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AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON USED AT SMK PENERBANGAN NUSANTARA KETAPING

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Abstract

Jargon is an expression used by certain communities which the meaning to be more understood by the user. Jargon is more effectively used in the area of jargon created and used. The purpose of this research is to identify the forms of jargon used by students at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. The sources of research data taken from students of SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. The author applied Hallingans theory to classify the forms of jargon. There are four forms of jargon according to Hallingans (2004), they are words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. The author found that there are four forms of jargon used in thirty-one (31) jargon. They are ten (10) phrases, five (5) words, twelve (12) acronyms, and three (3) abbreviations. The author used the qualitative research method to do the research. The data of this research were collected in several steps. First, the researcher did pre-preparation to prepare several interview questions about the jargon used in school. After that, did interview observation at school. Next, did data certainty by telephoning or WA message the students to make sure the data was collected. Then, identified the data. Finally, the researcher analyzed and explained the data.

Keywords: jargon, phrase, word, abbreviation

I. INTRODUCTION

Jargon is an expression used by certain communities, both in speaking and writing, in which the real meaning is more understood by the group of people using it. The meaning of jargon is neither a dictionary meaning nor a meaning that we can guess or predict in our minds. Jargon will be more useful if used in the area where it is created and used. Jargon is a kind of vocabulary or language that is used by several social groups to exclude outsiders. This statement is supported by Fromkin et al (2007) explains that jargon is a unique vocabulary used by different profession and social group to facilitate communication providing a means of bounding and excluding outsiders. From Fromkin's statement, it can be concluded that jargon is an expression that will be more effectively used in the place where the jargon is used. Fromkin's statements also say that the meaning of jargon excludes outsiders.

The jargon is used by several communities. Organized communities, agencies, several workplaces, and foundations are several communities that use jargon. Here are several examples of jargon used in organized communities, agencies, workplaces, or foundations. First, *AWOL (Absent Without Leave)* in the military. *AWOL* is used to describe a person whose whereabouts are unknown.

Another example is *Dek* on a journalism term for a subheading. Another, *holistic* is often used by educational professionals about a curriculum that focuses on social and emotional learning in addition to traditional lessons. Another jargon is the *phospholipid* bilayer used by doctors, which is a complex term for a layer of fat molecules surrounding a cell known as the cell membrane. The last one is *nasi bethadine*, which is translated into English as "rice bethadine", which is used by health students and means soy sauce fried rice.

Jargon expressions are also used by students at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. In this study, the researcher analyzed the jargon used by students at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. This school is under the education of the Indonesian National Army (TNI). The jargon used at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping is jargon originating from the Indonesian National Army (TNI) which is used hereditary and also the jargon that the students used created by the school.

The researcher is interested in analyzing the topic of jargon used at the SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping since the researcher did preliminary observation in this school and the researcher found the students/cadets used jargon. At the time, the researcher did not

understand the meaning of the jargon of SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping when students/cadets used them.

This study analyzed the jargon used by students/cadets at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. The researcher analyzed the jargon used in this school as the object of research for two reasons. First, jargon has a different meaning in society. People who come from outside the SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping community will feel foreign to the meaning contained in the jargon being expressed. It is because society is unfamiliar with the jargon which they used. Second, SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping is one of the schools under the Indonesian National Army (TNI). The jargon used by the army is passed on to members of the SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Jargon is a special language used in certain groups such as organized organizations, agencies, foundations, several jobs, and so on. People outside the organization who used the jargon difficult to find out the real meaning of the jargon used. Jargon works well in an area where it is created and used. In another word, jargon expressions are useless if used outside the area of jargon created and used.

The previous statement is supported by several experts who explain the meaning of jargon. The first expert to explain the meaning of jargon is Spolsky (2004) who says that jargon is a variation of a special set of vocabulary (technical terminology) used by a profession or occupation and a special section in a variety of groups. In short, Spolsky says that jargon is a special vocabulary related to a profession or occupation. In line with Spolsky, Yule (2004) also explains that jargon is a special technical vocabulary associated with a particular area of work to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as insiders and to exclude outsiders. Yule emphasized that jargon as the special technical vocabulary used in a field of work to maintain the relationship between jargon users as insiders. Another Formkin et al (2007), emphasize that jargon used by a social group such as trade, professional, and others in extensive and indistinct meaning. Here Formkin mentions that the meaning of jargon is obscure to the public. From all previous statements of the experts, it can be concluded that a special set of technical vocabulary or language used by profession or occupation in a variety of groups is not understood by others to maintain the relationship between jargon users as insiders namely jargon.

