

**An Analysis of Technical Terms Used in; Politeknik Ilmu
Pelayaran, Makassar (A Semantic Study)**



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Of Sarjana Degree at The Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Hasanuddin University*

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THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN POLITEKNIK ILMU PELAYARAN
(A SEMANTIC STUDY)

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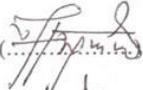
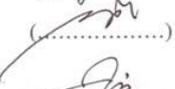
Today, Januari 11st, 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **NURUL RAHMA MUJAHIDAH** (Student Number: **F21116505**) entitled:

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The thesis of **NURUL RAHMA MUJAHIDAH** (Student Number: **F21116505**) entitled, **AN ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN; POLITEKNIK ILMU PELAYARAN (A SEMANTIK STUDY)**, has been revised as advised the examination on Monday, Januari 11th, 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Makassar, 11 Januari 2021
Yang Menyatakan



Nurul Rahma Mujahidah

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. Therefore, all suggestion and critics will be most welcome to make this thesis better. The writer hopes that this thesis is helpful for all readers who are interested in analyzing the similar topic.

Makassar, 28 November 2020

The Writer,

Nurul Rahma Mujahidah

ABSTRAK

Nurul Rahma Mujahidah. 2020. Analisis Istilah Teknis yang digunakan oleh Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar (Studi Semantik). (Dibimbing oleh Dr. Noer Jihad Saleh, M.A dan Ainun Fatimah, S.S, M.Hum)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mengapa siswa membutuhkan istilah istilah teknis yang dari siswa Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Makassar, juga klasifikasi istilah teknis yang dibutuhkan oleh siswa tersebut. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode analisis kualitatif deskriptif. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah kuisisioner dengan pertanyaan terbuka dengan berisikan 4 pertanyaan. Data yang didapatkan dianalisis berdasarkan teori dari Cabré (2003).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh data yang diperoleh, siswa sangat membutuhkan istilah teknis yang sebagai alat komunikasi saat bekerja baik di darat maupun di laut. Adapun klasifikasi dari istilah teknis yang mereka butuhkan diantaranya adalah istilah teknis untuk navigasi dan komunikasi maritim, istilah teknis dalam perdagangan maritim, istilah teknis untuk hukum maritim, istilah teknis untuk teknik kelautan, dan istilah teknis untuk pembuatan kapal.

Kata Kunci : Istilah teknis, Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Siswa.

ABSTRACT

Nurul Rahma Mujahidah. 2020. *Analysis of Technical Terms Used in; Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar (A Semantic Study)* (Supervised by Noer Jihad Saleh and Ainun Fatimah, S.S, M.Hum)

This study aims to analyze why students need technical terms from the Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Makassar, as well as the classification of technical terms needed by these students.

The analysis method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative analysis method. The analytical tool used was a questionnaire with open-ended questionnaires containing 4 questions. The data obtained were analyzed based on the theory of Cabré (2003).

The results showed that all the data obtained, students really need technical terms as a means of communication when working both on land and at sea.

The classification of technical terms they need includes technical terms for maritime navigation and communication, technical terms in maritime commerce, technical terms for maritime law, technical terms for marine engineering, and technical terms for shipbuilding.

Keyword : technical terms, Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Student.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

A language is essentially a tool for supplying or talking to others. Language is also a sign of interaction and a sign for understanding concept, opinion, and feeling. In our lives, language is very important because it is one way of explaining and understanding what happens in the world. We, as human beings, live and communicate in a language in our daily lives. We generate terms, phrases that render things, events, and abstract ideas sound and meaningful and also render grammar constructs highly versatile and add to their vocabulary by the terms that are coined by the speakers.

In the era of globalization, if we do not, we should understand an international language or global language, such as English. As it quoted in Moulin and Campos (2017)

“There will be around 433 million of English native speakers and 668 millions of non-native speakers, and that the decline of the native speaker does not reflect the decline in the importance of the English language. This because the future of the language would be more related to the growing number of people who uses it as a second or a foreign language than the native’s speakers themselves. The language shift towards English all over the world will reflect the increasing of bilinguism and multilinguism rather than an

abandonment of other languages, for that reason people may not be afraid of losing its cultural identity”

As a global language, English has become the most widely spoken language in the world. English is a very effective language as it is proved by native and non-native speakers all over the world. In facing global competition, every individual should have English skills which are considered as one of the important skills in this globalization era.

