

Variation of Jargon in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* Group

Batak Angkola Society

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Abstract

This study was focused on Jargon used by *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group in *Batak Angkola* society. The objectives of this study were to find out kinds of Jargons used in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group, and to describe the meanings of jargons related to denotative and connotative meaning. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from the interpersonal functions of *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group in *Batak Angkola* society and gathered descriptively, where the data is obtained, analyzed, classified and interpreted based on the results of research in the field. The technique used in the study was a technique documentary communication by Bailey (1994). The findings of this study show that kinds of jargon used in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group classified into seven categories, namely Basilect, Colloquial, Cant, Slang, Vulgar, Acrolect, Argot. There were 100 jargons found in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group, 63 jargon (63%) has denotative meaning and 37 jargon (37%) has connotative meaning. Based on the result, jargon was the most frequent that occurred among group members.

Keywords: Language Variation, Jargon, *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group

INTRODUCTION

Language is the important necessity of human life in this world. As human being, people use language to deliver what they want to speak to the other. According to Wardaugh (2001: 1), “Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication”. In human communication, there are two forms of language, spoken language and written language. People use spoken and written language in the daily life to facilitate in communication.

Jargon is the study of certain language that is usually used by group of society. The language also usually only be understood by the group itself. Yule (1996: 245) defines that Jargon is one of the key features to register in a certain group, which can be defined as technical vocabularies associated with a special activity or group.

The jargon usually is having purposes in used, such as to make easy in communication, to make short and understandable communication people or group of people with a certain field of occupation. Jargon also has a function to persuade people in community such as used in campaign and demonstration. Fromkin (1978) state that “jargon is used to describe the special terms of a professional or trade group. Practically every conceivable science, profession, trade, and occupation has its own set of words. In addition, Fromkin and Rodman state that many jargon terms pass into the standard language.

Naposo Nauli Bulung creates the words from the combination of Indonesian, and other languages. Sometimes they create the words spontaneously and it becomes continuously used by other of *Naposo Nauli Bulung* . The languages and words that are used in one region and others are actually same. The *Naposo Nauli Bulung* produce the different variety of language in vocabulary, phrase, and abbreviation or acronym Siregar (1998: 1) says that Indonesia known as having wealth of linguistics.

Hudson (1996: 24) assert that the study of language diversity is an important part of sociolinguistics because it was related to social factors. Languages vary from one place to another, from one social group to another group and from one situation to another situation. Language variation with respect to the level, class, status and social class speakers Style, Slang, Colloquial, Jargon, Argot, Vulgar, and Cant.

Meanwhile Chaer Abdul dan Leoni (1995: 67) say that Jargon is social variation that is used by specific social group of people. Actually, the utterances used cannot be understood by society or people out of the group, but the utterances are not confidential.

Sometimes, the terms of jargon make us confused because jargon is actually word that used in the same field group of people and it may be unfamiliar by other people.

For examples :

- a. In a group of drivers known the utterance such as: *roda gila, didongkrak, dices, dibalans, and di poles.*
- b. In a group of bricklayers and building field known the utterances, such as: *disipat, diekspos, disiku, and ditimbang.*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method to analyze the use of language. Woods (2006) said that qualitative research procedure that produced descriptive data in form of written and spoken words from people or people's behavior that can be researched. The data in this research are gathered descriptively.

The data for this study were the utterances of the participants *Naposo Nauli Bulung Group*, who used Jargon as the language in their communications, and the sources of the data were from the participant of *Naposo Nauli Bulung Group* with the member through direct video and direct observation in *Naposo Nauli Bulung Group*.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After the analysis of data obtained, there were two research findings found based on the research problem. The research findings were presented as follow

First, The findings of this study show that jargon in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group, especially in *Hutasuhut* classified into 7 categories, namely Basilect, Colloquial, Cant, Slang, Vulgar, Acrolect, Argot. The total jargon found is: Basilect (14 jargon, 14 %), Colloquial (18 jargon, 18 %), Cant (9 jargon, 9%), Slang (20 jargon, 20%), Vulgar (7 jargon, 7 %), Acrolect (27 jargon, 27 %), Argot (5 jargon, 5 %). In this study the researcher found all types of jargon that are covered in 100 data when they conversation.

