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THE FUNCTION OF MILITARY REGISTER LANGUAGE SPEECH DISCOURSE IN THE 1ST KOSTRAD BOGOR HEALTH BATTALION

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ABSTRACT
Military register is a specific language variation studied in sociolinguistics. It facilitates communication efficiency, maintains hierarchy, and builds solidarity among military personnel. Acronyms and abbreviations simplify information delivery while helping maintain confidentiality. This study, entitled *"The Function of Military Register Language in the 1st Health Battalion, Kostrad,"* aims to analyze military register functions based on Halliday's theory. Using a descriptive qualitative method and a realist communication ethnography approach, data were collected through observation, interviews with 30 military personnel (8 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers, and 10 enlisted personnel), and questionnaires distributed to 100 personnel across different ranks. The data comprised spoken and written communication in formal and informal activities. The findings reveal five dominant functions: (1) personal, expressing speakers' feelings and emotions; (2) representational, conveying environmental information; (3) directive, influencing listeners' behavior through commands; (4) regulatory, controlling behavior through prohibitions and appeals; and (5) phatic/interactional, establishing and maintaining social relationships through positive responses. This study contributes to sociolinguistic research on professional registers and provides insights for military communication training.

Keywords*:* *register; functions of language; military communication; speech discourse; sociolinguistics*

INTRODUCTION
Military language is a unique and interesting language because it contains many acronyms or abbreviations that function to provide fast and precise time efficiency in conveying or receiving information, for example in the job acronyms "Danyon, Danton, Danki, Danru" then there are verb registers such as ready, permission, monitor, when communicating with seniors or superiors (Pamungkas & Wahyono, 2022). Military language discourse has a very unique structure because it prioritizes rank hierarchy, standard language usage norms and minimal emoticons and very strategic language use (Abdusalomov, 2025). Each language community has a unique language variation and is usually only used and known by the community itself, especially in the military environment, military language is identical to short, concise and clear sentences in giving instructions and receiving messages, in addition, each military unit has various variations

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of the same language and different in mentioning acronyms of positions and places, for example in the acronym of the name of the position in the 10th Brajamusti Armed Battalion there is the Danrai position (Battery Commander), while the register acronym of the position in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion is Danki (Company Commander), this shows that each unit has a different register term from the acronym of the position and place (Annisa, Permana et al., 2025). The cause of the register is due to social factors, gender, age and profession which give rise to variations in language or registers that are characteristic of certain professions or certain communities.

Every language used has a specific function, especially in the military environment, the function of language is to convey messages, give orders, appeals, convey information and convey personal feelings, both feelings of sadness, disappointment and happiness (Annisa et al., 2026). Military registers function as appeals, orders, prohibitions, requests and seduction because what is conveyed by the speaker to the interlocutor must contain these functions (Ilyas et al., 2021). The function of language is a tool for human communication, both written and spoken. Wardhaugh & Fuller, (2021) there are five functions of language, namely expressive, information, exploration, persuasion, and entertainment. Other opinions from Finnocchiaro, (1974), A. K. Halliday, (1976) (Jakobson, 1960) and according to Fishman, (1972) the function of language is seen from the perspective of who the speaker is, the listener, the topic being discussed, the code and the message uttered by the speaker. Meanwhile, according to Halliday. When communicating, language has a specific function depending on the situation and context of the interaction. The function of language is influenced by the purpose conveyed through communication.

An interesting language register to study is the military language register, especially in the military health unit or Ckm (military health) corps, which has not been widely studied by previous researchers. This study focuses on analyzing the function of the military register in the discourse of turur in the 1st Kostrad Bogor Health Battalion, which functions to provide orders, prohibitions, appeals, and convey information and communication greetings that show familiarity among military members. The function of language is a tool for human communication, both written and spoken (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021: 3-8). There are five functions of language, namely expression, information, exploration, persuasion, and entertainment.

There are several other opinions put forward by experts, from Finnocchiaro (1974:13) Halliday (1973:43) in Hassan et al., (2018), Jakobson, (1960:354) and according to Fishman (1972) the function of language is seen from the perspective of who the speaker is, the listener, the topic being discussed, the code and the message uttered by the speaker. In relation to the existence of a military member register in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion Unit, this article will discuss how the military register in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion and the function of the register using five components of M. Halliday's theory analysis, (1973) namely the personal function to convey feelings of disappointment, sadness or happiness, the representational function to provide information that is ongoing or will be carried out, the directive function means giving orders to the interlocutor, the regulatory function means giving appeals or directions and the interactional function means establishing more relaxed communication and establishing close relationships.

