CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

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

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.

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,	TAO, CIC, CO,	Roger,	Base course,	
DESRON,	XO, NOAA,	Sampson,	Captain on the	
JAG, NASA,	JOOD, OOD, ETA,	Scorpio,B	Bridge, VHF	
CIWS		earing,	channel,	
		Scope,vam	Charlie Oscar,	
		pire, Aye,	Alfa-Bravo,	
		Echo,	Reagan control,	
		Foxtrot,	rough rider,	
		India,Rom	Helmsman,	
		eo, Tango,	Hard starboard,	
		Whiskey,	aeigis radar,	
			petty officer,	
		3	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)
- 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
- 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 alva 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 ofships are coming to Hawaii for <u>RIMPAC</u>. 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

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Alexx Hopper : I won't
Walter : Roger that
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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).

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DESRON (00:23:35)
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Admiral Shane	1	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)
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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 JAG
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

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)

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, 2	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?

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Fireman : Bridge, starboard lookout.
I've got an unknown surface
contact. <u>Bearing</u> is 2-3-2 true
approximately 8,000 yards
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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 l <mark>ooki</mark> ng right at it, Mr.
		Hooper. Find me something.
Browley	:	<mark>I</mark> 'm l <mark>ooki</mark> ng right at it, Mr.

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.

Scope (00:27:23)

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

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)

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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 <u>VHF channel 16</u>.
And i identify yourself, over.
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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	:	<mark>John Paul Jones</mark> , 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, <u>Charlie</u>	Oscar
Rowley	John Paul Jones,	Charlie Oscar
Stone	I would like you	to send a
	team over and tal	ke 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

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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
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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):

	А	Alfa	Ν	November
	В	Bravo	0	Oscar
	С	Charlie	Р	Рара
	D	Delta	Q	Quebec
	E	Echo	R	Romeo
	F	Foxtrot	S	Sierra
	G	Golf	Т	Tango
/	Н	Hotel	U	Uniform
1	I	India	V	Victor
	J	Juliet	W	Whiskey
	K	Kilo	Х	Xray
	L	Lima	Y	Yankee
	М	Mike	Z	Zulu
I				

Reagan Control (00:41:45)

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

Rough Rider (00:41:45)

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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?
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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.

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Vampire (00:46:14)
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Crott	chin		horizon	vampire,	wamping
Crew	SIITD	•		with CIWS	
			KIIIII	WILLII 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

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).

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CIC (00:47:11)
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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	:	<u>Helmsman</u> ,		get	back	on	the
		helm!					
Helmsman	:	Aye, s	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).

CO (00:49:23)

Officer : They're dead. <u>CO and XO</u> 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).

Hard Starboard (00:51:58)

Alex Hopper : <u>Hard starboard</u> 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.

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 <u>JOOD</u> 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.
		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 offi <mark>ce</mark> r <mark>Cora</mark>	:	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

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

OOD (01:42:50)

Veteran	:	Statues	of	of turrent one? As			k to
		OOD					
Veteran	:	Center	line	e, barre	l, ar	med	

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).

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> Port Side (01:48:02)
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Veteran	:	Firing mechanism reset! Secure
		the hatch! Port side ready
Alex Hopper	Ċ	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)

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

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.

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➤ A silver star (01:57:43)
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Admiral Shane :....Stand fast, Mr. Hopper. It is my great pleasure to present you with <u>a silver star</u> 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 (www.militaryhistoryonline.com).

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	NAVAL JARGON IN
1.	BATTLESHIP MOVIE RIMPAC	INDONESIA ARMADA JAYA
2.	ROGER	ROGER
3.	Desron One	Senjata skuadron
4.	Sampson	Doem
5.	Scorpio 1-4	F-5 Tiger
<i>5</i> .	JAG (Judge Advocate General)	POMAL (Polisi Militer Angkatan
0.	JAG (Judge Advocate General)	Laut)
7.	NASA	None
8.	Base Course	Assignment
<u> </u>	Captain on the Bridge	Komandan ada di Anjungan
10.	Bearing	Baringan
10.	TAO (Tactical Action Officer)	PADIPSEN (Perwira Difisi Senjata)
11.	Scope	Tracking target
12.	VHF channel 16	FM 16
13.	John Paul Jones	
14.	John Paul Johes	KRI (Kapal republik Indonesia) Sultan Iskanndar Muda
15.	Charlie Oscar	Komando
15.	Alfa-Bravo	Ambon-Bandung
10.		PIT (Pos Informasi Tempur)
17.	Reagan Control Rough Rider	Satgas (Satuan tugas)
10.	Vampire	None
$\frac{19}{20}$	CIWS (Close in weapon system)	Harpun Roket
20.	Aye	Randu
$\frac{21}{22}$	CIC (Combat Information Center)	Sahbandar
22.	Helmsman	Juru mudi
23.	CO (Commanding Officer)	Komandan
24.	XO (Executive Officer)	Palaksa (Perwira Pelaksana)
25.	Hard Starboard	Haluan biru (biru = kanan)
20.	Aegis Radar	Penghancur aegis
$\frac{27.}{28.}$	NOAA (National Oceanographic	Dishidros
20.	and atmospheric administration)	Distitutos
29.	Echo	Ende
30.	Foxtrot	Flores
31.	India	Irian
32.	Romeo	Rembang
33.	Tango	Timor
33.	Whiskey	Wilis
35.	JOOD (the Junior Officer of the	Caraka
55.	Deck)	Caraka
L	DUCK)	

36.	Contact ETA (Estimated time of	Kontak DWT (Dugaan Waktu
	arrival)	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. "<u>Come to three five five</u> <u>degress</u>".

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 ! <u>Secure the hatch</u> ! 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 sentece 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

