CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is a concept on process the s studied for human being. Its means language for human earn on the process imitation, speaking, and learning which more isolated. Human will lose ability for life as living thing a social have known the language. The different language used between each other environment with the particular. The particular of language on the group private. It means there are certain code that only can make dealing agree together.

According to Hickerson (1980). Language is the main capital that must be controlled by every human being remember function as a communication tool. language too as a common occurrence in life humans, human languages are many and diverse. Like all cultural systems, language change with time and can adapt with special needs with the environment. A language makes his narrative to relate to their environment, to describe and Identify natural and cultural objects as well as to organize and coordinate their activities

Jargon is a part of sociolinguistics, Jargon also a term that contains the meaning of a language, dialect, or speech that is used by several institutes, such as legal community institutions, police, hospital, bank etc. Jargon

describes a specific term used from a group of people/institution. And jargon vocabulary has meanings that are unknown to outsiders in different groups. Each different group certainly has a different jargon.

Women Correctional Institution Class III is the rehabilitation center to provide guidance to prisoners' based on the correctional system to carry out an integrative punishment by fostering and restoring a good and useful community life unit.

For examples of *Jargon Used By Women Prisoners' In Correctional Institution Class III Ternate,* has their own word s to communicate with each other. Example:

Table 1.1. *Jargon Used By Women Prisoners In Correctional Institution Class III Ternate*

No	Jargon	Indonesian meaning	English meaning	Description
1	Beceng	Telepon /Hp	Hand phone	Non literal meaning
2	Bangker	Tempat penyimpanan barang terlarang	forbidden goods storage	Non literal meaning
3	Lado	Petugas	Employee	Non literal meaning
4	Wadu	Dua	Two	Literal meaning

5	Gati	Tiga	Three	Literal meaning

The expression above is jargon commonly use by women prisoners' correctional institution class III Ternate, and difficult to understand outside of their group. Those jargons silently show communication between prisoners', and need to be reached. Researchers choose jargon as the object of research because the jargon is interested in discussing it, and in prisoners' jargon researching in particular about the meaning of jargon used by prisoner to convey messages.

1.2 Statement Of Problem

1.2.1 What are types of jargons used by women prisoners in correctional institution class III Ternate?

1.2.2 What are the intended meanings of jargon used by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate?

1.2.3 What are their motive to use jargon by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate?

1.3 Scope Of The Research

This study is limited on jargon used by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate. The research describes intended meaning of jargons that are used by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate and the reason or motive of using.

1.4 Objective Of The Research

The objectives of the study are:

1.4.1 To find out kinds of jargons used by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate.

1.4.2 To describe the intended meaning of jargons used by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate.

1.4.3 To find out what are their motives to using of jargons by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate.

1.5 Significances of The Study

1.5.1Theoretical Significances

This study is a beneficial contribution or additional reference in conducting related study especially of which are used by women prisoners' in correctional institution class III Ternate and then For students who want to learn about jargons.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

For the readers, this study may enrich the knowledge in understanding about jargon. And also help other researchers in the future as a reference to develop and deepen this research.

1.6 Literature Review

In supporting this research, There are two previous studies reviewed by the researcher related to the jargon.First, With the title “Jargon Used By Stylists In Rabel Beauty Salon Galunggung Malang**”** by *Ardyanto.* The researche finds hairdressers at Rabel salon using 19 jargon as long as they serve customer care in the salon.

Secondly is “An analysis of jargon in police communication ”by *Barus.* This study focuses on the analysis of jargon used in police communications. The result of this study indicate that there are three types of jargon found at the Siantar Marihat Police, namely jargon related to letter passwords (letters Code), (number code), and (corps position code). There are 40 words that are considered as jargon at the Siantar Marihat Police.

Based on the previous research above, the researcher found out similarities and differences with those two studies. The similarity of this study with Ardiyanto’s study is Ardiyanto and the researcher investigate and analyze the jargon used by community. However there is a difference between Ardiyanto’s study and the reseracher’s study, the difference is about subject of the study, Ardiyanto’s study tried to observe jargon used by Stylist in Rable Beauty Salon Galunggung Malang, however the researcher’s study tries to observe the jargon used by *women prisoners in correctional institution class III Ternate*, which is located in RT 04 Kastela Village, Ternate Island

District. Furthermore, the similarity of this study with Ardiyanto's study and the researcher investigate is analyze the study focuses on the used of jargon as communication. And then for the different between Barus's and the researcher's in terms of setting. try to observe the used of jargon use by police communication in Galunggung Malang , however the researcher tries to observe the Jargon Used by women prisoners *in correctional institution class III Ternate* which is located in RT 04 Kastela Village, Ternate Island District.

