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GALUNGGUNG MALANG

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ABSTRACT

Ardiyanto, Arin Andhini. 2014**. Jargon Used by Stylists in Rabel Beauty Salon Galunggung Malang**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Emy Sudarwati, Co-supervisor: Agus Gozali.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Jargon, Salon, Rabel Beauty Salon, Stylist

Sociolinguistics is the study related to the language and society. In Sociolinguistics, we know the concept of jargon. Jargon is the certain language that is usually used by group of society. Jargon is a language variety contain a set of unique vocabulary that used by people who have same interest, class (social status), or same position in certain area, for instance in working area. This study uses theory of Yule (1996, p.245) defines 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. There are three research problems of this study: (1) What are the jargons used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon (2) What are the jargons used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon (3) What are the possible reasons of using those jargons by stylist in Rabel beauty salon.

This study uses qualitative descriptive approach because the writer describes the jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon, the meanings and also the possible reasons of using those jargons. As the data, the writer uses the utterances which contain jargon when the stylists talk among each other. The result of the interview is also regarded as the supporting data.

The writer finds the stylists in Rabel beauty salon use 19 jargons when they are providing salon's treatment. They use jargon for certain reasons. First it is done keep their secret talk. Secret here means that their talk that do not want to be known by other people who do not belong to this community. Second, they use jargon to build their own identity. They want their community has different characteristic from the others.

The writer suggests that, hopefully, the future researcher presents better research. First is for the next researchers are expected to explore and investigate some other phenomena of jargon happen in society in any speech community in order to add other types of jargons, so it will be found more various languages than before. Second, try to investigate other studies in some linguistics field such as pragmatics, syntaxes, and others. The last suggestion, hopefully the next researchers have a lot of other theories which are support their study and make the sources to be more various.

ABSTRAK

Ardiyanto, Arin Andhini. 2014. **Jargon yang Digunakan Oleh Penata Rambut di Rabel Salon Kecantikan Galunggung Malang**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Emy Sudarwati (II) Agus Gozali

Kata Kunci: Sosiolinguistik, Jargon, Salon, Rabel Salon Kecantikan, Penata rambut

Sosiolinguistik adalah ilmu yang mempelajari tentang bahasa dan masyarakat.Dalam ilmu sosiolinguistik, kita mengenal konsep yang bernama jargon. Jargon adalah bahasa atau istilah tertentu yang biasanya digunakan oleh sekelompok orang dalam masyarakat. Jargon juga dapat disebut variasi bahasa yang mengandung bahasa yang unik yang digunakan oleh masyarakat yang mempunyai minat, strata sosial, dan satu posisi yang sama misalnya posisi dalam pekerjaan yang sama. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Yule (1996, p.245) untuk menganalisa istilah yang digunakan oleh para penata rambut di Rabel Salon Kecantikan. Terdapat tiga rumusan masalah yang dikemukakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu : (1) Apa saja jargon yang digunakan oleh penata rambut di Rabel salon Kecantikan (2) Apa arti dari jargon yang digunakan oleh penata rambut di Rabel Salon Kecantikan (3) Apa alasan mereka menggunakan jargon di Rabel salon kecantikan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena penulis mendeskripsikan jargon yang digunakan oleh para penata rambut di Rabel salon, mendefinisikan arti dari jargon tersebut dan juga menginterpretasi apa saja alasan para penata rambut di Rabel salon menggunakan jargon itu sendiri. Sebagai data, penulis menggunakan kalimat yang berisi jargon selama para penata rambut berkomunikasi satu sama lain. Dan hasil dari wawancara dianggap sebagai pendukung data.

Penulis menemukan para penata rambut di Rabel salon menggunakan 19 jargon selama mereka melayani perawatan pelanggan di salon. Mereka menggunakan jargon untuk beberapa alasan. Pertama, untuk menjaga privasi mereka saat berbicara. Artinya bahwa mereka tidak ingin orang lain yang bukan termasuk dalam komunitas mereka mengetahui apa yang sedang mereka bicarakan. Kedua, mereka menggunakan jargon untuk menciptakan identitas mereka sendiri. Mereka ingin komunitas mereka mempunyai karakteristik yang berbeda dari komunitas lain.

Penulis menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya yang melakukan penelitian dalam bidang yang sama dapat melakukan penelitian yang lebih baik. Peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan mampu mengembangkan dan menginvestigasi beberapa fenomena jargon yang terjadi di masyarakat. Mereka juga diharapkan dapat meneliti studi lain dari beberapa bidang linguistik seperti pragmatics, syntaxes, dan lain lain. Dan diharapkan juga mereka dapat menggunakan lebih banyak teori yang mendukung penelitian.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses some important point related to the area of the research. They are background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is the any means by which two (or more) individuals exchange information. People interact and communicate each other with language. Language is one of important things that humans have in their life. In general terms language is a tool that used to communicate each other which is used in a particular community. Wardhaugh (2002, p.3) says "a language is a system of arbitrary verbal symbol which is used by the members of a speech community as a mean of communication to interact and express their ideas, feelings and thoughts." So it simply says that language is essentially a set of items (sounds, grammars, and meaning of words) that is used to communicate each other in order to understand what the other people's ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Language is learned and explained in linguistics. In linguistics field, it is divided into several branches; one of them is sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is a study about relationship between language and society with the goal of better understanding of the language structure and how the function of language in communication. Wardhaugh (1986, p.12). In addition, Trask (1999, p.282) defines that Sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics which studies the relationship

between language and society. From the two statements above, we know that there is relationship between language and society. Language is naturally formed when society begins to communicate. It is also can be said that language is vital tool to communicate each other. Hence that's why language is closely related to the society.

In Sociolinguistics, we know the concept of jargon. Before discussing the jargon itself, we should understand the concept first. The basic concept that we should comprehend is how jargon happened in society. Society uses jargon to create their own identity of their group itself. They use the same language and the same vocabularies in the same area or might be in the same profession in working area. It means that jargon aims to show what the groups of society are. Whether the group is the group of working area such as politicians, entertainers, stylist, orit can be the group in the classroom.

Jargon is certain language that is usually used by group of society. The language also usually only be understood by the group itself. According to Yule (1996, p.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. Moreover, Brown and Attardo (2005, p.118 - 119) categorize jargon into two main functions. First is jargon provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms refer to their activities. Secondly, it also provides speakers of a sub-group with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders.

