

**AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORMATION
IN MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT NPCB
COMPANY; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2018**

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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Sosiolinguistik adalah ilmu yang mempelajari tentang bahasa dan masyarakat. Dalam ilmu sosiolinguistik kita mengenal dengan konsep yang bernama jargon. Jargon merupakan salah satu variasi bahasa yang digunakan dalam suatu kondisi dan profesi tertentu demi tujuan yang akan dicapai. Dalam penelitian yang berjudul An Analysis of Jargon Formation in Manufacturing Department NPCB Company, peneliti bertujuan untuk menemukan bentuk-bentuk jargon, fungsi, proses pembentukan jargon dan mengetahui alasan penggunaan jargon pada PT.NPCB. Adapun dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan sosiolinguistic dengan menggunakan teori George Yule. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif descriptive. Dimana dalam mengumpulkan data peneliti menggunakan metode simak dan cakap dengan teknik yaitu teknik simak bebas libat cakap, teknik catat dan cakap muka (Sudaryanto). Dalam menganalisis data peneliti menggunakan metode padan dan agih (Sudaryanto). Hasil dari penelitian ini peneliti menemukan adanya 8 bentuk jargon yang terdapat pada PT.NPCB dengan jumlah data sebanyak 68. Jargon tersebut dibagi menjadi beberapa bentuk jargon seperti 23 acronym (34%), 17 compounding (25%), 15 coinage (22%), 6 clipping (9%), 3 borrowing (4%), 2 back formation (3%), 1 conversion (1%), dan yang terakhir adalah 1 blending (1%). Dari hasil penelitian ini juga dapat diketahui bahwa penggunaan jargon pada perusahaan tersebut memiliki dua alasan yaitu alasan yang bersifat umum dan khusus. Adapun jargon yang digunakan berfungsi untuk mempermudah karyawan dalam mengingat istilah-istilah dalam proses kerja. Selanjutnya hasil dari penelitian ini disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal.

Kata kunci: Sociolinguistic, Jargon, Pembentukan Kata, PT.NPCB.

ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. In sociolinguistics, we are familiar with a concept called jargon. Jargon is one of the variations of the language used in a particular condition and profession for the purpose to be achieved. In a research with entitled An Analysis of Jargon Formation in Manufacturing Department of NPCB Company, the researcher aims to find the forms of jargon, function, jargon forming process and know the reason for the use of jargon in PT.NPCB. This research, researcher use sociolinguistic approach by using George Yule theory. This research is descriptive qualitative research. Where in collecting data, the researcher using *Simak* and *Cakap* method with technique that is technique *simak bebas libat cakap, catat* and *cakap muka (Sudaryanto)*. In analyzing the data the researcher used the method of *Padan* and *Agih (Sudaryanto)*. The results of this research found 8 jargon forms in PT.NPCB Company with the total of data is 68. Jargon is divided into several forms such as 23 acronym (34%), 17 compounding (25%), 15 coinage (22%) , 6 clipping (9%), 3 borrowing (4%), 2 back formation (3%), 1 conversion (1%), and the last one is 1 blending (1%). From the results of this research also can be seen that the use of jargon in the company has two reasons, there are the general and special reasons. The jargon used serves to facilitate employees in remembering the terms of the work process and it makes the employee easier to communicate with their friend. After that, the jargon used to give some of the information about the indication of process. Furthermore, the results of this research presented with formal and informal methods.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Jargon, Word Formation, PT.NPCB.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

The challenge of life is not to be avoided but to be fought for.

Because of life must be go on..... ^ _ ^

Thanks to:

Jesus Christ my savior who makes all things possible

This Thesis is Dedication to;

“ My beloved father S.Sihaloho (+) and S.Napitu (+) ”

All my beloved Sihaloho's family

My partner job in NPCB Company

And

My Friends (Andar,Berta,Good,Jojo, Putri,Yuli, Veny)

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Lidia Pramita Sari S

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses some important point related to the area of the research. They are the background of the research, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, the objective of the research, the significance of the research and the last is the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication is an important thing and it needed in social interaction of human's life. A human being, people communicate to fulfill their needs to socialize with other people. They use language as the main tool in this process of communication. Communication is the process of delivering information likes message, suggestion and ideas from one to the others. Communication can divide become two parts, there is communication in verbal and non-verbal. Verbal communication is the process of conveying people's thoughts, messages or feelings to others by using a symbol that use one or more words as media and the commonly used language as a medium. For example in conversation, people use the language as an introductory idea to others. Non-verbal communication is the process in which the transmission of information does not use the words but using the sign language to conveying information to the others.

People use the language as a mean of communication to express their ideas and feelings. People communicate with each other using language in social interaction so it is impossible for people to live without language. Language and communication cannot be separated because both of them are important in social life. In daily communication people communicate with the others as directly or indirectly in the spoken and written form. Although there are many languages in the world languages have the same function that is to express ideas in the mind of a human being so that they can achieve their goals.

In the modern society, the function of language is increasing and it is not only used in one scope but rather used in some fields like for the study, company, government administration, technology, politic, science, sport, domestic and international trade. Language is learned and explained in linguistics. In linguistics field, it is divided into several branches; one of them is sociolinguistic. Related to the language, sociolinguistic term often used in our life, it has the strong relationship with language. Sociolinguistic is a concerned with the relationship between nature of language and communication which it is used. Based on the statement of (Wardhaugh, 2006) sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationship between the structure of language and how language functions in communication.

