THE MARITIME ENGLISH USES IN BELAWAN PORT

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Abstract
The objective of this thesis is firstly, to find out how the phenomenon of Standard Marine Communication Phrase terminology at Belawan Port. Secondly, to elucidate how the related theory of Standard Marine Communication Phrase terminology at Belawan Port. Thirdly, to analyse results of the research. In analysis Standard Marine Communication Phrase, the source of the data based from Q-Code, QAA-QNZ refers to aeronautical services, QOA-QOZ refers to maritime services, QRA-QUZ refers to all services and QZA-QZZ refers for other usage. Theoretical Framework from competence and performance proposed by Chomsky. This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyse from the data above. The finding of this research, that the dominant sentence and phrases such as Message Markers, Standard Communication Phrase and Position.

Keywords: Phenomenon, Terminology, Q-Code, Competence, Performance.

1. INTRODUCTION

English Maritime is limited language, more precisely, the using of Standard Marine Communication Phrases set up for communication at sea in some situation verbal interaction artificial and somehow unclear. The more important is that in real situations on board ships or at sea, the linguistic forms such as vocabulary, pronunciation take over different meanings. Among many objections assigned to the use of the Standard Marine Communication Phrases (SMCP) by linguists and professionals in the maritime sector that 'The greater the temptation to direct the language of maritime communication, as well as from members of the maritime discourse community'.

In the current global era, the quality of communication from a crew including Officer rates are highly demanded to support the realization of something which professionalism, especially communication using International Standard Marine Communication Phrases or English Maritime. But it's not easy to be realized certificate doesn't guarantee a person's quality. Regarding turns and conversational pairs set by implicit or explicit rules of communication is used to "establish relations existing between the semiotic and pragmatic dimension of text".

The point of this thesis will talk about terms of Standard Marine Communication Phrases uses on Belawan Port which include all the operators, officers, persons, workers, companies, vessels and regulators in charge. As we know, good communication will impact the whole system on board. That's why every companies and every shipping companies including the stakeholder should imply qualified person on field. Verbal communication led by means of 'Very High Frequency' radio covers communication between two or more stations.

This thesis will concern about the Terminology of English Maritime and Standard Marine Communication Phrases uses on Belawan Port, which others researchers talk about cases of English Maritime on Academy and on board (Vessel). On this thesis researcher will talk about Belawan Port as the place of research. The writer of this thesis used Linguistic Competence and Performance proposed by Chomsky, N (2006) as his studies. The competence and performance distinction are fundamental to the study of language. It is recognizing that the 'mistake' people make when speaking (Performance) may accurately reflect what they actually know (Competence).

Reason why researcher take this case because nowadays, English Maritime is so important for seafarers and people that works on Maritime background. English Maritime is totally different from Common English. Because of that, every seafarers or workers that works on this subject need to master and have a quality to talk according to SMCP. Companies need to know their capability and competency to improve the human resources. It is refers to language taught for specific purposes (ESP) to the university students or people already in employment, with reference to the particular vocabulary and skills they need. Maritime English is said to be a product of life in the ocean. Uses in sea traffic controllers, vessel and cadets to enable clear radio communications.

2. METHOD

According to Creswell (2018:49) research designs are types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research study. This research will be conducted by using the descriptive qualitative method to describe The English Maritime Uses in Belawan Port.

According to Ary (2010:46) qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. Moreover, as the data are collected from various source in form of words and documents, so the data analyzed qualitatively and with a slightly more quantitative point of view. The approach of this study is heuristic based on the terms of its objectives, heuristics is a guide that can lead to problem solvers to find a solution to the problem (Tambunan, 2014:321). The data were collected and then later categorized, analyzed and written up descriptively. This study is descriptive for it refers to analyze the already existing data, which are Standard Marine Communication Phrase and Q-Code as the instrument.

In this research, for the related theory and references, Firstly, the writer collects the data from text books such as linguistics competence and performance, journals, and websites. Secondly, for the data analysis, used The Standard Marine Communication Phrases (SMCP) and the relevant communication used in Belawan Port.