Fromkin *et al* (2007, p.470) emphasizes that Jargon is used by different professional and social groups in so extensive and so obscure in meaning. Jargon refers to the unique vocabulary used by particular groups of people to facilitate communication providing a means of bonding, and exclude outsiders. Therefore

jargon may be used as a barrier to keep people who do not belong to community from understanding something. Jargon is also assumed as language variety contain a set of unique vocabulary that used by people who have same interest, class (social status), or same position in certain area, for instance in working area.

In working area, there are so many communities that used jargon, for example; politicians, comedians, entertainer, pilots, etc. They have their own jargon and used it in their field in order to make their communication to be easier. It is assumed that jargon is used by many communities in different fields. One of the communities that use jargon is the community of stylist. Stylist is hairdressers who working in salons. Stylists have served customers in beauty treatment such as cutting hair, massage, etc. Salon itself is a commercial establishment offering a product or service related to fashion such as a beauty salon. Salon is one of the working areas that has enjoyable place. Stylists use the jargon to make their communication easier in working area.

The jargon that is usually used by stylist for example is "tinta". The common meaning of "tinta" is ink that is usually used to fill board maker and use to write. However, in jargon the meaning of tinta means "tidak" in Bahasa Indonesia or "no" in English. Another example is "mawar", the common meaning of "mawar" is rose or flower. However, in jargon the meaning of mawar is "mau" in Bahasa Indonesia or "want" in English. Those are the examples of the jargon that are usually used by stylists in Rabel beauty salon.

Based on the definition and explanation about the jargon above, the writer chooses stylist in Rabel beauty salon as the subject of study in jargon because the

stylist uses jargon in working area. Rabel beauty salon itself is the Japanese style hair salon. Rabel has branches in several areas; they are in Ruko Pelita Trowulan Square Kav: 16 Blimbing, Jl. Hamid Rusdi Kav: 25, Jl. Raya Mondoroko 7, Jl. Raya Tlogomas and Jl. Raya Galunggung. Therefore, the writer chooses Rabel beauty salon which is located in Jalan Raya Galunggung Kav. G-H 5-6, Malang, East Java, as the subject to be analyzed. The reason why the writer chooses branch of Rabel salon which is located in Jl. Galunggung is that the stylists in that salon most often use the jargon when they talk. Stylist always uses jargon when they have conversation or when they communicate among each other. Thus, it makes the writer curious in conducting this research in order to reveal the occurring case.

There are several reasons why the writer is interested in analyzing jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon. First, nowadays there are many people who like to spend their time just to treat their hair and their body in salon. Year by year, more and more people are interested and tend to come in to the salon. It makes the jargon that used by stylist in salon becomes famous and trending topic, especially for teenagers and college student because of its various and unique language. This case makes the writer interested in analyzing this phenomenon. Second, their various and unique language makes the writer curious and interested in analyzing this jargon deeper especially concerning with the meaning.

In this study the writer chooses Rabel beauty salon as the subject of the study. The reason why the writer does is because the Stylist in Rabel Beauty salon uses jargon in their interaction in the working area, especially when they were serving customers. Therefore, it is expected that the writer will get more data and,

thus, she can provide a thorough explanation regarding the problems of the study being investigated.

By investigating the jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon, the writer expects the result of the study to give valuable contribution. First, to the writer, this research is expected to increase the writer's knowledge in sociolinguistics especially in part of jargon. Second, to the readers, the final findings can increase the reader's knowledge and give more information about jargon. Last, to the future researchers, this research is expected to be useful to give references to the future researcher in conducting a similar research about jargon.

This study is intended to analyze the jargon that used in Stylists' communication among each other. The writer only focuses on the jargon used by several stylists in Rabel beauty salon when they communicate to each other. The writer intends to find out what jargon that used by stylists in Rabel beauty salon are, what the meanings of those jargon are, and what possible reason of using those jargon by stylist is. Finally the writer entitles her study "Jargon Used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon Galunggung Malang".

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems to be solved in this research are:

1. What are jargon are used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon?

2. What are the meanings of jargon used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon?

3. What are the possible reasons of using those jargons by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the jargon used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon.

2. To find out the meanings of jargon used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon.

3. To find out the possible reason of using those jargon by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

The key terms in this study are defined:

1. **Sociolinguistics** is the study of language and society (Holmes 2001, p.1)

2. **Jargon** is some special terms that refer to the activity of occupational varieties. Brown and Attardo (2000, p. 118-119).

3. **Salon** is a commercial establishment offering a product or service related to fashion: *a beauty salon* (the free dictionary.com)

4. **"Rabel" Salon** is Japanese style hair salon which has several branches. They are located in Ruko Pelita Trowulan Square Kav: 16 Blimbing, Jl. Hamid RusdiKav: 25, Jl. Raya Mondoroko 7, Jl. Raya Tlogomas and Jl. Raya Galunggung. The writer chose Rabel beauty salon in Jl. Raya Galunggung as the subject of her study.

5. **Stylist** is hairdressers who work in salons. In this study, the stylist refers to a hairdressers who work in Rabel beauty salon.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents the discussion about the theories and previous studies underlying this research. The main theory of this research is sociolinguistics which is focused on jargon used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004:3) Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of the speaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. In addition, Holmes (2001:1) defines that Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through the language.

One of the goal of Sociolinguistics is to understand the correlation between social factors (such as social status, age, background, and interest) and linguistic variation and ordering of linguistic constraints with respect to variability of rules. (Bayley and Lucas, 2007). It means that people who have different background of life, different social status and different interest or job, they also have different way to speak. Different way to speak means that they have they own rules in the way they

communicate among each other. It can be different langguage or dialect or even in accent. Then Wardhaugh (1986, p.2) states that Sociolinguistics will concern with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how laguages function in communication.Furthermore, language has an important role for society in the way they communicate amongeach other. Language is also become a tool of communication. Without language, it will be difficult to understand what the people want to share. That's why language become important thing, it is because people can not interact with each other without using language.

2.2 Speech Community

In every community there is the same variety of language that used by their member. According to Gumperz (1971, p.114) Speech community is any human aggregate characterized by regular and frequent interaction by means of a shared body of a verbal sign and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences in language uses. He also says that speech community is a social group which may be either mono-lingual or multilingual held together by frequency of social interaction patterns and set off from the surrounding areas by weaknesses in the lines of communication. Language community may consist of small groups bound together by face-to-face contact or may cover large regions, depending on the level of abstraction we wish to achieve (Gumperz, 1962, p.101).