Table.4.2.Data Distribution kinds and meaning of jargon realized in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group in *Batak Angkola* Society

No.	Types of Jargon	Realization of Jargon		Total
		Denotative	Connotative	
1.	Basilect	13	1	14
2.	Colloquail	9	9	18
3.	Cant	6	3	9
4.	Slang	6	14	20
5.	Vulgar	4	3	7
6.	Acrolect	23	4	27
7.	Argot	2	3	5
Total		63	37	100

Based on the table, it shows that Acrolect is the most dominant type of jargon based on context from the first utterances in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group on the other hand Argot is one of type that not often to be used in conversation *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group. Classification of Jargon Language Variations.

Second, in this research, The researcher found and therefore my results are supported by those of Yuniasih (2013: 15) defines that meaning is what referred or indicated by such as sounds, words, or signals. Meaning can be divided into two elements like connotative meaning and denotative meaning. In this study the researcher found all types of jargon that are covered in 100 data there were 62 jargon has denotative meaning and 38 jargon has connotative meaning.

DISCUSSION

In this discussion, the researcher discussed more about jargon used by *Naposo Nauli Bulung* when they do activities such as preparing a traditional event , and responsible for the success of the event. The researcher also discussed about the meaning of jargon itself.

About the first research question, the researcher's objectives to investigate types of jargon that used by *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group. From the research findings, the researcher

found seven types of jargon words that are Basilect, Colloquail, Cant, Slang, Vulgar, Acrolect, and Argot.

This findings consistence with Hudson (1996:24) States that the development of language is influenced by society itself, there were basilect, colloquail, cant, slang, vulgar, acrolect, and argot and the most commonly technique used by *Naposo Nauli Bulung*. From these seven types of jargon used by *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group on record and in total 100 jargon. All types are applied in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group. After analyzed the data, the researcher found Acrolect appears as the most types of jargon that uttered by *Naposo Nauli Bulung*, while Acrolect are the less prominent types of Jargon. It State that a jargon are interest in explaining why we speak differently in different social and one of the reasons of using the jargon language was to be called “cool” and creatively.

About the second question, the researcher’s objective to investigate how to realizationsof Jargon used by *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group. The researcher found and therefore my results are supported by those of Yuniasih (2013: 15) defines that meaning is what referred or indicated by such as sounds, words, or signals. Meaning can be divided into two elements like connotative meaning and denotative meaning. In this study the researcher found all types of jargon that are covered in 100 data there were 62 jargon has denotative meaning and 38 jargon has connotative meaning.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusions

Based on the data analysis that presented in the previous chapter, the conclusion can be drawn as following:

There were seven kinds of jargon that was found in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group in *Batak Angkola* Society, namely jargon related to Basilect, Colloquail, Cant, Slang, Vulgar, Acrolect, and Argot. The totally Basilect (14 jargon, 14 %), Colloquial (18 jargon, 18 %), Cant (10 jargon, 10%), Slang (jargon, 19%), Vulgar (7 jargon, 7 %), Acrolect (27 jargon, 27 %), Argot (5 jargon, 5 %). There were 100 Jargon that are considered as jargon in *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group.

The researcher devided the part of jargon meaning used into two parts. They are denotative and connotative meaning. The *Naposo Nauli Bulung* group used 63 jargon has denotative meaning and 37 jargon has connotative meaning. objective of the research is

finding reason of using jargon in their communication short and creatively, to be easier in delivering information, and to keep the secret in language so that people around them or out of the group do not know they are talking about it was to be call “cool”.

Suggestions

Base on the conclusion above, the researcher would like to propose some suggestion as following:

For English Department Student, in order to understand the types and Meaning of Jargon, the first thing is to pay a better attention in categorizing the types and meaning of Jargon because not all Jargon can be only categorized as one of each types. They could be cross-categorized depend on the context of the sentences.

To the next linguistics researchers who have the same topic, this research is focusing on identifying the types of Jargon and describing the meaning of Jargon. There are some problems that need to analyze such as the vocabulary of jargon and Funny issues. For the similar researchers, it could give a better understanding and additional information of the same topic.

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