

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Language is a significant item in daily life. As human being who live in society, people need language to communicate each other. Language plays an important role to create relation among others even countries. Bloomfield as quoted by Sumarsono (2013: 18) states that language is a code system like tone which is arbitrer that used by society in doing interaction. Because it is a system, the language has dependent rules each other, and the structure of substances that can be analyzed separately. Language serves numerous uses in our daily interaction with people. Human being is social creature. As social creature, human beings need to interact with others. In doing interaction, people use language to deliver what they mean. By using language people can deliver or express their feeling, opinions, ideas, thought, emotion or message to others. Comrie (2006: 12) says that language is the principal means used by human beings to communicate with one another and primarily spoken, although it can be transferred to other media, such as writing.

Language has a wide variety of language. The speakers are in heterogeneous society. The differences of speakers' background make the variation of languages. The development and the alteration in form of the language can not be avoided because language is human's need that always changes in movement based on its essential. Therefore language has the dynamic

alteration. Language as a reflection from society can create a social symptom that can not be separated from its use. Social symptom in using of the language not only determined by linguistics factors, but also non-linguistic factors namely social and situational factors. Social factors that influence the use of language: economic level, gender, age, level of education, ethnic, occupation etc. In situational factors, namely who speak with what the language of, to whom, when, where, and about what of the problem.

The study of language with various relationships with human being or society is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistic deals with the study of language in relation to social factors, including differences of regional, class, and occupational dialect, gender differences, etc. Furthermore, sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society. It includes cultural norms, expectations, and context. It is the way language used, and the effects of language use on society.

If one thinks of language as a phenomenon including all the languages of the world, the term variety of language can be used to refer the difference manifestation of it. Language varies both in space and in time, as well as according to the linguistic environment in which a form is used (Lucas, 2004:61). Chaer and Agustina (2004: 62) distinguish language variety based on the criteria of (a) the geographical and social background of speakers, (b) the medium used, and (c) the subject of talk about. And then, language variety is also distinguished based on the usage, namely dialect (user) and register, and the speaker's variety.

In this study, kinds of language variety based on speaker's variety, namely idiolect, dialect, chronolect (temporal dialect), and sociolect.

Sociolect is one of language variety based on speaker case that deals with status, group, and social class of the speakers (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 62-64). This variety related to all cases of the speakers, such as age, education, sex, occupation, level of social and economy, etc. The difference of occupation and profession of the speakers can affect social variety. The use of jargon in particular group as an example language variety in sociolect. Jargon is part of the language variations in a society or particular group.

Jargon as the specific word is used to describe the special terms of a professional or trade group in language usage. The vocabulary of jargon is sometimes unfamiliar by outsiders in different group. In a society, such as in profession, social class or age has a tendency to create a language, and then it becomes a jargon language in a particular group of people. Different groups have different jargon. For example, Jargon in Police field, especially policemen in Namo Rambe Police Quarter has their own words to communicate to each other. It is a language that unpopular talk in common people, but used only by the policemen.

Policemen create the words from the combination of Indonesian, and other languages. Sometimes they create the words spontaneously and it become continuously used by other of policemen. The languages and words that are used in one region and others are actually same. The Policemen produce the different variety of language in vocabulary, phrase, and abbreviation or acronym.

The previous research about Jargon had been conducted by others. Many people are interested to conduct the research. The relevant research about Jargon, for example: Setiawan (2011) analyzed kinds of Jargon used in *Kaskus*, the meanings, and the word formation process of jargon. The data were taken by interviewing the *Kaskus* member, observing directly to the member, and downloading the data. Furthermore, a research about Jargons used by Waria in Malang conducted by Susanto (2010). He analyzed about kinds of Jargons and the word construction of Jargons used by Waria in Malang. The data were taken by interviewing, and Observing the member of Waria. He found that jargons used by Waria in Malang are borrowed from Indonesian, Javanese and English but they change the form by adding prefixes or/and suffixes. The meanings of those borrowing words also change. There is no specific rule or pattern in creating the words of jargon. And then, there is also the research conducted by Ariyanto (2009) with his analysis of Jargon used in discotheques. He analyzed about the meanings, the classifications, and the word formation process of Jargon. The main data were taken from three recorded conversations in the discotheques. The data were also taken from a list of jargon words that the researcher knows. His research gave the results that the meaning of jargon has both denotative and connotative meaning.

Related to the previous studies, the researcher informed that the object of this research is Policemen in Namo Rambe Police Quarter, located in Namo Rambe big street, Namo Rambe village, Deli Serdang regency, North Sumatera province. Jargon deals with the use of language variety in different group of

people. The use of jargon shows that language influenced by the difference of place or environment, occupation, and profession itself, especially in police field. Therefore, the researcher choosed the topic about jargon in order to know the use and the meaning of the words. This topic is interesting to be done because police language or jargon used is unique and unfamiliar by common people. Actually, Policemen use specific languages in order to other people do not know what they are talking about and they want to have special identity in the community or society. When people heard the conversation of police officers in police office even any places in doing the duties, it made most of people confused about the words, especially in Namo Rambe Police Quarter. Based on the phenomena, the researcher was interested to explore more on jargon and the meaning of words that is used.

### **B. Problem of the Study**

Based on the background of the research, the problems of this research were formulated as following:

1. What kinds of Jargon used by Police in Namo Rambe Police Quarter?
2. What is the meaning of Jargon used in Namo Rambe Police Quarter?
3. Why do the policemen use Jargon in their communication?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

In relation to the problems, the objectives of this research were:



1. To find out the kinds of Jargon used in Namo Rambe Police Quarter
2. To describe the meaning of Jargon used in Namo Rambe Police Quarter
3. To find out the reasons of policemen using Jargon in their communication.

#### **D. Scope of the Study**

This research was limited on Jargon used by police officers in Namo Rambe Police Quarter. The researcher described and analyzed the meaning of jargon that were used by the policemen that related to the semantics, a study of meaning.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

The findings of this research were expected to be useful:

1. For the researcher, this study as a beneficial contribution or additional reference in conducting related study, especially jargon which is used by police.
2. For students who want to learn about jargon, this study is expected to be significant as source of study.
3. For the readers, this study is to enrich the knowledge in understanding about jargon used by police.