Moreover Wardaugh (2002, p. 119) explains that interaction by means of a shared body of verbal signs and set off similar aggregates by significant differences in language usage. Most groups of any permanence, be they small

bands bounded by face to face contact, modern nation divisible into smaller sub region, or even occupational associations or neighborhood gangs, may be treated as speech communities, provided they show linguistic peculiarities that warrant special study. Labov (1972, p. 120) states "The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms. These norms may be observed in overt types of evaluative behavior, and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage". So it can be said that speech community is the social group that has the same characteristics and aims (it can be the way they use language in communicate to each other) with the norms to show their identity to indicate the difference in their group to another group.

2.3 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) states "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. So it can be assumed that the life background has an important role to determine the characteristic of every people, including the way they speak.

Hudson (1996, p.24) defines " 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, Ferguson (1994) as cited in Turnip (2014, p.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". The variety of the language isdivided into dialect, accent, slang, jargon and register. The writer will only elaborate register as this is the topic of this study.

2.4 Jargon

Pursuing the same of argument, Fromkin *et al* (2007, p.470) emphasizes that jargon is used by different professional and social groups in so extensive and so obscure in meaning. Jargon refers to the unique vocabulary used by particular groups of people to facilitate communication providing a means of bonding, and exclude outsiders. Therefore, jargon may be used as a barrier to keep outsiders from understanding something.

Akmajian *et al*, (2001, p.302-303) as cited in Kana (2013, p.9) explains that Jargon as special or technical vocabulary has a relationship with standard language which provides new items to be transformed by jargon. The vocabulary items result from morpheme and transformation of lexical items borrowed from a particular language. It means that original form of the old item is hidden by the

transformation. For example, the word "prep" is the abbreviation from the word "prepare".

According to Brown and Attardo (2000, p.118-119) Jargon is some special terms that refer to the activity of occupational varieties. It is used for the purpose of not letting the meaning or other understand, to show the identity of the group that become a special characteristics of the group itself, and to establish the relationship between in-groups memberships. In conclusion, jargon is a way to express the feeling of the community and also have their own specific language. They also state that jargon has two main functions as follows:

1. Jargon provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activities.

2. Jargon provides speakers of a sub-group with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders.

It can be defined that jargon is just known by the "in-group' of a community. People in the outside cannot understand anymore about utterance or the term uttered by using jargon. Jargon can be stated as an untouchable language, whereas the meaning is not easy to be understood by all people. Jargon can leave someone's feeling excluded from the conversation.

2.4.1 The Characteristics of Jargon

According to Palmer (1962, p.155) as cited in Kana (2013, p.10) Jargon is a set of special vocabulary items used by members of some profession or specialized group. Generally, jargon cannot be understood by common people

outside the community. Jargon is created as the identity of a community to have a special characteristic. There are two characteristic of jargon, namely:

1. Jargon is only understood by those who are in the"in-group".

Jargons exist because of the desire of certain group or profession to show the identity of them. This group tries to remain exist in different characteristics with others by creating some special terms called 'jargon'. Palmer (1962, p.158) states that jargons are only understood by who are in the 'in-group', means that those jargons are only understood by people who become members of community. Thus, people who do not belong to a member of a community will have some difficulties to catch the meaning of the jargons.

2. Jargon creates new words or new terms.

Jargons appear from new words or new terms. It means that the word and new terms do not exist before. It is normal and regular decoding practices which make it easy to use new stock of vocabulary for new purposes.

2.5 Salon

Salon is a commercial establishment offering a product or service related to fashion, such as a beauty salon. Salon is also one of working area which is offering comfortable place to their customer. In salon, customer can get all of beauty treatments that they may not be able to do it by themselves at home, like spa and sauna. Rabel beauty salon is one of the beauty salon which has Japanese style hair salon. This study aims to reveal the phenomenon of jargon in Rabel beauty salon. Akmajian *et al*, (2001, p.302-303) explains that Jargon as special or technical vocabulary has a relationship with standard language which provides

new items to be transformed by jargon. In Rabel beauty salon, there is one of the communities of stylist who use jargon when they talk each other in working area, even when they serve customer. It makes their language spread and be known by people, that thing be more supported by nowadays seen to be interesting and good looking is the thing that very important and it becomes necessary for many people. Accordingly, it makes jargon that used by stylist in salon becomes more famous and trending topic along with more and more people who interested come into salon.

2.6 Previous Studies

There were two previous studies reviewed by the writer related to the jargon. First, Kana (2013) had conducted the study about "Word Formation Processes on Jargon Used by *Barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang*". She used descriptive qualitative study as the research design. 4 baristas who work at *Coffee Corner* became the informants at her study. She chose them because those 4 *baristas* are the finalist of Indonesia Barista Competition. In this study, Kana (2013) found 77 (seventy seven) jargons used by *barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang* and analyzed the word formation processes of jargon based on the theory proposed by Yule (1996).

Another similar study has been conducted by Rengga Erlinawati (2012), entitled "A Study on Jargon Used by Sheltered Street Children on Jalan Muharto Malang". This study is conducted by using qualitative approach. This study focuses on of the jargons produced by sheltered street children on jalan Muharto Malang.

This study has similarities and differences with those two studies. The similarity of this study with Kana's study is Kana and the writer investigated and analyzed the jargon used by community. However there is a difference between Kana's study and the writer's study, the difference is about subject of the study. Kana's study tried to observe jargon used by *Barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang*, however the writer's study tries to observe the jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon which is located in Jalan Galunggung, Malang. Furthermore, the similarity of this study with Erlinawati's study is Erlinawati and the writer investigated and analyzed the study focuses on the use of jargon as communication. However there is a difference between Erlinawati's and the writer's in terms of setting. The previous study tried to observe the use of jargon use by sheltered street children community on jalan Muharto Malang, however the writer's tries to observe the Jargon Used by Stylists in Rabel Beauty Salon which is located in Jalan Galunggung Malang.