Those two Literature review give additional knowledge to the researcher, since the researcher also conducts a study of jargon in a community. From the, Literature review she learns the ways how to analyze the jargon occur in certain community such as stylist community and police community. Those two studies that have been review make the researcher curious and try to find out and analyze the jargon used *by women prisoners in correctional institution class III Ternate*, the meaning, the types and what are their motive to use jargon in communication.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1. Sociolinguistic

According to Hudson (1991) that Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. It is similar to the meaning of sociology of language that the study of society in relation to the language.

According to Ohoiwutan (1997) Sociolinguistics is a multidisciplinary science or a combination of two disciplines, namely sociology and linguistics. As a multidisciplinary science, sociolinguistics tries to explain the human ability to use language rules appropriately in various situations. Still in the same sense Spolsky (1998) states "Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structure, in wich the users of language live".

Furthermore, Holmes (2001) says that sociolinguistics is the study concerned the relationship between language in society and the context in which it is used. The sociolinguists interested in explaining why we speak differently in social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the way it is use to convey social meaning. Representatively, language represent fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction.

Based on the definitions of sociolinguistics above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a term which is concerning society and language and

how to use the language such as description of language pattern de and the choice of language. So, it is clear that the role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language as its function in society or in communication. The ways of communication in which language is reflected by human being has been influenced by the social context.

1.7.2. language Variation

Language variation is an important part of sociolinguistics. Language variation is the variety of languages that we use to communicate each other in everyday life. Wardaugh (1998:) finds “In speech community, people who use language as means of communication in their community are remarkably varied. No one speaks same way all the time, and people constantly exploit the nuances of the language they speak for a wide variety purposes”. The way people use language or the way they speak when they have communication is different from each other. Social class, behavior, tradition, culture is very influence the way people speak itself.

According to Hudson (1996) a variety is a set of linguistics items with the sense of mutual intelligible, which means that among people who are in communication which one another they will understand each other. It can be seen from the way they pronounce the words, how they construct phrases and the grammatical features. Meanwhile, Turnip (2014:17) says “people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar

vocabularies, similar feature of intonations, and characteristic bit of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations". Jargon is part of language variation.

1.7.3. Jargon

a. Definition of Jargon

According to Paula, have three definitions about Jargon, in the theses by Marousek 2015 explain that. One current or modern definition of jargon is"an outlandish, technical language of a particular profession, group, or trade",Another meaning is "unintelligible writing or talk". Another definition is "specific dialects resulting from a mixture of several languages". (1999).

Yule (2006: 211) in Theses by (*Humairah. 2017)* . *S*ays that jargon is a special technical vocabulary associated with a particular area of work or interest. In social terms, jargon helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as 'insiders' in some way and to exclude 'outsiders'. It is often taken place inside a register.

Hornby(1995) in Theses by (*Humairah.2017)*. Also states that jargon consists of technical words or expressions 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.

In the Book “Dictionary Of Jargon” by *Jonathon Green* explains that The word jargon comes from an old French word meaning the twittering and chattering of birds‘. It came into English in the fourteenth century, when its meaning was extended to include ‘meaningless talk‘ or gibberish‘. The long man Dictionary of Business English defines jargon as language, written or spoken that is difficult or impossible for an ordinary person to understand because it is full of words known only to specialist.

b. Function of jargon

Jargon functions as a language used or identified by certain groups, for people or groups who understand it, jargon is a language to make it easier for speakers to express long and convoluted information. When used by members of certain groups.

According to Crystal (1992) jargon has several functions. These include the following:

1. Refreshing feel.
2. a means of creating humor.
3. a means of insinuating or mocking.
4. a means to familiarize a relationship.
5. means to keep certain information confidential.
6. a means to refine something that is considered vulgar or taboo.
7. a means to express the attitude or feelings of the heart, and

8. a means to show a person's membership of a particular social group.

1.7.4. Intended Meaning

In daily life people make conversation with others. People use language as medium to deliver the message, feeling, etc. we should make sure the use of correct language and knowing the meaning. Therefore, we do not only need to learn about language, but also the meanings. In analyzing the meaning of jargon, it uses Semantic theory. Semantic theory that the writer used to analyze of jargon in women prisoner in correctional institution class III Ternate. The writer used it, because semantic is the exactly theory to analyzed it. According Leech (1981), The aim of semantics is to explain and describe meaning in natural language. The meaning of a word can be defined based on the particular context and discipline.

