

NAVAL JARGON ON BATTLESHIP MOVIE



THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
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Surabaya.

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SURABAYA

2015

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the Sarjana degree of English Department entitled *Naval Jargon on Battleship Movie* is truly my original work. All of information in this study is presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct.

I also declare that, as required by these rules. I have fully cited all material which is not original to this work. Due the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection.

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ABSTRACT

Rizky Perdana, Fadillah. 2015. Naval Jargon on Battleship Movie. Thesis, English Departement, Faculty of Letters, The State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliaty Rohmah, M. Pd

Key words : Battleship Movie, Language Variety, Jargon, Forms of Jargon, Indonesian Naval, and Speech Community.

The writer does this study to fill the gaps on previous studies by comparing between national jargon and international jargon. It is analyzed to reveal various languages on jargon. The present study does a new research by collecting data taken from the movie, entitled 'Battleship Movie'.

Based on the background above, the writer decides to conduct a research which focuses on the following problems: (1) what forms of those jargons are, (2) what the meanings of those jargons are, (3) what naval jargons are used in Indonesian Navy.

The writer uses content analysis research as the approach to answer the research problems because the data are taken from the movie especially utterances of the characters. The research also takes data in ARMATIM Surabaya. Data are analysed around March to May. The writer collects the data, describes the meaning, classifies them to forms of jargon, and compares US Naval jargon and Indonesian Naval jargon.

The writer finds 43 jargons which are used on 'Battleship Movie'. The example of those jargons are *rimpac*, *sampson*, *desron*, *base course*, and etc. the most form jargon is phrase which has new meaning. Acronym is the least using of naval jargon on this movie. Naval Jargons in US are different with Naval Jargons in Indonesia although they have the same meaning. Naval Jargons in Indonesia also consist of abbreviations, new words, acronyms, and phrases.

INTISARI

Rizky Perdana, Fadillah. 2015. Naval Jargon on Battleship Movie. Thesis, English Departement, Faculty of Letters, The State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliaty Rohmah, M. Pd

Kata kunci : Battleship Movie, Language Variety, Jargon, Forms of Jargon, Indonesian Naval, and Speech Community.

Penulis melakukan penitian ini untuk mengisi celah-celah yang ada pada penelitian sebelumnya dengan cara membandingkan antara jargon nasional dan jargon internasional. Itu diteliti untuk menunjukkan bahasa yang beragam khususnya pada jargon. Penitian ini melakukan hal yang baru dengan mendapatkan data dari film yang berjudul ‘Battleship’.

Berdasarkan latar belakang di atas, penulis memutuskan untuk mengisi penitian ini dengan fokus pada masalah di bawah ini: (1) Bentuk jargon apa saja yang ada, (2) Apa arti jargon tersebut, (3) Jargon apa yang digunakan oleh angkatan laut di Indonesia.

Penulis menggunakan analisis penelitian ini sebagai pendekatan untuk menjawab masalah-masalah dalam penitian karena data diambil dari film khususnya percakapan diantara pemain. Penitian juga mengambil data dari ARMATIM Surabaya. Data diteliti sekitar bulan Maret hingga Mei. Penulis mendapatkan data, menjelaskan pengertian, mengelompokkannya ke dalam bentuk jargon dan membandingkan antara jargon di US dan di Indonesia.

Penulis menemukan 43 kata jargon yang digunakan di dalam ‘Film Battleship’. Contoh dari kata jargon itu adalah *rimpac, sampson, desron, base course*, dan lain sebagainya. Bentuk jargon yang paling banyak dalam jargon ini adalah frasa. Kata-kata tersebut membentuk kata yang baru. Acronym adalah penggunaan kata jargon yang paling sedikit dalam film ini. Jargon di US pasti berbeda dengan jargon di Indonesia walaupun mempunyai arti yang sama. Jargon di Indonesia juga terdiri dari abbreviation, kata-kata baru, acronyms, dan frasa.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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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), professional 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**

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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 digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id 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 definiton 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

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(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
realeased in 2012.

Armatim Surabaya : A place where Indonesian navy work.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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This chapter will discuss about the related theories such as language variation, Jargon, the difference between jargon and register, forms of jargon, and speech community.

2.1 Language variety

Language variety can occur in our life because we come from different background. It can be from different culture, different profession, different habit, and etc. According to Nababan (1993), the varieties are the application of language; they exist in all languages. We have already ignored the fact that every language will have more than one variety, especially in the way it is spoken. This variation in speech is an important and well-organized aspects of our daily life as language users in different regional and social communities.

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Ismiyati (2004:7) says another opinion about language variety. She says that a multilingual society consists of many different groups with different cultures and varieties of language. The writer concludes that every group of people use their own variety that is different from another variety. We can also say that language variety is also linked to a social environment such as social class, education, ages, and a number of other social.

According to Wulandari (2006:22) variety of languages based on its purpose are considered as one aspect of the area which decides the

appropriate selection of language. Some varieties of language in connection with groups, status, and social class of the speakers are slang, colloquial, cant, registers, and jargon.

Slang is the result of linguistic environment, especially young and active person who wants fresh, lively terms which they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. The effect of the slang is the result of combination of linguistics irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction. Example: spaced out, right on, and rip off (Willis, 1964:195).

Colloquial is from the Latin language which means conversation. Colloquial language just uses in conversation, not in written language. The example of colloquial are don't. I'd, We'll, and ect. (www.pearsoned.com/linguistics).

Partridge (1981:65) says that cant is the technical term for peculiar vocabulary to the underworld. Cant is social variety which is used by certain community in specific occupation, class, age group of people. They use this language to certain purpose. That is to express pity feeling. They use cant words to hearer feel pity to them. Beggars usually use this language.

Registers are specific sets of vocabulary items associated with different occupational group or the language of groups of people with common or interest job. For example: the language used by airplane, pilot, commentators, managers, etc. (Holmes, 2001:246)

2.2 Jargon

Jargon is terms and expressions which are often used by a certain community, but people out of their community cannot understand terms and expression that they often use (Holmes 1992:21).

Jargon is used by some people in professions or a community. This statement is strengthened by Hornby (1995:296). He says that jargon consists of technical words or expressions which are used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand. The group here can be a professional or social group. 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. So, people can learn the meaning of jargon in a profession or community. They use this special terms not only in speaking or having interaction, but also in writing.

The writer uses the theories to explain clearly about language varieties. In doing the analysis, the writer chooses jargon which is part of language variation. Navy community is chosen in analysing jargon terms. The writer identifies some jargon terms which are used in the navy, especially in Battleship Movie. The writer will analyse jargon which is used in speaking and writing letters.

