

# a state-of-the-art electromagnetic jargon generator

*The active field discriminator circuit presented in this article operates on the principle of balanced product isolation. Signals from the electromagnetic vector multiplier and one parasitic signal coupler are combined with the output of an external harmonic amplitude detector. The resulting waveform is routed through the isotropic polarization generator for processing, before being applied at the output to drive an orthogonal distortion filter. (See block diagram, fig. 3). Possible applications include circular wave oscillator adjustment, as well as optimized linear frequency amplification.*

Impressive, isn't it? The above paragraph from one of my previous articles generated considerable excitement in the technical community, inspired two doctoral dissertations, and ultimately led to the Nobel Prize in Linguistic Obfuscation. But now the secret is revealed: the text above, along with all the rest of my previous technical articles, was generated by a computer. And here, for the first time in print, I reveal the secret of my literary success.

The technique upon which the state-of-the-art electromagnetic jargon generator is based was pioneered by social scientists, perfected by government employees, and has long been the mainstay of the legal profession. It involves no more than generating lists of appropriate buzzwords and catch phrases and com-

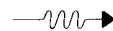
bining them in a more or less random manner to produce a desired effect. Frequently three separate columns of words are supplied; thus, creating a ponderous technical term becomes no more complex than ordering dinner in a Chinese restaurant. Simply choose an adjective from Column A; a noun from Column B; and a noun from Column C. Add a fortune cookie ("You will meet an attractive stranger and be disappointed . . .") and a cup of hot tea, and you're ready to go. The result is the generation of phrases that sound important but mean absolutely nothing!

## origin of the specious

Jim Buss, formerly KØQWI, provided the inspiration for this article. As a technical manager at the NASA Johnson Space Center in Houston, Jim generates reams of paperwork daily, including such classic phrases as: Integrated Management Options (IMO), Total Organizational Flexibility (TOF), and Systematized Policy Projection (SPP). Why not, he suggested, apply his literary technique to the fields of microwave and electronic communications?

Why not, indeed? **Table 1** contains a three-column "starter list" of words judiciously selected to meet your technical jargon requirements. Mix and match at will. By changing the suffix of the words in Column C (such as "generator" to "generation"), you can create grammatically correct terms guaranteed to fit practically anywhere in a sentence. To automate this process, I have provided, in **table 2**, a BASIC program listing designed to generate up to 1000 unique terms. How's that for Parasitic Distortion Generation?

Remember, Electromagnetic Wave Isolation requires the use of active phase detectors in combination with at least one elliptical polarization coupler to result in a harmonic vector discriminator of unparalleled quality. Now, reread all of my previous *ham radio* articles<sup>1-19</sup> and see how many of these terms you recognize!



**table 1. "Starter list" of technical terms selected by author for optimal obfuscation potential.**

column A	column B	column C
linear	wave	amplifier
circular	frequency	oscillator
elliptical	phase	mixer
orthogonal	distortion	filter
isotropic	polarization	detector
harmonic	amplitude	coupler
parasitic	signal	generator
electromagnetic	vector	multiplier
balanced	product	isolator
active	field	discriminator

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**table 2. Microsoft™ BASIC program facilities generation of up to 1000 incomprehensible technical terms.\***

