment. Additionally, evacuation also refers to the process of transferring or rescuing injured victims from disaster or combat locations to a safe place equipped with adequate medical facilities. This register is specifically used by military healthcare personnel and staff involved in rescue operations, applicable both in the field and indoors, and covers various protocol-based procedures. The main goal of the Evacuation Procedure is to save lives and prevent further casualties, avoiding more severe emergency situations due to attacks, explosions, earthquakes, or other subsequent disasters, while ensuring the safety of personnel through designed mechanisms.

Patient stabilization in military communication, particularly in the Health Battalion (Yonkes), refers to the initial action taken to handle casualties on the battlefield before being transferred to more comprehensive medical facilities. This term is technically used by military medical personnel and the health logistics department to indicate that the condition of soldiers or casualties has been addressed fundamentally and is ready for evacuation or further treatment stages.

Initial treatment is the first aid performed by military medical personnel in dealing with injured patients or soldiers wounded during exercises by checking the patient's consciousness.

The procedural terminology used in the military register at the Health Battalion 1 Kostrad Bogor

This Evacuation Procedure is one of the ways to evacuate victims or soldiers who are injured or wounded while in the training field or during operational duties in the field. Examples include: providing intravenous fluids, stopping bleeding, treating open wounds, using a splint for fractures, and administering emergency oxygen. The 'stabilization' register is used to indicate the victim's status: whether they are safe enough to be moved or still require further medical treatment in the field.

The Treatment Procedure is a series of medical stages carried out systematically to identify, manage, and restore the health condition of a person who is ill or injured. This procedure serves as a standard guideline for medical personnel in providing safe, effective, and standardized services. In a military context, this procedure is also adjusted to the conditions of the operational field, operational protocols, and the limitations of available facilities. Therefore, field treatment procedures must possess accuracy, speed, and efficiency as important components that must be prepared by military medical personnel.

Security procedures in security procedures are mandatory to be carried out by military personnel systematically to ensure a safe situation, in certain activities conducted to protect against technological threats, situations, and the safety of members. The main objective of these security procedures is to prevent disturbances and create safety for all parties involved in training activities as well as in warfare and even in disaster response activities involving TNI troops. Security becomes a vital part of the military environment to support operations, maintain strategic facilities, and protect personnel from external disturbances.

Military Registration Organization Terms at the 10th Armed Battalion Brajamusti Bogor

The Commander of the Health Battalion is one of the highest positions in the TNI organization, holding the title of the number one person in the Battalion with the highest rank of Lieutenant Colonel (Ckm). Ckm is the corps for the health unit and has a

degree in the field of health as a doctor (dr), as demonstrated by the current commander who holds the position of Commander of the Health Battalion, with the full name and title of Lieutenant Colonel Ckm Dr. Muhammad Asprianto Sp. PA. For the commander position in the Health Battalion, one must have a title or degree as a doctor, whether a general practitioner or a specialist, because the Health Battalion is a medical corps that bears significant responsibility for the operational health personnel in training fields and combat zones, as well as being the main team for disaster and natural calamity evacuations.

Health officers are military members who hold officer ranks and have educational backgrounds and duties in the field of health services. They are responsible for various medical aspects, both in peacetime and combat operations. Health officers can work as military doctors, dentists, pharmacists, military nurses, or other technical health personnel who have undergone military and medical education according to TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces) standards. The roles and duties of health officers in medical services include providing routine examinations for soldiers to ensure there are no complaints experienced by soldiers during their daily duties or during military operations or assignments outside the Battalion. They are also responsible for the evacuation process of soldiers who are injured during training or in the battlefield, determining the priority of care based on the military triage system. In addition, health officers are also tasked with providing counseling on healthy living, environmental hygiene in dormitories, barracks, and posts, as well as educating on disease prevention. Another task of a health officer is to design the needs for medicines, health facilities, and medical equipment during military operations and training and must take an active role in implementing health actions at the command level. To become a military health officer, one must have the qualifications of a general practitioner, specialist doctor, dentist, or health graduate to participate in military selection with initial officer education SEPA/SEPA PK/ Officer Career School, then continue with advanced military health education at Pusdikkes or related institutions.

