

DRILL TERMS:

1. **ALIGNMENT (Linya)** – a straight line upon which several elements or terms are formed. It is the dressing of several elements upon a straight line. A unit is aligned when it is dressed.
2. **ARMS SWING** – the swining of arms must be 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches straight to the rear of the trouser seams, with knuckles out facing forward and fingers formed into a fist with the thumb over the forefinger.
3. **BASE** – the elements on which a movement is regulated. For instance, in executing right front into line, the leading squad is the base.
4. **CADENCE** – the uniform rhythm by which a movement is executed or the number of steps or counts per minute of which movement is executed. Drill movements are normally executed at the cadence of quick time or double time.
5. **CENTER** – the middle point or element of a command. In a platoon of three squads in line, the second squad from the right is the center. With four squads in the platoon, the second squad from the right is the center squad, the rule being that when these are even number of squads (platoons), the right-center (platoon) is the center squad (platoon).
6. **COLUMN** – a formation in which the elements are placed one behind another. Example: a column of files (men placed one behind another); column squad (squads one behind another); and column platoon (one behind another).
7. **DEPTH (Lalim)** – the space from front to rear of any formation or position. This includes the front and rear elements. The depth of a man is assumed to be 12 inches.
8. **DISTANCE (Layo)** – the space between elements when the elements are one behind the other. Between units, it varies with the size of the formation, between individuals it is an arm's length to the front plus six inches or about 40 inches, measured from chest of one man to the back of the man immediately to his front.
9. **DOUBLE TIME (Takbong Hakbang)** – cadence at a rate of 180 steps per minute.
10. **ELEMENT** – an individual, squad, platoon, company, or larger body, forming a part of still another larger body.
11. **EYES RIGHT (Handa, Tingin sa Kanan, Na)** – the direction of the face during the eyes right should be 45 degrees to the right side.
12. **FILE (Tudling)** – two men, the front-rank man and the corresponding man of the rear rank. The front-rank man is the file leader. A file, which has no rear-rank man, is not a file. The term file applies also to a single man in a single rank formation. It is a single column of men one behind the other.

13. **FLANK (Panig)** – the right or left extremity of a unit, either in line or in column: the element on the extreme right or left of the line; a direction at a right angle to the direction where an element or a formation is facing.
14. **FORMATION (Hanay)** – arrangement of the elements of a unit in line, in column or any other prescribed manner.
15. **FRONT (Harap)** – the direction in which a command faces.
16. **FRONTAGE (Harapan)** – the space occupied by an element measured from one flank to the opposite flank. The frontage of a man is assumed to be 22 inches, measured from the right to the elbow and therefore does not include the 12 inches between all men in line. The frontage of a squad, however, includes the intervals between men.
17. **GUIDE (Gabay)** – the man with whom the command or element thereof regulates its march. This is often the case in battle or on practice marches. In a squad drill, a private (number 1 front rank) is often the guide.
18. **HEAD (Unahan)** – the leading elements of a column. To understand this definition, one must remember that an element is a file squad platoon, company or larger body forming a part of still another larger body.
19. **INTERVAL (Pagitan)** – the lateral space between elements on the same line. An interval is measured between individuals from shoulder to shoulder, and between formations, from flank to flank. Unit commanders and those with them are not considered in measuring interval between elements of the unit with which they are posted. Normal interval between individuals is one arm's length. Close interval is the horizontal distance between shoulder and elbow when the left hand is placed on the left hip.
20. **LEFT (Kaliwa)** – the left extremity or element of a body of troops.
21. **LINE (Linya)** – a formation in which the different elements are abreast. The expression “abreast of each other” means on the same line. The other vital part of this definition centers on the word “element”. A section may be an element. Therefore, if the leading elements of several sections are the same line, it becomes a line formation.
22. **OBLIQUE (Lihis)** – an angle between 0 and 45 degrees. (Right/left oblique – march is at an angle of 45 degrees.
23. **PIECE** – the term piece as used in this text means the rifle or automatic rifle.
24. **QUICK TIME (Siglang Hakbang)** – cadence at a rate of 120 steps per minute.
25. **RIGHT** – the right extremity or element of a body of troops.
26. **SLOW TIME** – cadence at a rate of 60 steps per minute, it usually used during funeral march.
27. **STEP (Hakbang)** – the distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of a man walking. A step may be any prescribed number of inches. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right step and left step are 12 inches. The steps in quick and double time are 30 and 36 inches, respectively.