Analysis of the data used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative method as the research methodology. This is because the researcher analyzed the data descriptively and the presentation of the result was in a form of explanation of words which would be supported by data presented above. In relation to this, affirms that descriptive research is focused to make a description systematically and accurately based on facts about a certain object. This is in line with Sugiyono (2013) who states that the qualitative method is focused on a natural object. In addition, qualitative research as "a loosely defined category of research design or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recording, or other transcriptions from radio – and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films.

3. ANALYSIS

Data used on Chapter 4 based from the Q-code that was instituted at the Radiotelegraph Convention held in London. The Q-code is a standardized collection of three-letter codes all of which start with the letter "Q". It is an operating signal initially developed for commercial radiotelegraph communication and later adopted by other radio services, especially amateur radio. The following list of current Q-codes is compiled from various sources:
-The QAA…QNZ series are reserved for the aeronautical services
-The QOA…QOZ series are reserved for the maritime services
-The QRA…QUZ series are for use by all services.

-The QZA…QZZ series for other usage.
Spelling

Spelling is a code that uses letter sequences to represent specific words that have an associated pronunciation and meaning within the mental dictionary. Three kinds of codes contribute to spelling: a phonological code (coding and awareness of sounds in spoken words), an orthographic code (coding and awareness of letters in written words), and a morphological code. The function of Spelling: Helps connection that is shared between sounds and letters.In Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP), spelling consist of two kinds, first Spelling by Letters and second, Spelling by Digits and Numbers.

Spelling by Letters

Each letter of the English alphabet can be spelled as itself or it can be spelled out using its name.

Vowels still stand for themselves, and while very rare, the plural of vowels are made by adding -es. In the capitalized form the plurals are made by either -s or -'s.

Spelling letters usually occurs in compound names or derivatives. These spellings are different than the phonetic alphabet used to distinguish similar sounding letters while speaking.

No.	Letters	Code	Sentence
1.	METAR	Mike Echo Tango Alpha Romeo	The information may be given in Q code form or the METAR form.
2.	AIREP	Alpha India Romeo Echo Papa	The answer is required in the format of an AIREP message.
3.	VFR	Victor Foxtrot Romeo	Flying under VFR is permissible at marked location which would be suitable for your landing.
4.	IMI	India Mike India	Q signals shall be read as a question when followed by a note of interrogation signal IMI.
5.	ORD	Oscar Romeo Delta	Q signals used in the aeronautical service that are capable of being given the sense of an order shall be read in this sense when immediately followed by the signal ORD.
6.	INTERCO	India November Tango Echo Romeo Charlie Oscar	I am going to communicate with your station by means of the INTERCO.

In Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP), the use of Spelling by Letters is important, because there could be an unclear communication between ship crews and officers. Because in some conditions like restricted visibility or others cases that might reducing communication, that's why seafarers have to spell like Alpha, Bravo, Charlie to make the communication become clear. Therefore, to reduce the misleading information or command and also allow individuals who were communicating by radio or telephone to understand each other even if the means of communication was not high quality.

Spelling by Numbers / Digits

In general, spelling out numbers and using figures (also called numerals) is largely a matter of writers' preference. The Chicago Manual of Style recommends spelling out the numbers zero through one hundred and using figures thereafter - except for whole numbers used in combination with hundred, thousand, hundred thousand, million, billion, and beyond (e.g., two hundred; twenty-eight thousand; three hundred thousand; one million).

No.	Numbers	Code	Sentence
1.	090 (270) degrees	QAY	Will you advise me when you pass harbor bearing **090 (270) degrees** relative to your heading?
2.	1013.2 millibars (29.92 inches)	QNE	What indication will my altimeter give on landing at runway at 2 hours, my sub-scale being set to **1013.2 millibars (29.92 inches)**?
3.	500 kHz	QOA	I can communicate by radiotelegraphy (**500 kHz**).
4.	2182 kHz	QOB	I can communicate by radiotelephony (**2182 kHz**).
5.	Channel 16 – Frequency 156.80 MHz	QOC	I can communicate by radiotelephony (**Channel 16 – Frequency 156.80 MHz**).

In Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP), the use of Spelling by numbers / digits allows individuals understand digits and numbers have a modified pronunciation compared to general English and simplify communication between each other, example:

On common English 157 degrees spelled One Hundred degrees, but in Standard Marine Communication Phrases spelled One Zero degrees.

