

AN ANALYSIS ON JARGON USED IN INDONESIA *LAWAK KLUB* (ILK) PROGRAM ON TRANS 7

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7. The problems formulated are: 1) What are the jargons and types of jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7?, 2) What is the dominant type of jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7?. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative design. In applying this method, the writer used the technique of observation because the writer wanted to pay attention, watch and listen carefully to the sources of the data. The writer also observed the conversation that occurred among the entertainers in ILK program by using video and tape recorder. After conducted the observation on the date of 12, 13 and 20 of October 2015, the result showed that there were 37 (100%) jargons used by the comedians and the guest in ILK program on Trans 7 when they talked with each other. Then, there were three types of jargon used in this program such as 24 (64, 86%) abbreviations, 11 (29, 72%) deviation words and 2 (5, 4%) deviation names. The most dominant type of jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program was abbreviation.

Key word: *jargon, Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on Trans 7*

INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in our lives. It is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication (Wardough in Alwasilah, 1987). People speak their own language that can be understood by their community. In other words, language is a medium to transfer men's knowledge to others and to the next generation. The language used in communication that occurs in an environment or society must be different from others. One of the differences is the language varieties. The language varieties are created to make the language more interesting and unique. One of those varieties is jargon.

Jargon is a language created for specific functions by the people who engage in their regularity. It is like mini-dialect, but it is used only for the activity which is created by the people (Chaika, 1982). According to Fromkin and Rodman (2003), jargon is a set of words that is used

in conceivable science, profession, trade and occupation. Usually the groups in society use jargon to have their own specific language. Therefore, they can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group. In other words, some groups use jargon in order to show their identity. There are some examples that deal with jargon: advertisement, medical and computing.

Many researchers tried to conduct a research to investigate the use of jargon in various places. One of them is Priastuti (2004), who investigated the jargons in radio Makobu. She found that jargon used in commercial advertisements in radio Makobu makes the listeners more interested in buying the product promoted by the radio. Jargon even puts in an entertainment form, especially in one of Trans 7 programs that is Indonesia *Lawak Klub*. The main function of jargon used in this program is to show their identity and their creativity as the comedy entertainments who are different from others. Eventually, jargon

created by the comedians in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program often makes the viewers who most of them are teenagers follow and practice it for their fun.

In this research, the writer wants to analyze jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7 because the writer finds that the comedian in this program often create a new jargon. Affan (2007) who investigated the jargons in cafeteria "Bu Haji" Malang found out that the cafeteria is different from others because it has a unique language created by the owner of the café without omitting or influencing the taste of their menu. For example, the name of *botok sayur* (botok of vegetable) is changed into *paket penghijauan* (the package of greening) and soon. In fact, jargon used in this café can attract the customers.

The purpose of jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) is also to make the viewers especially the general society who most of them are teenagers more interested in watching this program because usually they like watching the program on TV, especially comedy that tends to imitate the creativity. The comedian in ILK program often add the jargon that they created by themselves during the program to get more attention from the viewers because it is easy to be understood by all people. Hence, in this research the writer is interested in discussing jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* program on Trans 7. Another reason is that jargon which is used in this program has funny and distinct arbitrary. The jargon used in ILK program on Trans 7 exposes the creativity of the comedian in abbreviating their spoken words, but some words are relatively the same and are not abbreviated. Based on those phenomenons, the writer formulates the research problems as follows:

1. What are the jargons and types of jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7?
2. What is the dominant type of jargon used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chaika (1982) defines sociolinguistics as the study of the ways people use a language in social interaction. It is also comparing and examining the languages used in different ethnics, social classes, groups, professions and ages. Sociolinguistics is valuable for any study or research about language. Language itself is one of the instruments of human beings to communicate. According to Wardaugh (2002), language is a communal possession although admittedly an abstract one. Language is also has some varieties, variety of language is "anybody speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of description and which has a sufficiently large reporter of elements and their arrangements or processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication" (Ferguson in Wardaugh, 2002). The appearance of language variation is caused by the variety of linguistics style used by the society. These various linguistics styles appear because there are so many speakers that use more than one language in a large or even in a small band of society. There are some varieties of languages, such as dialect, styles, jargon, colloquial, slang and register.

