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SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF JARGON USED IN EXTRACURRICULAR ORGANIZATION OF UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MADURA

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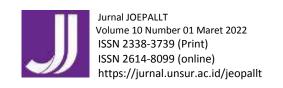## Universitas Islam Madura

ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study of linguistics that relates language as an object of study to the social order of society. To analyze sociolinguistics, linguistic theory can be used. In this study, researcher found various types of jargon. The jargons are varied, some are in the form of words, phrases, and abbreviations. The word is the word is the smallest language unit that fills one of the syntactic functions (subject, predicate, object, or description) in a sentence. The jargon in the form of phrases found generally consists of two or more words. In addition, there is also a lot of jargon in the form of abbreviation. acronyms and short are part of abbreviation. In this study, the objects analyzed are sentences that are often thrown out during official activities or during leisure time. The researcher used qualitative research methods in conducting this research because the one who obtained the data was the only research source. In addition, this is a descriptive study because the researcher represents the findings descriptively. The results of this study are sociolinguistic analysis on three extracurricular organizations at the Islamic University of Madura using three approaches, observation, interview, and documentation. In this study, researcher found several patterns of jargon. The results of this study, researcher found 23 jargon in the three organizations. There are three types of jargon patterns. Based on the results of this study, the researcher hopes that the research can become significant data for the linguistic community and a starting point for future researcher, especially those who are interested in studying sociolinguistics. This research is expected to increase the reader's knowledge about jargon and its relationship in society.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Jargon, Extracurricular organizations

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means or tool to deeply understand and interpret the speech of speakers of a language and its speech partners. It is through these means or tools that humans understand each other. Based on this, it shows that language is a

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social activity. Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. In other terms, sociolinguistics studies the speakers and listeners of languages, the place of language being spoken, the grammar of the language, the various consequences of contact with two or more languages, and the variety and timing of speakers of different languages.

Sociolinguistics is a sub-discipline of linguistics that studies language in terms of its use in society. In his book Abdul Chaer also states that what is discussed in sociolinguistics is the use and use of language, the place of use of language, the grammar of the language, the various causes of contact between two or more languages, and the variety and time of use of these languages (Chaer, 1994: 30).
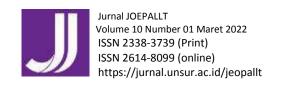
Language as a means of community communication is the object of sociolinguistic study. People in communicating, of course, in their use have variations in language styles, one of which is the use of jargon. So, this is the relationship between sociolinguistics and jargon as a style of language use in a particular society or group. the reciprocal relationship between language and society can be viewed from various aspects, namely from sociolinguistic aspects and aspects of the sociology of language. The first belongs to the field of linguistics, while the second belongs to the field of sociology.

In this case the use of sociolinguistics refers to jargon. Jargon is circles, not for the public, or can only be understood by certain circles. Each profession and scientific field (medicine, economics, geology and so on), as well as certain communities, has its own jargon that only understood among themselves. Jargon itself is special vocabulary or words that are often used by some people in certain environments. For example, in an organization that certainly has its own jargon and is used to show their identity or even inspire the spirit of its members. Usually, jargon is made in words that are short, dense and of course easy to remember. This jargon can also have a relationship with general things. In addition, jargon can also be used as a motto, motto or slogan for anyone to live life. The jargon used by several organizations at the Universitas Islam Madura is very interesting to understand because this jargon has its own form, characteristics and meaning in its expression. This research will discusses the relationship between jargon and its use in real life. Jargon is a social variation used by certain social groups in a limited section. Jargon usually uses in extracurricular organization as the building of spirit, homuor, and to create friendly situation.