The meaning of jargon is not understood by people from outside the group and is not a kind of secret code. Jargon is a special language used by certain groups but is not a kind of secret code or does not aim to secret their community from society. Several other experts provide clear statements. Chear and Agustina (2010) state that jargon is a social variation that is used in a limited by certain groups whose meaning is not understood by an outsider but is not confidential. In other words, although the meaning of jargon is not understood by outsiders, it is not a way to keep the community secret or as the secret codes. Furthermore, Valiyeva (2018, p. 105) also explains that jargon is social, not regional, used by limited groups of people either professionally or in society, and not a secret code. Valiyeva clearly stated that jargon is used by groups of people either personality or society and not a kind of secret code. Finally, Jack and Schmidt (2002) also say that jargon is spoken and written words and expressions used by a group of people such as particular work, trade, profession, or certain other groups. Jack and Schmit also say jargon is incomprehensible to the outsiders. Jack and Schmidt want to say that jargon is the expression to be more effectively used in the area of the jargon created and used.

According to all the statements of the experts, the researcher concludes that jargon is a social variation that becomes an identification signal or a sign of identity for group membership. Jargon refers to a unique vocabulary for facilitating communication that provides a means of bonding and excludes outsiders. Jargon is not being understood properly by people who come from outside the group users but not as the secret codes or to keep their community secret. The jargon will be more effectively used in groups where the jargon

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative. According to Creswell (2007) qualitative research begins with assumptions, world views, possible use of theoretical lenses, and studies of research problems that ask about the meaning of individuals or groups that are ascribed to social or human problems. This study uses a qualitative approach. This study uses qualitative research to describe the data in the form of written text words. In addition, the data were analyzed based on research questions on the forms of linguistic jargon used at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping.

Data sources of this research were from SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. These data were obtained by interviewing the students/cadets of SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping is a

Vocational High School which is under the auspices and training of the Indonesian National Army (TNI). In this school, jargon is used in daily activities at school. The jargon is passed down from generation to generation by the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and some of them are created and used in the school.

The researcher chose this school's jargon for two reasons. First, jargon has a different meaning in society. People who come from outside the SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping community will feel unfamiliar with the meaning contained in the jargon being expressed. It is because the jargon used is a substitute for social expressions in general. Second, SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping is one of the schools under the Indonesian National Army. The jargon used by the army is passed at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping.

According to Creswell (2007) the techniques to collect data are divided into observations, interviews, documents, and audio-visual materials. Observations can be divided into participant observation and non-participant observation. In collecting the data of jargon used at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping, the researcher as participant observation. The researcher observed the jargon used and interviewed the student to get the meaning of the jargon used. The question

of the interview can be seen in Appendix 3. Participant observation is one of the data collection methods employed in this study.

In collecting the data, the researcher did observation for 96 days at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. During that time the researcher did an internship for 28 days, worked in the school for 61 days, and also did observation for 7 days. The internship was held from 1st February 2021 until 28th February 2021 then the researcher worked in school from 1st March 2021 until 30th April 2021. From 13th September 2021 until 19th September 2021 the researcher did observation. Because the data was still not strong enough, the researcher interviewed the students/cadets.

There are several steps to analyze the data, Creswell (2009) mentions which were first, organized and prepared data for analysis, the second was reading through all the data to gain general information from data, and the third was to analyze a specific theoretical approach and method, fourth was generating a description of the setting or people, identifying themes 21 from the coding and searching for theme connections, fifth, was representing data within a research report, and last is interpreting the large meaning of the data.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

According to Halligan's theory, there are at least four forms of jargon. They are words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. During the interview and observation at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping, the researcher successfully found the jargon that belongs to those all forms of jargon.