Communication in the society has many variations of languages and one of them is jargon. In sociolinguistic, jargon is the special language that used in the certain field in the society. Before discussing the jargon itself, we should understand the concept first. The basic concept that we should comprehend is how

jargon happened in society. The use of jargon is to create their group activity and to make people easier communicate with others in the different field. Where the language used is different with the common language and it is difficult to understand by others outside the group. For example the word of *GENBA* that used among the employee in NPCB Company. *GENBA* means an actual site in place, which explains about when people are meeting in the room to share a problem that happened in production. The word *GENBA* is only known by a group of people inside or NPCB employee only.

According to (Liaw, 2013) in his journal with the title "Language usage of Jargon and Slang in Strategic Studies" jargon is provide an efficient method of communicating with each other language and it also tends to unite people in the profession. Such as a police officer or someone is working in a criminal justice system. They have their very own language or unique form of communication similar to being a part of a club such as 10-4: It means, "OK" or "Got it". However, the codes have changed a bit to be clearer due to most, if not all, police officers talking over radios now. So in this research, the researcher will be analyzing about the jargon formation used in Manufacturing Department NPCB Company.

Commonly inhabitant of Batam city is working in manufacturing. Manufacturing is the process of converting raw materials, component, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specification. Manufacturing commonly employs a man-machine set up with a division of labor in a large scale production but the current condition the employee of

manufacturing not only man but a woman can be working in manufacturing too based on their opportunity. The term may refer to a range of human activity from handicraft to high tech but is most commonly applied to industrial. So the place of my research this time is a company, which is Nok Precision Component Batam (NPCB) Company. NPCB is one of many companies in Batam located on Gaharu street lot 101/102 Batamindo Industrial Park Muka Kuning. NPCB divide into two groups, they are Rubber group and Plastic group where those groups are representing the products which are produced by the company.

NPCB consist many of process and every process using the different trick and language to explain about every process in the production area. Many of words that used in the company are not to know commonly by other people outside from their process. Which is the use of words are used either indirectly like written on some documents and directly likes speech or conversation in every day. This condition is very important and interesting to know more and analyzes specific words in this research deeply. So that with this research will be beneficial to other employees. Especially to employees who do not stay forever in NPCB company.

This research will greatly assist these employees as they search for workers at other companies. For example, when employees work at NPCB Company they often hear and know the term of incoming word which mean the amount of output produced in one day or the term of defective word that means product not good that must be removed from the good product. By remembering and knowing these words without them realizing it will make it easier for them to find a job and help

them quickly to find out the terms used in the new company. Commonly the terms used in a company with other companies almost have the same terms but not all terms. Conditions like this, it makes researcher interested to analyze more the terms used in NPCB Company with expectation this research can to help the employees who generally work on the company.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There are so many problems have a relationship with the topic or variable on the title researcher above, so the researcher identifies the problem in this research to be analysis jargon formation in manufacturing department NPCB Company.

1. Types of Jargon formation found in manufacturing department NPCB Company.
2. Meaning of jargon formation found in manufacturing department NPCB Company.
3. The Function of jargon formation in manufacturing department NPCB Company.
4. The Benefit of jargon formation in manufacturing department NPCB Company.
5. Many of jargon words unfamiliar found in manufacturing department NPCB Company.
6. The possible reason of jargon used in manufacturing department NPCB Company.

From identification of the problem above the researcher want to find some words of jargon used in manufacturing department NPCB Company because there are so many jargons that we can find in manufacturing department. So it is difficult to understand by common people. From all explanations above the researcher wants to analyze about jargon formation found in manufacturing department NPCB Company.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The researcher has a purpose to focus and view the problems just for some aspects; they are the forms of jargon formation process and the possible reason of using those jargons used by manufacturing department NPCB Company. So from this research, the researcher wants that employee easy to understand jargon used in NPCB.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are the forms of jargon formation process in manufacturing department NPCB Company?
2. Why are jargons used in manufacturing department NPCB Company?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher organizes the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To find out the forms of jargon formation process in manufacturing department NPCB Company.
2. To find out the possible reason for using those jargons in manufacturing department NPCB Company.

1.6 Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give some advantages, as follows:

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this research is to give valuable contribution for those who involved with this research. Hopefully from this research can motivate other student or readers to choose sociolinguistics as their undergraduate thesis. It is hoped the readers will get the clear description about sociolinguistic which is focused on the use of jargon language not only in manufacturing department NPCB Company but also in another form.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

- For another employee: this research will be used as information to improve the employee's knowledge about the meaning language of jargon used in the production area and create their self for using a good language with other people.

- For other researchers: the researcher hopefully can give early information and the researcher hopes this research can be applied as a reference or medium to whom that is interested in conducting the research the similar topic.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

The key terms exist in the research are:

Sociolinguistic : The relationship of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. (Wardhaugh, 2006)

Jargon : Jargon is the unique vocabulary used by particular groups of people to facilitate communication providing a means of bonding, and exclude outsiders. (Yule, 2006)

Word Formation : The study of how new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes. (Yule, 2010)

Manufacturing : Manufacturing is the process of converting raw materials, component, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specification (PT.NPCB, 2016).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher presents the discussion about theories and previous studies underlying this research. The main theory of this research is sociolinguistic which is focused on jargon formation in Manufacturing Department NPCB Company.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is derived from the words “socio” and “linguistic”. Socio is the same as a social word that is related to the society. Linguistic is a science that studies and speaks the language especially the elements of language. So, sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship between language and society (Hudson, 1980). The term of sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between languages and society. Sociolinguistics has a strong connection with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociology through the investigation of the role, which language plays in the organization of social groups. It also has a link to social psychology, particularly how in-group and out-group are identified (Yule, 2006).