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10 -----> JARGON.BAS <-----
20 Rev. A, 13 Aug '84
30 by N6TX
40 COPYRIGHT (C) 1984 MICROCOMM
50
60 Generates totally meaningless combinations
70 of Microwave/Electronics buzzwords!
80
90 -----
100 CLR$ = CHR$(26) ' Defines Clear-Screen String
110 PRINT CLR$
120 PRINT "DO YOU WISH OUTPUT ROUTED TO:"
130 PRINT
140 PRINT "          PRINTER (P)"
150 INPUT "          or SCREEN (S)";PR$
160 IF PR$="P" OR PR$="p" OR PR$="S" OR PR$="s" GOTO 200
170 PRINT CLR$
180 PRINT "YOU MUST RESPOND WITH 'P' OR 'S' : PRINT
190 GOTO 120
200 -----
210 PRINT CLR$
220 Random Number Seed entered here
230 PRINT "JARGON.BAS" generates random combinations of"
240 PRINT "Microwave/Electronics buzzwords, for inclusion"
250 PRINT "in technical manuscripts.
260 PRINT
270 PRINT "To start the randomization process, it will be"
280 PRINT "necessary to enter a Seed Number."
290 PRINT
300 INPUT "ENTER ANY NUMBER HERE: ",S
310 RANDOMIZE (S)
400 -----
410 PRINT CLR$
420 INPUT "How many technical terms do you wish to generate";N
430 IF N>0 GOTO 460
440 PRINT : PRINT "number entered must be greater than 1."
450 GOTO 420
460 IF N = INT(N) GOTO 490
470 PRINT : PRINT "number entered must be an integer."
480 GOTO 420
490 PRINT CLR$
500 -----
510 ARRAY LISTED HERE
520 DIM A$(10,3)
530 A$(0,0) = "LINEAR": A$(0,1) = "WAVE": A$(0,2) = "AMPLIFIER"
540 A$(1,0) = "CIRCULAR": A$(1,1) = "FREQUENCY": A$(1,2) = "OSCILLATOR"
550 A$(2,0) = "ELLIPTICAL": A$(2,1) = "PHASE": A$(2,2) = "MIXER"
560 A$(3,0) = "ORTHOGINAL": A$(3,1) = "DISTORTION": A$(3,2) = "FILTER"
570 A$(4,0) = "ISOTROPIC": A$(4,1) = "POLARIZATION": A$(4,2) = "DETECTOR"
580 A$(5,0) = "HARMONIC": A$(5,1) = "AMPLITUDE": A$(5,2) = "COUPLER"
590 A$(6,0) = "PARASITIC": A$(6,1) = "SIGNAL": A$(6,2) = "GENERATOR"
600 A$(7,0) = "ELECTROMAGNETIC": A$(7,1) = "VECTOR": A$(7,2) = "MULTIPLIER"
610 A$(8,0) = "BALANCED": A$(8,1) = "PRODUCT": A$(8,2) = "ISOLATOR"
620 A$(9,0) = "ACTIVE": A$(9,1) = "FIELD": A$(9,2) = "DISCRIMINATOR"
630 -----
640 PRINT HEADER
650 IF PR$ = "S" OR PR$ = "s" THEN 700
660 LPRINT " ELECTROMAGNETIC JARGON BY MICROCOMM"
670 LPRINT "-----"
680 LPRINT
700 -----
710 START LOOP HERE
715 PRINT CLR$
720 FOR I = 1 TO N
730 GENERATE RANDOM 3-DIGIT NUMBER
740 X = INT (RND * 1000)
750 A = INT (X / 100)
760 B = INT (X / 10) - (10 * A)
770 C = X - (100 * A) - (10 * B)
780 PRINT A$(A,0);TAB(17);A$(B,1);TAB(34);A$(C,2)
1000 -----
1010 IF PR$ = "S" OR PR$ = "s" THEN 1030
1020 LPRINT A$(A,0);TAB(20);A$(B,1);TAB(40);A$(C,2)
1030 -----
1040 NEXT I
1050 PRINT : PRINT
1060 IF PR$ = "S" OR PR$ = "s" THEN 1100
1070 LPRINT : LPRINT
1080 LPRINT : LPRINT
1090 -----
1100 INPUT "TYPE <return> TO CONTINUE, 'Q' TO QUIT ",D$
1110 IF D$ = "Q" OR D$ = "q" THEN GOTO 1130
1120 GOTO 630
1130 END

```

\*This program is also available for the Apple IIE. Send SASE.

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(See "Publisher's Log," April, 1984, page 6, for details.)

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