The variety of language is based on their background knowledge, activity, ethnic, and their community. People always use a variety of languages which depends on their purpose in the particular situation,

profession, education, or occupation. Most people use different varieties of language in different occasion.

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2.2.1 Forms of Jargon

Forms of jargon is the physical appearance of a term or combined terms that results in important technical meanings. Halligan (2004) elaborates four kind of jargon. They consist of acronym, abbreviation, word, and phrase. It is supported by Chaika's theory (1982) telling that jargon appears in two ways. Firstly, it is shaped in the form of new words. Secondly, it appears in the form of existed words as common people know.

a. Acronym

The first form of jargon is acronym. It is formed from the initial letters of a set of other word. Yule (2006: 57) says that acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Acronyms are formed from the initial letters of the words in name, title or phrase. It can be pronounced as a single word, for example UNICEF that stands for United Nations Children's Fund, NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NASA for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and UNESCO for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. There are many acronyms that become everyday terms such as laser ('light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation') and radar ('radio detecting and ranging'). Names for organization are often intended to have their acronym representing an appropriate term, as in 'mothers against drunk

driving' (MADD) and 'women against rape' (WAR). Some new acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component of meanings. Innovation such as PIN (personal identification number) is regularly used with one of their elements.

b. Abbreviation

The second form of jargon is abbreviation. Abbreviation looks almost the same with acronym. Talking about abbreviation, there are two theories that can be used as the basis for explaining it. The first theory is proposed by Leech in Culpeper et al. (2009: 109) who mentions that an abbreviation is formed by taking the initial letters which does not result in well-formed syllables. Thus, unlike an acronym, an abbreviation cannot be pronounced as if a word. The people should spell as what the initial letters are, such as USA which is pronounced /yu es ai/ instead of /yusa/.

The second theory is proposed by Fromkin, et al. (1991: 84). They say that abbreviation is intended to simplify word or combined words by putting one or some syllables of the original word/ words. It can be formed by longer words or phrases such as phone for telephone, math for mathematics, board for blackboard, and fridge for refrigerator. By taking the only initial letter of each word that has already contained complete information such as BBC standing for British Broadcast Corporation, using abbreviation might increase more efficient communication.

c. Word

A word is something small that means something. This is the point at which it becomes necessary to define a few specialized linguistic terms (Lieber 2009:16). In relation to a word's class, word is divided into content word and function word (Fromkin, et al., 1991: 64). A content word is a word which determines thing, quality, state, or action. It has meaning when it is used alone. It consists of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. On the other hand, a function word is a word which has little meaning on its own. It is used to show grammatical relationships in and between sentences. It consists of conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronoun. To determine the word class of a word, you cannot just look at its form or meaning, but you have to look at its function in the phrase, clause or sentence in which it occurs.

d. Phrase

The last form of jargon is phrase. A phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned. Phrases can be used as subject, object, predicate and so on of a sentence or a clause. But phrases can also be parts of other phrases (Verspoor 2000:119). A phrase does not contain a finite-verb and does not have a subject-predicate structure. The main word is called the head of the phrase. The modifier, putting before as well as after the head, is optional. Every content word can be formed into a phrase,

which consist of noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

According to Verspoor (2000:119). Phrases can also be analyzed into constituents, each with a function and realization. We can see this table, the head of a phrase is realized by a noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, or preposition. In total, there are five kinds of phrases, each of which will be discussed separately.

Table of Types of phrases

Abbreviation example		
Noun phrase	NP	The boy
Verb phrase	VP	Has been walking
Adjective phrase	AdjP	Very Tired
Adverb phrase	AdvP	Faster than usual
Prepositional phrase	PP	Before school

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2.3 The Difference between Register and Jargon

Jargon consists of technical words or expressions used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand (Hornby 1995: 296). The group here is the same professional or social group. For example, talking about 'port' and 'starboard' instead of left and right. Those terms will not be used outside of maritime context.

Register refers to the level of formality of the speech. In a casual conversation with friends, you will probably use more colloquialisms,

contractions, and incomplete sentences. for example, a judge in court. The first is an informal register, the second a very formal one

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2.4 Speech Community

Speech is a form of social identity and is used, consciously or unconsciously, to indicate membership of different social groups or different speech communities (Yule, 1985:190). Speech community explains whether every speaker has the same language which is used in education, culture, occupation, social class for instance. In a speech community, a group of people who have the same background is tend to use the same language. They tend to adapt where they are talking and with whom they are talking.

According to Montgomery (1986:134), speech community refers to a group of people who share:

1. A language in common

2. Common ways of using language

3. Common reaction and attitudes to language

4. Common social bonds (they tend to interact with each other or tend to be

linked at least by some form of social organization).

The writer concludes that a speech community is a group of people that is to decide what language will be used. They use a language which is based on their similar educational background, occupation, sex, age, culture, and a number of other social parameters.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

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This chapter will reveal about how the researcher collects the data and analyse this study. The approach of the study will be explained in this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

The writer used content analysis research as the approach to answer the research problems because the data was taken from the movie especially utterance. First, the writer found kind of naval jargon which the cast spoke. Then, by knowing jargon were spoken by the casts, The writer found out situation based on the events in the movie. It was the plan's writer for collecting and utilizing data, so that information could be obtained. By using this approach, the writer could describe the meaning of jargon descriptively, classify form of jargon, and compare between US naval jargons and Indonesian naval jargons.

3.2 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research was the researcher herself. The researcher used the instruments of conversational transcript on the Battleship Movie especially audio data for the utterance. The video of the movie appeared each using of jargon in some situational. All the activities were done by the personal computer. The writer also used paper of form to ask the

Indonesian Navy about naval jargons in Indonesia. It was done to get more data.

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3.3 Data Sources

The source data that the writer used in this analysis was Battleship movie. The data would be taken from the movie, which entitled ‘Battleship’. According to Wikipedia, “Battleship is a 2012 American military science fiction war film loosely inspired by the classic board game”(para. 1). The movie has 135 minutes length of duration. The movie told about a battle between aliens and US navy in the ship. When in battleship, the navy used many jargons. It just appeared when was in battle. The writer listened to some conversation. The conversation was taken from the subtitle of the movie. It was the supporting sources of the writer’s research. Then, The writer gave paper forms to Indonesian navy to compare the using naval jargon in Indonesia and on movie.

