CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In communication, people may use different kinds of languages when they talk with different people and in different situations. For example, people who have to lead a meeting in a company will use formal language which is different from the language they use when they talk with their friends in their daily life. The difference is known as style. Styles are situation dialects (Fromkin et al, 1990, p. 271). Furthermore, it is explained that everybody has at least two styles: formal and informal styles.

In formal situation people will use formal language. They will apply the rules of using a formal language. For example, within Indonesian context, when addressing people in a meeting, Indonesian people will not use *kamu* (you) or kalian (you), instead, they will use *saudara sekalian* or *hadirin sekalian* (audiences). In Javanese context, people who want to say *kamu* (you) in formal situation will use *panjenengan* (you) and will not use *kowe* (you). The examples above show that in different situations people may use different words with the same meanings.

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The use of different words can be found in formal situation, such as in a police office. This place creates a very formal situation, thus people also use formal language. This place also creates a very non formal situation, thus people also use informal language. One example of informal language is jargon. Jargon is often used almost interchangeably to refer to 'obscure or secret language' or 'language of a particular occupational group' (O' Grady in O' Grady, W. Dobrovolsky, M. & Katamba, F., 1996, p. 557). Whereas, in police office, the writer has found some jargons. There are many jargons used in Indonesian Police Institution. For example, a jargon used in Indonesian Police Institution is '86' (meaning that the order is understood).

The writer has visited some police offices in Semarang. The first time the writer went to the police office, the writer was confused and did not understand the conversation among the police officers. After going to the police office for several times, the writer felt more interested in the conversation among the police officers. Based on the writer's experience, the writer is interested to explore more on the jargons used by Indonesian Police Institution.

1.2   Field of the Study

Field of study of this research is Linguistics.

1.3   Scope of the Study

The writer conducted research within the domain of Sociolinguistics. As it is defined, Sociolinguistics studies the varieties of language and the society. Jargon is a kind of language varieties spoken by a particular group of people in connection with their occupations and social class. The writer analyzed the meanings of the jargons. Therefore, it relates to Semantics, a study of meanings. Besides that, it also relates to Morphology as the writer has made an analysis on how the jargons are formed.

1.4   Problem Formulation

The writer attempts to address the following research questions:

1. What jargons are used in Indonesian Police Institution?
2. What are the meanings of the jargons used in Indonesian Police Institution?
3. How are the jargons used in Indonesian Police Institution formed?

1.5   Objectives of the Study

This study is carried out to achieve the following objectives:

1. To discover what jargons are used in Indonesian Police Institution.

2. To explore meanings of the jargons used in the Indonesian Police Institution.

3. To find out the ways the jargons used in Indonesian Police Institution are formed.

1.6   Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be able to contribute to people's better understanding about jargon words used in Indonesian Police Institution. By knowing the Indonesian Police Institution jargons, people will not misunderstand about the jargon words in Indonesian Police Institution. In addition, the result of the study will become a reference for those who both work in and hear the jargon words used in Indonesian Police Institution and for the linguistics major students and teachers.

1.7   Definition of Terms

Jargon is often used almost interchangeably to refer to 'obscure or secret language' or 'language of a particular occupational group' (O' Grady et al, 1996, p. 557).