Extracurricular organizations are organizations outside the campus or can be termed additional organizations within an educational institution. Extracurricular is education outside of the relevant lesson hours which is intended to assist the development of students, according to their needs, potential, talents, and interests through activities specially organized by students and or competent and authorized education personnel at the school. Based on the results of field observations, and at the same time as an active member of one of the extracurricular organizations, the researcher found that there are three extracurricular organizations at the Universitas Islam Madura, namely: PMII,

HMI, and GMNI. Organizations are thus consciously coordinated social entities with relatively identifiable boundaries, which work on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a common goal or group of goals.
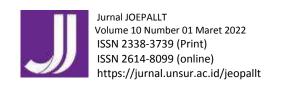
In this study, the researcher involved two previous studies as comparison material. The first research by Nugroho (2013) entitled "Use of Jargon in Soft Drink Advertisements on Television". He researched product advertisements, namely advertisements for Ademsari products, Cap Kaki Tiga Solution, C 1000, Coolant, Buavita, Ale-ale, Lemon Water, E-Juss, Extra Joss, Passion Fruit, Sidomuncul Ginger Milk, The Botol Sosro, Pocari Sweet , Kuku Bima Energi, Nutrisari, The Pucuk Harum, Vitamin Water, Country Choice Juice. The results of his research on advertising on these products he found forms of syllogisms in the advertising jargon of these products, namely a). Categorical syllogism, b). Compound syllogism, Hypothetical syllogism.

The material for comparison of the second research is the research conducted by Rohmah (2018) "Analysis of Sociolinguistic Research Jargon in Online Shopping Texts". She researched the jargons contained in online bying and selling transaction chats. Examples of conversations used as research data are "you can go directly to the house, COD can also be biased mb. Ask 3 more, please answer me, Ms", "The items I have up. It's guaranteed to be good, there have been many tests. Check it out on our IG. @iburizky_collections", "plain blanket super soft real pict Uk: All size fit L @55k", and so on. Based on his research, the researcher found 21 jargons that include in two parts, those are forms of jargon and the meaning of the jargon, it is test which is the reduction of testimony.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in examining the meaning of jargon content based on the ideology of each of the three extracurricular organizations entitled "Sociolinguistic Analysis Of Jargon Used In Extracurricular Organizations Of Universitas Islam Madura". The difference between previous research and previous research is that the current study focuses on the jargon that is used in extracurricular organizations at Universitas Islam Madura and previous research focuses on the jargon found in online buying and selling transactions.
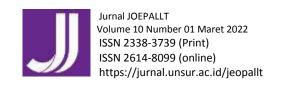
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science or a combination of two disciplines, namely sociology and linguistics. As an interdisciplinary science, sociolinguistics seeks to explain the human ability to use language rules appropriately in various situations (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 9). According to Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina (1995: 6) sociolinguistics deals with the details of actual language use, such as descriptions of patterns of language use or dialect in a particular culture, the speaker's choice of language or dialect usage, the topic and setting of the conversation.

Alwasilah (1985: 3) says, "the sociology of language is concerned with social factors on a large scale which are interrelated with language and dialects. Sociolinguistics is more concerned with the details of language in actual usage which Hymes calls the ethnography of speaking". Wardahaugh (1986: 12 -13) says that sociolinguistics involves researching language with society, understanding the structure of language and the function of language in communication, while the sociology of language concerns research between language and society and understanding social structure through language studies. Agustina (1995: 3) states that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society. Fishman (Soewito, 1983: 30) is more likely to use the sociology of language, with the consideration that this study essentially examines social problems in relation to language use. This was reinforced by Holmes (1992: 56) who stated that "the sociolinguistic study of the relationship between language and society" (sociolinguistics is the study of language and society).

A special statement that is usually a characteristic or identifier of a particular community or organization and usually its in-depth understanding can only be understood by that group. Chaer and Leonie Agustina (2004: 68), jargon is a social variation used by certain social groups in a limited manner. Certain groups only understand the expression used and people outside that group do not understand it. Jargon is confidential, only individuals who belong to the group can understand and understand.