Message Markers

Message marker represents log output. A message is a string that's issued by a specific thread at a specific time. You can export messages to a text file for use with other tools. You can rest the pointer on a message in the Concurrency.

Visualizer to view the message string. And you can view all the message markers in the Markers report.

Function of Message Markers: To deliver a strict sentence or message, to make clear what type of sentence that want to deliver, To classify types of message that received.

Instruction

Instruction is the act of educating, giving the steps that must be followed or an order.

No.	Code	Sentence
1.	QFE	**If you** set the subscale of your altimeter to read 10 millibars, the instrument would indicate its height above aerodrome elevation.
2.	QFH	**You may** descend below the clouds.
3.	QFO	**You may** land immediately.
4.	QGK	**Make good** track from marked location on 75 degrees true.
5.	QHZ	**Circle** the aerodrome.
6.	QIC	**Establish communication** with radio station on 60 kHz now.
7.	QJG	**Revert** to automatic today.

No.	Code	Sentence
1.	QAH	**Arrange your flight** so as to reach flight level / altitude 10 degrees at marked location.
2.	QAP	**Listen for me** on 24 kHz.
3.	QBZ	**Report your flying conditions** in relations to clouds.
4.	QCI	**Make** a 360 degree turn immediately.
5.	QCX	**Use** your full call sign until further notice.
6.	QCY	**Work** on a trailing aerial.
7.	QOH	**Send** a phasing signal for 35 seconds.
8.	QOI	**Send** your tape.

In Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP), Instruction tells shore-to-ship and ship-to-shore communication or radio communication in general, "Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) Standard

Phrases", something that tells to avoid miscommunication each other and make clear each instruction as to do things and done correctly.

Advice

An opinion that someone gives you about the best thing to do in a particular situation.

In Standard Marine Communication Phrases (SMCP), the term of advice is a sentence or a line which someone offers you about what you should do or how you should act in such situation that might impact what decision you may take.

Warning

To give notice, advice, or intimation to (a person, group, etc.) of danger, impending evil, possible harm, or anything else unfavorable.

In Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP), the term of warning is a statement or event that indicates a possible or impending danger, problem, or others unpleasant situation that might be faced based on nature condition, visibility and human error.

Information

Information is news or knowledge received or given. Information is associated with data, as data represent values attributed to parameters, and information is data in context and with meaning attached. Information also relates to knowledge, as knowledge signifies understanding of an abstract or concrete concept.

In Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP), the term of Information are things that conveyed or represented by a particular arrangement or sequence of things based on a report that already been made to the Vessel Traffic Service or between ship crews and officer in charge to the news channel frequency.

Findings

Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP) is an English Maritime language, which in Maritime World and Industries already settled and appointed as a language and words refers to communicate on sea. Standard Marine Communication Phrase is important because one mistake while communicating could be dangerous and could harm the whole crews on vessel, while overtaking another vessel or ship to ship, shore to shore and bunkers.

Based on 5 analysis on this thesis, the researcher found that the dominant using of sentence and phrase. Firstly, on Message Markers, because Message Marker contain the daily conversation and information to the Vessel Traffic Service (VTS), between crews on board, to another Vessel, and to another officer on watch. Secondly, on Standard Communication Phrase, because Standard Communication Phrase contain the conversation between each other person while communicating each other using Maritime English and some of the conversation might not clear, because communication issues, connection issues, language issues and

weather issues. Thirdly, on Position, because in several conditions each Vessel need to report their position to reveal their position to Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) so there could be no collision on sea between Vessels. And also, each Vessel need to report their current position each 12 am and 12 pm to available channel.

Conclusions

Based on the research, data analysis and findings that researcher has made. As in the problems and objectives of the study, here are the conclusions that can be concluded:

Maritime background workers ability in understanding English Maritime and Standard Marine Communication Phrase (SMCP) is still not enough, caused of:

1. Standard Marine Communication Phrase is standardization of language used in communication, navigation at sea, port approaches, waterways, harbors, on board vessel with multi lingual crews and training institution.
2. There are 5 classification of Standard Marine Communication Phrase that have been analyzed in this thesis. That are Spelling, Message Markers, Standard Communication Phrase, Positions and Ambiguous Words.
3. Dominant using of sentence and phrase such as: Firstly, Message Markers, Secondly, Standard Communication Phrase, Thirdly, Positions.

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