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METHOD

This research employed a qualitative method, with a descriptive qualitative approach using a realist communication ethnography approach (Durbidge, 2022). Qualitative research can be described as a lens theory, a theory used to assist researchers in formulating research questions and providing guidance for data collection and analysis.

Research Timeline

The researcher used the research timeline for observation, data collection, and information collection in the field, with the research period running from October 2025 to 2026.

Research Location

The research location was in West Java Province, specifically at the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad, Jln. Husada RT 1 RW 10, Cimandala Village, Sukaraja District, Bogor Regency, West Java.

Data

The data in this study were descriptive, consisting of statements, explanations, statements, and answers from informants in the form of words, phrases, and sentences in text form. These were derived from respondents' responses containing military registers at the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad Bogor. The resulting data will be descriptive, explaining the characteristics of military registers, the language functions of registers, and the factors influencing their use. Data is a crucial component that forms the basis for analysis, recording findings in the field and utilizing interview transcripts (Sugiyono, 2020). Moleong (2006: 35) argues that data in qualitative research can be descriptive, with the answers of informants being studied being used as data. These data can include official documents, field notes, videos, photographs, and interview transcripts and questionnaires.

Data Sources

Lofland (1984: 47) states that the primary data sources in qualitative research are spoken words and actions. These are recorded through field notes, video recordings, and photographs (Moleong, Lexy, J, 2006). The data sources used in this study were military personnel serving in the 1st Kostrad Bogor Health Battalion. Interviews were conducted with 30 TNI personnel from various ranks and positions within the 1st Kostrad Bogor Health Battalion. The key informant was Lieutenant Colonel Ckm, Commander of the 1st Kostrad Bogor Health Battalion; 8 officers holding company or platoon commander positions; 1 officer serving as personnel staff; 12 non-commissioned officers; and 10 enlisted personnel.

Questionnaires were distributed to 100 military personnel from various ranks and positions. The questionnaire results were used to supplement the interview data, resulting in a more comprehensive and objective analysis.

The informant selection technique used by the researcher was purposive sampling. The informant criteria were interviewees who were asked for information by the researcher, who were assumed to have knowledge and understanding of the data or facts related to the research object regarding variations in military language. In addition, the researcher

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also conducted direct field observations to observe the use of language variations among military personnel. In addition, documentation was conducted in this study in the form of photographs, videos, and audio recordings.

Data Collection Techniques

Based on the researcher's research approach, objectives, and formulated methods, this study employed qualitative data collection techniques and procedures, consisting of observation, interviews, questionnaire distribution, document analysis, and documentation.

Data Analysis Techniques

This study employed qualitative data analysis as described by Sugiyono (2020). The data analysis process was carried out in stages and interactively, to classify, group, and interpret data obtained through direct data collection, such as observation, interviews, questionnaire distribution, and document analysis.

Data Validity Check

This data validity technique aims to ensure that the data obtained in this study has a level of accuracy and reliability, so that the research results can be academically accounted for. This includes credibility testing, transferability testing, dependability testing, confirmability testing, and refinement of work guidelines.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 1st Kostrad Health Battalion is a military health unit located in the Ciluar area, Cimandala Village, Sukaraja District, Bogor Regency. Its motto is "Yudha Krida Husada," with an icon of two twin cobra heads. The 1st Kostrad Health Battalion was inaugurated on October 25, 1982, with the name Yudha Krida Husada, through a decree from the Army Chief of Staff (Kasad) numbered skep/809/X/1982.

The formation of this health battalion was based on the operational needs of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) to establish field health units to support the operational tasks of each TNI.

The function of language here is used to discuss objects or events occurring in the speaker's environment or in the cultural environment of a community or society. Military registers function as appeals, commands, prohibitions, requests, and persuasion, because what the speaker conveys to their interlocutor certainly has a specific function.

Personal Register Language Function

Based on the findings, the function of military register language in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion functions as a personal theory of M. Halliday, (1973), because it is a personal utterance delivered by military members in expressing disappointment which is carried out using the analysis of the "speaking" theory of Hymes, (1980) as discussed below:

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Table 1.1 Classification of Findings and Discussion of Personal Speech

Time and Place	Convertion
Hospital and Asmil **Time : 10.00 a.m Wib** **Mey, 23 Mei 2026**	Senior C: Assalamualaikum, hello D, is the cooperative open today? Junior D: Waalaikumussalam, ready, sir. It's closed today, so it's a public holiday. Senior C: Yes!! I think you can open this. Can you open it first? I really need this. Junior D: Excuse me, sir. I'm out of control with my child at the hospital. Senior C: Okay, fine Jan. Let me know when you can open the cooperative. Junior D: Ready, sir.

