

**AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON WORDS IN  
MECHANICAL SHIPYARD AT PT CITRA SHIPYARD;  
A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2019**

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**“Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of  
Sarjana Sastra”**



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2019**

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I, Eydi Eyka Toto Purba, NPM No. 151210104

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON WORDS IN MECHANICAL SHIPYARD AT PT CITRA SHIPYARD; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> Agustus 2019

**Eydi Eyka Toto Purba**  
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**This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 9<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

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## **ABSTRAK**

*Sociolinguistik adalah ilmu yang mempelajari sosial dan bahasa yang mana di dalamnya terdapat variasi bahasa. Jargon merupakan bagian dari variasi bahasa, jargon yaitu bahasa yang digunakan pada bidang pekerjaan tertentu. Bidang pekerjaan yang diteliti oleh peneliti adalah mechanical shipyard di PT.Cita Shipyard. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jargon dalam Mechanical Shipyard dan pengaplikasian jargon di dalam Mechanical Shipyard. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang digunakan berasal dari list deksripti jargon PT. Citra Shipyard. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode participatory dan non participatory. Dalam analisis, peneliti menggunakan metode padan. Selanjutnya, teori yule (2010) yang digunakan untuk menganalisis arti jargon dan teori brown (2009) yang digunakan untuk menganalisis penerapan jargon di Mechanical Shipyard. Metode yang digunakan untuk presentase hasil analisis adalah metode formal dan informal. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa dari 25 data jargon yang digunakan di dalam mechanical shipyard terdapat 11 data yang memiliki arti berbeda pada kamus teknik dan oxford, 6 data yang terdapat pada kamus teknik tapi tidak terdapat di kamus oxford dan 8 data yang memiliki arti sama di kamus oxford dan di kamus teknik. Untuk mengetahui pengaplikasian jargon dengan 30 partisipan dan 20 soal kusioner. Dari hasil bahwa jargon yang digunakan sangat bermanfaat bagi mechanical shipyard.*

*Keywords: sociolinguistik,jargon, mekanikal.*

## **ABSTRACT**

Sociolinguistics is the study of social and language which contain variation languages. Jargon is part of language variation that is used in the particular field . The field of work examined by researcher is the mechanical shipyard at PT. Citra Shipyard. The purpose of this research is to describe the meaning and the application of jargon in Mechanical Shipyard at PT. Citra Shipyard. This research used method of qualitative descriptive. The data source is the list of jargon description used in PT. Citra Shipyard. In collecting data, the researcher used the participatory and non participatory method. In the analysis, the researcher uses the referential identity method. Furthermore, Yule's theory (2010) is used to analyze the meaning of jargon and Brown's theory (2009) which is used to analyze the application of jargon in Mechanical Shipyard. The results show that from 25 jargon data used in the mechanical shipyard, there are 11 data that have different meanings in the Engineering and Oxford dictionary, the meanings of 6 data are only found in Engineering Dictionary, and 8 data that have the same meaning both in Oxford and engineering dictionary. to know the application of jargon the researcher got the responses from 30 participant with 20 questionnaire. The results is that the jargon used is very beneficial for the mechanical shipyard.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, jargon, mechanical.

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him

### **DEDICATION**

This thesis proudly dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents: Kasir Purba and Kristina Br Sembiring

My Beloved Sister: Erlitna Justita Br purba

My Beloved Friends:

All my English Lecturers in University of Putera Batam



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All the praise goes to Jesus Christ is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Jargon Words in Mechanical Shipyard at PT Citra Shipyard; a Sociolinguistic Approach” . The researcher would like to say thanks to my beloved father Mr.Kasir Purba and my mother Mrs. Kristina Br Sembiring, who always inspiring and blessing given to my endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wants to express his gratitude and appreciation to Ms.Yessie Aldriani, S.Pd., M.Hum. as my advisor who has contributed her idea and arranging this thesis.