When we were study the language there will some part called linguistics. The study of language structure is linguistics. In linguistics there is component called semantic. Semantics is a linguistic component that refers to language. Semantics is known as an analysis of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as words, phrases, and sentences. It does not pay attention to the syntactical arrangement or pronunciation of linguistic objects. Language study helps us to understand the structure of the language, how language is used, language changes, and language's impact on people's thinking. Linguistics makes one recognize that the form, usage, learning of children and adults, and their change over time were the basic features of languages encountered across the world.

When human was born, they will learn a language called “mother tongue”. Mother's tongue is the born language a kid always learned when it was conceived and in the mom's conception. Mother's tongue does not just speak a person's language from the beginning. It is both the dominant language and the language of the home.

After the mother tongue, there is a first language. The first language is the vocabulary an infant acquires by schooling or socialization. There is great debate as to whether the concept of the mother tongue should be replaced by an acquisition of the first language under the influence of globalization, in this case is General English.

General English is the language used as global language from all the ages will learn about general English as by as English called as the global language. On the other hand, is English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is English that designed suitable courses for different types of groups of learners in accordance with their needs. ESP aims to meet the need of particular learners.

Furthermore, there is part of English for Specific Purposes called Technical terms. Technical terms are concepts that have a certain importance in a particular area of knowledge. Technical terms can be found in any field of human activities: science, technology, medical practice, law, economics, and linguistics. Sometimes ordinary everyday words can be used technically, in a special meaning. For example, the word future can be either colloquial and understood by any speaker of English in sentences like “Some people can possibly predict the future”, “There will be no future discussion of this matter”, or the same word can be used in a countable special meaning a type of business contract for a future supply of a type of goods: *petroleum futures*.

Technical terms play a part in replacing the rising terms used to describe them. Without technical words, we cannot describe or communicate the right

information to others. To be accurate in the central area, certain technical terms are used. As the specific terms took in charge of other terms, these technological words come into practice. For example of technical terms that used in Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, the word "bridge" when someone traveling by using a ship or cruise. They will find cabin crew said "bridge". Several people will think that "bridge" is a railroad or other obstacle, because they are unable to realize that the meaning of "bridge" in here is "the platform from which the ship can be commanded" it is not the bride that define in Google as "a structure carrying a road, path, railroad, or canal across a river, ravine, road, railroad or other obstacles."

However, the best place to learn language is the place that we can hear someone that talks in that language itself. This thesis proved that the English for Specific Purposes is the important thing to learn and this thesis put forward the technical terms as a very important lesson.

Regarding the text above, the researcher analyzed the student need of Technical terms that used in Politeknik Pelayaran, Makassar and the classification of Technical terms. Technical terms that used in Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran also known as English for Specific Purpose. For some reason why the researcher collected the data about semantic analysis of Technical terms that used in Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar to prove that Technical terms or English for Specific Purposes should be taught in. Also, to provide the classification of Technical Terms that used in Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar.

For the phenomenon above, the researcher conducts the study entitled "An Analysis Technical Terms Used in, Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar". Another purpose of this paper is to allow the researcher to learn and use what the researcher has learned as a student in the English department and for other students wishing to study semanticized in its significance. In general, the researcher is hopeful that every word in English has a different understanding, and does not have a general meaning but depends on contexts and situations and is known as language expression.

B. Identification Problem

English has since been taught at primary school in Indonesia as a global language. English is the primary language to use to communicate with foreign people. We must inevitably learn English to open our minds to the world. In Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Makassar, the author focuses on the did the student need Technical Terms and the classification of Technical terms that used. The speaker then contrasts the vocabulary and the context with English in general.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the researcher tries to identify the problem with the following question:

1. Why the student of Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Makassar need English technical terms?
2. What kinds of English technical terms they need?

D. Objectives of the study

According to some questions above, they must be some objectives of this thesis. The objectives are as follow:

1. To observe the reasons of students of technical terms at Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Makassar used.
2. To investigate kind of technical terms that used in Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar.

E. Scope of the study

Scope of the study is important to give limit in the analysis in order to make the thesis focus on the problem and to avoid the confusing and wide explanation. The scope of this thesis focused on technical terms components and the needed analysis: the classification of technical terms, the technical terms when it is in the ship, the technical terms when operational the ship, the terms of the ship's spatial, and the human resources terms.