The setting of this conversation took place in a military barracks at 10:00 a.m. Western Indonesian Time (WIB) on May 23, 2026. The events took place in two locations: a hospital and a military barracks. The setting is one of the requirements for a speech event, indicating the time and place of the semi-formal communication.

The participants in this conversation used a dialogue discourse model, conducted by two military personnel, a senior and a junior, who have duties and authority within the organizational structure of a military cooperative. The conversation was between a cooperative officer and a buyer (senior C and junior D). The communication style maintained polite language within the hierarchy of rank.

The endpoint of the communication was the purpose of the discussion: to inquire whether the military cooperative was open on holidays. The senior wanted to purchase necessary supplies from the cooperative, but due to the holiday, the junior replied that it was not open.

Act Sequence: The speech began with a greeting, followed by a question from senior C, "Is the cooperative open today?" The word "ga" in Indonesian is "tidak" (no), but in communication or interaction, it is written "ga." Junior D then responded, "The cooperative is closed because it's a national holiday." This indicates that the cooperative's operational duties are carried out according to official hours. The cooperative will not open on holidays under any circumstances. This demonstrates that military duties in economic operations also adjust to general working hours, so they cannot open arbitrarily except in urgent situations. Senior C then expressed disappointment by saying, "Oh my!" I thought I'd open this.

Key: The tone of the communication was relaxed and friendly, but a hint of disappointment was still heard, expressed by Senior C, with the phrase "Oh my!" Then, there was a statement stating an urgent need, "Brother, I really need this," indicating a very high level of need.

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Instrumentally, the medium used was verbal and direct, via telephone, using informal or colloquial language, such as the word "ga" (the Indonesian term for "tidak").

Norm: The interaction demonstrates the politeness norms used by senior and junior military personnel. These politeness norms are based on rank hierarchy. Although the interaction is casual, juniors still respond with the word "ready" to their seniors. They also use the familiar term "Bang" for seniors and the word "permission" when answering and explaining why they cannot fulfill a senior's request. The seniors also respect this information, so there is no element of coercion in the speech, as demonstrated by the response "Okay, fine."

Genre: This type of communication is personal and informal, with a question-and-answer system or dialogue discourse that discusses the speaker's personal needs, rather than command instructions or official duties.

Based on observations, this finding aligns with M. Halliday's (1973) theory that military register language functions as a personal function used to convey disappointment, frustration, sadness, and happiness. Meanwhile, based on Hymes' (1980) theory, the speech or dialogue discourse that occurs is a speech event that meets the eight requirements for its use.

These findings are reinforced by research conducted by Ilyas et al. (2021) entitled "The Register Language Functions of Military Academy Cadets." The findings indicate five language functions present in military academy cadets: personal, directive, representational, regulatory, and phatic, using the theory of Leech and Halliday. The similarities lie in the types of military register functions found, with the same five components. Both studies demonstrate that, although the military environment is synonymous with hierarchical structures and formality, military personnel still have room to express personal traits, such as sadness, disappointment, and happiness.

The differences lie in the object and location of the research. Ilyas et al.'s (2021) study focused on military academy cadets from among officers who were still participating in military character development and training for prospective officers. This study, however, focused on military personnel serving in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion, representing various ranks of officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted personnel. Therefore, the context of language use is more diverse.

Representasional The Function

Based on observations, the representational register language function in spoken discourse at the 1st Health Battalion, Kostrad, took place in the staff room at 10:00 a.m. on May 24, 2026. This conversation was recorded and transcribed by the researcher for analysis using the SPEAKING theory (Hymes, 1980). The following discussion is provided.

Table 1.2 Classification of Representational Conversation

Time and Place	Conversation
Staff Room	Superior C: Good Morning!!
Jam 10.00 AM Wib	Member: Morning, morning, morning!!!
	Pasi: Alright, sirs, I'd like to convey a few things regarding the day after tomorrow's activities, namely

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Time and Place	Conversation
May 24, 2026	preparations for the Papua Task Force welcoming ceremony. Please coordinate everything. Member: Ready, ready. Supervisor C: And one more piece of information, we're also conducting interviews for research. Please cooperate in participating in this activity. Member: Ready, ready.