Gumperz in (Wardhaugh, 2006) states that sociolinguistics tries to find a link between social structure and linguistic structure and to study the changes that occur. Every social structure displays systematic patterns of behavior among

individuals and groups after that between a group and individual. Thus, sociolinguistics studies the social uses of language and the social evaluation of language variations.

According to (Stockwell, 2003), there are three a sociolinguistic toolkit: All language events consist of a piece of language in a social context. Every different social context determines that particular form of language and the language used in particular situations determines the nature of that social event. Givens these three points, he highlights the overall the problem of related to the social organization of language, not only including just using of language, but also language attitudes, behavioral to language.

The researcher says that sociolinguistic is a field of linguistics that studies the relation between language and social factors and how they are used in different situation. When two speakers establish a conversation, their conversation is influenced by different social factors for examples age, sex, social class, the relationship between one and other. One of the goals 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 (Mullany and Stockwell, 2010). It means that people who have the different background of life, the different social status and different interest or job, they also have different way to speak. A different way to speak means that they have they own rules in the way they communicate with each other. It can be different language or dialect or event accent.

According to (Wardhaugh, 2006) 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 how languages function in communication. Furthermore, language has an important role in society in the way they are communication among each other. Language also becomes a tool of communication. Without language, it will be difficult to understand what the people want to share. That is why language becomes an important thing; it is because people cannot interact with each other without using language.

2.2 Speech Community

Every person comes from a community that has its own characteristics include the way they talk. The members of the community might be to speak the same language, same dialect, and same varieties. A group of this people is known as speech community (Martin, 1995).

The member of speech community should share linguistics norms. That is, they share understanding and values of attitudes toward language varieties present in their community. A speech community is not more than some kinds of a social group whose speech characteristics are of interest and can be described in a coherent manner (Wardhaugh, 2006). In other words, the member of a speech community not only have to share a set of grammatical rules, but also there must be a regular relationship between language use and social structure.

Furthermore (Wardhaugh, 2006) defines speech community as 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.

Finally, the researcher can conclude, human being are concluded, human being are the social being who is always committed to a certain group of people called community. A particular community has its own characteristic, including the way of its communication. This community is called community.

2.3 Language Variation

Variation is a characteristic of language, there is more than one way of saying the same thing. Speaker can be changing their pronunciation (accent), word choice (lexicon), or morphology and syntax (sometimes called "grammar"). But while the diversity of variation is great, there seem to be boundaries on variation – speakers do not generally make drastic alterations in sentence word order or use novel sounds that are completely foreign to the language being spoken. Language variation does not equate with language ungrammaticality, but speakers are still often unconsciously or sensitive to what is and are not possible in their native tongue.

Language variation is an important part of sociolinguistics, to the extent that it requires references to social factor. Such as age, sex, education, social status, professional occupation, religion and other factors. Language variation is the variety of languages that we use to communicate each other in everyday life. In speech community, people who use language as means of communication in

their community are remarkably varied (Wardhaugh, 2006). 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 influences the way people speak it. 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.

According to (Hudson, 1996) Languages vary from one place to another, from one social group to another and from one situation to another. He defines:

“ variety is a set of linguistics item 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”.

The variety of the language is divided into dialect, accent, slang, jargon, and register (Eifring, 2005). The researcher will only elaborate jargon as this is the topic of this research.

2.4 Jargon

Jargon is a type of language that is used in a particular context and may not be well understood outside of it. The context is usually a particular occupation (that is, a certain trade, profession, or academic field), but any in-group can have jargon. The main trait that distinguishes jargon from the rest of a language is special vocabulary-including some words specific to it and, often, narrower senses of words that out-groups would tend to take in a broader sense. Jargon is varieties of language created for specific functions by the people who engage in

them regularly. It is like mini dialects but used only for the activity for which they were created.

More specific, (Akmajian *et al.*, 2010) states that jargon is special or technical vocabulary that evolves to meet the particular needs of the profession. It is a vocabulary that helps the communication of its user in order to point out a concept directly and precisely. It also helps to create and maintain connections with the users. Another definition about jargon is more specifically stated in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Bull, 2011) states that :

“Jargon is technical words expression used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand: medical/ legal/ computer jargon”.

So, people in certain groups or communities use jargon for many purposes. Yule proposes that jargon is special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest. Finnegan is of the same opinion and defines jargon as specialist terms used by a group with shared specialized interest when engaged in activities surrounding those interests. Jargon is associated with professions such as finance, medicine and with activities such as sports, music, and computing. Jargon usually means the special language of a group that people outside the group do not understand. Trades and profession have specialized terms that people who work in the field know. When the people are writing for general a general audience, however avoids jargon and use terms that everyone understands. Jargon use as the label for vocabulary peculiar to some field or occupational. Other group or communities who want to know the language should learn and interact with those communities.

The language often can't be understood in the general society or the society in the society in the outside of the group. For example in the jargon of computer likes *mouse*, *keyboard*, *RAM*. The people know about these words but still confuse to interpret the meaning because jargon consists of technical words used by certain people in a certain social or professional group. Jargon used to communicate and interact with the people in one group in the society. Jargon has many forms like in word, meanings, and functions.