Forms of jargon are varies, including single word phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. Here is in detail explaining the four forms of the jargon (Halligan 2004 cited in Magfira, 2017: 14) : a). Word; is the smallest independent unit, or in other words, each independent unit is a word (Rohbiah, 2020: 69). It can be concluded that the smallest language unit which has a meaning is called a word (Indriani, 2005: 7). For example, in the following statement *"Jadilah mahasiswa aktivis seutuhnya"* "Be a fully activist student" ."Activists" student are fully defined as students who are active in organizations and academic achievements. b). phrase; is a group of related words that does not countain a subject and verb. Phrases are compound two or more words which have one function. *"Sebagai agent of change tentu mahasiswa mengemban tugas mulia untuk terus berpikir dan berjuang membentuk sebuah perubahan".* "As agents of change, of course, students have a noble task to continue to think and struggle to form a change." The term agent of change is an example of jargon in the form of a phrase. Agent of change is defined as a person who acts as a catalyst, a trigger for a change in an organization, and a person who thinks about the future. c) abbreviation; is the process of shortening one or more parts of a lexeme or a combination lexeme so that it becomes a new form with the status of a word (Kridalaksana, 2007:159). In

this case, a lexeme or a combination of lexemes becomes a complex word or acronym or abbreviation with various abbreviations, namely acronyms, abbreviations, fragments, contractions, and letter symbols. Other terms of abbreviation is shortening (Cenderamata & Sofyan, 2019). Furthermore, abbreviations are classified as follows: 1) An acronym is a shortening process that combines letters or syllables or parts others that are written and pronounced as a word that more or less masters the rules of phonetics Indonesian language, such as ABRI /abri/, FIB /fib/, and FKIP /efkip/. 2) In short, it is a shortening process in the form of letters or a combination of letters. Abbreviations are divided into two; spelled letter by letter, such as FKG *(Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi)*, DKI *(Daerah Khusus Ibukota)*, and KKN *(Kuliah Kerja Nyata)*. Whether it's not spelled letter by letter, such as mls (male), etc. (and so on), and dng (with).

Jargon words are technical words that are used in a limited way in a particular field of science, profession, or group. These words are often passwords or secret codes for certain circles (doctors, military, secret societies) and so on. Jargon is also a special term that is created and used in a particular scientific field, profession, activity or group. Each profession and field of science (medicine, economics, geology and so on) has its own jargon that only professionals and reviewers of the knowledge can understand.

As we know, in human life there are various organizations or groups that play a role in determining goals and decisions. The organization processes or operates in unique ways. So that by researching the organization, you can understand how the operational processes that exist in the organization. The hope is that you can anticipate various types of problems that may be faced in carrying out your duties and responsibilities both at work and in other activities. In the end, you will make a useful contribution to the continuity of the organization.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method because problems are not clear, holistic, complex, dynamic and meaningful, so that it was impossible for the data to be collected using a quantitative research method. According to Sugiyono (2015: 15), the qualitative research method is a research method based on the post positivism philosophy, used to examine the conditions of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, the sampling of data sources is done purposively and snowball, the collection technique is tri-accounting (combined), the data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

This research was conducted at Universitas Islam Madura, Bettet Village, Kec. Pamekasan, Kab. Pamekasan. In this research, the researcher makes the schedule to conduct the research.

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Table 1. Research Schedule

No.	Time	The Chief of Organization
1.	June 18, 2021	The researcher makes an interview with Ali Wafa as chief of PMII
2.	June 21, 2021	The researcher makes an interview with Bayka Barok as chief of GMNI
3.	June 26, 2021	The researcher makes an interview with Fathur Rohman as chief of HMII

Before the researcher collects data, the researcher first determines the data source that will be used as a research reference. In this case the object that will be the source of the data is an extracurricular organization namely PMII, HMI, and GMNI. For example, jargon that is often used in organizational activities that have been mentioned, such as Pikir, dzikir, amal sholeh (PMII), Yakusa (HMI), dan Marhaenisme (GMNI).