The following diagrams, presents the frequency of accuracy of the forms of SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Kataping's jargon, classifying the jargon into four different groups as following diagrams.

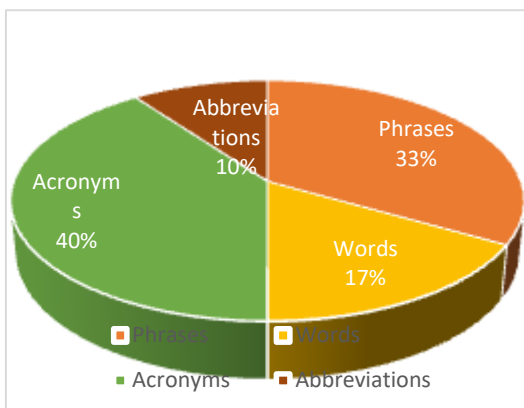


Diagram 1: The frequency of occurrences of forms of jargon at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping.

The previous diagram shows all the items of jargon used at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. Jargon in the form of acronyms becomes the most dominant with the frequency of occurrences of 40%, followed by jargon form of phrases with 33%. The next one is words with 17%. The

last one is jargon in the form of abbreviations stay with 10%. To conclude, the dominant jargon is acronyms while the majority is an abbreviation. A detailed description of this explanation is presented in Appendix 1. Furthermore, the discussion on all forms of jargon used at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping can be found in the four following sections:

4.1 Phrases

The first form of jargon phrases. Halligan's said that phrases are combinations of several words or expressions that cannot stand on their own. Phrases do not contain finite verbs and do not have a subject-predicate structure. The researcher found 10 items or 33% of data of jargon coming from the phrases form collected during observation at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. Several data of phrases jargon showing in the following data:

1. *Pompa Bumi* (Earth Pump)

Pompa Bumi has a similar meaning to Push Up. *Pompa bumi* is not a pump for the earth. Every evening, in evening roll call, after the class end the students/cadets do push up together in the field of school and on Saturday they usually do it every morning, in physical education. The instructor usually used the phrase *pompa bumi* jargon to order all the cadets to push up, as it is presented below:

- A: *Masing masing platoon menyiapkan anggotanya.*
(Each platoon ready your members.)
- B: *Siap grak*
(Attention)
- A: *Untuk apel sore hari ini, **pompa bumi***
(For this evening roll call, push up)
- B: *Siap laksanakan. **Pompa bumi***
(Yes sir, push up)

According to the previous conversation, the leaders of evening roll call use their jargon *pompa bumi* to order the other students/cadets to do push up. As outsiders' perception *pompa bumi* is a tool to fulfill the earth gas. It is because outsiders think that the meaning as *bumi* (earth) is the name of the human planet and *pompa* (pump) is a piece of equipment to fulfill the gas. So that the meaning of jargon, *pompa bumi* only better understood by the member of users. *Pompa Bumi* which consists of two words or more only occupies one grammatical function, namely verb.

2. *Sikap Tobat* (Repentance)

The heaviest punishment for cadets. Usually, the body position is like push up with both hands folded as body support. Note: there are several other gestures for *sikap tobat*, for example dripping water on the forehead or supine facing the sun.

- A: *Kamu lagi kamu lagi yang melakukan pelanggaran. Kamu mau saya **sikap tobatkan**?*
(You always break the rule. Do you want me to give you *sikap tobat*?)
- B: *Siap tidak.*
(No sir)

The previous illustration shows that the students/cadets do not want if *sikap tobat* to be given to them. *Sikap tobat* is not a kind of instruction to go to the holy place or pray. It can be seen when the students/cades answered "No sir". *Sikap tobat* at SMK Penerbanagn Nusantara Ketaping is the heaviest punishment to make cadets not break the rule. *Sikap tobat* included the category in phrase group of jargon which occupies one grammatical function, namely verb.

3. *Buku Dosa* (the book of sin) means (pocketbook)

Buku dosa is the pocketbook of the cadets. *Buku dosa* contains rules and regulations that cadets must not violate while in dormitories and schools. If cadets violate the rules in the sin book, the cadets must fill out the sin book and be signed by the instructor. *Buku dosa* as the pocketbook should stay always in the pocket of the students/cadets because *buku dosa* is one of the equipments of students/cadets.