The setting of the conversation, which took place on May 24, 2026, at 10:00 a.m. WIB in Staff Room 3, demonstrates that the conversation occurred in a formal context within a small-scale military meeting.

Participant C, superior officer (Personnel Section Officer), provided formal direction to the military personnel, beginning with an opening and closing statement, providing technical information on the activities to be carried out so that they could proceed according to the instructions given. The relationship between the participants was institutional and hierarchical, with one-way communication, and the members acted as the implementers of the activities. The conversation took the form of a monologue, where members responded uniformly to the instructions with a short "Ready, ready."

Finally, the communication objectives encompassed two things: coordination instructions for the preparation of the Papua Task Force welcoming ceremony to be held the following day, and a request to participate as informants in interviews conducted by students within the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion military environment for their thesis research. Act Sequence: The forum was officially held at a small meeting.

Key: The opening greeting used a formal and firm tone, beginning with "Good morning." The intonation was firm and formal. However, polite and polite language was also present, as seen in the sentence "Please cooperate and participate," indicating a shift in tone from a firm instruction to a subtle request.

Instrumental: The verbal communication used in the face-to-face forum in Staff Room 3 employed a one-way communication pattern, or monologue, from superior to subordinate.

Norm: The interaction norms used were standardized within the command structure, where members consistently responded with "Ready, ready" without any questions to their superiors. This reflected the norms of hierarchy, discipline, and military members' obedience to instructions.

Genre: The type of speech used was monologue discourse, providing information in an official context for coordinating preparations for the Papuan task force welcoming ceremony. Participatory elements were included in the thesis research interview.

This representational or informational language function refers to the discussion of ongoing activities or events in the surrounding environment. This finding strengthens M. Halliday's theory (1973) about the function of military register language in representation, the SPEAKING analysis contained in this data shows that the meeting forum in the staff room has structured and standard communication characteristics,

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starting from a firm and loud opening greeting and full of enthusiasm, as well as the response pattern of members when answering superior instructions is answered uniformly and consistently, namely the word "Ready" this reflects the value of obedience to command, discipline and politeness of language in the military environment, as a characteristic of the communication culture of military members, especially in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion.

Instrumental/Directive Register Language Function

Based on observations of the conversation between the superior and the member, the realization of the register function is directive or giving orders, in this case the speaker asks for help from the speech partner to carry out the ordered action, the following is a discussion:

Tabel 1.3 Classification of Instrumental/Directive Speech

Time and Place	Conversation
Dynasty Commander's Room	Superior: Please get my pen from the table.
Time: 9:30 a.m. Wib	Member: Ready, sir.
May 20, 2026	Supervisor: Not this one, but the black ink one.
	Member: Ready, sir.
	Supervisor: Okay, thank you.
	Member: Ready, sir.

The setting, which occurred on May 20, 2026, at 9:30 a.m. in the Commander's Yudha room, was a relaxed or informal setting. The atmosphere was fluid and friendly, despite the military hierarchy.

The participants in this communication were superiors and adjutants. In this case, the superior was the speaker giving the order, and the member was the interlocutor carrying out the order. The relationship was hierarchical. In the sentence "Please, get me my pen," the interlocutor would carry out the instruction given by the superior with the word "Ready, sir." "Ndan" is the highest form of address for "Commander."

Finally, the purpose of the utterance was to order the member to fetch the Commander's pen on the table, specifying the type of pen in question as confirmation.

Act Sequence: The utterance began with a request from the superior, "Please get me my pen on the table," to which the member immediately responded with "Ready, sir." Afterward, the pen the member retrieved turned out to be the wrong one, so the commander issued a second, more specific instruction, specifying the type of pen in question: "Not this one, but the black ink one."

Key: The tone spoken is relaxed, polite, and gentle, with a friendly atmosphere without pressure. A harsh intonation is not used, as it adapts to the situation and conditions. A loud, clear, and clear tone is typically used during field duties and outdoor training, which require a loud and clear intonation. Meanwhile, in everyday communication, a soft, relaxed intonation is used.

Instrumental: The medium used is verbal and face-to-face, with a two-way communication pattern involving requests, corrections, implementation, and confirmation simultaneously.

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Norm: The interactional norms demonstrate the obedience and politeness that military personnel always maintain when carrying out every command from a superior, both formal and informal. A positive response is always mandatory for military personnel, "Ready, sir."