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Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> Agustus 2019

Eydi Eyka Toto Purba  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

All human beings who live in this universe must interact or communicate with each other in all forms of their social activities. Human beings as social beings, in doing a communication or interaction, have to use a language, either written or spoken form, which they have known well, especially their own native language. So, communication to each others that must understand the speaker and listener from the communication people show they identity. Every people comes from different identity which make people use different language. From the different language make variety in language that found in daily activity or field.

Language variety is the situation which language is used, how to use and with whom to use. Thus, the difference using related to the with whom interact, for example in the technical world, it has its own specific words, such as 'boring' ,”pin” and many others words. These words are only able to be understood by mechanics. The use of specific words can be found in medical, law, bussines and many other. The term for using the specifik words in the specific fields is called jargon. Languages that develop in certain fields are used in certain fields and people who do not come into contact with these fields regulary will not understand the language. Usually a particular language is in use for the job. Languages in use cannot be found

in general dictionaries but can only be found in special dictionaries for example, doctor, technique that only found in field dictionary.

Linguistically, the language that is used in a particular field and only understood by certain people in support of work abandonment is called jargon words. According to Wijayana as cited in (Harahap, 2012) jargon, among others, serves as "Easy Language" and "Identification of Certain Groups". It means Jargon is a special language which belongs to exclusively to a group, often a profession, engineers, lawyers, doctors, tax analysts, sport players, and the like. To show the identity from the field by using the jargon and one of the fields that use jargon is mechanical shipyard. Mechanical shipyard is one of area to building ship or repair the ship. Whereas, using jargon in mechanical shipyard that unfamiliar in our life and most people do not use the language in daily activity. The use of jargon words in particular field is very advantageous because it can ease the communication with the other. Using jargon is the effective ways to communicate between the groups in the same field. The ability to use jargon indicates that the speakers deserve to be in the group so they can be accepted for understanding jargon.

Languages come from the group add or enrich the meaning of the word in one particular language. Use of jargon that appears in society shows the existence of the language. Jargon words have the advantages and the disadvantages for new worker particular groups and long time working. Every worker who join in particular group and realize that there are many new words, they never know or use before.

Jargon is present in the community gives a positive impact and negative on the field of each work. The positive impact of understanding the language of the jargon is to add insight and vocabulary to those directly involved in the work. The negative impact is the worker not use jargon because they confused in using it. Understanding of jargon can support the work and increase the confidence in doing the job because it is mastering the words of jargon.

However jargon words also have disadvantages for people who work in mechanical shipyard. The field some worker difficult to understand the new words who new worker. Consequently, it tends to created a missunderstading among workers. For example the use of word “port” port is one of jargon which has a meaning left another jargon is “stackboard” which means right. The jargon makes worker misunderstanding to others. So, jargon is not effective to communicate to people that don’t understand the jargon or the new worker that work in mechanical.

Jargon is a kind of language variety in social which show to other people the existents, knowing some jargon in one of group of people, sometimes making someone interested to learn more because the jargon are unique . However, some of them dissagree which must be learned the jargon and something make them confused. Using particular jargon in one group it can diffrent them from other group of people and jargon only can be understood of the particular group.

There are several reasons why the writer is interested in analyzing jargon in mechanical shipyard. First, provide a new vocabulary and insight into its readers. Second, various and unique language makes the writer curious and interested in

analyzing this jargon deeper especially concerning with the meaning and application of jargon.

There are many journals that provide inspiration in the development of ideas in this research one of them is Schnitzler et al., (2017). The research is entitled “Communication during radiation therapy education sessions: The role of medical jargon and emotional support in clarifying patient confusion “ The aim of the her the research is to analyze the types and frequency of medical jargon that radiation therapists (RTs) use during education sessions; identify how patients seek clarification from RTs; and, explore RTs communication strategies. And the writer use Qualitative data were analyzed using Framework analysis.