Those two previous studies give additional knowledge to the writer's, since the writer also conducts a study of jargon in a community. From the previous studies, she learns the ways how to analyze the jargon occurred in certain community such as sheltered street children and *Barista* community. Those two studies that have been reviewed make the writer curious and try to find out and analyze the jargon used in Rabel beauty salon, the meaning of jargon itself, and also the possible reason of using the jargon. The writer conducts this research in order to reveal this why case occurred. Finally the writer makes decision about the objectives of the study which is to find out the jargon used by stylist in Rabel

beauty salon, the meanings of jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon, and also the possible reason why stylists use jargon in salon. Investigating the jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon is an interesting topic for the writer because jargon in Rabel beauty salon is very unique. Nowadays, language which contains unique pronunciation is famous in the society, especially teenagers and college student. Every jargon has denotation and the meaning of register itself, it is important the hearer knows. In short, to have good communication it should be understandable, so that the hearer has the right assumption. Therefore, the communication can deliver as it should be.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses many points related to the research method. Research method is used to show how the writer conducts this research. The points that related to research method; they are type of research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Types of Research

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative data because the type of that research in this study is textual analysis which intended to analyze jargon that used by Stylist in Rabel beauty salon. According to Ary et al. (2002, p. 565) "qualitative research is the study or analysis phenomena from the perspective of the human participant in natural setting without proving the predetermining hypotheses". Besides, Creswell (1997, p.2) says "qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological tradition of inquiry that explore social or human problem".

Furthermore, Fraenkel (1993) says that qualitative research refers to research investigation of the quality of relationship, activities, situations, or material. It concluded that descriptive qualitative is to define and describe what the phenomena that is analyzed by researcher. From all of the statements above, the writer concluded that this research was conducted to understand and described the reality and also the meaning of the jargon that used by Stylist in Rabel beauty Salon.

3.2 Data Source

There were two kinds of data used in this study. First, the data that were taken was in the form of utterance containing of jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon. Second, the data were in the form of recorded data of the interview with the stylists. The writer chose several stylists when they communicate to each other. Not all the stylist in Rabel salon were interviewed, but the writer chose several Stylists, it was 2 stylists who were qualified to represent the stylist that use jargon and also knowledgeable about jargon that used in salon. There are several criteria used by the writer in choosing the stylists were interviewed; first, the stylists who actually work in Rabel beauty salon and belong to this community. Second, the stylists who have been working in Rabel beauty salon about one or less than two year. This is assumed that those stylists have experience or know a lot about jargon in Rabel beauty salon. Third, the stylist who uses or produces most utterances containing the jargon. The last, the stylist should be active person that often talks with other stylists.

3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer applied data saturation technique. The writer stop collecting the first data if the point of view being investigated yields to repetitive result. To yield the second type of data, the writer interviewed the stylist in regards to the jargon they use.

According to Ary, Jacobs and Razavieh (2002, p. 430) "there are three ways in collecting qualitative data, there are observation, interviewing and document

analysis".There were some processes which the researcher done in accomplishing this study:

1. The writer recorded some conversations which contained jargon by voice memos in mobile device. The identity of the informants was hidden because they do not want to be exposed in order to make the data get natural.

2. The writer transcribed the recording and took notes from the conversation and utterance of the stylists which are considering as jargon which relates to the problems and the purposes of the study.

3. The writer selected the data which contained the jargon most when the stylists talked to each other.

4. The writer interviewed one of the stylists who is qualified and knowledgeable about those jargon. She become senior in this community and she was an active talked about the jargon that used by stylist in salon as the informant to know and understanding about the meaning of the jargon used, and then the writer wrote down the result in the form of notes.

3.4 Data Analysis

Not all the stylist's conversation was analyzed. The writer focused on analyzing the topic that mostly contains jargon when they communicate to each other. The reason why the writer only focused on the jargon delivered by stylist is that they had so many conversation in terms of discussion or spoken, so that is why the writer chooses the topic that contain most jargon when they talked to each other.

After the data were collected, the next step was data analysis. Furthermore, the writer would analyze the data based on procedure as follows:

1.   Interpret and list the jargon

To answer the first problem of the study, the writer lists the jargons which found in data interview. Then the writer interpreted the meaning of jargon in the terms of literal meaning and jargon meaning. Literal meanings were checked in Cambridge Dictionary and Oxford Dictionary, and for the jargon meaning of the jargon were based on the community. The data were presented in the table consisting number, sentence, jargon, literal meaning, and jargon meaning.

Table 3.1 Sample Table of Descriptions of Jargon Used on "Rabel" Salon

No	Sentence	Jargons	Literal meaning	Jargon meaning

2.   After interpreting and listing the jargon, the writer answered the second problem of the study by analyzing the data. The writer gave denotation as lexical meaning and the meaning of jargon used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon. The meanings of jargon were formulated based on informant's explanation in the interview.

3.   After answering the second problem of the study, the writer answered the third problem of the study by analyzing the possible reasons of using the jargon itself. There was a theory about that; it is not only based on the informants' opinion during the interview session and the writer's interpretation, but it was also a theory about the reason of using the jargon.

4.   Using data triangulation to check the credibility of the data. The writer explored again the field note and recording transcription. The writer also checked the accuracy of the data by consulting the result of the analysis especially the jargon meaning used by stylist in "Rabel" Salon. The writer chose one of the stylists who become senior in Rabel salon as the peer checker because she is qualified and knowledgeable about jargon used by Stylist in Salon. The writer chooses this person because this person is considered as senior stylist who knows a lot about register used by the stylist.

5.   Drawing conclusion. The writer explained the important finding and make conclusion from the data that has been analyzed. It was in terms of what the jargon that used by Stylist on Rabel Beauty salon, what are the meanings and also what are the possible meaning of using jargon itself in terms of lexical meaning and particular meaning.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts, they are findings and discussion. The findings consist of the jargon used by Stylist in "Rabel", the meaning of jargon itself and also the possible reason why those stylists used jargon when they talk each others. Then the discussion is related to what have been found from the findings, theoretical framework, and the previous studies to answer the problems.

4.1 Findings

The data of this study were taken from the utterances used by stylist on Rabel beauty salon and the possible reasons why they used jargon when they communicate to each other and the result of the interview concerning the jargon used by stylists in Rabel beauty salon. The record of their conversation has duration of 7 hours and consist many topic. The writer divided the records into 5 parts because the writer paused the recording when the writer has to move from one place into another place. The writer only chose the topics that contain appropriate words of jargon in this study to be analyzed. After the process of data reduction, the writer of this study came up with nineteen data from only 5 part data records be chosen. The process of the reduction based on the appropriate data which were related to the theories used by the writer. Moreover the data selection was based on the criteria made by present writer.

4.1.1 Description of the Jargons Used in Rabel Beauty Salon.

   The writer analyzed the jargons that appear in the utterances of Stylist in Rabel beauty salon. To answer the research problem number one, the writer drew a table in order to make a list of jargon used in Rabel beauty salon. Then the writer wrote down the sentence picked the jargon terms from the conversation and analyzed the jargon based on literal meaning and jargon meaning. The writer found the literal meaning by using Cambridge dictionary. The 19 terms used by the stylists in Rabel beauty salon were presented as follows.