Genre: This type of discourse includes imperative or directive sentences that instruct the interlocutor to do what the speaker wants. These findings reinforce M. Halliday's (1973) theory of the instrumental/directive function of language, or imperative sentences, used to provide instructions or commands to interlocutors, and the speaker expects the interlocutor to perform a specific action.

These findings align with Ilyas & Mulyani's (2021) findings, which cite directive language functions in military cadet academies. Leech's directive function, as proposed, aims to convey the desire for the interlocutor to perform the desired action.

Similarities in this study lie in the type of instrumental/directive register found in military personnel, which serves to carry out and issue commands. However, differences also exist in terms of formality and closeness of relationships. The directive function in Ilyas and Mulyani's study was more dominant in the context of firm and formal training and education activities. In this study, however, the directive function was found in a wider variety of firm, service-based commands. There are also differences in context; the theoretical approach suggests that the directive function remains influenced by environmental characteristics and the level of social formality of each unit. From the aspect of speech discourse or speech events, this finding proves that every speech process must fulfill the eight aspects of SPEAKING theory (Hymes, 1980).

Regulatory Register Language Function

Based on observations, the speech data delivered by Danki J (Company Commander) can be analyzed using Dell Hymes' SPEAKING speech component as follows.

Table 1.4 Classification of Regulatory Speech

Time and Place	Conversation
Company R **Pukul 10.00 am Wib** **April 10, 2026**	Commander J: Peace be upon you, wr, wb. I would like to express my gratitude to all members of Company R for their time today, during the Commander's meeting and meeting. There are several important things we need to know, and I emphasize this to all members, especially those Persit members who are married. 1. Maintain good relationships, use social media wisely, and refrain from posting sensitive military or personal activities. 2. Domestic issues must be resolved amicably. If a solution is not found, coordinate with the Commander first. However, if you have met with the Commander but cannot reach a common ground, then escalate the matter to the Commander. Avoid the

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Time and Place	Conversation
	backlash. Try to resolve it within the company first, don't go directly to your superiors, or you will receive a reprimand. 3. Avoid cheating and online loans. Member: Yes, Commande

Setting, communication takes place in the Company R environment at 10:00 in an official forum, namely the danki clock or "Company Commander's clock." The danki clock activity is a routine forum held to provide direction, appeals and prohibitions to military members and their families (Persit mothers). The forum setting is formal.

Participants, company commanders, military members of Company R and Persit mothers, the relationship between participants is institutional and hierarchical, indicated by the sentence "Ladies and gentlemen." This shows that the danki's position is not only a superior but also as the person in charge and the highest mentor in Company R.

Finally, the purpose of the speech includes three core aspects conveyed to provide appeals, invitations and prohibitions to military personnel and their families, which include three aspects: (1) An appeal to always maintain good relations among fellow military members and an invitation to use social media wisely. (2) Providing a warning in resolving household problems properly. (3) and a prohibition on using pinjol and playing judol.

Act Sequence: The speech is formal and structured, beginning with an opening greeting and ending with a closing.

Key: The tone of the speech is relaxed yet firm, reflected in the choice of the word "I emphasize," which indicates firmness in issuing a warning, while maintaining a polite and courteous tone. The delivery demonstrates command authority and concern for military families.

Instrumental: The communication used is direct or verbal in an official face-to-face forum, using a monologue or one-way discourse.

Norm: The interactional norms demonstrate explicit hierarchical command, delivered in polite and courteous but firm language.

Genre: The type of discourse is monologue or one-way, including regulations governing orders, prohibitions, and appeals.

Overall, in the SPEAKING analysis, the regulatory function in the Danki's speech acts as an instrument of social control for members, aiming to provide warnings, maintain order, and comply with military procedures. This reflects the company commander's responsibility not only for military personnel but also for their families.

These findings corroborate M. Halliday's (1973) theory that the regulatory register function in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion is to provide appeals, prohibitions, and warnings. This form of regulation demonstrates that language functions within military institutions beyond merely serving as a code of conduct for official duties, but also extends to the social and personal lives of military personnel, encouraging them to remain prudent in all matters.

These findings align with research by Ilyas et al. (2021), which posits that the regulatory language function, as proposed by Halliday, is to supervise, regulate, and control events. The purpose of the regulatory function is to control and regulate events.

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Meanwhile, the speech acts are prohibitions and warnings. The similarities between these studies lie in the same research variables, namely examining register functions using Halliday's theory and identifying five similar functions. However, there are also significant differences in the research subjects and objects.