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3.4 Data Collection

The data of this research were from the written sources of conversational transcript on Battleship Movie. The writer made sure that subtitle on movie was correct by listening again. In collecting data, the writer did several steps:

1. The writer watched the video and listened to the utterances produced.
2. The writer transcribed subtitle file into the script.

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3. The writer identified the using of naval jargon by writing the conversation during the movie.

4. After all of the data collect, the writer interpreted it.

5. Then, the writer classified data into form jargon

6. The writer translated US naval jargon into Indonesian language

7. The writer came to ARMATIM Surabaya to ask to the navy by giving a form. Then, navy answered naval jargon in Indonesia.

3.5 Data analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analysed the data in order to answer the problems.

1. The first step which was done by the writer was identifying naval jargon by giving line.

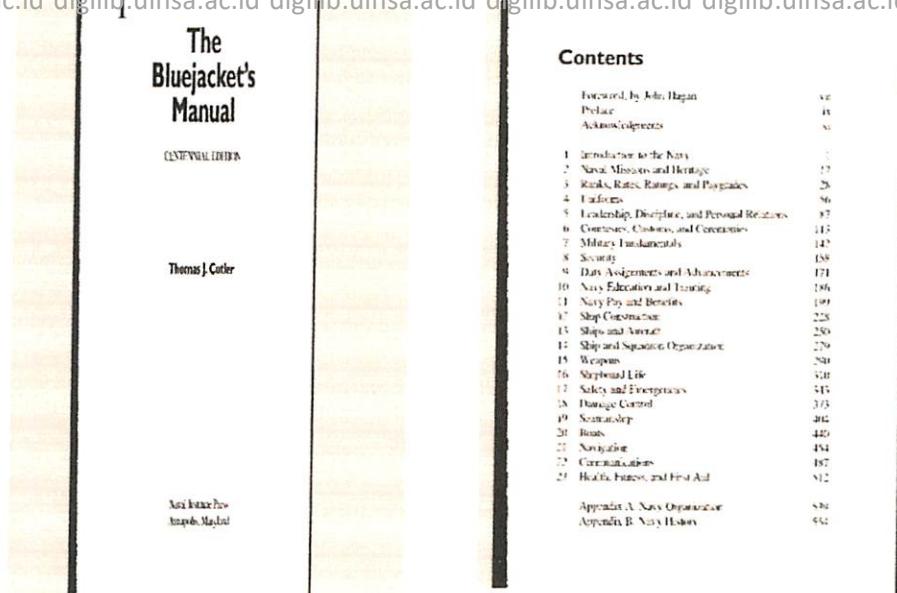
Example of identifying data

Admiral Shane: Get me the sampson
 Stone : Base course, 2-2-
 0. Speed, 25.

2. Explaining the meaning of those jargons by a naval book

“The Bluejackets’ Manual” or other sources. See attachment

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Example of explaining the meaning

Number	Naval jargon on movie	The Meaning
1.	Rimpac	Rim of the Pacific, is the world's largest international maritime warfare exercise
2.	JAG	JAG (Judge advocate general) is corps that provides legal services and advice in all legal matters involving the Navy or the Command.

3. Classifying those jargons into form jargon which used theory

from Halligan (2004). These were example of some form jargons

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ACRONYM	ABBREVIATION	WORD	PHRASE	AMOUNT
RIMPAC, DESRON,	TAO, CIC, CO, , ,	Roger, Sampson	Base course, Captain on the Bridge	
2	3	2	2	9 Jargons

4. Asking Indonesian Navy to get more data. Giving a paper of form jargon to answer Indonesia naval jargon. This was example of paper of form jargon :

Number	Indonesian naval jargon	The Meaning
1.	Armada Jaya	Latihan maritime nasional di Indonesia
2.	POMAL (Polisi Militer Angkatan Laut)	polisi-polisi yang menyediakan pelayanan dan nasehat mengenai hukum yang melibatkan angkatan laut atau pemerintah

5. Comparing between US naval on Battleship Movie and Indonesian naval. These was the example

NUMBER	NAVAL JARGON IN US	NAVAL JARGON IN INDONESIA
1.	RIMPAC	ARMADA JAYA
2.	JAG	POMAL

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

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This chapter reveals the findings and discussions through the steps that has been explained in the chapter 3, which consists 3 examinations. First, the researcher reveals jargons on movie. Second, the researcher will explain those meanings. Third, the researcher classifies forms of jargon. The last one is comparing between US naval jargon and Indonesian naval jargon.

4.1 Findings

This part presents the findings of the analysis, which consist of 4 issues. First, to answer some jargons used by Battleship Movie. Second, the writer presents the meaning of those jargons. Afterwards, the writer explains the form of those jargons. The last one is naval jargons used in Indonesia

4.1.1 Forms of jargon

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Jargon is terms and expressions which are often used by a certain community, but people out of their community cannot understand the terms and expressions that they often use (Holmes 1992:21). As the writer says, jargon is not secret, but it is just kind of code to communicate easily. The writer found some naval jargons used on Battleship Movie. Not only naval jargon, but also other jargons related to navy. The following jargons used on Battleship Movie.

*RIMPAC

* Base course

* Aye

*Roger

* Captain on the Bridge

* CIC

*DESRON ONE

* Bearing

* Helmsman

*Sampson	* TAO	* XO
*Scorpio	* Scope	* CO
*JAG	* VHF channel 16	* NOAA
*NASA	* John Paul Jones	* Echo
* Charlie Oscar	* Alfa-Bravo	* Foxtrot
* Reagan control	* rough rider	* India
* vampire	* CIWS	* Romeo
* Hard starboard	* aeigis radar	* Tango
* Whiskey	* JOOD	* Contact ETA
* Eye on spotter	* the big boys	* Flank speed
* OOD	* Port Side	* A silver star
* Secure the hatch		

These jargons are used by the US Navy. Conversations on Battleship Movie is made up according to the reality in the navy. These special terms are used conditionally. It means that they just use these jargons in some conditions.

