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**A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS SPORTS JARGON INSIDE THE UNITED INDONESIA MAGAZINE**

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**Abstract**

This research aimed to know the jargon used in United Indonesia Magazine. In this study, the researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data is several articles published in the United Indonesia Magazine. The researcher employed a document analysis technique to collect the research data. This technique is carried out by observing and determining the articles which contains Jargon. The result of this research found 8 sport jargons used in the United Indonesia Magazine. From the 8 data, four jargon was in the form of words and four jargon in the form of phrases. This research found some functions of jargon that were giving a person a sense of belonging to a specific group, making it easier for a person to communicate with their group, and as an effective signal for identification.

## INTRODUCTION

English is an important means of communication, which is used by many countries in this world. English has some branches to study, like as literature, teaching, and linguistic. According to the University of New York website, linguistics is defined as the scientific study of language, and its focus is the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language in general. Wardaugh (1999, p.12) studied that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. There are four types of language varieties in sociolinguistic study; they are slang, register, jargon, and argot. Jargon is one of language varieties in sociolinguistics. Jargon is the feature of language variety which is used for specific field and just understood by them who stand on those specific fields, but it is not secret. According to Hornby (1989), jargon is the social variety used by certain social community limitedly. It is technical words or expressions used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand. It is because the words used are uncommon or unfamiliar or often vague in meaning. The original meaning of jargon is to make a twittering noise or sound, but by modern standards, jargon is an outlandish, technical language of a particular profession, group, or trade. Another meaning is unintelligible writing or talk.

In general, jargon has special meaning, form, and function. Jargon might be musical, mechanical, culinary, scientific, and technological or many other things, it might concern to an area of study, a business, a sport, a creative activity or all profession. The forms of jargon are abbreviation, acronym, word, and phrase (Halligan, 2004). Jargon has two meanings, denotative and connotative meaning. Denotative meaning is literal or based on dictionary meaning of a word, while connotative meaning refers to the feeling that masks or colors the meaning. Besides, jargon functions to give a person a sense belonging to a specific group and jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with his friends in a same social group. Jargon is used for the purpose of not letting others understand. The fact is that people of the same profession converse topics about them are using words and sentences that people outside of that profession would have trouble using them. In the interaction of the social community, jargon has its meaningful roles. There are some great important functions of jargon as follows; (1) to exclude lay people or novices, (2) to use for social identification, (3) jargon serves the purpose of bonding friendship, and (4) jargon can make the communication more effective and efficient (Chaika, 1982, p.122).

The growing development of print mass media such as newspapers and magazines makes article writers choose words, phrases and sentences that are easy for readers to remember. A reader, sometimes do not understand some words which appear on the text books, magazines, news papers, etc., because of the variety of language. For example, when read football sport magazine will find some words like, "sweeper", if this word mean a person who sweep on the floor, it will become strange, because none a relation between a person who sweep on the floor and football. In football, "sweeper" means a person who as a guard save the ball near wicket after the keeper. This word, "sweeper", is one of variety jargons, especially jargons in sport field. With the phenomenon of language variations that are widely used in print media, especially magazines, it requires readers to be able to understand these terms. Therefore, this latest research investigates the use of a variety of sports jargon in one of the Indonesian magazines.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies used different methods for investigating issues of language varieties in different contexts. Aristryawati, Budasi, & Wedhanti (2020) analyzed jargons used by the

housekeeping department at the Lovina Bali Hotel. This study aimed to (1) identify the jargons used, (2) analyze the word formations process, (3) explain the meaning of each jargons used by the Housekeeping Department at The Lovina Bali Hotel. Jargons is analyzed respectively based on the theories of Allan and Burriged (2006), Yule's theory (2006) and Hornby's theory (1995). This study was descriptive qualitative research. The subjects of this study were the 3 Housekeeping staff. The instruments that are used in this study were checklist, tape recorder, interview guide. This study found 104 jargons and showed that there are 8 types of word formation appears in this study, in the terms of phrases (46 or 4.23%), abbreviations (37 or 35.57%), nouns (4 or 3.84%), verbs (2 or 1.92%), borrowing (2 or 1.92%), backformations (2 or 1.92%), adjectives (1 or 0.96%), derivation (1 or 0.96%), and clippings (1 or 0.96).