Hence, this research focuses in discussing about jargon used in an entertainment program on TV. Language of entertainment is different from other language. It is used by the actors or comedian to make the audience or viewers enjoy their show. Moreover this difference is caused by word choice and language variety. Jargon is commonly used by groups that have a similar interest or profession. However, it can be used by people involved in sport or other casual groups. People use jargon to leave an impression of intelligent or to confuse a person (Astutik, 2007). There are some characteristics of jargon; jargon is usually in the form of abbreviation, always changes and not lasting, used in informal situation and it can make the person easier to communicate with their fellows.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative method because the data were collected in a form of words, not in a form of numbers. It is not suggested that numerical measures are never used, but that other means of description are emphasized. Best (1981) states that descriptive research studies involve the description, recording, analysis and interpretation of condition that exists. It involves some of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover relationships between existing non-manipulated variables.

The object of this study was the jargons used in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program that is broadcasted on Trans 7 every Monday and Tuesday from 20.30 pm to 21.30 pm. Here, the writer used observation as the instrument to collect the data. In collecting the data, the observation was used because the writer wanted to pay attention, watch and listen carefully to the sources of the data. In this research the writer did the observation every on the date of 12, 13 and 20 of October 2015 from 20.30 pm to 22.00 pm. In this research the writer also used non participant observation because She was not directly included in the activity. However, to gain the accurate and valid data, recording was also used in collecting the data.

The data in this research were taken from jargon words and sentences in conversation used by Denny Chandra, Komeng, Cak Lontong, Jarwo Kuat, Ronald Surapraja, Cici Panda, Rico Ceper and the guest in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7. The procedures in collecting the data were as follows:

1. Watching and listening the *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7 on the date of 12, 13 and 20 of October 2015 from 20.30 pm to 22.00 pm.
2. Recording the conversation or utterances in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7.
3. Transcribing the jargons used in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7 into paper in order to get clearer data.
4. Selecting the data concerning with the purpose of this study.

5. Identifying the jargons which exist in the conversation.

After conducting the procedures of data collection then the writer analyze the data based on the following steps:

1. Reviewing the data that had been collected.
2. Listing and giving the meaning all the jargons used by the comedian and the guest in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program.
3. Sorting and classifying the jargon.
4. Calculating the jargons based on the result of analyzing to find the dominant one.
5. Drawing conclusion based on the data analysis.

RESEARCH FINDING

The data presented here were obtained from the observation that the writer conducted. The writer recorded the data and transcribed it into a paper. As the result, the writer analyzed the transcribed data, which enable her to analyze the data many times.

1. Jargons and types of jargons used in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7

The result of the observation showed that there were 37 (100 %) jargons used in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7 on the date of 12, 13 and 20 of October 2015 from 20.30 pm to 22.00 pm. The jargons were found from conversation and utterances among the comedians and the guest in this program. The meaning of the jargon was given based on the observation. The types of jargon were also explored in this research finding, they are 24 (64, 86%) abbreviations, 11 (29, 72%) deviation words and 2 (5, 4%) deviation names.

Table 1. Jargons and types of jargon found in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7 on October 12, 2015

No.	Jargon	Stand for	Meaning in Indonesia	Meaning in English	Types of Jargon
1	MMHM	Mawar Melati Harum Mewangi		Fragrant of roses & jasmine	Abbreviation
2	Lontong Benyek	Golongan tante sombong, belagu, nyentrik dan eksentrik		Arrogant , affected , fancy and eccentric women	Abbreviation
3	Soulmateku		Jodohku	My Soul mate	Deviation Word
4	Salam lempér		Salam persabatan yang digunakan cak Lontong	Friendship greeting used by Cak Lontong (Indonesia Comedian)	Deviation Word
5	Panda penyet	Pasukan dady-dady percaya soulmate		Forces of fathers who believe about soul mate	Abbreviation
6	Goyang Domet	Group penyayang jodoh dan soulmate		Soul mate lovers group	Abbreviation
7	KD	Komengdayanti		Name of a Singer, KD stands for Krisdayanti	Abbreviation
8	Baby Romeo	Bapak-bapak edan berbadan imut, romantis meskipun loyo		Mad fathers who have a small body, romantic but exhausted	Abbreviation
9	Semisteri		Rasa tertarik sejak awal terhadap seseorang	Chemistry (the way two individuals relate to each other)	Deviation Word
10	TTS	Tua-tua Serigala		Playboy	Abbreviation
11	Bunga Terakhir	Bu-ibu gaul narsis dan terseksi sejak lahir		Associate, narcissistic and sexy Moms since birth	Abbreviation
12	Pusing pala bebi		Pusing Kepala Barbie	The Barbie was dizzy	Deviation Word
13	GBHN	Garis Besar Haluan Nyari		Outline the bow to find	Abbreviation