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From naval jargon above, the writer classifies into forms of jargon. There are 4 forms of jargon: acronym, abbreviation, word, and phrase. According to Chaika's theory that jargon appears in two ways. First, it is shaped in the form of new words. Second, it appears in the form of existing words as people usually know. Before the writer explains more, these are the table which reveals the amount of forms of jargon:

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATION	WORD	PHRASE	AMOUNT
RIMPAC, DESRON, JAG, NASA, CIWS	TAO, CIC, CO, XO, NOAA, JOOD, OOD, ETA,	Roger, Sampson, Scorpio, B earing, Scope, vam pire, Aye, Echo, Foxtrot, India, Rom eo, Tango, Whiskey,	Base course, Captain on the Bridge, VHF channel, Charlie Oscar, Alfa-Bravo, Reagan control, rough rider, Helmsman, Hard starboard, aeigis radar, petty officer, the big boys, Flank speed, Port Side, Secure the hatch, silver star, John Paul Jones	
5	8	13	17	43 Jargon

The above table shows that the researcher finds 43 jargons. It consist of 5 acronyms, 8 abbreviations, 13 words, and 17 phrases. The writer will explain more forms of jargons in the following discussion.

a. Acronym

The first form of jargon is an acronym. Yule (2006:57) said that Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO. These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as laser (“light amplification by stimulated emission of

radiation”), radar (“radio detecting and ranging”). These are example of an acronym on Battleship movie:

• **RIMPAC (Rim of the Pacific)**

- DESRON (destroyer squadron)
- JAG (Judge advocate general)
- NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
- CIWS (Close in weapon system)

b. Abbreviation

The second form of jargon is an abbreviation. Abbreviation looks almost the same with acronyms. Culpeper (2009:109) said that an abbreviation is formed by taking the initial letters which does not result in well-formed syllables. Thus, abbreviation cannot be pronounced like acronyms. Abbreviation is pronounced with words. Abbreviation is spelled as what the initial letters are, such as the USA which is pronounced /Yu es AI/ instead of /Yusa/. Only by taking the initial letters of each word that has already contained complete information. using the abbreviation might increase more efficient communication. These are some abbreviation on Battleship Movie:

- TAO (Tactical Action Officer)
- CIC (Combat Information Center)
- CO (Commanding Officer)
- XO (Executive Officer)
- NOAA (National Oceanographic and atmospheric administration)

- JOOD (the Junior Officer of the Deck)

- OOD (Officer of the deck)

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- ETA (Estimated time of arrival)

c. Word

A word is something small that means something. This is the point at which it becomes necessary to define a few specialized linguistic terms (Lieber 2009:16). In relation to a word's class, the word is divided into content word and function word (Fromkin, et al., 1991: 64). A content word is a word which determines thing, quality, state, or action. It has meaning when it is used alone. It consists of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. On the other hand, a function word is a word which has little meaning on its own. It is used to show grammatical relationships in and between sentences. It consists of conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns. To determine the word class of a word, you cannot just look at its form or meaning, but you have to look at its function in the phrase, clause or sentence in which it occurs. The writer found some new words which has been created by the navy. These are new naval words in Battleship movie:

- Roger
- Sampson
- Scorpio
- Bearing
- Scope

- Vampire

- Aye

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- Echo

- Foxtrot

- India

- Romeo

- Tango

- Whiskey

d. Phrase

The last form of jargon is phrase. A phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned. Phrases can be used as subject, object, predicator and so on of a sentence or a clause. But phrases can also be part of other phrases (Verspoor 2000:119). A phrase does not contain a finite-verb and does not have a subject-predicate structure. A phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned. The main word is called the head of the phrase. The modifier, putting before as well as after the head, is optional. Every content word can be formed into a phrase, which consist of a noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

- Base course (noun phrase), The head is course

- Captain on the Bridge (noun phrase), The head is Captain

- VHF channel (noun phrase), The head is channel

- Charlie Oscar (verb phrase)

• This is Alfa Bravo (noun phrase), The head is alfa bravo

- Reagan control (noun phrase), The head is control

- Rough rider (noun phrase, The head is rider

- Helmsman (noun phrase)

- Hard starboard (verb phrase), the head is starboard

- Aeigis radar (noun phrase), The head is radar

- Petty officer (noun phrase), The head is officer

- The big boys (noun phrase), The head is boys

- Flank speed (Noun phrase), The head is speed

- Port Side (Noun phrase), The head is side

- Secure the hatch (verb phrase), The head is secure

- Silver star (noun phrase), The head is star

• This is USS John Paul Jones (noun phrase), The head is John Paul Jones

This is the amount of naval jargon on Battleship Movie. From the table above that the most form jargon is phrase which has new meaning. Acronym is the least using of naval jargon on this movie.

4.1.2 The meaning of Jargons on Battleship Movie

Naval Jargons are applied by all US Navy members, not only officers but also commanders. They use jargons conditionally. There are some naval jargons which are determined as international code. There are also some naval jargons

which are made up by those navy and not permanent. The non permanent words are created based on agreement among navy members.

The writer finds the meaning of those jargons on a naval book entitles ‘The Bluejacket’s Manual’ and on the internet. Meaning of jargons are not all taken from the book, because this book is published by the US Navy. Not all these edition books cannot be downloaded. The writer also made comparisons between naval jargons in the US and in Indonesia, which the writer will explain more in the next part.

Some jargons are made with unfamiliar words or kind of new terms. There are also jargons that actually are made from familiar words, but they have different meanings. So, other communities do not understand what navy members are talking about. Here is the meaning of those jargons which will be described conditionally.

➤ RIMPAC (00:09:51)

Announcer : Live, local, this is Hawaii new now. Thousands of sailors on dozen of ships are coming to Hawaii for **RIMPAC**.
Newscater 1 : RIMPAC is the world's largest multinational maritime exercise

“RIMPAC” is the Rim of the Pacific. Rimpac is the world’s largest international maritime exercise consist of nations an interest in the Pacific Rim region (En.wikipedia.org/wiki/exercise_rimpac).

➤ Roger (00:23:07)

Walter : If you change your mind

Alexx Hopper : I won't
 Walter : Roger that

Roger means “GUM” (got your message) in military radio communication. In the conversation roger means that Walter understands the decision which Alex Hopper takes (www.navy.com/glossary.html).

➤ **DESRON (00:23:35)**

Admiral Shane : Contact DESRON ONE. Commence anti- submarine warfare exercise.
 Surface Warfare : Commence air operation Coordinator

DESRON is an abbreviation of destroyer squadron. Naval squadron is the kind of gun, which can destroy the enemy. Naval squadron is an important group of warship. A squadron is part of a fleet (www.navy.com/glossary.html).

➤ **Sampson (00:24:02)**

Stone : Good afternoon Sampson. Welcome to Day one of the RIMPAC naval war games. We are here to sharpen our skills as a team. As your weapons officer. Let me remind you that this is a combat vessel and we will excel in our command and control.

Sampson is a modern multifunctional radar and an essential part of the air defence system for the type 45 (Militaryhistory.about.com). According to

the writer, sampson on this dialog means the navy who works to operate this radar.