Table 4.1 Description of the Registers Used by Stylist in "Rabel" Salon

No	Sentence	Jargon	Literal Meaning	Jargon Meaning
1	Mbak Ambar berapa **inong**?	Inong	-	Inong means "ini" in bahasa, and "this" in English
2	4 **reti** yoopo? Rambutan panjang	Reti	-	Reti means "ratus" in bahasa and "hundred" in English
3	Seng **peges** sepong mbak ambar?	Peges	-	Peges means "pegang" in bahasa and "hold" in English
4	Kering **rambutan**. Wes peres vitamin?	Rambutan	Rambutan is indonesian fruit which has characteristic has many bristle in their fruit peel.	Rambutan means "rambut" in bahasa and means "hair" in English
5	Yowes **peres** maneh maringene	Peres	-	Peres means "tanya" in bahasa, and means "ask" in English
6	Mbak Risma kasih harga **mehong**	Mehong	-	Mehong means "mahal" in bahasa

Table Continued…

			and means "expensive" in English
7	Tapi aku **mawar** terus	Mawar	Mawar is kind of flowers, in English it called Rose	Mawar means "mau" in bahasa and means "want" in English
8	Inong sopo? Mesti seneng lek peges **lekong**	Lekong	-	Lekong means "laki" in bahasa and means "man" in English
9	**Tamara** mau treatment opo?	Tamara	-	Tamara means "tamu" in bahasa and means "guest" in English
10	Tamara lekong mau di**cucong** sopo?	Cucong	-	Cucong means "cuci" in bahasa and "wash" in English
11	**Ceti** enak seng ndi? Ireng ta **cetie**	Ceti	-	Ceti means "catok" in bahasa, it is kind of salon's tool.
12	Ambar ae suruh **gentes**	Gentes	-	Gentes means "ganti" in bahasa and means "replace" in English"
13	Tamara **jedong** tinta vitamin?	Jedong	-	Jedong means "jadi" in bahasa and means "agree" in English.
14	Tamara jedong **tinta** vitamin?	Tinta	Tinta is ink that is usually used to fill board maker and use to write	Tinta means "tidak" in bahasa and means "no" in English.
15	Jedong soale wes **rusia**	Rusia	Rusia is the biggest country in the world which is located in east Europe	Rusia in here means "rusak" in bahasa and means "damage" in English
16	Yowes vitamine **nanda** ae	Nanda	-	Nanda means "nanti" in bahasa and means

Table Continued…

17	Mau seng kate peges **sepong?**	Sepong	-	"later" in English Sepong means "siapa" in bahasa and means "who" in English
18	Arek iku **pecongan** terus yo	Pecongan	-	Pecongan means "pacaran" in bahasa and means "dating" in English
19	AC rusak **Panasonic** nang kene	Panasonic	Panasonic is one of the biggest corporation in the world	Panasonic means "panas" in bahasa and means "hot" in English

4.1.2 The Meaning of Jargon Used by Stylist in Rabel Beauty Salon

The writer wants to explain and describe the real sentence that utterance by Stylists to Bahasa Indonesia and English version, because most of them used Javanese language when they talk among each other, it aims in order to better understanding when the reader comprehend this study. It also includes deeper explanation about the jargon meaning of this sentence.

Datum 1 : *Mbak iki tamara kate* smoothing, *mbak Ambar berapa **inong**?*
(Sister, this customer wants to have smoothing treatment, how much does it cost?)

Analysis :

In datum 1, Inong means "ini" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "this" in English. The context of this conversation is when one of the stylists asked about price for the treatment that will be done. The stylist uses jargon "inong" to her friend as this is the way stylist says that term.

Datum 2 : *4 **reti** yoopo? Soale rambutan panjang.*
(What about 4 **hundred** thousand rupiah? It caused she has long hair)

Analysis :

Reti means "ratus" in bahasa Indonesia, and "hundred" in English. The context of this sentence is when the other stylist answered the question about how much cost of salon's treatment that will be payed by customer. The stylist uses jargon "reti" to hide their conversation about the price. They did not want their customer listen and understand what they talked about. It aims to keep the politeness because they discuss about the price that will be payed by customer. They considered that it will be impolite if they talk about price explicitly in front of the customer. So that's why they use jargon at the time.

Datum 3 :   *yowes terus seng **peges** sopo, mbak Ambar?*
              (It's ok, who wants **to hold** and **serve,** mbak Ambar?)

Analysis :

For common meaning, **peges** means "pegang" in bahasa Indonesia, and means hold in English. However in jargon meaning "pegang" in Bahasa Indonesia means "serve" in English. The context of this sentence is related to the previous sentence that talks about who would like to serve the customer. In this case, the stylists use the jargon "peges" to hide the real meaning. They did not want the customer know about what they discuss about. They consider that it must be secreted from the customer because sometimes the stylists sort out the customer who they prefer to serve. Not all the stylists want serve at the time, it can be caused of their personal problem or another reason, so that's why the stylist use jargon to keep politeness and avoid hurting the customer's feelings.

Datum 4 :   *Kering **rambutan**, wes peres vitamin?*
              (Her **hair** is so damage, have you ask about vitamin?

Analysis :

In literal meaning, **rambutan** is indonesian fruit which has characteristic has many bristle in their fruit peel. Rambutan means "rambut" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "hair" in English. Since of the characteristic of rambutan that has many bristle, so that's why they use rambutan for substitute "rambut" in bahasa and "hair" in English as their jargon. The context of the sentence is when the stylist asks to her partner about have the customer is given hair vitamin. The stylists used that jargon is to conceal what they are talking about. At the time, they talked about the customer's hair that has damage. To keep the customer's feeling about that, the stylist use the jargon in order to the customer does not understand about their discussion.

Datum 5 : *Yowes maringene **peres** maneh.*
(it's ok, after this please **asks** her again)

Analysis :

Peres means "tanya" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "ask" in English. This sentence is still related to the previous sentence about have the customer is given hair vitamin. The stylists also use jargon is to conceal what they are talking about. The stylists want to ask the customer to buy hair vitamin, but they do not want the customer know about the real price of hair vitamin itself. So they discussed about the price that will be payed by customer before they offer hair vitamin to the customer.