According to Wulandari (2016) with title Penggunaan Jargon Oleh Komunitas Whatsapp Grup This research has a purpose to describe the use of jargon contained on WhatsApp chat community. The results show that the use of jargon by WhatsApp chat community among students of Applied Linguistics S2 class A of Yogyakarta State University in the academic year of 2013/2014 includes the use of language, form, and function jargon. From the above relevant studies above have the type of analysis the same data that is equally using descriptive method qualitative and the same theory.

After obesrving the phenomena of using jargon in mechanical shipyard and read the journal The researcher is inspire a research with the title : **An Analysis Of Jargon Words In Mechanical Shipyard AT PT.Citra Shipyard: Sociolinguistic Approach.**



## **1.2 Identification of the problem**

Based on the researcher and the explanation state in the background of the researcher there are several problem that can be in the think as follows:

1. The difficulties of the worker to understand the jargon.
2. Kinds of jargon use in the work field.
3. The weakness of jargon used in the work field.
4. The application of jargon in mechanical shipyard.
5. The meaning of jargon words in mechanical shipyard

## **1.3 Limitation of the problem**

To be more focuses, the problems of the researcher are limit as follows:

1. The meaning of jargon words in mechanical shipyard.
2. The application of jargon in mechanical shipyard.

## **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

The researcher would formulated the formulation problem as follows:

1. What are the meaning of jargon words in mechanical shipyard?
2. How is the application of jargon in mechanical shipyard?

## **1.5 Objective of the research**

In order to make this researcher more clearly there are some purpose of this researcher:

1. To describe the meaning of jargon mechanical shipyard.
2. To describe application jargon words in mechanical shipyard.

## 1.6 significance of the research

There are two significant of this research there are

### 1. Theoretical

This research is expected to enrich the vocabulary in particular in the field of sociolinguistics.

### 2. Practical

The results of this study are expected to provide information on community so that people can understand the mechanical jargon is one of language variety.

## 1.7 Definition of key terms

The key terms exist in the research are:

**Sociolinguistic :** Study about language and society. Language is tools to how we deal with other people and the way we use language says a lot about us and it is related with our daily activity (Wardough, 2006)

**Jargon :** Language that community use and jargons makes communication more effective. Communities that use jargon have words that can only be understood by the community (Brown, 2009)

**Mechanical shipyard** A place either landed or watered which later will be used to carry out ship building process or process of repair and maintenance and that fix usually called mechanical.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, The main theory of this research is sociolinguistics which is focused on jargon used in PT.Citra Shipyard

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistic**

Language is very important in daily activity language is a tool to communicate and interact between human. (Holmes, 2013) stated that sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. It means language has an important role for society in the way they communicate among each other. Language is also become a tool of communication. Without language, it will be difficult to understand what the people want to share. That's why language become important thing, it is because people can not interact with each other without using language.

According to (Trudgill, 2000) the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society is sociolinguistic , including cultural norms, expectations and context on the way language is used. It means the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through the language.

According (Trudgill, 2000) the study of an area that concerns itself with the ways in which human beings actually use language in social interaction in their

daily activity which is called by sociolinguistic. Therefore the language use in profession because in daily activity most of people work and make interaction in their company by the way in field, for example, should be of interest to sociolinguists, language teachers, social psychologists, educationists, media specialists, lawyers, mechanic, and just about anybody else who speaks a language.

In society many language the human use as a group to communication. People use language is part of society and human is part of the language. Language is very much in the world and the language have characteristic. According (Trudgill, 2000) language is not just a means to communicate information about the weather or other subjects. It is also a very important way to build and maintain relationships with others. It means language has an important role in society.

Language have two aspects, according to (Trudgill, 2000) first, the function of language in establishing social relationships; and, second, the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. It means language is own expression to people and to develop own character and also to show identity from the speaker, for example when two people talk about part of ship, knowing them work in ship cause as outside don't understand about it. The result, language is showing the identity from in group and outside group.