Health Non-Commissioned Officers are personnel of the Indonesian National Armed Forces with the rank of non-commissioned officer (Sergeant Major, Staff Sergeant, Corporal, Sergeant) who possess expertise and special duties in the field of military health. They serve as the backbone of medical service operations in combat units, field posts, and military health facilities. In the field of duty, health non-commissioned officers often become the frontline in providing initial care for soldiers who are injured or experiencing health issues. The main duties of health non-commissioned officers include providing healthcare in the field or operational areas by offering first aid, performing treatment and stabilization actions, preparing victim handling areas, and basic medical logistics. In addition, health non-commissioned officers are also responsible for maintaining and distributing medical equipment or health tools, as well as preparing and organizing medications and other medical supplies. Health non-commissioned officers work under the coordination of health officers and interact directly with various combat units.

Health privates are military personnel who hold the rank of private (Private 2nd Class, Private 1st Class, Corporal, Corporal 1st Class, Private First Class, and Master Corporal). They are part of the supporting workforce for specific tasks in the health sector, tasked with assisting in the provision of basic health services during military activities. Health privates play a vital role in the execution of daily medical duties within the battalion as well as operational tasks in the field.



Operational terms of military registration at the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad Bogor

Operational Health is part of military support that includes medical services in the field of duty, evacuation and stabilization of casualties, health logistics (medications, medical equipment, and personnel), handling the impacts of biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons, mental and physical training of soldiers. The aim is to ensure soldiers' physical condition is combat-ready, to maintain their health while carrying out their duties, and to protect them from health risks during their assignments. The components of operational health include: field health support, field hospitals, mobile medical teams, emergency medical evacuation, and health coaching for soldiers by conducting routine check-ups, providing education on healthy lifestyles, and monitoring the mental health of soldiers.

Health support is the entire system and activities prepared to maintain, preserve, and restore the health condition of soldiers, as well as to support the smooth execution of the main duties of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). This support is not just about medical treatment, but also includes logistics, personnel, facilities, and integrated health strategies.

Military Registration Code at the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad Bogor

Cobra is the code used to greet seniors or superiors in the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad. This code is used by members as a sign of respect or greeting. In the unique internal communication, the use of this code creates a distinct communication culture within the battalion. When a soldier utters "Cobra," it indirectly conveys a sense of respect, loyalty, and solidarity among military members in that battalion environment. Additionally, the Cobra symbol represents strength and agility, as the Cobra snake is known as a brave, responsive, and venomous animal that embodies quickness and agility in movement; this is also one of the aspirations held by the personnel of the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad.

Yudha Krida Husada is the motto of the Health Battalion 1 Kostrad, which is a medical support unit under the command of the 1st Kostrad Division. This name carries a strong philosophical meaning. Yudha means struggle or war, Krida means devotion or activity, and Husada means treatment or health. Overall, it can be interpreted as depicting the spirit of health soldiers who fight with dedication in the medical field, whether in disaster response or military operations while carrying out their duties (Benny Rahadian, Priyanto, 2023).

Cakra is a Sanskrit word that means "circle or wheel" in the symbols used by the military. Cakra is symbolized by a circular wheel symbol with seven torches (sapta agni) representing the seven principles of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, and the inner circle decorated with a lotus flower symbolizes the truth, purity, and dignity of Pancasila as well as unity and strength (Naluri et al., 2025).

Military Registration Status Alert Code at Health Battalion 1 Kostrad Bogor

White Cobra Alarm is the code for TNI troops to gather in the area of Health Battalion 1 Kostrad, indicating that there is something important to be conveyed by superiors with the gathering point at the Company or battalion field. However, this alarm is still categorized as a 'safe' sign at that gathering point. Soldiers are expected to wear complete PDLT uniforms, Jungle Hats, carry Compasses, binoculars, personal backpacks, and MU ½, neatly stored in a box.