- A: *Sekarang kita pemeriksaan perlengkapan. Kamu, mana **buku dosa** mu?*
(Now let us check the equipment. You, Where is your pocketbook?)
- B: *Siap ini dia.*
(Yes sir, Here you are).

Buku dosa is one of the equipments of the students/cadets. The students/cadets should bring that every they are in the

school area. *Buku Dosa* included the category in the phrase group of jargon namely noun.

4. *Putar Bumi* (Rotate The Earth)

Putar Bumi is another punishment for cadets who break the rules. The movement made is the index finger touches the floor and the body rotates clockwise.

A: *Kamu mengapa datang terlambat?*
(Why do you come late?)

B: *Siap. Maaf saya telat bangun.*
(Yes sir. Sorry. I wake up late).

A: *Baiklah sekarang putar bumi.*
(Well. Now rotate the earth).

B: *Siap laksanakan.*
(Yes sir).

Putar bumi is one of the punishment for the students/cadets who break the rule. *Putar bumi* is not the instruction to ask the students/cadets to rotate the earth which has a big size. *Putar bumi* asks the students/cadets to touch the floor by using the index finger and the body rotates clockwise as their punishment. *Putar Bumi* included the category in the phrase group of jargon namely verb.

5. *Senam Vampir* (Vampire Gymnastics)

Senam Vampir is a type of physical workout by cadets. *Senam Vampir* has the same movement as squats. It is called *senam vampir* because of the hand that faces forward as same as the vampire's hand. Students/ cadets usually do *senam vampir* in physical education.

A: *Untuk bimsik hari ini, siap?*

(Are you ready for today's physical workout education?)

B: *Siap.*
(Yes sir).

A: *Kita awali dengan **Senam Vampir**.*
(We start with **Vampire gymnastics**).

Senam vampir is one of the physical exercises which have the same movement as squat. Students/cadets prefer to use the jargon *senam vampir* that squat. *Senam Vampir* included the category in the phrase namely verb.

6. *Kombinasi Penuh* (Full Combination)

Kombinasi Penuh is also a type of physical exercise that students/cadets do. *Kombinasi Penuh* has almost the same movement as *senam vampir*. Although almost the same, the movement *Kombinasi Penuh* has an additional movement, namely bowing. So that the movement is standing, half sitting, and bowing.

A: *Setelah senam vampir mari kita ambil posisi **kombinasi penuh**.*
(After *senam vampir*, let us take full **combination position**).

B: *Siap.*
(Yes sir).

Based on the previous illustration, *kombinasi penuh* is another physical exercise. It is done with another physical exercise in physical education, every Saturday. *Kombinasi Penuh* included the category in the phrase group of jargon. Based on the form *Kombinasi Penuh* has qualified as a form of phrase namely verb.

7. *Kolam Suci* (The Holy Pool)

Kolam Suci is a kind of dirty pool where people who do not commit offenses will not enter them. *Kolam Suci* here is not a clean pool like the swimming pool or the pool from heaven. In another word, the *kolam suci* is a dirty pool that is used as punishment for cadets who break the rules.

A: *Kamu lagi lagi melanggar peraturan.*

(You are breaking the rule again).

B: *Siap maaf.*

(Yes sir. I am sorry).

A: *Sekarang, sebagai hukumanmu, silahkan masuk ke **kolam suci**.*

(Now, as your punishment, please enter the holy pool).

Kolam suci is another punishment for the students/cadets who break the rule. They will enter the dirty pool and swim in that pool. *Kolam Suci* included the category in the phrase group of jargon namely noun.

8. *Cek Sound* (Soundcheck)

Cek Sound is one of the ways used by cadets to find someone who has a loud voice. This cadet who has a loud voice will be a leader or student chairman in the class.

A: *Untuk mencari dampok. Saya akan meminta kamu semua berteriak.*

(To get the chairman of the class. I want all of you yelling).

B: *Siap dilaksanakan.*

(Yes sir).

A: *Setelah saya mengatakan **Cek sound** semua harus teriak.*

(After I say **sound check** all of you should yelling).