Interactional Register Language Function

The function of the interactional register is the use of informal and relaxed language. The function of phatic language is to establish friendly communication or harmonious relationships, or even humorous relationships. The following is a discussion of the function of phatic register language in spoken discourse or speech events at the 1st Kostrad Bogor Health Battalion:

Table 1.5 Classification of Interactional Function Speech

Time and Place	Onvertion
Mayon	Member L: Cobra! Permission, Dansi
Time :10.00 Wib	Dansi M: Yes, bro, how do I get in touch?
June 2, 2026	Member L: Ready, okay, Dansi!
	Dansi M: I'm fine
	Member L: Miss the company
	Dansi M: No leave
	Member L: Ready for leave, Dansi
	Dansi M: Okay, be careful

The setting: The spoken communication took place at Battalion Headquarters (Mayon) at 10:00 a.m. WIB in an informal or relaxed setting. The atmosphere created was one of friendly communication, conducted through casual conversation and greetings between a superior with the position of Dansi (Section Commander) and a military member upon passing each other.

Participants: The speech involved a superior with the position of Dansi Mayon (Section Commander of Battalion Headquarters) and a military member who had just returned from duty with the Papua Task Force.

Finally, the purpose of the speech was to greet each other and inquire about the news and condition of member L, while also confirming the member's leave status. This speech indirectly illustrates the simple concern and social control exercised by the superior for his members.

Act Sequence: In the greeting sequence, the ethics of rank hierarchy are prioritized, with greetings or honorifics being used before greeting. The members begin with the words "Cobra, permission to dance." The word "cobra" is a mandatory greeting used by military personnel in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion in both formal and informal situations. The communication occurs with the use of regional Javanese (nengdi kuwe).

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"Where are you?" is answered "neng kompi" (to the company), followed by a confirmation question (Ora cuti), "Not on leave," is answered "siap cuti dansi." The conversation then concludes with a note of concern, "yowes, be careful, yo."

Key: The tone of voice used is relaxed and gentle, with a relaxed, friendly intonation, not appearing stiff or formal. This is reflected in the use of regional languages in the conversation, and the responses are answered using regional languages without stiffness or awkwardness. Based on observations, speakers one and two use the same regional language, Javanese, so informal communication uses Javanese.

Instrumental: The communication medium used is face-to-face verbal communication, using code-mixing between Indonesian and military language, with the phrase "Ready, permit dance," followed by informal Javanese.

Normally, communication norms prioritize rank hierarchy, beginning with the phrase "Cobra, permit, dance," reflecting loyalty and respect for superiors or seniors.

Genre: The type of communication discourse used is two-way dialogue and phatic, or a relationship of intimacy.

This finding supports the theory of Halliday & Hasan (1994) that the function of military registers in the discourse of the 1st Health Battalion, Kostrad Bogor, is interactional, reflecting familiarity and solidarity in informal communication.

In line with research by Ilyas et al. (2021), the interactional function of language in military registers is to establish relationships. This function elicits a positive response from the interlocutor.

The similarities in this study lie in the specific variables of the military register function, with five findings: personal function, instrumental/representational function, directive function, regulatory function, and fatigue function. However, there are overall differences: this study examines the register with broader variables, specifically the military health battalion unit.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the function of military register language in the 1st Kostrad Health Battalion has five types of findings that are in accordance with the theory (M. Halliday, 1973). The function of personal language means that military members also have feelings of disappointment and annoyance in expressing something that happens so that variations in this personal military language also occur and exist in the military environment, but the difference is that military members only express their disappointment and annoyance to colleagues or their contemporaries or to their juniors, but to convey it directly to superiors is not permitted because it can be said to violate the rules of the hierarchy of ranks, polite ethics must still be upheld. There is a representational or informational function that functions to discuss or provide ongoing information related to activities that will be carried out. The language used to convey activity statements, explain the form of activities and report events according to the reality experienced in activities that occur in the surrounding environment. Then the Instrumental function which functions to give orders to members or subordinates about the function of language as Instrumental/directive or command sentences used to give instructions or orders to the interlocutor, and the speaker hopes the interlocutor will do something according to his request. Then the regulatory function functions to provide appeals, prohibitions and warnings. This form of regulation shows the function of language in military institutions not only as a rule of official duties, but also reaches the realm of social and personal life of military personnel to always be wise

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in all things. Then the function of the military interactional register in the speech discourse in the 1st Health Battalion Kostrad Bogor is to function for communication that reflects familiarity and solidarity in informal communication both in the form of greetings or other more relaxed communication.

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