Red Cobra Alarm is the alert signal, calling on TNI members in the area of Health Battalion 1 Kostrad to gather wearing PDLT uniforms, Jungle Hats, Compasses, binoculars, personal backpacks, and MU ½, neatly stored in a box.

The Orange Cobra Alarm is a readiness gathering assembly in the battalion readiness field for operations and Korum using complete PDLT, beret, compass, binoculars, personal alkapsus + MU 1/3 BP (2/3 prepared in a box), logistics supply for ¾ day.

The Blue Cobra Alarm is an extraordinary assembly conducted by military personnel in the Health Battalion area with a gathering point at the company field using the attire applicable on that day, with a strong emphasis on quick assembly.

The Black Cobra Alarm is a warning signal for fire danger, where soldiers are expected to promptly gather in the fire sector occurring within the barracks, battalion, or the nearest location to the battalion, using whatever clothing available and bringing fire extinguishing equipment.



Figure 1. Alarm signs at the Health Battalion 1 Kostrad, source of the photo from the researcher's observation.

The abbreviation code for military registration at the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion

Ops is an abbreviation of the word operational or Operation, and its use is very common in the military context which has tactical structures and activities. Tactical or strategic operations are used to refer to activities or missions involving the planning and execution of actions in the field, such as Mil Ops (Military Operations), Joint Ops (Joint Operations), or Social Service Ops (Social Service Operations).

DL is an abbreviation for the term 'Dinas Luar' for TNI members, which means carrying out duties outside of battalion activities. These duties can include operational assignments, training, escorting, security, or administrative activities in other locations. DL is usually accompanied by a Travel Order Letter (SPPD) as legal proof that the personnel are on duty outside.

Dik Mil is an abbreviation for Military Education, which is a program for character and professionalism development of soldiers through physical, mental, discipline, and leadership training. It is conducted in various institutions such as Akmil, Secapa, Rindam, and Pusdik, depending on the level and corps. The aim is to develop officers or non-commissioned officers who are ready to carry out national defense and security duties.

UKP is the abbreviation code for Promotion Examination for each rank. It usually involves field competency tests, assessments from superiors, and educational



administration. It may be accompanied by general development education such as Diklapa or Sesko.

Acronym for the Military Register Unit at the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad Bogor

Ki RSL stands for Field Hospital Company

Ki Keslap 1 stands for Field Health Company 1

Ki Keslap 2 stands for Field Health Company 2

Ki Keslap 3 stands for Field Health Company 3

Ki Ev stands for Evacuation Company Ki Markas stands for Headquarters Company

Ki Kesban stands for Support Health Company

Abbreviation for Military Register Positions in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion

Danyonkes stands for Battalion Health Commander

Danki stands for Company Commander

Danton stands for Platoon Commander

Dokkes is an abbreviation for Health Doctor.

In line with the military register at the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion, the researcher will discuss the military register at the 10th Brajamusti Armed Battalion in Bogor as follows.

Armament terms	Unit Code	Unit Abbreviation
Cannon	Brajamusti	Battery A
Caliber	Yonarmed 10	Battery B
Elevation	Kostrad	Kima Battery
Operational terms	Rating code	Singkatan Jabatan
Ops	danyonarmed	Pasi Pers
Patrol	Pasi	Pasipam
Shot	Danrai	Pasi ops
Procedure terms	Communication code	Operation Abbrevition
Firing Procedure	Roger	OPSDAR
Security Procedure	Wilco	OPSUD
Organization terms	Passcode	Procedur Abbrevition
Armed Battalion Commander	BRA (code for Bjaramusti	Cal
Battery	Armed	Cannon