F. Significance of the research

The significance of the research is classified into two, the academic and practical significance of the research. The academic significance of the research is to fulfill one of the requirements for "S1" degree to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, Makassar. Thus, the practice is also to broad up that Technical Terms or English for Specific Purposes should be taught in

Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Makassar, to strengthen their communication or interaction.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Related Study

A study needs some relevant research in order to support the implementation of the further research. To complete this research, the researcher finds out many international journals and book contains the different object or analysis approach. These are two previous studies that proximate related to this thesis.

The first one comes from Asa Markland (2011), entitled "**Translation of Technical Terms**". This thesis analyzes the translation of a technical guidebook into the hydropower generation subject area. The goal is to define and apply practical theories of translation while the general technical words are interpreted. Terms of trade and terms of the contract. The theoretical basis for the thesis consists of the localization models by Eugene Nida and Vinay & Darbelnet, as well as hypotheses of Rune and Teresa Cabré's terminology. Technical words were identified during the translation process, and then translated using one or more of the theories mentioned. The result was then evaluated and argued. While the analysis is not sufficiently detailed to draw substantial conclusions, the result indicates that to make the best possible translation in terms of systematized jargon, equivalent to general technical terms and oblique translation, or fluid equivalence, in terms of industry and contract terms. The findings, therefore, show that structural modeling is of considerable importance, such that the proper degree or location of the word is calculated. In addition, the experience and

knowledge of the topic by the translator and the willingness to consult parallel texts are crucial to the result of the translation.

The other research was titled **Technical Vocabulary in Specialized Texts**, a work performed by Teresa Mihwa Chung and Paul Nation, 2003. Two studies of technical vocabulary were identified based on this thesis, one using an anatomy text and the other an applied linguistics text. Technical vocabulary was found through a four step scale rating of the words in the texts. It was found that technical vocabulary constituted a very substantial proportion of both the different words and the running words in the texts, with one out of every three running words in the anatomy text, and one out of every five technical words in the applied linguistics text was from the first 2000 English and the Academic Word List. The research ends with suggestions to help learners learn technical vocabulary and notice it.

There are some similarities and differences of the previous studies above with this thesis. The similarity with this thesis is a research about technical terms. However, this study is different in terms of object of the study. The researcher object is Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar. In this research, researcher also identified and classified the used of technical terms in order to find the student need of Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran, Makassar and the classification of Maritime English.

B. Theoretical Background

i. Theory of Semantic

Semantic is a significance-related language group. Semantics was defined as a linguistic significance study. It involves words and sentences with linguistic structures. As Katz says (1972:1), “semantic is the study of linguistic meaning. It is considered with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.”

Semantics became a topic of science for a long time. It is claimed that at the end of the 19th century the word semantician itself was added to English. The term semantician originates from the Greek word on the basis of etymology *semantikos* means ‘significant’; *semainein* means ‘to show, signify’ or ‘indicated by sign’; from *sema* means ‘sign’. However, the term ‘definition’ is quite subjective and the specialists do not agree on the way it can be represented. For many examples, several specialists use the word semanticizes:

- Palmer (1976:1) defines “Semantics is the technical term used to refer to study meaning.”
- Hornby (1972:798) explained “Semantics is branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences.”
- Lyons (1977:1) explained “Semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning.”

Semantics has been worthy of research and established. Semanticism is significant and worthy of analysis by many reasons. One of that is the meaning of communication is closely linked. Throughout human experience, a certain meaning may be brought on by contact. Firstly, human methods of knowing the essence of language require the application of logic and interpretation through the intellectual power. As defined by Leech (1989), “Semantics is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization.”

ii. The Typology of Semantic

Based on Glottopedia said Semantic typology is the study of the ways in which language differ in categorizing experience into concepts. In other words, it is the study of meaning (semantics) using the cross-linguistic methodology of typology.

“semantic typology is the comparative study of linguistic categorization-research into how linguistic representations structure a given cognitive domain across languages.” (Bohnmeyer et al. 2007:495)

According to Bohnmeyer said Semantic typology is the cross linguistic study of semantic categorization. When we speak, we select aspects of the idea we are aiming to communicate and subsume these under the semantic

categories expressed by the words and phrases of the language we use. Languages vary considerably in these categories.

iii. Theory of Vocabulary

One description of the various levels of vocabulary with the goal of designing the vocabulary component of a language course (Nation, 2001) divides vocabulary; into four levels: high frequency words; academic vocabulary; technical vocabulary; and low frequency words. High frequency words are the most frequent 2,000 words of English. West (1953) called these words a general service vocabulary because they were of use (or service) no matter what the language was being used to do.

