CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explain some reasons why the writer does this research. This chapter also includes background of the study, the problem of the study, research objective, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, and operational definitions.

1.1 Background of the Study

People live in the world with different society and language variety. People use various languages which depends on the particular situation, profession, or education. The language variety can consist of slang, swear word, register, or jargon. The writer will discuss more about jargon to reveal to people one of the parts of language variety.

Jargon is terms and expressions which are often used by limited community, but people outside of their community cannot understand terms and expressions that they often use (Holmes 1992:21). Jargon is used by some people in profession or a community. It is created only for a certain situation. People do not use it all the time. Not all people know about the meaning of the jargon, but it is not a secret language. According to Trudgill (1992:41), profesional terminologies such as medical, law, army, and police are considered jargon because those terminologies are not familiar to people in general.

Sometimes people cannot differentiate between register and jargon. To mention an example is the previous study, entitled "An Analysis of Jargon in Opera Van Java". This study is written by Elis Yuniasih (2013). The subjects of her study is the players of 'Opera Van Java' when having a conversation. She discusses jargons, forms of jargon, and the meaning of jargons.

Elis discusses jargon used by the players. Of course, people know about them. For example "Tidak bisaa" (means "cannot"), this term is so familiar. As we know that jargon is the term which is unfamiliar. Hornby (1995: 296) says that jargon consists of technical words or expressions used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand. Therefore, this present study would like to clarify this and help people to understand more about jargon.

Jargon is the part of language variety. For some previous studies, the writer notices that they just discuss jargon. They neglect the discussion of how jargon can reveal its various languages. Fauzul Erdiansyah (2014) in his research which is entitled "Jargon Analysis Among Cadet In Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII" about jargons, those meanings, and its word formation. He concluded that he found 31 jargons and the biggest amount of word formation in jargon was compounding. He discusses how the word formation process of jargon occurs. Another previous study is written by Ayona Rahmadhany (2013), entitled "Sociolinguistics Approach to the Use of Jargons in Business Sector". She also merely discusses jargons, these meanings, and reasons of the use of jargon. Two examples of problem of the study above are monotonous. Many previous researchers also use them. Therefore, the writer in this present study fills this gap in her problem of the study by comparing between

national jargon and international jargon. It is analyzed to reveal various languages on jargon.

Comparing between national and international jargon is a unique part in this study. No previous studies do the same thing. The writer wants to reveal to people that we live in the society whose members are from various backgrounds. They usually use two or more languages to communicate with others. Naval terms are chosen by the writer because they are unfamiliar words. These special terms are usually used by people who just work in navy. These terms are used to communicate with people around.

There have been some researches that use the military jargon as the object of the study, especially navy. The researches from Febry (2005), Fauzul (2014), Simon and Marco (2014) discuss naval jargon. First, there is "A Study of Jargon in Indonesian Naval Academy Bumimoro Surabaya" by Febry Arma (2005). Febry Arma discusses Indonesian Naval jargon, especially cadet. Fauzul (2014) also discusses the same as Febry. They have the weakness in collecting data. Their data are just taken by direct interview, whereas they claim that their research method is descriptive qualitative. According to Wray and Bloomer (2006: 97), this kind of research often involves long term observation, very detailed and close examination of the data. Most qualitative approaches have a focus on natural settings and an emphasis on process

(www.edu.plymouth.ac.uk/resined/qualitative.htm). To make this present research closer to the subjects of the study, the writer uses content analysis as the approach to analyse the data are from a movie.

Naval jargon is the focus of this study. As the writer has explained above, there are some researchers who use the naval jargon as the object of the study. The studies by Febry and Fauzul take the subject of the study from a direct interview, while Simon and Marco get data from a novel. Therefore, the present study is different from all studies above since the data are taken from the movie entitled 'Battleship Movie'. Many naval jargons are uttered by navy in this movie.

The writer hopes that the results of this study will help people to understand more about jargon, especially naval jargon. As language and society are so related. The discussion at the end of the study can remind us about Islamic value that language variety is one of the signs of God's power.

I.2. Problems of The Study

Based on background of the study above, there are many aspects the using of jargon. The writer will try to identify naval jargon on Battleship Movie by the following questions:

- 1. What forms are those jargons?
- 2. What are the meaning of those jargons?
- 3. What naval jargon are used in Indonesian Navy?

I.3. Research Objective

The writer has purposes to answer the problem of the study. These are the objective of the study:

- 1. To classify forms of those jargons.
- 2. To describe the meaning of those jargons.

3. To compare between US Naval jargon and Indonesian Naval jargon

1.4. Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is to reveal to people about the terms which are used by navy. On the other hand, this study can fill the gaps in the previous studies. This study can be used as a reference to learn military words especially navy. This research is also expected to cause students of linguistic to do further research on jargon. The writer hopes that this research will give useful information not only for the linguistic fields, but also for people outside linguistic fields.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Jargon consists of many terms in various professions and other various societies. This study will focus on jargon which is used by the navy members. Naval jargon is taken from conversations in Battleship Movie. Data are also taken from Indonesian Naval jargon which is suited to those US naval jargon. It means that the writer can focus on the problem of study.

1.6 Operational Definitions

In order to avoid misunderstanding about what is going to be discussed in this research, the writer gives the definition of the following terms:

Language variety : A group of linguistic items with the similar society. People will understand each other through how they pronounce the words, how

they create phrases, the words, and the

grammatical characteristics

(Hudson, 1980:54).

Jargon : The varities of language which is just used

by people in some situation. It is usually

unfamiliar language but it is not secret

language.

Speech community : A group of people who share a language in

common; common ways of using language,

common reaction and attitudes to language

and common special bonds

(Montgomery, 1986:134).

Battleship movie : An American naval fiction movie which was

realesed in 2012.

Armatim Surabaya : A place where Indonesian navy work.