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➤ **Scorpio 1 – 4(00:25:21)**

Pilot	:	Scorpion one four, clear our deck. En route with parts and techs. <u>Scorpio 1 – 4</u>
Officer	:	Confirm Lieutenant Hopper en route <u>Scorpio 1 – 4</u> .

Scorpio is the name of a battle plan which used by militaries. Scorpio 1 - 4 means that the four planes of Scorpio, which will take off.

➤ **JAG (00:25:45)**

Stone	:	I just got off the phone with The <u>JAG</u>
Hopper	:	And?
Stone	:	They are probably going to kick you out of the navy

JAG is an abbreviation of judge advocate general. JAG is corps that provides legal services and advice on all legal matters involving the navy or the command (www.uscarrierhistory.com). On conversation Stone receives the phone from JAG or kind of naval police because his brother Hopper makes problems with another navy member.

➤ **NASA(00:34:09)**

Air force Chief	:	And you are who, sir?
NASA director	:	I'm with NASA

NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), is the US government agency responsible for the civilian space program as well as

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aeronautics and aerospace research (www.nasa.gov). NASA is familiar agency. In this movie NASA is the place an information to know the **strange things in space which will attract people.**

➤ **Base course (00:35:19)**

Admiral Shane : Get me the sampson
 Stone : Base course, 2-2-0.
 Speed, 25.

Base course means a straight-line course. It is The planned route to get to destination (www.quarterdeck.org/Terminology/naval_terminology). Admiral Shane has Stone connect to radar Sampson. Stone has officer to fire the enemy with code of base course that the rate of moving 25.

➤ **Captain on the Bridge(00:35:29)**

Stone : Base course, 2-2-0. Speed, 25
 Officer : Captain on the Bridge!

Bridge means a small control deck with an enclosed pilot is constructed above the main deck of the ship in front of the funnel (www.navy.mil/navydata). It becomes the term used to describe the place where the captain steers the ship from and gives his orders. Not much explanation this phrase that was gotten by the writer on dialog. The writer just noticed a dialog on the movie. The officer said this phrase to another officer.

➤ **Bearing(00:36:40)**

Jimmy : What the heck is that?

Fireman : Bridge, starboard lookout.
 I've got an unknown surface contact. **Bearing** is 2-3-2 true
 approximately 8,000 yards

Bearing means the direction which the destinations stay (Militaryhistory.about.com). As we know from the dialog that officer will fire the enemy. Officer locates the direction where the enemy is.

➤ TAO (00:37:18)

Alex Hooper : What do you hold in the bearing? **Bridge TAO**. I've got nothin at 2-3-7.
 Browley : I'm looking right at it, Mr. Hooper. Find me something.

TAO is an acronym of Tactical Action Officer. It is responsible for the weapons, sensors, and propulsion of a ship or group of ship in the absence of the captain (Thomas 2002:302). TAO can attack against the enemy threat as the captain, but only when the captain is off duty.

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➤ Scope (00:27:23)

Hooper : **Scope 2-3-7**. What do you got? Stand by
 Electronic warfare : That's negative, sir.
 Supervisor clear, I got nothing.

Scope means range (www.navy.com/glossary.html). Scope in the navy means seeing destination by scope. From the dialog Hopper asked the officer to see the enemy by using code Scope 2-3-7 and the officer answers that there is nothing something.

➤ **VHF channel 16 (00:37:57)**

JPJ Sailor : Unknown vessel in the vicinity of 1-5 degrees, 3-7 minutes north and 1-5-9 degrees, 3-3 minutes west. Request you establish communications with my vessel on **VHF channel 16**. And i identify yourself, over.

Channel VHF 16 (156,8 MHz) is a marine VHF radio frequency used for shipping and maritime purposes, to call up ships and shore stations, and as an international distress frequency (www.navybmr.com). This channel is not only used by navy but also a sailor. This channel is international frequency.

➤ **John Paul Jones (00:38:01)**

Stone : **John Paul Jones**, this is the Sampson, Charlie Oscar
 Rowley : John Paul Jones, Charlie Oscar
 Stone : I would like you to send a team over and take a closer look

John Paul Jones is a ship in battle. The ship is named in honor of naval hero John Paul Jones. John Paul Jones is a naval hero in the USA (Militaryhistory.about.com).

➤ **Charlie Oscar (00:38:01)**

Stone : John Paul Jones, this is the Sampson, **Charlie Oscar**
 Rowley : John Paul Jones, Charlie Oscar
 Stone : I would like you to send a team over and take a closer look

Charlie Oscar means commanding officer. It is kind of code (Thomas 2002:508). From the dialog above Stone, who is a captain command officer to do something. Charlie Oscar is just used by the captain or navy that has the higher position.

➤ **Alfa-Bravo, Echo, Foxtrot, India, Romeo, Tango, Whiskey**

Conversation 1 (00:41:34)

Admiral Shane : Get me the Sampson
 Watch Officer : Alfa-Bravo. Sampson. This is
Alpha Bravo. Sir, we're unable
 to contact the sampson

Conversation 2 (01:25:07)

Mick Nacales : What?
 Captain Nagata: Foxtrot 2-4
 Petty officer Cora : Foxtrot 2-4. Ready to
 fire. Fire!

Conversation 3 (01:26:26)

Captain Nagata: India 3-7
 Petty officer Cora : India 3-7. Loaded
 Captain Nagata: Second coordinate. Romeo 2-6

Conversation 4 (01:28:50)

Captain Nagata: Tango 1-9
 Petty officer Cora : Tango 1-9 . Loaded
 Captain Nagata: Whiskey 2-5

Those words are The United States military alphabet code. In the US military alphabet system, words represent different letters of the alphabet. The reason for using this system is that standard words are easier to recognize than the individual letters, especially in a noisy situation. It sounds much clearer than the letters A, B, C, etc. It is used to pass on

message clearly. They have no clear meaning. Navy uses them to make the letter clearer. These are international codes (Thomas 2002:508):

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A	Alfa	N	November
B	Bravo	O	Oscar
C	Charlie	P	Papa
D	Delta	Q	Quebec
E	Echo	R	Romeo
F	Foxtrot	S	Sierra
G	Golf	T	Tango
H	Hotel	U	Uniform
I	India	V	Victor
J	Juliet	W	Whiskey
K	Kilo	X	Xray
L	Lima	Y	Yankee
M	Mike	Z	Zulu

➤ Reagan Control (00:41:45)

Officer : Reagan control, this is rough rider 4-0-4. I'm encountering some severe

Watch Officer : Rough rider 4-0-4. Come in. Do you copy?

Reagan control means a navy checks the nuclear powered warship (www.navybmr.com). From the conversation above that the officer asks crew ship who are reagan control to check the gun.