Safero (2020) explored the military jargons in Scott Waugh's Act of Valor. This study focuses on finding the form and meaning of military jargons used in the act of Valor, a movie by Scott Waugh. The research method is Qualitative Research that uses documentation in a form of data classification sheet. The researcher found that there were thirty-one military jargons, each of them has their own form, they are words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. Among those thirty-one military jargons that was found, each of them also has different meanings, they are conceptual meaning and associative meaning. The result shows that there were nineteen word jargons, four phrase jargons, one acronym jargon, and nine abbreviation jargons. The result also shows that thirteen jargons have conceptual meaning, while eighteen have associative meaning.

Hasan & Najim (2020) studied the problems of translating American business jargons into Arabic. The rationale behind this research is that translating business jargons in general and American ones in particular has not yet been given the proper attention. This lack of interest might be attributed to the complexity and sophistication associated with the translation of such jargons. The translation model of Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) has been adopted, since it provides an appropriate framework for this study. The study hypothesizes that there is no one to one translation equivalence between the meanings of some lexical items in the translation of American business jargons from English into Arabic. It also hypothesizes that translating these jargons represents a complicated task that only competent translators can tackle. The study aims at defining the main problems of translating American business jargons into Arabic, in addition to exploring the main translation strategies used in the translation process. To verify the accuracy of the hypotheses, the study includes a practical chapter which tackles the translation and analysis of 8 American business jargons into Arabic. The translation task has been assigned to (5) 4 class translation students at the (Translation Department/ College of Arts/ University of Mosul). Their renderings have been thoroughly verified and assessed to specify errors and misinterpretations. Based on the results attained, a number of conclusions are outlined.

Widari (2021) identified jargons used by Wayang Kamasan Painter community. The aim of this study is to find out the languages especially the Jargon used by Wayang Kamasan painter and its meaning. The reason of this researcher was conducted because many people know Wayang Kamasan painting but they rarely know the jargon that is used by painter when they pain Wayang Kamasan. This study used qualitative approach to find out the jargons used by Wayang Kamasan Painter. This research is included phenomenological research because this research described a situation or phenomenon that is the Jargon used by Painter Wayang Kamasan. The method that used to collect the data was observation and interview. The instruments used in this research were interview guide and tape recording. This study conducted in Kamasan village, and the subjects were 10 Wayang Kamasan painter. The result showed that there were 28 jargons used by Wayang Kamasan painter. There were 14 jargons used by Wayang Kamasan painter when they are making the painting. There were also 14 jargons used in the term of tool or equipment that they used in making Wayang Kamasan painting. Through

the findings of this research hopefully can help the society know more about jargons used by Wayang Kamasan painter when they make a painting.

This current study analyze the use of a variety of sports jargon in one of the Indonesian magazines and present the meaning behind the variation of jargon (words and phrases) based on the meaning of the sport terms.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied descriptive study by using the qualitative method, specifically by describing the findings in analytical data analysis based on research findings. Sugiyono (2012, p.15) states that the descriptive qualitative method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to inspect the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments). The source of the data is several articles published in the United Indonesia Magazine. The researcher employed a document analysis technique to collect the research data. Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents; both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material (Bowen, 2009). Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted in order to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008; Rapley, 2007). Qualitative data analysis used in this research as follows; data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2018, p.74).

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### The Form of Sport Jargon

Form of jargon is important to classify because it gives effects when people use it when communicating. Based on Halligan's theory (2004), there are four forms of jargon; words, abbreviation, phrases, and acronyms. In this study, the writer found two forms of sport jargon in the United Indonesia Magazine, as follows:

#### 1. Word Form of Sport Jargon

Jargon words are the technical terminology of the characteristic idiom or special activity of a group in obscure and often pretentious language marked by circumlocutions and long words (Webster, 1991). Based on the findings, the researcher found four kind words of sports jargon and their meaning in the United Indonesia Magazine articles as follows:

*Juggling* = a player juggles a ball when she repeatedly keeps the ball from hitting the ground by using various parts of her body. She juggles with her feet, thighs, chest, head, and shoulders. A player starts juggling by lifting the ball off the ground without using her hands (a technique called a pickup). Although juggling may not occur often during a game, players juggle to increase their ability to control the ball, so it is worthwhile to practice.

*Striker* = a forward on a soccer team. A player in a game such as football whose main purpose is to try to score goals rather than to prevent the opposing team from scoring.

*Squad* = a small group of people in trained to work together as a unit. A team in sports from which the players for a match are chosen.