Language always related to the society because society was own language. According to Wardaugh (2006) society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Society is social group whose developed patterns of relationships through interaction with one another. For example, the group

in company. They make pattern and culture as a worker must follow pattern. Society and language is unit that cannot be separated. Humans as language users and language as a tool that humans use. So, language is a communication tool the association or its relationship with other people and language is means of socializing.

Based on the definitions above, the researcher concludes that sociolinguistics is study about language in society that have rule, purpose and meaning. the relationship in society has pattern which use group and make the new language using by inside.

## **2.2 Language Variation**

Language variation shows that language is unique. Many languages are different found in daily activities especially in working area and every language has character and to show the identity from the use it. The parts of the language variety there are style, context, register, and jargon. According to Wardaugh (2006) stated that Language varies according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used and to whom, as well as according to who is using it. It means, the situation which do you use, how to use and with whom use.

Technical terms refer to varieties of language. The varieties are used to ease human conversation. There are varieties of language which occur in society, such as style, context, register, and jargon. The varieties of language are as follows:

### **2.2.1 Style**

According to Wardaugh (2006) the study of dialects is further complicated by the fact that speakers can adopt different styles of speaking and select the style or

different language according to which they are speaking. For example, a woman's linguistic repertoire may include two varieties of English, two different dialects of Chinese and different styles within these, as well as standard or the Malay language and a colloquial variety known as Bazaar Mala.

### **2.2.2 Context**

Context is about the situation or atmosphere when talk to people related to the own important. According Holmes (2013) it has three parts of context. There are formality of the context, interview context, and casual context.

### **2.2.3 Register**

According to (Wardhaugh, 2006) registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Therefore, language used for a particular purpose or in a particular communicative situation. (Holmes, 2013) the language associated with particular contexts such as finance or science, music, the law or horse-racing. The stylistic features which identify these ways of speaking are generally distinct from social class variables. Therefore register use in particular group and register make people know the identity with different style.

### **2.2.4 Jargon**

According to (Yule, 2010) jargon is special technical vocabulary (e.g. plaintiff, suffix) associated with a specific area of work or interest. In social terms, jargon helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as "insiders" in some way and to exclude "outsiders." For example in the mechanical shipyard that using jargon boring to make a hole in plat or stell.

Jack and Schmidt (2002) define jargon as spoken or written words and expressions used by a group of people who belong to a particular trade, profession, or any other group bound together by common attention, example; the jargon of law, medical jargon and mechanical. Jargon has its own set of words and expressions, which may be incomprehensible to an outsider. The term jargon is typically not used by the group but by those unfamiliar with that particular type of language.

It reflects a particular profession or occupation to show their identity to worker in particular and not only to identity but the workers have in different characteristics with others by using some special words. It is pretentious to show the particular of profession is having special words that only understand by people work in particular. It is used mainly by intellectually inferior people who feel a need to convince the general public of their importance.

### **2.2.5 Function of Jargon**

According to (Brown & Attardo, 2009) Jargon is some special terms that refer to the activity of occupational varieties. It is used for the purpose of not letting the meaning or other understand, to show the identity of the group that become a special characteristics of the group itself, and to establish the relationship between in-groups memberships. In conclusion, jargon is a way to express the feeling of the community and also have their own specific language. Actually, some people out of the certain group can understand what the member of group say. They also state that jargon has two main functions as follows:

1. Jargon provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activities.
2. Jargon provides speakers of a sub-group with a means of marking ingroup membership and excluding outsiders

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

### **2.3 Previous study**

This section explains the previous research that carried out research using several theories and same the topic. There are many journals that provide inspiration in the development of ideas in this research:

The first is (Schnitzler et al., 2017). The research with entitled “Communication during radiation therapy education sessions: The role of medical jargon and emotional support in clarifying patient confusion “ the aim of the her research is analyze types and frequency of medical jargon that radiation therapists (RTs) use during education sessions; identify how patients seek clarification from RTs; and, explore RTs communication strategies. And the writer use Qualitative data were analyzed using Framework analysis.