Table 2. Jargons and types of jargon found in Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on Trans 7 on October 13, 2015

No.	Jargon	Stand for	Meaning in Indonesia	Meaning in English	Types of jargon
1	Instankram		Instagram	A social media; Instagram	Deviation Word
2	Skuter	Selebriti kurang terkenal		Less Famous Celebrities	Abbreviation
3	Stiker	Selebriti tidak terkenal		Unknown Celebrities	Abbreviation
4	Sarap	Suku agama ras antar golongan dan porno		Tribe, religion, race classes and porn	Abbreviation
5	JFC	Jarwo Fans Club		Fans Club of Comedian in Indonesia, called Jarwo	Abbreviation
6	Coca cola	Cowok cakep Cowok idola		Gorgeous and idol boys	Abbreviation
7	Andilau	Antara dilema dan galau		Between dilemma and confusion	Abbreviation
8	Priatna		Prihatin	Concerned	Deviation Word
9	Gabut		Lagi Bete / Tidak mau melakukan aktifitas	Not in a good mood	Deviation Word

Table 3. Jargons and types of jargon found in Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on Trans 7 on October 20, 2015

No.	Jargon	Stand for	Meaning in Indonesia	Meaning in English	Types of jargon
1	De Weding & Bebek Betutu	Dewan Wekonomi Banding Belitung Bekasi Bengkulu Tulungagung dan Tulang Bawang		Economic council appeals inter town in Indonesia	Abbreviation
2	ISIS	Ikatan Sarjana		Scholar	Abbreviation

		Ilmu Sosial		association of social science	
3	STANG	Sekolah Tinggi Anti Nganggur		Anti-jobless High School	Abbreviation
4	STM	Sekolah Teknik Memijit		Technical school of massage	Abbreviation
5	Macan Kampus	Mahasiswa cantik kamu pasti suka		A pretty students, you must love her	Abbreviation
6	Koperboy		Kopertis	Coordinator of private universities in Indonesia	Deviation Word
7	David Kopertis		David Copperfield	An Illusionist	Deviation Name
8	Bandal	Ban dalam		Inner Tube	Abbreviation
9	Kuliah Ibu Pertiwi		Kulihat Ibu Pertiwi	I saw the motherland	Deviation Word
10	Tronton	Trio Penonton		The trio audience	Deviation Word
11	D3	Duduk, Dengar, Deeeh Ketawa		Sitting, Listening and Laughing	Abbreviation
12	Hidung Pesek	Hiduplah dengan Penuh Seksama		Live with full of thoroughness	Abbreviation
13	Tribute		Atribut	Attribute	Deviation Word
14	Rico Cetek		Rico Ceper	Name of a famous radio broadcaster	Deviation Name
15	AMD	ABRI Masukin Dompot		Army gives some money for charity	Abbreviation

From the table above, it shows that on 12 of October 2015 there were 13 jargons, which consist of 9 abbreviations and 4 deviation words. Then, on 13 of October there were 9 jargons, which consist of 6 abbreviations and 3 deviation words. The last was on 20 of October 2015 there were 15 jargons, which consist of 9 abbreviations, 4 deviation words and 2 deviation names.

2. The most dominant type of jargon used in Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on Trans 7

Based on the data, it was found that there were three dominant types; they are abbreviations, deviation words and deviation names. The most dominant type of jargons used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) on Trans 7 was abbreviation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there were 37 jargons used in Indonesia *Lawak Klub* (ILK) program on Trans 7 on the date of 12, 13 and 20 of October 2015 in which the comedians and the guest in this program created 3 types of jargons, such as abbreviation, deviation word and deviation name. The most dominant type was abbreviation. For instance, *Stiker* stands for *Selebriti tidak terkenal*. Jargon used by the comedians and the guest in this program was intended to show their identity and their creativity as the comedy entertainers who are different from others.

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