Datum 6 : *iki mau piro? 4 reti? Mbak Risma kasih harga terkenal **mehong**.*
(How much is it? 4 hundred thousand rupiah? Mbak Risma usually gives **expensive** price)

Analysis :

Mehong means "mahal" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "expensive" in English. The context of this sentence is talk about one of the stylist said about other stylist named Risma that usually gave the customer expensive cost for the salon's treatment. The stylist used that jargon to conceal what they discussed about. They do not want the customer know and understandd about the problem. At the time, the stylist talked about one of their friend named Risma who often gives expensive cost for salon's treatment. So that's why they used jargon to keep secret about this problem. Although they disagree with their friend who always gave customer expensive cost, but they still keep the problem to be noticed by the customer to avoid that problem bring bad effect to the salon.

Datum 7 :   *meski mehong ngono tapi aku **mawar** terus lek dikongkon peges.*
            (The price is expensive, but I always **want** to serve)

Analysis :

In literal meaning, **mawar** is kind of flowers, and in English it is called Rose. In jargon meaning, mawar means "mau" in bahasa, and means "want" in English. The context of this sentence is still related to the previous sentence that they talk about expensive cost that customer would pay. In this case, it is related to the previous discussion. The stylists talked about their friend who usually gave expensive cost and also about themselves. One of the stylists talked about she always want to serve customer at any price. She did not sort out the customer by the price of treatment that will be payed by customer. So that's why the stylists use jargon in that time in order to conceal what they are talked about.

Datum 8 :   *Inong sopo? Mesti seneng lek peges **lekong**.*
            (Who is that? She absolutely happy when she asks to serve a **man**)

Analysis :

Lekong means "laki laki" in bahasa Indonesia and means "man" in English. The context of this sentence is when they talk about one of their friend who like serve a man. The stylists use that jargon aims to conceal their conversation that talked about one of their friend who always really happy when she serve a man. They stylists did not want their conversation be understood by customer or other people. For them, it will be impolite if they talked about their personal problem when they were working, especially when they serving the customer. So that's why they use jargon to keep secret about everything which is related to their personal problem.

Datum 9 :   *Tamara mau* treatment *opo?*
               (What was that **guest** going to treatment?)

Analysis :

Tamara means "tamu" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "guest" in English. The context of this sentence is when the stylist asks about the treatment that has been chosen by one of guest in salon. The stylists used that jargon "tamara" to her friend as this is the way stylist says that term. This jargon used to show the unique language in their working area that this kind of jargon does not owned by other community.

Datum 10 :   *Tamara lekong mau di**cucong** sopo?*
               (Who **washed** that man's hair?)

Analysis :

Cucong means "cuci" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "wash" in English. It means that "wash" here is washing the guest's hair. The context of this sentence is

when stylist ask about who was serve their guest. In this case, it same with previous discussion that those are jargons shows that kind of unique language that community of the stylist has.

Datum 11 :   ***Ceti*** *enak seng ndi? Ireng ta **cetie***
(Which is good tool for *smoothing* treatment? Is it black one?)

Analysis :

Ceti means "catok" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "one of the salon's tools" in English. This tool is usually for treatment like *smooting*.The context of this sentence is talk about which is good one "catok" for *smooting*. The stylist use that jargonr to talk about various topics. In datum 11, the stylist use the jargon as this is the way stylist says that term.

Datum 12 :   *Ambar ae suruh **gentes***
(Tell Ambar to replace serve the customer)

Analysis :

Gentes means "ganti" or "menggantikan" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "replace" in English. The context of this sentence is that the one of the stylist want her friend, Ambar to replace her position in serve. The stylist use that jargon to conceal what they are discussed about. In this sentence, the stylist asked her friend to replace her position in serving the customer, but she did not want the customer know about that. It aimed to maintain customer's comfort in doing treatment. So that's why they use that jargon.

Datum 13 :   *Tamara **jedong** tinta vitamine?*
(She was **agrees** to takes the vitamins or not?)

Analysis :

Jedong means "jadi" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "agree" in English. The context of this sentence is when the stylist asks to her friend about the guest who has treatment is agree to take or to buy hair's vitamin or not. In this case, the topic is same with the datum 5 that talked about hair's vitamin. The stylists use jargon is also to conceal what they are talking about. The stylists want to ask the customer to buy hair's vitamin, but they do not want the customer knowing about what they are talked about to keep the politeness in front of customer.

Datum 14 :   *Tamara jedong **tinta** vitamine?*
                 (Was she agrees to takes the vitamins or **not**?)

Analysis :

In literal meaning, **tinta** is ink that is usually used to fill board maker and use to write. However in jargon, the meaning of tinta means "tidak" in Bahasa Indonesia or "no" in English. The context of this sentence is when the stylist asks to her friend about the guest who has treatment is agree to take or to buy hair's vitamin or not. The stylists used jargon at the time to conceal what they are talked about. They did not want their conversation can be understood by the customer.

Datum 15 :   *Jedong soale wes **rusia***
                 (She agree because her hair has been **damage**)

Analysis :

In literal meaning, Rusia is one of the countries in the world which is located in east Europe. In jargon meaning Rusia means "rusak" in bahasa Indonesia and means "damage" in English. The context of this sentence is when the stylists talk about her customer who want hair vitamin because she has damaged hair. The stylists use that jargon is to conceal what they are talking about. At the time, they

talked about the customer's hair that has been damage. To keep the customer's feeling about that, the stylist use the jargon in order to the customer does not understand about their discussion.

Datum 16 : *Yowes vitamine **nanda** ae*
(It is ok, give vitamin to her **later**)

Analysis :

Nanda means "nanti" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "later" in English. The context of this sentence is when the one of the stylist tell to her friend to give their customer hair vitamin later. It still talks about hair vitamin that related to the customer. The stylist use jargon at the time to conceal they are talked about. It aims to keep politeness to the customer and to maintain the customer to still feel comfort.

Datum 17 : *Mau seng kate peges **sepong?***
(**Who** was wanted to serve?)

Analysis :

Sepong means "siapa" in bahasa Indonesia and means "who" in English. The context of this sentence is when the stylist ask to her friend about who was serve one of their customer. The stylists used the jargon because they did not want their conversation can be understood by customer or other people. At the time they discussed about who want to serve the customer, because of to keep politeness in front of customer, so that's why they use that jargon.

