

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.