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➤ **Rough Rider (00:41:45)**

Officer : Reagan control, this is rough rider 4-0-4. I'm encountering some severe
 Watch Officer : Rough rider 4-0-4. Come in. Do you copy?

According to the Bluejacket's Manual Rough rider is US crew, ship who is volunteering regiment. That meaning is not convenient with the dialog on the movie. Rough rider tends a modern gun to kill the enemy.

➤ **Vampire (00:46:14)**

Crew ship : unknown, inbound at the horizon
 Crew ship : Vampire, vampire, vampire killing with CIWS

Vampire in navy means not a famous ghost but it means radio codeword for a ship voyage rocket (www.navy.com/glossary.html). It is kind code to fire up.

➤ **CIWS (00:46:14)**

Crew ship : unknown, inbound at the horizon
 Crew ship : Vampire, vampire, vampire killing with **CIWS**

CIWS is an abbreviation of the close in weapon system. It is pronounced sea-whiz. It is an area weapon engineered to use a high rate of fire and ammunition to blanket a given area, thus destroying or knocking threats out of the sky before they reach a ship (Thomas 2002:301).

➤ **Aye (00:47:02)**

Hopper : All engines, ahead flank
 Crew ship : **Aye** sir
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The present meaning of the expression “AYE AYE” which has originally been “YES YES”. It is from old English which is “I understand and I will do it”. We can see from the conversation that Hopper as captain has crew ship to do something. “Aye” is usually used by lower navy position that means what captain commands (Thomas 2002:499).

➤ **CIC (00:47:11)**

Crew ship : Sir, **CIC** reports both spy and fire control radar cannot lock on
 Stone : CIC fire!

CIC is Combat Information Center. CIC is the nerve center of a modern ship, where all available sources combat intelligence are gathered and quickly disseminated to the flag and commanding officers and two other control stations (www.navy.com/glossary.html).

➤ **Helmsman (00:48:09)**

Stone : **Helmsman**, get back on the helm!
 Helmsman : Aye, sir

The helmsman is the person who physically steers the ship. The helmsman is a person who steers the ship by turning the helm. The helmsman repeats each command back to the conning officer before executing the command.

This is done to ensure that the helmsman fully understands the command.

He also called steerman (www.boatswainsmate.net).

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➤ **CO (00:49:23)**

Officer : They're dead. CO and XO
are dead

Petty officer Cora : Who is in charge?

CO (Commanding Officer) is a commissioned naval officer in charge of a chosen Navy command. CO has a higher position. It means that CO commands and handles the ship (www.navy.com/glossary.html).

➤ **XO (00:49:21)**

Petty officer Cora : What happened?

Officer : Captain and XO are dead

XO (Executive Officer) is Naval officer who is second in command, reporting to the commanding officer (CO). XO is lower position with a more commanding than CO (www.navy.com/glossary.html).

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➤ **Hard Starboard (00:51:58)**

Alex Hopper : Hard starboard

Crew ship : Aye, sir!

Hard starboard means that the ship's rudder is turned hard to the right

moving ship to the right

(www.quarterdeck.org/Terminology/naval_terminology). Alex Hopper as captain has crew ship to turn the ship to the right fully.

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➤ Aeigis Radar (01:18:20)

Alex Hopper : You can't track anything without radar.
 Captain Nagata : I don't need radar. Just the radio frequencies. Turn off aeigis radar, please

Aegis radar or Aegis Combat System is an integrated naval weapon system developed by the Missile and Surface Radar Division (Thomas 2002:303).

It is also weapons control system that is designed as a detection to kill.

➤ NOAA (01:18:35)

Captain Nagata: display NOAA data.
 Alex Hopper : NOAA data?
 Captain Nagata: That's correct.

NOAA is an abbreviation of the National Oceanographic and atmospheric administration. NOAA is an agency in the department of commerce that maps the oceans and conserves their living resources. It also provides weather reports hurricane and other natural disasters related to the weather (www.royalnavy.mod.uk).

➤ JOOD (01:30:27)

Captain Nagata: Excellent for JOOD
 Officer : All right, let's start this turn!
 JOOD : Aye, sir!

JOOD is an abbreviation of the Junior Officer of the Deck. JOOD is the officer or petty officer on watch designated by the commanding officer to be in charge of the unit (Thomas 2002:174).

➤ **Contact ETA (01:31:15)**

Crew ship : I can see fish, ordy.
 Petty officer Cora : Come on man.
 Petty officer Cora : Contact, two miles out.
Contact ETA, 21 seconds

ETA is an abbreviation of Estimated time of arrival. means date and time at which an air or ship journey is expected to arrive at naming city or port (www.navy.mil/navydata). On dialog petty officer checks ETA when the ship will arrive.

➤ **Petty Officer (00:24:52)**

Alex Hopper : What was that, petty
officer Raikes?
 Petty officer Cora : Nothing, sir.

Petty officer is a non-commissioned enlisted person with authority over others subordinate to him/her
 (www.quarterdeck.org/Terminology/naval_terminology).

➤ **The Big Boys (01:41:04)**

Old Navy : Are you ready to play
 with the big boys?
 Petty officer Cora : Oh yes sir.

The big boy means a ship to battle which is used by the navy on Battleship Movie. This is called by retired navy. This is not code, this is just a special name for an old battle ship especially the machine. It means that the big boys refer to the machine on Battleship.

➤ **Flank (01:42:00)**

Old Navy : Engines ahead, flank.
 Crew ship : Engines ahead, flank

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Flank in the Navy means the maximum speed for a vessel.

➤ **OOD (01:42:50)**

Veteran : Statues of turrent one? Ask to
OOD
 Veteran : Center line, barrel, armed

OOD is an abbreviation of Officer of the deck. OOD is the officer of the deck under way has been designated by the commanding officer to be in charge of the ship, including its safe and proper operation. OOD reports directly to the commanding officer for the safe navigation and general operation of the ship (Thomas 2202:174).

➤ **Port Side (01:48:02)**

Veteran : Firing mechanism reset! Secure
 the hatch! Port side ready
 Alex Hopper : Release the anchor! Incoming !
 incoming!

Port refers to the left-hand side of a vessel or aircraft, facing forward (dictionary.com). Port side is the left side of a nautical vessel.

➤ **Secure the hatch (01:48:01)**

Veteran : Firing mechanism reset! Secure
the hatch! Port side ready
 Alex Hopper : Release the anchor! Incoming !
 incoming!