2.4.1 The Characteristic of Jargon

According to (Palmer, 1962) as cited in (Ardiyanto, 2014) Jargon is a set of special vocabulary item 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 characteristics 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 the community. This group tries remaining to exist in different character with others by creating some special terms called "jargon". Palmer states that jargons are only understood by people who are in the "in-group", means that those jargons are only understood by people who become members of the community. Thus people who do not belong to the member of a community will have some difficulties to catch the meaning of the jargons.

2. Jargon creates a new word or new terms.

Jargons appear from new word 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 the new stock of vocabulary for new purposes.

2.4.2 The Kinds of Jargon

Jargon is a type of shorthand between members of a particular group of people, often words that are meaningless outside of a certain context. Following are some examples of jargon that will help illustrate the concept:

Table 2.1 Kinds of jargon

NO	Kinds of Jargon	Examples	Explanation
1	Medical Jargon	Analgesic	A drug that relieves pain.
		NPO	A patient should not take anything by mouth.
		CT Scan	A procedure that takes lots of x-rays of the body from all different angles so that a good picture can be formed.
		FX	Medical jargon meaning bone fracture.
2	Business Jargon	9-to-5	Business jargon meaning a standard work day.
		Think outside the box	This term means to not limit your thinking; it encourages creativity with regards to your job description.
		Boil the ocean	To attempt to do something that is impossible.
3	Police Jargon	10-4	Radio jargon meaning Okay or I understand
		Code Eight	Term that means officer needs help immediately.
		Code Eleven	A code that means the individual is at the scene of the crime
		FTP	The failure of an individual to pay a fine.
4	Military Jargon	TD	Temporary duty.

		SQDN	A squadron, PCS: A permanent change of station.
		PCS	A permanent change of station.
		LES	Leave and earning statement.
5	Political Jargon	Left wing	Political jargon for liberal, progressive viewpoint. Typically, this is someone who is for socialized medicine, for gay rights.
		Right wing	Jargon meaning a conservative viewpoint. This typically means someone who is looking for lowered taxes, especially on the upper class, for decentralization of government, and someone who shoots down gay rights issues with discussion of "family values."
		Getting on a soapbox.	Making a speech in public.
		Flip flopper	A candidate or politician who changes his mind on certain important issues over time.
6	Legal Jargon	Acknowledgment	Statement of an acceptance of responsibility
		Affidavit	A document containing information the person swears to be true
		Answer	The Defendant/s response to a complaint filed by the Plaintiff
		Appeal	When a party to a court case asks a higher court to review a judge s decision from a lower court.

2.5 Word formation

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form. Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, although words can be formed from multi-word phrases.

(Yule, 2010) states that people can quickly understand a new word in their language and its modification in a different form. This can happen because there are so many regularities in word formation processes in our language. According to Yule, there are some words formations:

2.5.1 Etymology

The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its etymology, a term which, like many of our technical words, comes to us through Latin, but has its origins in Greek (etymon ‘original form’ + logia ‘study of’), and is not to be confused with entomology, also from Greek (entomon ‘insect’). When we look closely at the etymologies of less technical words, we soon discover that there are many different ways in which new words can enter the language. We should keep in mind that these processes have been at work in the language for some time and a lot of words in daily use today were, at one time, considered barbaric misuses of the language. It is difficult now to understand the views expressed in the early nineteenth century over the ‘tasteless innovation’ of a word like the handbook, or the horror expressed by a London newspaper in 1909 over the use of the newly coined word aviation.

As we know some of the new words can cause similar outcries as they come into use today. Rather than act as if the language is being debased, we might prefer to view the constant evolution of new words and new uses of old words as a reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way a language is shaped by the needs of its users.

2.5.2 Coinage

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage. That is the invention of totally new terms. A word may be produced by handwriting or by a computer that is called word manufacture or coinage. This phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). Hatch and Brown define coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are no appropriate borrowed word and native word to express it. For example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to another product name: Kleenex for 'facial tissue', Xerox for 'photocopy', Honda for 'motorcycle', Indomie for 'instant noodle'.

Coinage is also derived from taking the name of individual, for example: - Scientific terms, such as watt, ohm, Celsius (the inventors or discoverers) - Boycott, originally came from the name of Captain Charles Boycott, he was agent for Lord Earner's Estates in County Mayo, Ireland wherein 1879 the estate was boycotted by the peasantry and Boycott forced to leave Ireland. (Allan, 1986)

2.5.3 Borrowing

Yule states one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing that is the taking over of words from another language. Throughout its history. The English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from another language. It is all language-borrowed word

from other language (Hatch and Brown, 1995). The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. For Example alcohol (Arab), boss (Dutch) etc. Others example of borrowed are words are Democracy derived from the Greek language “demos and cratos”, Billabong adopted from Australian aboriginal language, it is named from topographical features and the last is Yogurt, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk. Yogurt adopted from Turkish (Allan, 1986).

2.5.4 Compounding

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning (Poedjosoedarmo, Louisa and Reyes, 2014). Compounding is a joining of two or more separate words to produce a single form. This combining process, technically known as compounding, is very common in languages such as bookcase, fingerprint, waterfall, long-haired and wallpaper. Compounds may be written as one word (closed form), as a hyphenated word (hyphenated form), or as two words (open form) (Yule, 2006).