a. Meaning

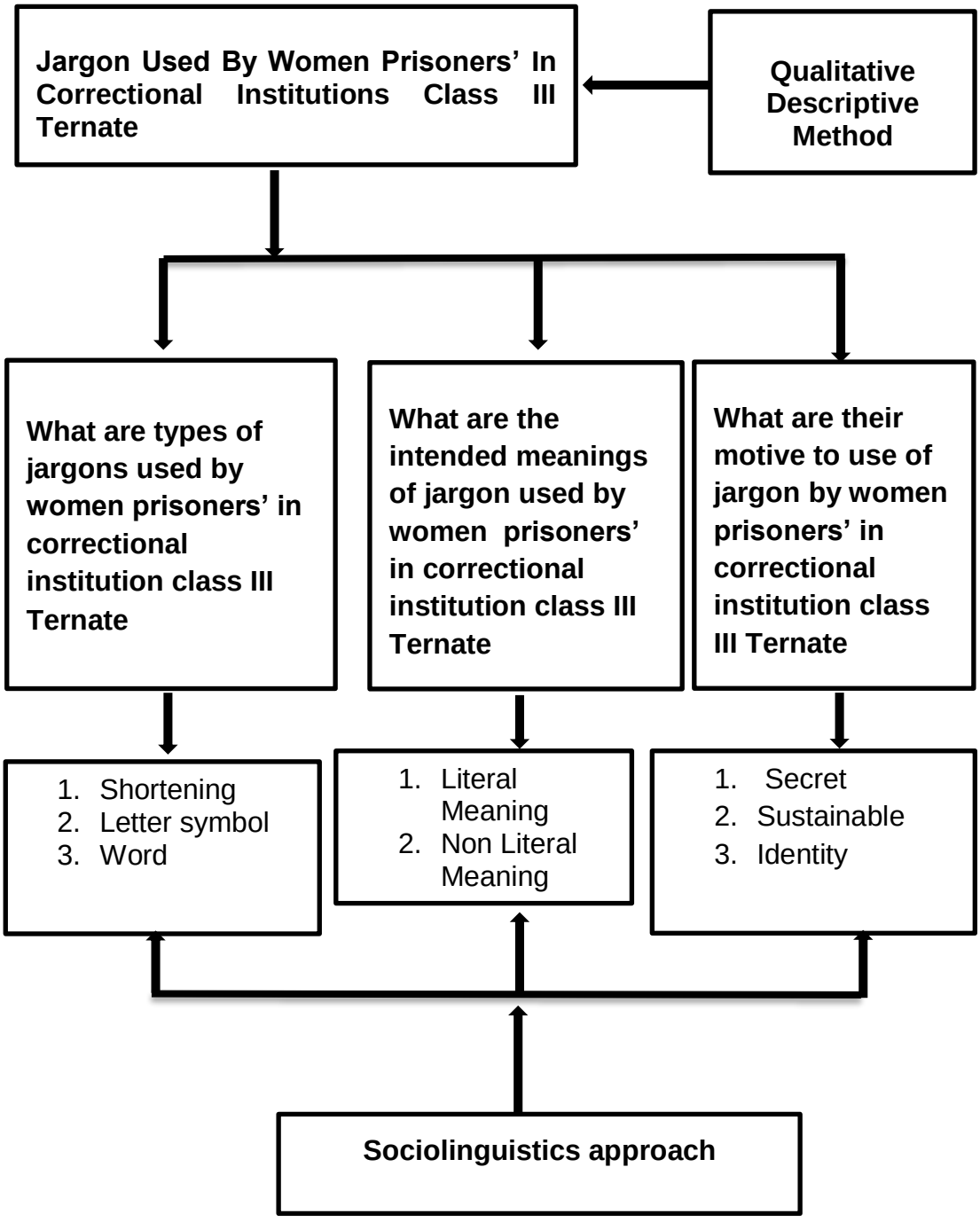
Semantics is characterized as dealing with literal, conventional and context independent meaning, pragmatics deals with non-literal, nonconventional and context-dependent meaning. Intended meaning is the point is the broad direction. This broad direction can be achieved through some special purpose and purpose of explaining in detail about the project. Literal meaning is we mean what our words mean, as example, you are brilliant, means you are clever.

Non-literal meaning is we mean something different from what our words mean. you are brilliant literally means you are clever but when the speaker says to somebody that has made a mistake you are brilliant means you are stupid.

The goal of speaker convey his idea through language is to make the hearer understand what the speaker want to express or share. Sometimes. the hearer gets the wrong interpretation because the speaker utters a word that has other meaning from the original meaning. That is called non-literal meaning. the literal meaning of simple as well as complex expressions is characterised by the fact that it is context-independent.