According to Aitchison (2001), vocabulary is a set of words known to a person or other entity, or that are part of a specific language. It would be impossible to learn a language without words or vocabularies support it (Rivers, 1981). It showed that people can do nothing in communication if they do not know the word or vocabulary. Longman (1987) defines that vocabulary is a list of words, usually in alphabetical order and with explanation of their meaning, less complete than dictionary. It means that we should understand the meaning.

iv. Theory of Terminologies

Terminology shares a fundamental interest in the definition of logic. Terminology mainly deals with the relationship between objects in the real world and the concepts that describe them, as applied in semantics, which is interested in the name-meaning relationship. To generalize from different objects that exist in the real world to arrive at the definition or class of objects, logicians use a form of abstraction. Theoretical issues about the definition of terms later emerged when, as a result of practice, terminological work started to be structured in some special fields. Wüster's has the tradition that the methods of compilation and standardization of terms were initially interested in good to become an example, and once they were applied in *The Machine Tool* (1968), he concentrated on aspects of terms theory. His doctoral thesis (1930), which was practice-oriented, was distinct from his publications on theory for almost thirty years.

Neither linguists nor social scientists paid particular attention to terminology during the first half of the 20th century; they started to show some concern only from the 1950s onwards, and even then it was only in passing. In general, it is odd that linguists had no interest in terminological studies; instead, they were concerned with establishing a framework to account for the rules regulating all conceivable human languages, but were less obsessed with the different facets of language used as a communication medium. Terminology is given a role in linguistic research only under this latter method.

Sager (1990) takes the above view, thus not giving a totally separate status to terminology, accepts that the discipline has scientific principles on which terminological practice is based:

“There is no substantial body of literature which could support the proclamation of terminology as a separate discipline and there is not likely to be. Everything of import that can be said about terminology is more appropriately said in the context of linguistics or information science or computational linguistics. We see terminology as a number of practices that have evolved around the creation of terms, their collection and explication, and finally their presentation in various printed and electronic media. Practices however well-established, do not constitute discipline, but there is no denying a long history of methodologies which themselves require theoretical underpinnings to justify their distinctive nature. Disciplines establish knowledge about things and as such are justified in their own right; methodologies are only means to an end, in the case of terminology, how to do things.” —Sager (1990)

Based on Cabré’s (2003) book, *Terminology, Theory, Method, and Applications*. Terminology, described as the method of compiling, defining, processing and displaying in one or more languages the words of particular subject areas, is not an end in itself, but addresses societal needs and aims to optimize contact between specialists and experts by providing assistance either directly or to translators or to committees dealing with language standardization. This more realistic, functional interpretation of language is more in keeping with the demands of contemporary culture, where more realistic views have been giving way through epistemological reflections. Dealing in the quickest and most reliable manner for actual communicative needs has replaced both thoughts on the concepts underlying terminological problems and on how to fix these problems.

According to Cabré (1992) the work carried out by Austrian, Soviet and Czech scholars concurrently but separately in the 1930s is the basis for the beginning of what the Austrians will call the science of terminology. The three classical schools of terminology—the Austrian, the Soviet, and the Czech schools—all emerge from this work. Looking at the development of these three schools we can identify three different approaches that are not mutually exclusive:

“A first approach that considers terminology to be an interdisciplinary but autonomous subject at the service of scientific and technical disciplines. A second approach focusing on philosophy, which is primarily interested in the logical classification of concept systems and the organization of knowledge. A third approach focusing on linguistics, which considers terminology a subcomponent of a language’s lexicon and special languages as subsystems of general language.”

Thus, we can conclude that terminological theory originated and is still developed through scientific research today, which in turn is motivated by the need to find terminology-dependent solutions to communication problems. In addition, the main thing in the terminology itself is to meet social concerns and aim to optimize communication between professionals and experts by providing assistance either directly or to translators or people who concerned with language standardization. Cabre (2003) also explained in his book *Terminology: Theory, Method, and Applications*, which suggests that learning about The technical terms are still developing because of the background in optimizing communication between professionals.