According to (O’Grady and Guzman, 1996), one type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. There are 3 kinds of compound namely compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. It is defined as a combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or preposition in the purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. The same idea also is stated by (Allan, 1986), compounds are lexemes composed of two or more free forms. For example:

facebook	derived from noun + noun	face + book
anticlimax	derived from an adjective + noun	anti + climax
come-on	derived from verb + preposition	come + on

After that (O'grady and Guzman: 1996) also divide types of compounding into two. The first is Endocentric, the compound that identifies the general class which meaning of the entire word belongs. Example dog food is a type of food, a cave man is a type of man. The second is exocentric, the meaning of compound does not follow from the meaning of its part in this way (in a smaller numbers of cases). Example greenbottle is not typed of bottle but it is a fly of the genus *Lucilia*, redneck is not a type of neck but an ultra-conservative white working-class person. Based on the explanation above we know if the compound word at least of two bases, both are words, and at any rate, root morphemes (Katamba, 1993).

2.5.5 Blending

This combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, as in gasohol, from gasoline and alcohol. For example:

brunch	→	breakfast + lunch
motel	→	motor + hotel
smog	→	smoke + fog

The word *motel* is used to mean a hotel for the motorist, *smog* is used to mean smoke and fog, and *brunch* is used to mean a meal taken instead of both breakfast and lunch. The other examples from journal process of blending do not follow an exact rule but same like clipping. That formed according to the speaker's ease, it means we can easy to recall and easy to say (Poedjosoedarmo, Louisa and Reyes, 2014). Here below some more examples of blends.

radiogram	→	radio + telegram
bionic	→	biological + mechanic
medicare	→	medical + care

From examples above, it can be seen that there is no exact rule in forming a blend as shown above. It seems that practicality becomes one of the factors taken into consideration to make a blend.

2.5.6 Clipping

The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Clipping means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to

stand for the whole. The stamen of Yule same with (W.Kreidler, 1998) in his book he said if clipping is a process of word formation in which a new word is made by shortening an existing word.

Allan in his book 'Linguistics Meaning: Volume 1' (1986:239) cheated form (Yogi Dwi Wirahadi, Nyoman Sedeng, 2016) divides three categories of clipping :

- a) Fore clipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off, for examples: burger for hamburger, phone for telephone.
- b) Back clipping, where the tail end of the original has been shorn off, for examples: lab for laboratory, demo for demonstration.
- c) Fore-back clipping, where the first part and the tail –end of the original has been cut off. This kind of clipping is rarest happened, for examples: flue for influenza, jams for pajamas/pyjamas.

2.5.7 Backformation

Backformation to make a new word by deleting actual affix from another word in a language is called 'Backformation'. Typically, a word of one type likes a noun reduced to form another word of a different type likes a verb. A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it. Backformation is an active source of the new word today. For example:

edit	→	Editor
donate	→	Donation
opt	→	Option
housekeep	→	Housekeeper
biograph	→	Biography

2.5.8 Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction) is generally known as conversion. Conversion is the process of forming words without changing the form of input word that function as a base. The base might be in a noun or verb form (Katamba, 1993:54). Occasionally, conversion is identified 'zero derivation' since there is a change in class and meaning when it is derived, for this of formation, examples can be seen in the words below: V derived from N : ship (the package), butter (the bread), button (the shirt) N derived from V : (a building) permit, (a new) survey, (a long) walk V derived from A : dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door).

2.5.9 Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of others words. The other words an acronym is a result of forming a word from the first letter of each word in the phrase. This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say therefore the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase. For example *CD* (Compact Disk) or *VCR* (Video Cassette Recorder)

where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single word likes *NASA* (Aeronautics and Space Administration), *TOEFL* (Test of English as a Foreign Language), *WHO* (World Health Organization).

Acronyms usually used by an organization like political, industrial, and social institutions, not single or compound words. They usually consist of a long phrase which is then made into an acronym and formed into a word. However, some acronyms have already become permanent entries in the lexicon of English such as *radar* (radio detecting and ranging), *scuba* (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus), *zip* (zone improvement plan). Some new acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meanings. Innovations such as the *ATM* (automatic teller machine) and the required *PIN* (personal identification number) are regularly used with one of their element repeated, as in I sometimes forget my *PIN* number when I go to the *ATM* machine.

2.5.10 Derivation

The most common word formation process to be found in the production of new the English word. A Process of it called derivation and it is accomplished by means of the large number of small bits of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. These small bits are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent,

prejudice, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness. Different with the statement of O’Grady and Guzman, he states derivation is a process when a word is created where its meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation.

Hatch and Brown says that derivation morpheme makes explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, an adverb, or another part of speech. Here are examples of this kind of word formation process:

noun to adjective	boy + ish	boyish
verb to noun	sing + er	singer
adjective to adverb	happy + ly	happily
noun to verb	vaccine + ate	vaccinate

Derivational morpheme forms a new word by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached. For example, kind vs unkind, obey vs disobey.

2.5.11 Prefixes and Suffixes

Preceding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word called prefixes. A prefix is a linguistic element that is not an independent word but is attached to the beginning of a word to modify its meaning. For example, “un-” is a prefix meaning “not” (Encarta Dictionary 2006).

Other affixes have to add at the end of the word is called suffixes. A suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word part to another word. For example “ly” in “ quickly” or “-ing” in “taking” (Encarta Dictionary 2006).

2.5.12 Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other languages. This called an infix and as the term suggests, it is an affix which is incorporated inside another word. Infix is inserting a linking element inside a word.

2.5.13 Multiple Process

Multiple processes are word can be created through more than one of word formation processes. For the example, the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form.

2.6 Previous Research

As consideration for conducting this research, the researcher uses several researches that conducted by others researcher. The researcher found some research that has same focus and method in research as the source in this research. This previous research also has their own specification related to the subject and the object of the research. In order to help the researcher conduct this research, the researcher reads this previous research as the example and literally reviews.