Accurate data will produce quality and accountable research. In order to obtain accurate data, the researcher conducted direct observations and conducted intensive interviews with leaders of extracurricular organizations. Data collection techniques like this are very effective for obtaining accurate data.

In qualitative research, data collection is carried out on natural settings (natural conditions), primary data sources, and data collection techniques are more on observation and (participant observation), in-depth interview, and documentation (Ahyar et al., 2020: 122).The first step is observation. The researcher is an active member of one of the extracurricular organizations at the Universitas Islam Madura. Researcher are directly involved in several organizational activities. This observation includes participant observation. Observations are carried out continuously, until the data collected is sufficient for analysis. Researcher observe organizational activities, such as studies, discussions, routine member activities, and new member recruitment activities. The technique used is the listening technique. The researcher listened to various statements from members of these organizations. The second step is interview. The researcher conducted interviews with the head of the PMII, HMI, and GMNI organizations. Ali Wafa as chief of PMII, Bayka Barok as chief of GMNI, and Fathur Rohman as chief of HMII. Interviews were conducted 3 times starting from June 18th –26th June, 2021.

The last step is documentation. The researcher documents every activity, both observation and interviews, which are carried out in the form of pictures. Documentation can be used as reinforcing data in this study. Either as evidence or as additional data.Therefore, in qualitative research the presence of researcher is absolute, because researcher must interact with both human and non-human

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environments that exist in the research arena. Its presence in the research field must be explained, whether its presence is known or not known by the research subject. This is related to the involvement of researcher in the research field, whether they are actively or passively involved.

In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out before the researcher goes into the field, as long as the researcher conducts research in the field, up to reporting the research results. Data analysis starts from the time the researcher determines the focus of the research until the research report is completed. So the data analysis technique is carried out from planning the research until the research is complete (Umrati & Wijaya, 2020).

The data analysis technique in this study the authors used three data collection procedures namely, data reduction, data display, and data verification. Researcher used a triangulation method to validate the data. Method triangulation can be done using more than one collection technique.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned in the previous chapter that in this research the researcher uses three types of data collection, those are documents, interview and observation as the following. There are three extracurricular organization in Universitas Islam Madura: PMII, HMI, and GMNI.

The researcher found two jargons from the PMII organization in the form of words, namely: *"sahabat"* and *"sahabati",* two jargons in the form of phrases, namely: *"Salam pergerakan" "Dzikir, fikir, dan amal sholeh",* five jargons in the form of abbreviation, namely: *"PKD (Pelatihan Kader Dasar)", "MAPABA (Masa Penerimaan Anggota Baru)", "PKL (Pelatihan Kader Lanjut)", "Pak Kom!" (Pak ketua Komisariat!) dan "Pak Yon!" (Pak ketua Rayon!).*

Table 2. Jargons of PMII

No.	Jargon	Kinds of jargon			
		Word	Phrase	Abbreviation	
				Acronym	Short
1.	Sahabat, sahabati	√			
2.	Dzikir fikir amal sholeh		√		
3.	MAPABA			√	
4.	Pak Kom!			√	
5.	Pak Yon!			√	
6.	PKD				√
7.	PKL				√
8.	Salam pergerakan		√		

Researcher found three jargons from the HMI organization in the form of words, namely: *"kanda", "Dinda"* and *"Yunda",* one jargon in the form of

phrases, namely: *"Insan Cita",* four jargons in the form of abbreviation, namely: *"Yakusa (Yakin Usaha Sampai)", "MAPERCA (Masa Perkenalan Calon Anggota)", "LK (Latihan Kader) 1",* and *"RAK (Rapat Anggota Komisariat)".*
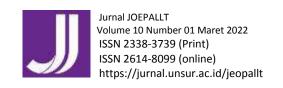
Table 3. Jargons of HMI