*Sweeper* = the sweeper must always be "the last player" in defense (after the goalkeeper). His job is to close down gaps left by other defenders. When three defenders are fielded, one is often used as a sweeper. It is the sweeper's job to play behind the other two central defenders, mopping up loose balls, passing/dribbling the ball out of defense and adding more security.

#### 2. Phrases Form of Sport Jargon

In the form of jargon besides of word form, jargon have other form, it is phrases. In a process of making the jargon phrases it needs two or more word although make a good meaning. In the process of making the phrases forms in jargon the users cannot translate the word by word but phrases must be translate in one sentence or with two or more words, and it will have a good meaning. Phrases are used for ease when jargon has a long meaning or long definitions or descriptions of the same thing because phrases will help to transfer the process of information in making effective and good communication. Based on the findings, the researcher found four kind phrases of sport jargon and their meaning in the United Indonesia Magazine articles as follows:

*Kick-off* = occurs at the start of each half. It also occurs after a goal has been scored. During a kick-off, each team must stay within its own half. The kick-off occurs at the half-line and must move forward. The team kicking-off at the beginning of each half is decided during the pregame coin flip. After each goal, the team that has been scored upon restarts the game with a kick-off.

*Full-back* = a defending player in gmes such as football and hokey who plays near the end of the field, or a player in American football whose team has control of the ball. An offensive backfiel player whose position is behind the quarterback and halfbacks and who primarily performs offensive blocking and line plunges (specific on football).

*Playmaker* = a player who controls the flow of the team's offensive play, and is often involved in passing moves which lead to goals.

*Hat-trick* = three goals scored by a player in a single match. The player will often be given the match ball after scoring a hat-trick. When a player scores three times in the same game, especially in football, or when someone is successful at achieving something three times.

### **The Function of Sport Jargon**

Based on Chaika (1982, p.122) there are some important function of jargon; (1) to exclude lay people or novices, (2) jargon used for social identification, (3) jargon serves the purpose of bonding friendship, (4) jargon can make the communication more effective and efficiency.

#### **1. To exclude lay people or novices**

It is to exclude people or novices who do not involve in the members of a certain activity. If the writer classifies the meaning of this function it will founds, exclude (verb) means deliberately not include, novice (noun) means person who is new and inexperienced in a job activity (oxford dictionary). Based on the meaning two words above the writer can conclude that the functions means when same one is not include in the same department or new social, automatically he will not use the jargon as his routine. So, it can be said that jargo is one of the way to limit someone from being admitted as the one who belongs to jargon.

#### **2. To use for social identification**

Jargon is clear case of language being used for social identification. It means jargon is as the characteristic to different from one society to another so that it can be easy to identify and to classify. Only words associated with the activity eliciting the jargon are used for excluding and identifying people as these who belong. If the makers of a jargon center on the activity that calls for it, they will normally appear early encounter thus; they are effective as a signal for identification. The example jargon in football, the players will say hat-trick, if any players make three goals scored in a sigle match.

#### **3. To serve the purpose of bonding friendship**

Jargon serves the purpose of bonding friendship, whenever people use special words to let other know that they share interest or background, these kinds of bonding is achieved. It means when a jargon is used among them who belong to the jargon, their realltionship will rise to connect and enjoyable, because beside they understand the jargon, it is a common thing among

them. This jargon can also be used as the way to show interest and background to bond relationship.

4. To make the communication effective and efficient

Jargon makes the communication more effective and efficient, if something has to be mentioned often, it is more economical to have single word to refer it than a long phrase. In other words, jargon becomes verbal, shorthand among group members. In basketball there are technical words, specialized vocabulary included sport jargon. This jargon can be useful form for communication between players. It acts as shorthand which eliminates the need for long explanation. For example: defense means a defensive set up in which players cover particular court areas, as opposed to covering man-to-man.

## CONCLUSION

Related to the research problem, finding and discussion, the conclusion can be drawn as follows; this study found 8 jargon used in the United Indonesia Magazine articles. The forms of jargon in this study were four words (juggling, striker, squad, sweeper) and four phrases (kick-off, full-back, playmaker, hat-trick). Based on Chaika (1982, p.122) jargon has some functions that are giving a person a sense of belonging to a specific group, to exclude lay people or novices, to use for social identification, to serve the purpose of bonding friendship, and to make the communication effective and efficient.

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