Datum 18 : *Arek iku **pecongan** terus yo*
(That girl is always **dating**)

Analysis :

Pecongan means "pacaran" in bahasa Indonesia and means "dating" in English. The context of this sentence is when the stylists talk about their friend who often gets dating with her guy. The stylist use that jargon to conceal what they are discussed about. They do not want the customer knowing and understanding about the problem. At the time, the stylist talked about one of their friend who always dating with her boyfriend and usually ignore the responsibility to work. So that's why they use jargon to keep secret about this problem.

Datum 19 :   *AC rusak **panasonic** nang kene*
              (This AC has broken, so **hot** here)

Analysis :

In literal meaning, **Panasonic** is one of the biggest corporations in the world. However in jargon meaning, Panasonic is means "panas" in bahasa Indonesia, and means "hot" in English. The context of this sentence is when the two stylist talk about AC that has broken and then temperature in salon become so hot.

4.1.3 The Possible Reasons of Using Jargon by Stylists in "Rabel" Salon

The result of interview with the stylists in Rabel beauty salon helps the writer to answer the third problem concerning the reasons of using jargon in Rabel beauty salon. There are at least two factors behind this phenomenon. As follows:

1. To keep their talk secret. Secret here means that their talk that do not want to be known by other people who do not belong to this community. It simply says that the jargon is to keep their privacy or their own business. It supported by Palmer (1962, p.155), jargon is a set of special vocabulary items used by members of some profession or specialized group. Generally, jargon cannot be understood

by common people outside the community. He also says that jargons are only understood by who are in the 'in-group', means that those jargons are only understood by people who become members of community. Thus, people who do not belong to a member of a community will have some difficulties to catch the meaning of the jargons. It is as the theory of possible reason for the stylists using jargon. For example when they have to serving the customer and they want to talk about their problem, they always used the jargon to keep their personal problem itself. They usually talk about their own business that have no related to salon and customer. From the19 data that the writer found, all the data have aim to conceal the real meaning about what they are talked about. There are several examples of the data:

1. in Datum 3   *yowes terus seng **peges** sopo mbak Ambar?*
                  (It's ok, who want **to hold** and **serve** mbakAmbar?)

Analysis   In this case, the stylists use the jargon "peges" to hide the real meaning. They do not want the customer know about what they discuss about. They consider that it must be secreted from the customer because sometimes the stylists sort out the customer who they prefer to serve. Not all the stylists want serve at the time, so that's why the stylist use jargons to keep politeness and avoid hurting the customer's feelings. That is for the example of the jargon which is to keep their talk secret. Secret here means that their talk that do not want to be known by other people who do not belong to this community.

2. in datum 4   *Kering **rambutan**, wes peres vitamin?*

(Her **hair** is so damage, have you ask about vitamin?)

Analysis   In this case, the stylists use that jargon is to conceal what they are talking about. At the time, they talked about the customer's hair that has been damage. To keep the customer's feeling about that, the stylist use the jargon in order to the customer does not understand about their discussion. That is for the example of the jargon which is to keep their talk secret. Secret here means that their talk that do not want to be known by other people who do not belong to this community.

3.in datum 6   *Iki mau piro? 4 reti? Mbak Risma kasih harga terkenal **mehong**.*
(How much is it? 4 hundred thousand rupiah? Mbak Risma gives **expensive** price)

Analysis   In this case, the stylist use that jargon to conceal what they are discussed about. They do not want the customer knowing and understanding about the problem. At the time, the stylist talked about one of their friend named Risma who often gives expensive cost for salon's treatment. So that's why they use jargon to keep secret about this problem. That is for the example of the jargon which is to keep their talk secret. Secret here means that their talk that do not want to be known by other people who do not belong to this community.

4.in datum 18   *Arek iku **pecongan** terus yo*
(That girl is always **dating**)

Analysis   The stylist use that jargon to conceal what they are discussed about. They do not want the customer knowing and understanding

about the problem. At the time, the stylist talked about one of their

friend who always dating with her boyfriend and usually ignore the

responsibility to work and it is belongs to personal problem. So

that's why they use jargon to keep secret about this problem. That

is for the example of the jargon is to keep their privacy or their

own business.

5.in datum 8   *Inong sopo? Mesti seneng lek peges **lekong**.*
(Who is that? She absolutely happy when she asks to serve a **man**)

Analysis   They stylists did not want their conversation be understood by

customer or other people. For them, it will be impolite if they

talked about their personal problem when they were working,

especially when they serving the customer. So that's why they use

jargon to keep secret about everything which is related to their

personal problem. That is for the example of the jargon is to keep

their privacy or their own business

2. Second, they use jargon to build their own identity. They want their

community has different characteristic from the others. According to Bayley and

Lucas (2007) as cited in Umami (2014, p.9) one of the goal of sociolinguistics is to

understand the correlation between social factors (such as social status, age,

background, and interest) and linguistic variation and ordering of linguistic constraints

with respect to variability of rules. It means that they use the same language and the

same vocabularies in the same area have aims to show what the group of society is.

They want to show that they have same interest and same job that have different

language called jargon from the other community. Jargon is created as the identity

of a community to have a special characteristic. Jargons appear from new words or new terms. It means that the word and new terms do not exist before. It is normal and regular decoding practices which make it easy to use new stock of vocabulary for new purposes.

4.2 Discussion

In this part, the writer discussed more about jargon used by stylists in Rabel beauty salon when they talk each other during the treatment. The writer also discussed about the meaning of jargon itself and the possible reason of using the jargon. From the previous findings, the writer found the stylists in Rabel beauty Salon used 19 jargons during they served salon's treatment. They used a particular word that is called jargon. They have their own jargon and used it in their field in order to make their communication became easier to be understood by people in this community. In other hand, people who did not belong to this community are will be difficult to understand and comprehend the meaning of jargon itself.

Then the writer found nineteen jargons used by Stylist in Rabel beauty salon. They were *inong, reti, peges, rambutan, peres, mehong, mawar, lekong, tamara, cucong, ceti, gentes, jedong, tinta, rusia, nanda, sepong, pecongan,*and *Panasonic.* Furthermore, the writer found most of the jargon used in Bahasa. And they use suffixes they were *"ong","ti",* and *"es",* and for the other jargon use name or terms. For example like *"inong"*, is come from the word *"ini"* in bahasa, and means "this" in English. This word is one of the words that often used by stylists. Second is *"reti"*, is come from the word *"ribu"* in bahasa, and means "hundred" in English. Next is *"gentes",* is come from word "ganti" in bahasa, and

means "replace" in English. Another example is come from the word "Panasonic" the use of the term or name from a product or brand is often doing by stylist in create their jargon. *Panasonic* is one of the biggest corporations in the world. In here, Panasonic is means *"panas"* in bahasa and means "hot" in English.