There are some of the previous researchers reviewed by the researcher related to the jargon. First is by (Yuniasih, 2013) with the title “in Analysis of Jargon in Overa Van Java”. The purpose of her research is to focus and view the problems just for some aspects they are forms, types, and functions of jargon in Opera Van Java. In this research, the writer uses the qualitative research because she explains in words not in numeral data. The result of her research, first the writer concludes these researches are as follows that Jargon in Opera Van Java has four forms like word, phrase, abbreviation and acronym.

Word form and the phrase in Opera Van Java have the same frequency of occurrence there are 3 or 42.86%, 1 abbreviation or 14.28%, and her research does not has an acronyms form. After that, the writer found two meaning in jargon in Opera Van Java; they are denotative and connotative meanings. There are 6 or 85.71% denotative meanings and 1 connotative meaning or 14.29%. In Opera Van Java the denotative meaning is the higher frequency than connotative meaning. The last is jargon in Opera Van Java has three functions such as jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group, jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their friends and jargon as effective signals for identification.

Another similar research has been conducted by a Thesis by (Nurmala, 2013) with the title “The analysis of jargon formation in online Trading: A case study of jargon formation in forum *Jual Beli Kaskus*”. The purpose of her research is to investigate the jargon formation processes in *FJB Kaskus* postings. In this research she uses some theories to analyze her research, they are from Bauer’s

theory (1983), Yule's theory (1996), Stageberg theory (2000), which is to analyze the context of situation, she used from Hyme's theory (1974). She used the method in her research is qualitative deskriptif. Therefore she found the data from one of Indonesian websites *Kaskus*. The first from the Indonesian websites *Kaskus*, she found 51 jargons that can be divided into ten types of formation like clipping, clipped, borrowing, derivation, abbreviation, antonomasia and reduplication. The second in her research, the writer concluded that abbreviation is most highest type then the other jargon. She found those 121 data or 33.15%, and after that followed by clipping which has 84 data or 23.01 %.

The similarity of Elis Yuniasih and Linda Nurmala's research with the researcher investigated and analyzed the jargon used by community. But the difference between Elis Yuniasih and Linda Nurmala's research with researcher that about the object of the research. Those two previous research give additional knowledge to researcher, since the researcher also conducts to analysis of jargon in a community. From the previous research, the researcher learns the way show to analyze the jargon occurred in certain community such as online trading in forum *Opera Van Java* and *Jual Beli Kaskus*. Those two research that have been reviewed make the researcher curious and try to find out and to analyze the jargon used in manufacturing department NPCB Company.

The researcher conducts this research in order to reveal this why case occurred. Finally the researcher makes a decision about the objectives the research which is to find out the forms, function, the process of forming jargon words and the possible reason of using jargon in manufacturing department NPCB Company.

Investigating the jargon used in manufacturing department NPCB Company is an interesting topic for the researcher because jargon in manufacturing department NPCB Company is important. Nowadays, the language which contains unique pronunciation is famous in the society, especially teenager and college student. Every jargon has denotation meaning, so it make the jargon meaning is important the hearer knows. Based on (Ong *et al.*, 2013) with the title “Language usage of jargon and slang in strategic studies” jargon is provide an efficient method in communicating with each other language and it also tends to unite people in the profession. For example a police officer or work somehow in the criminal justice system. They have their very own language or unique form of communication similar to being a part of a club. So finally 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 and the good communication to make a good relationship among each other.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher applied some of theories that using to analysis of jargon. This attached the scheme of this theory:

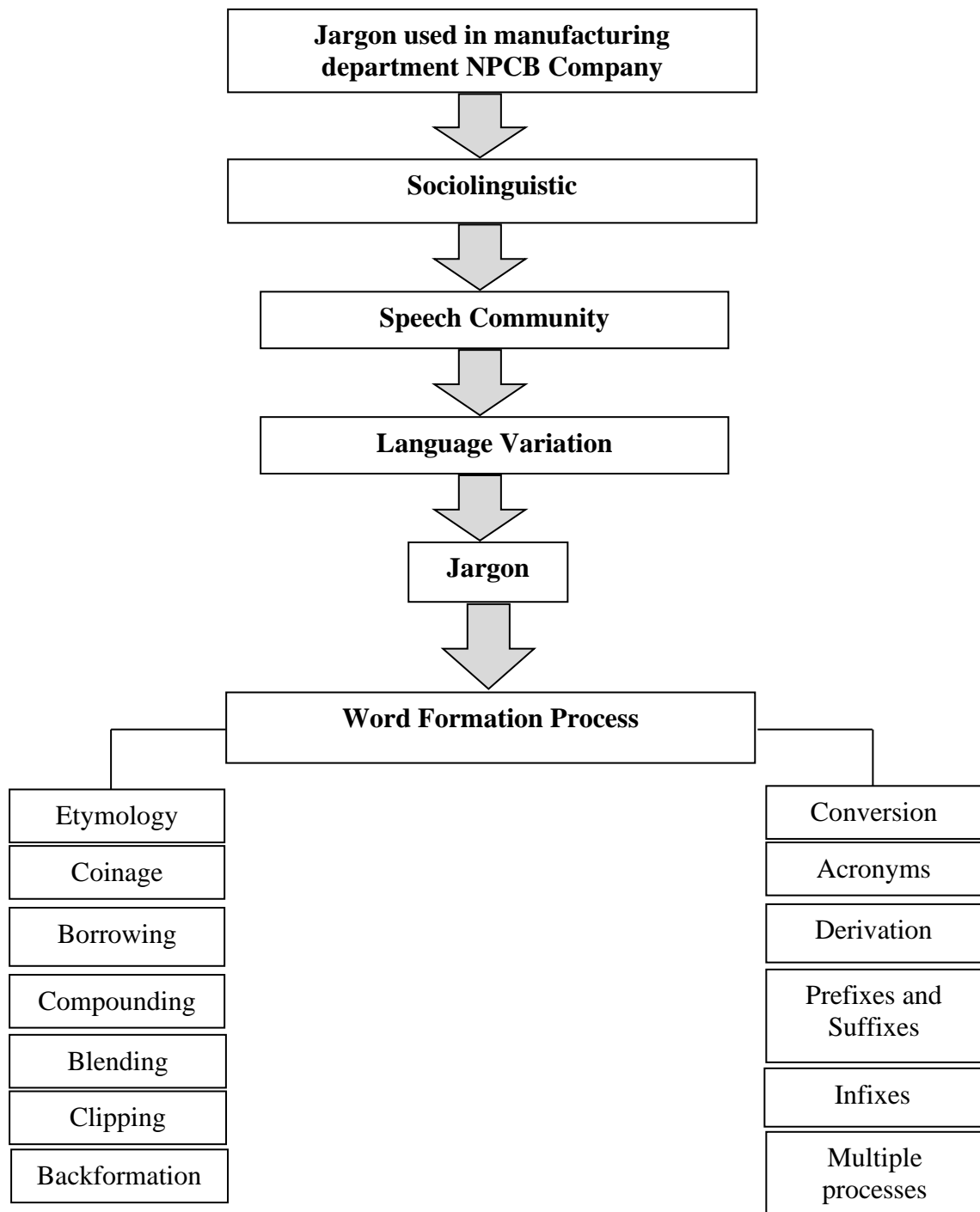


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the present research. It presents the research design, an object of the research, a method of collecting data, a method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research result.

3.1 Research Design

A Research design is the plan and procedure of research in such a way that the author will get the answer to the problems formulated. The research design is needed to facilitate smoothness in the research process so that researchers easily to get the information. With the research design, the researcher can conduct research directed by using effort or energy, time and money efficiently (Kothari, 2004). The research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing evidence that will make it possible for an investigator to answer whatever question he or she has posted. The design of an investigation touches almost all aspects of the research, from minute details of data collection to selection of the techniques of data analysis (Flick, 2009).

Flick said when we construct a concrete a research design for our research, we should consider some of the components that important to find our goals. The components like the goals of the study, the theoretical framework, its concrete the question, the selection of empirical material, the methodological procedures, the

degree of standardization and control, the generalization goals and the temporal, personal, and material resources available.

Review of the data type, the research method used in this research is qualitative with descriptive. Which is the data will be analyzed in the form of words or sentences instead of numbers (Sugiyono, 2010). Furthermore (Flick, 2009) says qualitative research is mainly concerned with the production and analysis of texts, such as transcripts of interviews or field notes and other analytic materials. Qualitative research aims to obtain a complete picture of a thing according to the views of the human being studied.

Qualitative research is related to the ideas, perceptions, opinions or beliefs of the people studied and all cannot be measured by numbers. Through this method, researchers do many things, such as making a description or description systematically and accurately about the data, properties and the relationship between existing sociolinguistic aspects with the use of jargon elements in found in the manufacturing department of NPCB company. The most important before the researcher will be conducting the research, the first time the researcher that must compile and determine the stages of the research process so that the research can run well and efficiently. These stages include:

1. Identify and determine the problem

As with other social research, this analysis also begins by determining the problem. Determining this problem begins by revealing the background of the importance of the problem. Then do the formulation of research problems, research objectives and the formulation of other basic things. The results of this

second step in the form of submission of research titles to majors and preparing research.

2. Develop a research framework

After the title and proposal of the research have been prepared and approved, the framework of thought is related to the main concepts contained in this research, the frame of thought is needed for guidance in the data location activities so that the data to be collected is completely focused according to the research problem.

3. Compile methodological tools

In this phase, the researcher formulates the following: (i) approach and type of research, (ii) type and source of data, (iii) techniques of collecting data, (iv) techniques of analyzing data and technique of presenting data.

4. Collecting of data

This fourth step is the core of this research is to collect research data in the form of words or words jargon sentence used in manufacturing department NPCB Company. The researcher used two methods; there are *Cakap* and *Simak* method. In *Simak* method the researcher used two techniques, there are *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* and *Catat* technique. In the *Cakap* method, the researcher used *Cakap Semuka* technique. Researcher used the *simak* method to find the data from some documents that used like work procedure, list of go no go sample, list of daily production record. After that, the researcher using the second method is *cakap* to find the reasons jargon used.

5. Analyzing of data

The last step is analyzing of data that found in manufacturing department in NPCB Company. In this research, the researcher using two methods; there are *Padan* and *Agih* method. *Padan* method using to find the reason of jargon used from other people and *Agih* method using to find the meaning of words inside.