The second is Ong & Liaw (2013) with the title Language Usage of Jargon and Slang in Strategic Studies the purpose is to find jargon in police that every day we use



but didn't know that's jargon or slang and the result Police jargon and slang serve with any language, expression or terms that are used within a profession or organization, slang and jargon provide an efficient method of communicating with each other. It also tends to unite people in the profession such as 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. In fact, it is not always possible to distinguish between what is jargon and what is slang.

The third is (Patoko & Yazdanifard, 2014) with the title The impact of using many jargon words, while communicating with the organization employees the purpose of the journal the term jargon from different perspectives and then how the use of jargon words affect the daily communication with employees in the organizations and the result Finally, employees are humans as such they may face hesitation, although they might accept that they are unaware of certain terms. Because they might chose to keep quiet and not ask probing questions as they are afraid that the management might feel they do not have the basic knowledge. Normally, employees especially the junior ones might feel uneasy to ask questions therefore it is the management responsibility to maintain a conducive communication environment to enhance effective communication in the organization

The fourth is Harahap (2012) with title about Jargon Narapidana Dilembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas IIB Lubuk Pakam In this research the method used is descriptive qualitative, object the research is the jargon used by the inmates, while the data are the utterances of the prisoners and The source of the data is the conversation

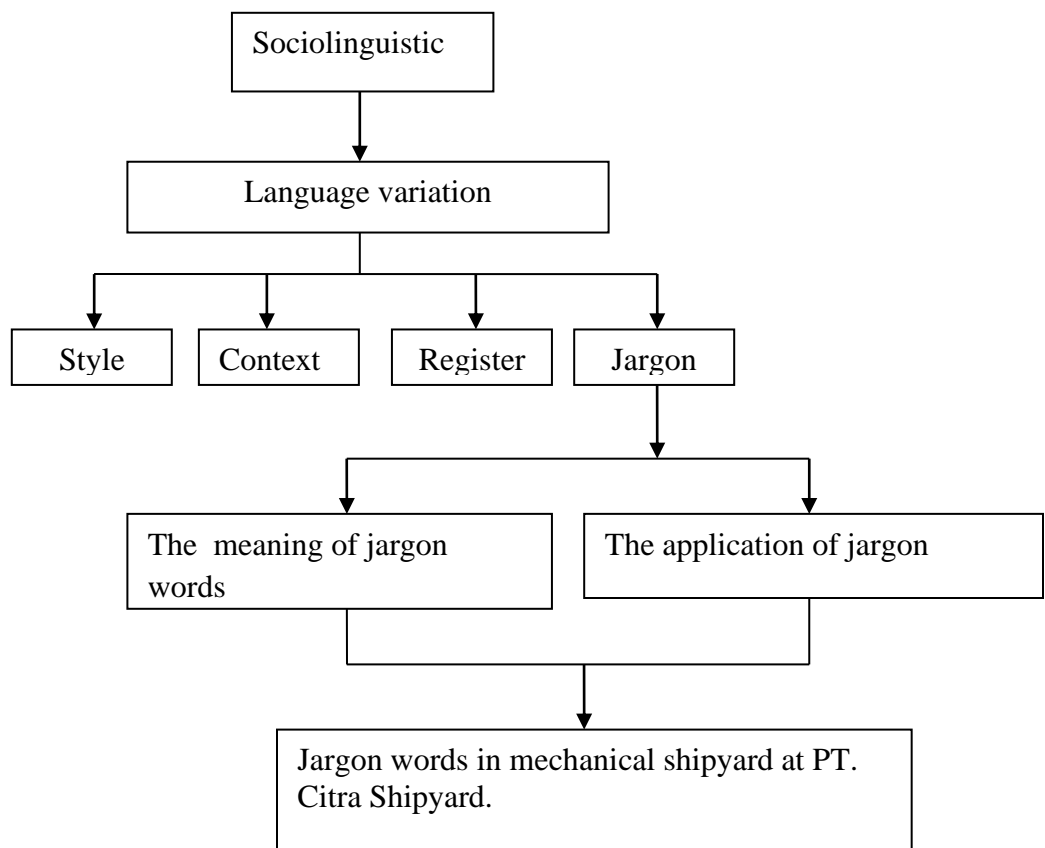
that occurred between the prisoners. While the subject of research in this study are the prisoners in Class II Penitentiary B Lubuk Pakam. From the above relevant studies above have the type of analysis the same data that is equally using descriptive method qualitative and the same theory.