The most jargon used during the conversation between the stylist who was serving the customer in treatment, *inong* (datum 1) and *tinta* (datum 14). The writer found that these two terms were often used by stylists in their utterances. The literal meaning of *inong* (datum 1) is "ini" in bahasa and "this" in English. And second is *tinta* (datum 14) that has meaning "tidak" in bahasa and "no" in English. From those examples of the data were found, the writer conclude that the jargon is not be found in daily conversation of outside the community. So it only can be found in community of the stylist in salon.

Then for the possible reasons of using that jargons, the community of the stylist have their own reasons. The writer found that jargons that are used by this community have big role to them. Besides the jargon is to make their communication became easier to be understood each other, it is also as a tool for talk secret. "Secret" means that their talks which do not want to be known by other people, so they use jargon in order to their talks can not to be understood by other people. They usually use that jargon when they are in serving their customer, they talk each other by using their jargon. According to Palmer (1962, p.155), jargon is a set of special vocabulary items used by members of some profession or specialized group. Generally, jargon cannot be understood by common people outside the community. Jargon is created as the identity of a

community to have a special characteristic. There are two characteristic of jargon, first, jargon is only understood by those who are in the "in-group" and jargon creates new terms. Jargons exist because of the desire of certain group or profession to show the identity of them. This group tries to remain exist in different characteristics with others by creating some special terms called 'jargon'. Palmer (1962, p.158) also states that jargons are only understood by who are in the 'in-group', means that those jargons are only understood by people who become members of community. Thus, people who do not belong to a member of a community will have some difficulties to catch the meaning of the jargons. So it can be concluded that they want give space on their privacy to be preserved. They do not want other people who did not belong to this community know and understand what their business or what they talk about.

In addition, they use the terms which called jargons to create their own identity of their group itself. They use the same language and the same vocabularies in the same area. It means that they have aims to show who the group of society are. They use their different word and create new term to show that there are no other communities that use same kind of jargon like they use. The writer also interpreted that there are many factors that influence particular languages in the society, is that not only influenced by situation but also the topic of the activity used. It means that the stylists use their jargon when the situation does not allow talking explicitly when there are customers or other people who does not belong to their community in salon. It also related to the topic that they were talking about. For example they usually use their jargon when they talk about price

related to salon, their own business or something not so good about someone else. So that's the example of situation when they use the jargon itself. It can be conclude that not all the time they use jargon but in certain time that they deserve to use jargon.

Related to the previous study from Kana (2013) had conducted the study about "Word Formation Processes on Jargon Used by *Barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang*". She used descriptive qualitative study as the research design. 4 baristas who work at *Coffee Corner* became the informants at her study. She chose them because those 4 *baristas* are the finalist of Indonesia Barista Competition. In this study, Kana (2013) found 77 (seventy seven) jargons used by *barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang* and analyzed the word formation processes of jargon based on the theory proposed by Yule (1996). The similarity of this study with Kana's study is Kana and the writer investigated and analyzed the jargon used by community. However there is a difference between Kana's study and the writer's study, the difference is about subject of the study. Kana's study tried to observe jargon used by *Barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang*, however the writer's study tries to observe the jargon used by stylist in Rabel beauty salon which is located in Jalan Galunggung, Malang.

Next, the second study was conducted from Rengga Erlinawati (2012), entitled "A Study on Jargon Used by Sheltered Street Children on Jalan Muharto Malang". Erlinawati's study is conducted by using qualitative approach. This study focuses on of the jargons produced by sheltered street children on jalan Muharto Malang. However in this study, the writer focused on the utterances of

the stylists in Rabel beauty salon as the subject to be analyzed so the jargon would be different. Then the writer found out the meaning of jargon used based on literal meaning and jargon meaning. To analyze what the possible reasons of using that jargon, the writer analyze it based on the informant's interview which is supported by theory related jargon.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study and the suggestion of the writer would like to give. They are divided into two sub chapter, namely conclusion and suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

Sociolinguistics is the study related to the language and society. In sociolinguistics, we know the concept of jargon. Jargon is the certain language that usually used by group of society. 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. Jargon is categorized into two main functions. First is jargon provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms refer to their activities. Secondly, it also provides speakers of a sub-group with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders. Jargon is a language variety contain a set of unique vocabulary that used by people who have same interest, class (social status), or same position in certain area, for instance in working area.

One of the communities who use jargon is the community of stylist. The jargon that used by those stylists were only be understood by the people who belong in those group. It was difficult to understand for people who did not belong to this group to determine the meaning because they did not know the unique language and the context of the situation itself.

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Then the writer found 19 terms which called as jargon found during the stylists have communicate among each other. The writer defined the jargon based on the literal meaning and jargon meaning to make the reader catch understanding about the use of them. Furthermore the writer also found and interpreted the possible reasons why the stylists use jargon when they talked each other in working area, based on the result of interview toward the stylists itself.

The writer found that jargon that are used by this community have big role to them. Besides the jargon is to make their communication became easier to be understood each other, it is also as a tool for "secret" talks. "Secret" means that their talks which do not want to be known by other people, so they use jargon in order to their talks can not to be understood by other people. So it can be conclude that they want give space on their privacy to be preserved. They do not want other people who did not belong to this community know and understand what their business or what they talk about. In addition, they use the terms which called jargon to create their own identity of their group itself. They use the same language and the same vocabularies in the same area. It means that they have aims to show who the group of society are.

5.2 Suggestion

This study analyzed jargon by describing the meaning of the terms and defined them within the literal meaning and the jargon meaning in order to make the reader reach better understanding about the language that used by stylist community. And then the writer also included the possible reason why those are stylists use the jargon when they communicate among each other. The finding and

discussion of the data bring some useful result related to sociolinguistics field. The writer would like to give some suggestions for sociolinguistics students and future researchers. Hopefully, the future researcher presents better research. First is for the next researchers are expected to explore and investigate some other phenomena of jargon happen in society in any speech community in order to add other types of jargon, so it will be found more various languages than before. The next researchers are expected to investigate jargon happen in other community in different salon; it can be in different area or different country. Second, try to find out and reveal more possible reason why each community have own jargon and use it. It will be more interesting when we know that each group or community exactly have their own and different reasons. The last suggestion, hopefully the next researchers have a lot of other theories which is support their study, it make the sources will be more various.

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