Non-literal meaning, on the other hand, is assumed to be non-conventionalised, thus, it does take a special interpretation effort to arrive at it.Intuitively, it is considered as deviating from some more basic (literal) meaning in a fairly special way. Overall, the term nonliteral meaning is used to differentiate from literal meaning a kind of meaning that is derived from the latter and, in a sense, has a secondary

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



1.9. Kinds Of Data

This study, researchers took two sources of data, namely:

1.9.1 Primary data

According to Bungin, the primary data source is the first data source where data is generated (Bungin, 2001). In this study, the primary data source used was to conduct direct interviews with the research subjects, both of whom were *Women Prisoners' In Correctional Institution Class III Ternate*

1.9.2 Secondary data

While secondary data sources are data obtained not directly from the source, but obtained from a second party. Data This supports the primary data that the researchers obtained. This secondary data source can be obtained from the documentation.

1.10 Method and Technique

1.10.1 Method qualitative Descriptive

Qualitative Descriptive is a research procedure that uses descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observes that can be observed. Descriptive research can be explained as a statement of affairs as they are at present with the researcher having no control over variable. Moreover, descriptive research may be characteristic as simply the attempt to determine, describe or identify what is. Suryabrata (2010) states that

descriptive research is research that aims to describe the method in a particular situation in a systematic, accurate, and factual.

1.10.2. Technique of collecting data

1.10.2.1. Observation

According to Riyanto (2010) "observation is a data collection method that uses direct and indirect observations. Karl Welck According to the opinion of Karl Welck which states that observation is recording, selecting, coding, changing by a series of behaviors and conditions related to the organization in accordance with its empirical goals.

1.10.2.2. Interview

According to Riyanto (2010) interview or interview is a data collection method that requires direct communication between the investigator and the subject or respondent. According to Afifuddin (2009) interview is a method of collecting data by asking something to someone who is an informant or respondent.

Based on the explanations of the experts, it can be concluded that the interview is a method of collecting data by sharing information and ideas through questions and answers between the investigator and the subject or respondent in a particular topic. Interview as a research method used to find data to informants about what are types of jargons used by women prisoners'

jargon in correctional institutions class III Ternate and the indented meaning of jargon used and then what are motive they use of jargon.

1.10.2.3. Documentation

Documentation is part of a work process or activity. the process of collecting, selecting, processing, and storing using documentation, records and photographs.

1.10.3 Population and sample

A. Population

According to Arikunto Suharsimi (1998), the population is the entire object of research. If someone wants to examine an element that exists in the research area, then the research is a population study. (Djarwanto, 1994:) Population is the total number of units or individuals whose characteristics are to be studied. And these units are called units of analysis, and can be people, institutions, things, and so on. The population of Women prisoners' in correctional institutions class III Ternate , forty six (46) prisoner , this has been countein from all case.

Table 1.2 Population of women prisoners based on case

No	Case	QTY
1	Corruption	10
2	Narcotics	20
3	Murder	1
4	Deception	2
5	The protection of minor	1
6	ITE (Electronic transaction information)	1
7	Banking	11
	Total	46

The population becomes group strata and then samples are taken from each group depending on the criteria that have been set. The researcher takes the total population and then selects each representative from each case.

B. Sample

Arikunto (2006: 131), The sample is part or as a representative of the population that will be studied. If the research is carried out partly from the

population, it can be said that the research is sample research. Researchers used Stratified Sampling (Stratification Sampling):The population becomes group strata and then samples are taken from each group depending on the criteria that have been set. The researcher takes the total population and then selects each representative from each case.

Table 1.3. Stratification sampling of women prisoners based on case

No	**Case**	**QTY**
1	Corruption	4
2	Narcotics	5
3	Murder	1
4	Deception	1
5	ITE (Electronic transaction information)	1
6	Banking	2
	Total	**14**

1.11 Technique Of Analysis Data

This research was designed as the plan of the writer to obtain the answer of research question. This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method to analyze the use of language. Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong 2010) say that qualitative research is one research procedure that will produce descriptive data in form of written and spoken words from people or people‘s behavior that can be researched. So, the data in this research were gathered descriptively (Nina. 2018. p.)

According to Moleong (2007), that the procedures of qualitative data analyzing are the follows:

a) Reading/ studying the data, marking the key words and ideas which are in data.
b) Studying key words, trying to find themes which come from the data.
c) Writing model‘ which is found.
d) Analyzing what has been done.

After collecting the data, they were analyzed descriptively. The technique of analyzing data as the following:

a) Identifying the women prisoners’ jargon in correctional institutions Class III Ternate
b) Classifying the types of jargon

c) Finding out and analyzing the meaning of jargon.

Based on the statement of the moleong above the researcher use there are five procedure in the data ,reading or studying, writing model, identifying and classifying.