No.	Jargon	Kinds of jargon			
		Word	Phrase	Abbreviation	
				Acronym	Short
1.	Kanda	√			
2.	Dinda	√			
3.	Insan Cita		√		
4.	LK 1				√
5.	RAK				√
6.	MAPERCA			√	
7.	Yakusa			√	
8.	Yunda	√			

The researcher found three jargons from the GMNI organization in the form of words, namely: *"Bung!", "Sarinah"* and *"Marhaenisme",* one jargon in the form of phrases, namely: *"Pemikir pejuang, Pejuang Pemikir",* four jargons in the form of abbreviation, namely: *"PPAB (Pekan Penerimaan Anggota Baru)", "KTD (Kaderisasi Tingkat Dasar)", "KTM (Kaderisasi Tingkat Menengah)",* and *"KTP (Kaderisasi Tingkat Pelopor)".*

Table 4. Jargons of GMNI

No.	Jargon	Kinds of jargon			
		Word	Phrase	Abbreviation	
				Acronym	Short
1.	Bung!	√			
2.	Sarinah	√			
3.	Marhaenisme	√			
4.	Pemikir pejuang, Pejuang Pemikir.		√		
5.	PPAB				√
6.	KTD				√
7.	KTM				√
8.	KTP				√

Sahabat, sahabati have the meaning of kawan or teman when interpreted in Indonesian. PKD is short for Pelatihan Kader Dasar. Salam pergerakan is PMII's signature greetings. Dzikir, fikir, dan amal sholeh are the three mottos of PMII. PKL is short for Pelatihan Kader Lanjut. Pak Kom! is a nickname for the chairman of the PMII commissariat. Pak Yon! It is a nickname for PMII regional heads.

Kanda, Dinda, Yunda are the nicknames for brother and sister in the HMI student organization. Yakusa is short for Yakin usaha sampai. MAPERCA (Masa Perkenalan Calon Anggota). LK 1 (Latihan kader 1) RAK (Rapat Anggota Komisariat) Insan Cita are the five characters of HMI's cadre goals.

Sarinah is a call for GMNI cadres for women, while Bung is a call for male cadres. Marhaenisme is Indonesian Socialism in practice. Pejuang pemikir, pemikir pejuang is the motto of GMNI's struggle. PPAB "Pekan Penerimaan Anggota Baru". The term "pekan", denotes a week. During that week, students who are interested in joining will be introduced to the family atmosphere at GMNI, how the organization is, and so on. KTD "Kaderisasi Tingkat Dasar" is a first-level cadre process aimed at students who have been ratified as members of GMNI through PPAB. KTM "Kaderisasi Tingkat Menengah" is a second level cadre process for GMNI cadres who have graduated from Basic Level Cadre. KTP "Kaderisasi Tingkat Pelopor" is the final level formal cadre process in the GMNI cadre syllabus.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings in chapter IV, the researcher found two jargons in the form of words, namely: *"sahabat"* and *"sahabati"* , two jargons in the form of phrases, namely: *"salam pergerakan"* dan *"Dzikir, Fikir, dan amal sholeh"* and five jargons. in the form of abbreviation, namely: *"PKD", "MAPABA", "PKL", "Kom!" (Pak Kom!)*, and *"Yon!" (Pak Yon!)* which comes from PMII.
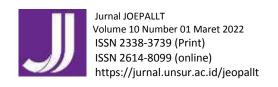
The findings from HMI, the researcher found three jargons in the form of words, namely: *"Kanda", "Dinda",* and *"Yunda",* one jargon in the form of a phrase, namely: *"Insan Cita"*, and four jargons in the form of abbreviation, namely : *"Yakusa", "MAPERCA", "LK 1",* and *"RAK".*

The last discovery came from GMNI, the researcher found three jargons in the form of words, namely: *"Bung!", "Sarinah",* and *"Marhaenisme",* one jargon in the form of phrases, namely: *"Pemikir pejuang, Pejuang penikir"*, and four jargons of abbreviation forms, namely: *"PPAB", "KTD", "KTM",* and *"KTP".*

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