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On dictionary ‘secure’ means safe and hatch means door. If those words are connected the meaning according to the dictionary. They are ~~inconvenient in reality. Secure the hatch~~ is the same meaning as ‘Batten down the hatches’ which means to prepare yourself for a difficult period by protecting yourself in every possible way as protection against bad weather. ‘Batten down the hatches’ is a nautical term from the early 19th century. The crew would close the hatches (doors) on the ship’s decks.

➤ **A silver star (01:57:43)**

Admiral Shane :Stand fast, Mr. Hopper. It is my great pleasure to present you with a silver star for your exceptional heroism and gallantry in combat operations....

The silver star is the third-highest military combat decoration that can be awarded to a member of the United States Armed Forces
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4.1.3 Naval Jargons which are used in Indonesia

This is the last question for research about naval jargon in Indonesia. The aim of this question is the writer wants to reveal naval jargon on Battleship Movie that also exist in Indonesia. The writer also wants people to know naval jargon in Indonesia. Language in the navy is numerous, it is also interesting discussion. She does not identify all of jargons in Indonesia. She just identifies Indonesia naval jargon which is related to naval jargon on Battleship Movie. To know naval jargon in Indonesia, the writer goes to ARMATIM Surabaya. There is also a book

of Indonesian naval jargon which entitles ‘Komunikasi Praktis’. These are naval jargon in Battleship Movie and in Indonesia:

No	NAVAL JARGON ON BATTLESHIP MOVIE	NAVAL JARGON IN INDONESIA
1.	RIMPAC	ARMADA JAYA
2.	ROGER	ROGER
3.	Desron One	Senjata skuadron
4.	Sampson	Doem
5.	Scorpio 1-4	F-5 Tiger
6.	JAG (Judge Advocate General)	POMAL (Polisi Militer Angkatan Laut)
7.	NASA	None
8.	Base Course	Assignment
9.	Captain on the Bridge	Komandan ada di Anjungan
10.	Bearing	Baringan
11.	TAO (Tactical Action Officer)	PADIPSEN (Perwira Difisi Senjata)
12.	Scope	Tracking target
13.	VHF channel 16	FM 16
14.	John Paul Jones	KRI (Kapal republik Indonesia) Sultan Iskanndar Muda
15.	Charlie Oscar	Komando
16.	Alfa-Bravo	Ambon-Bandung
17.	Reagan Control	PIT (Pos Informasi Tempur)
18.	Rough Rider	Satgas (Satuan tugas)
19.	Vampire	None
20.	CIWS (Close in weapon system)	Harpun Roket
21.	Aye	Randu
22.	CIC (Combat Information Center)	Sahbandar
23.	Helmsman	Juru mudi
24.	CO (Commanding Officer)	Komandan
25.	XO (Executive Officer)	Palaksa (Perwira Pelaksana)
26.	Hard Starboard	Haluan biru (biru = kanan)
27.	Aegis Radar	Penghancur aegis
28.	NOAA (National Oceanographic and atmospheric administration)	Dishidros
29.	Echo	Ende
30.	Foxtrot	Flores
31.	India	Irian
32.	Romeo	Rembang
33.	Tango	Timor
34.	Whiskey	Wilis
35.	JOOD (the Junior Officer of the Deck)	Caraka

36.	Contact ETA (Estimated time of arrival)	Kontak DWT (Dugaan Waktu Datang)
37.	Petty officer	Tamtama
38.	The big boys	Kapal pemburu ranjau
39.	Flank speed	Knot
40.	OOD (Officer of the Deck)	Bintara jaga
41.	Port side	Jaga deck
42.	Secure the hatch	Perang cuaca buruk, tutup tutup pintu kedap
43.	A silver star	GOM

The above table reveals that term jargons in US are different with term jargons in Indonesia although they are the same meaning. Term jargons in Indonesia also consist of abbreviations, new words, acronyms, and phrases.

The researcher finds 43 term jargons on Battleship Movie. The researcher concludes that most of jargons are new words and new meaning. That is why people outside do not know about naval terms.

4.2 Discussion

The basic of this research is language variety. Jargon is the part of language variety. Battleship Movie is chosen by the writer as an object of the study because the movie consists of many jargons. Actually, there are also jargons on other military movies, but they are not much. The writer also compares US Navy and Indonesian Navy. By showing language variety, people will understand that social environment can influence a language variety.

Battleship Movie is the movie in which the dominant character is navy members. In battle, they often use special terms which are called jargon. The writer chose this topic because the writer likes this movie in which the casts utter many unfamiliar words. People also seldom understand when navy members use

jargon terms. Furthermore, the writer helps to identify these jargons to people.

Actually, jargon is unique terms. Jargon can be made from a familiar word or a new word. The terms in navy is really different language from the language used in other context, for instance naval terms are quite different from the language used by people who work at the Bank.

The writer finds many new words. As we know naval jargon is a language which is made by the navy. Language is created to be unknown language. It is kind of naval code. New words are found not only in communication, but also in their guns. There are also some familiar words which became phrase. So, they have a new meaning. For instance, “Hard Starboard”, according to Oxford dictionary, ‘hard’ means ‘firm’, ‘solid’, etc. and ‘starboard’ is the right side of a ship. If we translate the meaning according to the dictionary is ‘the right side of the ship is hard’. If this phrase is translated into understandable naval language, it means ‘sharp turn to the right’.

The use of naval jargons on previous study has different situation from the present research. The writer notices that naval jargon on previous study is much more used in daily conversation. As for the present research, naval jargon is a lot used in battle situation.

The participants on the previous study in thesis of Febry Arma is different with the present study, but it still discusses about navy. In previous research tends to research on cadet. The cadet is a young trainee in the navy. The previous study just focuses on Indonesian Navy. For previous study, terms are much used by junior to senior or among friends. Those Terms are used to address to cadet or

someone relates to cadet in a previous study, for example 'still', 'iger' are used to refer to a cadet's performance for being neat. Those terms are used in daily life, but it is still in the naval environment, for example, naval codes are uttered before activity, after activity, during activity, or the light punishment. As for present study, terms are much used by senior to junior for example 'scope', 'alpha bravo', 'base course', etc. It is also less used by junior to senior for example 'roger' and 'aye', it is used to respond a command. Terms used to address navy who work on the ship in this study. Terms used much to ship or in a battle situation exactly in this study.