3.2 Object of the Research

Every Research needs the data to solve the problem that appears. In this research the researcher many sources to collecting data. The object of research is basically the object is what will be investigated in the research activities. According to the sense, the object is the whole of the phenomena that surround our lives. The object of the research in this research is jargon formation that found in the manufacturing department of NPCB Company. These jargons are analyzed based on their forms, function and the reasons of jargon used. The forms of jargon used are classified into etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, infixes, multiple processes.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Data are an important thing in a research. The researcher chooses the suitable method in order to find qualified data. There are a lot of methods that can be used to collect data that commonly used for collecting primary data such as observation, interview, quistioners, schedule techniques (Kothari, 2004) But in

this research, the researcher uses methods collecting data from (Sudaryanto, 2015). There are two kinds of methods in collecting data: *Simak* method can be done through an observation and *Cakap* method can be done through a conversation.

From those two methods, the researcher chooses both of them method in collecting data. First is *Simak* method, it is a method collecting data by direct observation from a language. In *Simak* method the researcher used two techniques, there are *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* and *Catat* technique. *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique is the researcher only became an observer without doing action after that the researcher using the *Catat* technique to write some of the words that found as long the observation. Second is *Cakap* method, it is a method collecting data by conversation or interview with other. In the *Cakap* method, the researcher used *Cakap Semuka* technique to find the reason jargon used in the company. *Cakap Semuka* technique is conducted face to face or direct conversation with the resource person. Which is the conversation is directed by the researcher with its interests such as, obtaining the complete data as much as the expected data types through the questions that have been prepared before the researcher do the interview.

The reason choosing this kind technique is because it is suitable for this research's interest. The research only observed data that appear from words and language phenomena used in some documents after that interview some of the people to find the possible reason of using jargon in manufacturing department

NPCB Company. The steps of collecting the data are as follows: the writer used some of the steps for completing the process of collecting the data. They are:

1. The researcher as observer goes to production in manufacturing department NPCB Company directly without do action.
2. During observed the researcher found some of words and languages that used in some of the document that unfamiliar for knowing by others.
3. The researcher collected data and arranges the words or sentences in the table for analyzing and then the researcher identifies/classifying the data based on the theory.
4. The last is the researcher conducted interviews by preparing some questions that will be asked to the source likes the important people in the company.

In collecting the data for jargon in English, the researcher uses library researcher. The researcher found some books and journal to improve the information about jargon in English. After took the book, the researcher analyses the explanation and apply it in this research for continuing.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. This stage will determine the success and achievement of the whole research. On this stage, all collected data are analyzed and examined until the researcher comes into the conclusion of the whole research. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), there are two kinds of analyzing methods in research, there are *Padan* and *Agih*. In this process

of data analysis, the method used is both of them method and support theory by (Yule, 2010).

Padan method is the outside means, regardless and is not part of the corresponding language. The using of *Padan* method because it is related to find the reason of jargon used from other people. *Agih* method is a method in which the determiner is inside, bound and a part of the relevant language. The determiner of framework in *Agih* method is always part of the target itself. It starts from data that have chosen by language intuition and method of taking a sample. After that from those data, the writer will analyze them with theories that have been explained in chapter II.

In order to make it clear, there are steps that are applied by researcher in analyzing data, there are;

1. List and classifying the jargon words

The first time conducted by the researcher to answer the first formulation of the problem, the researcher must be to create the list and classifying of jargon which found in data observation. Then the researcher will be dividing base into the forms of jargon formation by Yule's theory and analyze the process of forming jargon words. After the data collected by researcher so the researcher was presented in the table to easy for understanding.

Table 3.1 Sample table for classifying of jargon

NO	Forms of Jargon	Data of Jargon	Frequency	Percentage
1				

2. The possible reason of using Jargon words

After answering the first problem, the researcher will be continuing to find out the possible reason of using jargon words in manufacturing department NPCB Company. There was not a theory about that: it is only based on data during interview process, informants and the researcher's opinion.

3. Conclusion.

The researcher explained the important finding and makes a conclusion from the data that has been analyzed. It was in terms of what are the forms of jargon formation process and the reason of jargon used by manufacturing department NPCB Company.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

There are two methods of presenting the result of analysis, formal and informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research, the researcher using both of them methods to presenting research result. They are a formal and informal method. Based on Sudaryanto formal method is the writer presents the result of data analysis is by using symbol, signs, table, and diagram. While the informal method is the writer presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, signs, table, and diagram, in this research, the researcher use both of them.

3.6 Location of the Research

In doing this research, the researcher took population and sample as an important field as it is a basic point in doing qualitative research. But population means in qualitative research divide become three, there are the place, actors, and activity in the research (Sugiyono, 2010). So the researcher is choosing PT Nok Precision Component Batam (NPCB) as the location to be surveyed and place in this research. The location of PT.NPCB is Jalan Gaharu Lot 101/102 Batamindo Industrial Park Muka Kuning Batam. Therefore the researcher found the samples from some of the documents like work procedure, list of go no go sample and list of daily record production.

3.7 Schedule of the Research

The table shown below discusses about the schedule of the research, which is the research was conducted in five months.

Table 3.2 Schedule of the Research

No	Research Activity	Aug 17		Sep 17				Oct 17				Nov 17				Dec 17				Jan 18			
		w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4
1	Find the Problem Research		■																				
2	Submit the Title					■																	
3	Doing 1st Chapter							■	■	■	■												
	a. Collecting Data							■	■	■	■												
4	Doing 2nd Chapter											■	■										
5	Doing 3rd Chapter																						
6	Doing 4th Chapter																						
	a. Analyzing of Data Research																						
	b. Finding																						
7	Doing 5th Chapter																						
	a. Conclusion																						■

KET : (PLANING) ■

(AKTUAL) ■

W: WEEK