The fifth journal that provider inspiration in the development ideas in this research one of them is Wulandari (2016) with title about with Penggunaan Jargon Oleh Komunitas Whatsapp Grup This research has a purpose to describe the use of jargon contained on WhatsApp chat community. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The results show that the use of jargon by WhatsApp chat community among students of Applied Linguistics S2 class A of Yogyakarta State University in the academic year of 2013/2014 includes the use of language, form, and function jargon. From the above relevant studies above have the type of analysis the same data that is equally using descriptive method qualitative and the same theory.

The researcher that conclude, every journal have the diffrent field, the first and the last jurnal about words jargon related to morphology but the researcher about the sociolinguistic that how the application in the field. the others journal, the diffrent of field related to the word formation.

## 2.4 Theoretical Framework

this research applied theory of jargon proposed by yule (2010) and brown (2009). previously, the explanation of theory was started with the explanation of language variation which has style, context, register, and jargon as its parts. this research find out meaning of jargon and the application of jargon



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

This chapter discusses many points related to the research method. Research method is used to show how the writer conducts this research.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

According to Sudaryanto (2015) there are two kinds of research design; they are quantitative and qualitative researches. In the qualitative research focuses in producing descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person. Descriptive data is data which exist in written words or utterance from someone that we are going to analyze. In doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive research because the research use written text in document and also the researcher took the data from quationer which exist in mechanical shipyard at PT.Citra Shipyard.

#### **3.2 Object the Research**

Object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be smart to decide the object which is used in this research. In this research, the object is jargon in mechanical shipyard. Then, the data are all from the text in mechanical shipyard

### 3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In process of collecting data, the researcher used observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). He states that observational method is method of collecting data by observing the data. There are two kinds of techniques use. They are participatory and non-participatory. In participatory technique, the researcher involves as participant in collecting the data.

Participatory technique is different from non-participatory technique. In non-participatory technique, the researcher does not involve in collecting the data. The researcher only observes every utterance which contains the jargon meaning in mechanical shipyard. In this research, the researcher used non participatory and participatory technique to collect the data. The steps of collecting data must be 2 types, those are the first, collecting the data for the jargon data and meaning in mechanical shipyard, the second the steps of collecting data about the application of jargon in mechanical shipyard. The first steps follows :

1. Reading the mechanical paper for several times to get deeper meaning and become aware of the implicit content.
2. Highlighting the data which has different meaning with general dictionary
3. Listing the data of the jargon
4. Find the meaning of the data in mechanical dictionary.

The second steps as follows :

1. Preparing the questioner to the worker.
2. Distributing the questioner to the worker.

3. Submitting the questioner from the worker.
4. Reading all of the questioner's responses.
5. Taking notes all the questioner responses.
6. Classifying the questioner responses.

### **3.4 Method of Analysis Data**

In this research the researcher used identity method, there are five types of identity method such as, referential identity, articulatory phonetic identity, translational identity, orthographic identity and pragmatic identity.

After the data collected, the next activity is to analyze the data. Data analysis in this research using method of referential identity, that is method of data analysis the outside means, regardless, and not part of the corresponding language Sudaryanto (2015).

### **3.5 Presenting Research Result**

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. According to Sudaryanto (2015) there are two methods of presenting the result analysis. They are informal and formal. The formal method means that the researcher use symbol, table, diagram, and number in presenting the result. Informal method means that researcher to present the result by using words. It means the findings can be described by using words or sentences. In this research, the researcher presented the result analysis by using words and table who to make the reader easily to understand.