According to another previous study, which is researched by Simon Zupan and Marko Stefanic (2014) which entitles 'Military Jargon in the Slovenian Translation of Hostile Waters' said that the main feature of jargon is based grammatically on a common language. It can differ lexically, semantically, and syntactically from common language. In this journal, the writers present naval jargon on submarine through novel of Hostile Waters. The journal also presents some examples of translation shifts and their implications with respect to the reader's understanding of the novel. The writers identify almost 30 different lexical, syntactic, and textual strategies that speakers use to communicate. According to Simon Zupan and Marko Stefanic (2014:167) that these are linguistic devices help jargon perform various functions.

In the researcher 'Military Jargon in the Slovenian Translation of Hostile Waters' is almost the same as the present research. They discuss naval jargon is based on grammars. Simon Zupan and Marko Stefanic use the theory of Maurizio

Gotti (2011) which connects military jargon lexically and syntactically. For example, of naval jargon on previous study :

“Vladimirov?” he said into the intercom. Come to three five five degrees.

It consists of only a verb and a prepositional phrase with a number. Then, the example of naval jargon on present study :

“Firing mechanism reset ! Secure the hatch ! Port side ready”. Said veteran.

It also consists of only a verb and noun or it is a prepositional phrase. From those examples reveal that they have the same structure on conversation. Those navy use short sentence to give a command. However, from the point of view of military jargon, the most jargon is to communicate specific contents (Zupan and Stefanic 2014:167). In practical terms, this means that the navy use specific terms whose meaning is clear and not ambiguous. Communication among them is efficient through the use of jargons.

The researcher gets many new words which is not expected. As the writer has explained that many new words are uttered by the navy, for example rimpac, jag, desron, eats, etc. They look like ordinary words, but actually some of them are a shortened forms of words. They are formed from one word or more. To know the meaning of these words, the researcher has to find these complete words first. There are also some new words which are not abbreviation, for example aye, roger, foxtrot, and etc. They are unknown words. The researcher has to find the meaning from sources which relates to naval terms. To know whether they are

abbreviations or not is not easy. To address a word is abbreviation or not by searching some sources on internet.

The researcher makes comparison between naval jargon in battleship movie and naval jargon in Indonesia. First, the writer expects that the terms have different meaning and the same words. After the writer researches, the writer finds that they have almost the same meaning and different words. Naval jargon in Battleship Movie tends to use language in the US Navy. Of course language in the US and Indonesia is really different. For instance RIMPAC which means international maritime exercise, in Indonesia there is Armada Jaya which means national maritime exercise. Then, 'NOAA' which is an agency in the department of Commerce that maps the oceans and conserves their living resources, as in Indonesia is 'dishidros'. The writer is sure that naval jargon in each country has same meaning, but it has a different word.

The study reveals about naval jargon which also tells varied naval jargon in some countries. As we have known that naval jargon in US is different from that in Indonesia although they have the same intention. The writer hopes that the reader will understand about the difference or diversity of these naval language.

In this world, we live with different clan, different religion, different language, and many more. A different language is found not only in daily conversation, but also on the job. Different job involves different language. Different country also involves different language. Jargon in navy are different with jargon in police, bank, or others because they are different job. In this study

also discuss about language variety between US Naval jargon and Indonesian Naval jargon. The use of different words are caused by navy who live different country. We have to appreciate this diversity. There is a Surah in Qur'an which tells about the difference in this world. It is surah Ar-Rum verse 22 which says that:

وَمِنْ أَيْنِهِ، خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَأَخْيَلَفَ أَلْسِنَتَكُمْ
وَأَلْوَانَكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالِمِينَ ٢٢

“And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your languages and your color skins. Indeed in that are signs for those of knowledge” (Sahih international).

This verse tells that in this world, God creates the content of the world with diversity. Creating different language and color skin is one of the signs of his power.

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Language variety is one of the signs of God's power. Language variation is also influenced by different society. The writer hopes that people can understand the language variety which can increase their knowledge and faith.

The writer concludes that naval jargon is created to new words and new meanings to make people not to know them. It does not mean that they are secret terms. Naval jargon is the part of language variety which is caused by navy members. They create naval jargon not only to reveal their identity, but also to make more practical in conversation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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The last chapter will explain about conclusion and suggestion which is given by the writer. She concludes her findings and discussion. She also gives suggestion to her study and the next researcher.

5.1 CONCLUSION

The writer finds 43 naval jargons on her research. Every new term seems unfamiliar to be heard for example rimpac, aye, roger, jag, eta, base course, and more. They are unique terms. For situation of using these jargon terms is in battle. Some terms are also uttered in the land, but they are not too much for example nasa and silver star. We can see from the meaning of these jargons that the dominance of codes refers to attack the enemy. Furthermore, navy members mention jargons which refer to naval stuff. It is kind of naval guns. Those naval guns are only used on ship. The writer concludes that this jargon is used in the battle.

The writer researches the meaning of these jargon by using some sources for an instance, naval book which entitles “the Bluejacket’s Manual” or from internet. The writer discovers in the meaning of these jargons relate to code, naval stuff, name of a naval officer, and the naval agency. The dominance of the meaning relates to code. Some codes consist of a command for example ‘charlie oscar’, ‘secure the hatch’ or the response of instruction for example ‘aye’, ‘roger’.

Those codes are usually given by a commander to lower officer. Naval stuff refers to naval gun or some machines.

Based on gotten data, the researcher discovers the kind of form jargon.

These forms of jargon shape some new words which are just known by that naval community. First, there is a word which form phrase, abbreviation, acronym and also consists of new words. For example JAG, this word is an unusual word in daily life. After the writer research, this word is an abbreviation from judge advocate general which is corps that provides legal services and advice on all legal matters involving the navy or the command.

The writer also researches about naval jargon in Indonesia that are used in Battleship Movie. The writer makes comparison between US Naval Jargons and Indonesian Naval jargons. The writer finds that these jargons have still same meaning but different on words. The writer concludes that actually in each country has the same intention in using naval jargon, but different country causes different language.

The writer hopes the finding of this study can give more understanding about Jargon. Not only naval jargon, but also diversity of language. Hopefully this study will be useful for those who want to conduct research in the same topic.

5.2 SUGGESTION

The writer thinks that research on jargon is not too much. There are still many unfamiliar language can be researched for instance, in movie community, military academy, police academy, etc. There are still many aspects in language which have not been revealed yet, for example how jargon has influence in

society. Actually, the use of jargon in navy members is still less discussion. The writer hopes that this research is an inspiration for next researcher to be able to research more not only jargon in navy members but also other military academy.

Jargon is the part of language variety. People can understand language variety not only on jargon terms, but also other terms through this research. Social background is one of causes language variety. The writer hopes this study can enrich the understanding of naval jargon and also enrich knowledge about the diversity of language in the world.

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