The term 'military weapons register' in the 10th Armed Battalion Brajamusti Bogor

refers to the cannon, which is one of the main weapons owned by the 10th Armed Battalion Brajamusti. It has become a hallmark of the 10th Field Artillery Battalion/Rocket Brajamusti (Yonarmed 10/Rocket), which is under the 1st Armed Regiment/Sthira Yudha and 1st Infantry Division Kostrad. This unit has a long history and has undergone significant modernization of its defense equipment. The types of cannons and defense equipment of Yonarmed 10 Brajamusti initially used a 76mm cannon when it was formed in 1962. It then transitioned to 105mm GS (Self-Propelled) and 105mm Towed artillery, which are more mobile and flexible. Currently, Yonarmed 10 has been equipped with the Astros II MK-6 rocket made in Brazil, which is a modern rocket launcher system with high destructive power and a wide range. The Functions of Artillery in Combat Operations are to provide long-range fire support to assist maneuvering troops, to conduct precise destruction of enemy territory, and to provide saturation fire support in offensive and defensive operations.

Caliber is a term that refers to the size of a weapon, indicating the internal diameter of the firearm's barrel or the diameter of the projectile being fired. It is measured in inches (for example, .45 cal) or millimeters (for example, 7.62 mm). Example: .22 caliber has a bullet diameter of 0.22 inches \approx 5.56 mm; .45 caliber has a bullet diameter of 0.45 inches 11.43 mm; 7.62 mm caliber is the standard military bullet like that of the AK-47.

Elevation refers to the angle of the cannon or howitzer barrel's lift relative to the horizontal line. It is a crucial part of the fire control system as it determines the range and trajectory of the fired projectile. Elevation is a part of the aiming mechanism and technically includes: Barrel control system for adjusting the barrel angle vertically, usually from -3° to $+75^\circ$ depending on the type of cannon, Turret or weapon dome. In self-propelled howitzers like the M109A4 GS, elevation is controlled from within the dome by the operator. Vertical movement axis (elevation axis). In automatic systems such as a 20 mm caliber turret-gun, the elevation axis is controlled by actuators and control systems like LQR-PD for high precision (Mudia et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

The discourse in both battalions shows a formal, hierarchical, and efficient communication pattern. In the Health Battalion 1 Kostrad, the discourse is more procedural and collaborative, used in medical contexts such as evacuation, triage, and victim handling. Meanwhile, in the Armed Battalion 10 Brajamusti, the discourse is more command-centered and aggressive, used in combat contexts such as sector coordination, fire commands, and position reports. Both battalions exhibit the use of military registers that tend to be formal and assertive. The language used is dominated by imperative verbs indicating direct instructions and compliance with commands. Interactions among members also occur with high efficiency, minimal small talk, and go straight to the essence of communication.

Although both units share similar communication patterns, they have striking differences in the types of registers used. In the 1st Health Battalion of Kostrad (Yonkes), terms that frequently appear include "medical evacuation," "wound management," and "triage." These terms indicate their function as a health support unit in various military operations. In contrast, the 10th Armed Battalion Brajamusti uses more terms like "warning shots," "sector coordination," and "battery," which signify their role as an artillery-based combat support unit. This difference reflects the character and operational tasks of each battalion. The 1st Health Battalion of Kostrad focuses on medical and humanitarian missions, while the 10th Armed Battalion Brajamusti concentrates on combat strategy and defense.

The purpose or ends of communication is not only to convey instructions, but also to report situations, tactical coordination, and mental motivation of the troops. While the act sequence or utterance order begins with a formal greeting such as 'Reporting Commander', followed by the message content, and ends with task confirmation like 'Ready, Execute!' The style or key of speech is dominated by a firm, rapid tone, full of authority, reflecting the distinctive character of military communication. The instrumentalities or media used include direct oral communication, handy talky (HT), and military radios. Meanwhile, norms show strict rules in interaction, such as the prohibition of interrupting superiors and the necessity of using appropriate formal greetings according to the command structure. In the genre, the discourse includes forms of



communication such as direct commands, situation reports, operational discussions, and even light humor to warm the atmosphere in between tasks.

Through the SPEAKING framework, it can be understood that military discourse is not just a series of words, but a result of a complex social process, reflecting the culture, duties, and values inherent in life in the military world.

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