In this case one of the seniors will say "*Cek Sound*" and then the other cadets will yell as loudly as possible. *Cek sound* is the way to get the leader and also to make the new students/cadets eager. *Cek Sound* included the category in the phrase group of jargon namely verb.

9. *Jungle and Survival*

Jungle and survival is an activity to have fun in nature for cadets. This activity has several very challenging games and punishments for the cadets to become tough cadets before getting wings (a symbol of the greatness of flight cadets). As the name suggests "Jungle and survival" has the biggest goal, which is so that if the plane crashes in the wild, the cadets are ready to live with all the limitations. Therefore, the cadets are only provided with salt to survive in nature. *Jungle and survival* included the category in phrase group of jargon namely noun.

10. *Jurit malam*

Jurit malam is another fun and challenging activity in nature. This activity is carried out at night to test the mental and physical cadets. In this activity, there will be a post containing fake ghosts that must be visited. Each post has physical guidance such as lying down, pushing up, squats, and more. In each post, there will be a password that the cadets must crack later. *Jurit malam* included the category in phrase group of jargon namely noun.

4.2 Words

Another form of jargon is words. According to Halligan's theory, a word is the smallest unit of language which has meaning in speaking or writing. The researcher found 6 items or 16.7% of data of jargon coming from the words form collected during observation at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. Here are the words form of jargon at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping:

1. *Persiar*

Pesiar is free time to go anywhere for cadets every Sunday from 08.00 to 15.00. The cadets are free to leave the dormitory and school at a predetermined time. If the cadets exceed the stipulated time and there is no news. They will be given punishment and advice to be punctual.

Persiar = free time activity for cadets every Sunday from 08.00 to 15.00

2. *Rolling*

Rolling is another type of punishment. This punishment is a punishment to roll the body at a predetermined distance.

Rolling = punishment for cadets/students to roll the body with a predetermined distance

3. *Peace*

Peace has the same movement as peace in general, but peace is used to give punishment (usually for juniors) If a senior or someone says peace to a junior then the

targeted junior must knock their head twice.

Peace = students/cadets knock their heads twice as the punishment

4. *Dongkol*.

Dongkol is a jargon in the form of words used to invite cadets to shout which serves to make the students/cadets eager. The word *dongkol*, at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping is not only an annoyance but it is also the way to instruct students/cadets to shout.

Senior: *Baik semuanya. Sekarang saya ingin melihat semangat kalian semua.*

(Well everyone. Now I want to see the eager of all of you).

Junior: *Siap dilaksanakan.*

(Ready to do).

Senior: *Keluarkan kedongkolan mu.*
(Get out your anger).

In this case the senior cadets as the juniors to shout. The senior wants to see the eagerness of the other cadets by using the jargon "*dongkol*".

Dongkol = inviting words to ask cadets, to shout which serves to make the students/cadets eager

5. *Platoon*

A platoon is a military unit consisting of 30 to 50 cadets. This jargon is one of the jargon that comes from the jargon of the Indonesian National Army. For every flag ceremony or formal ceremony, the students/cadets usually use this jargon.

A platoon = is a military unit consisting of 30 to 50 cadets

4.3 Acronyms.

Acronyms are the other form of jargon. Hallinggan explains that acronyms are formed from several words by taking several letters or syllables in one word, which are then combined by taking several letters or syllables in other words which are pronounced as one whole word. It is the most dominant jargon used at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. The researcher found 12 items and 40% data of jargon coming from the acronyms form collected during observation at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. Here are the acronyms form of jargon at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping:

1. *Sekben*

Sekben stands for sekretaris bendahara. *Sekben* is the student's/cadet's organizational structure that is responsible for finances. The acronym *sekben* stands for *sekretaris bendahara*, *sekretaris* is secretary and *bendahara* is treasury. In the word *sekretaris* there is one syllable taken, is *-sek*, and the other in the word *bendahara*, is *-ben*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *sekben*.

2. *Korsa*

Korsa is an acronym that stands for *Komandan Satu Rasa*. *Korsa* in SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping is one way to make the solidarity of students/cadets stronger. If one member makes a mistake in a group, then all

members get the same punishment. Apart from being punished, *korsa* also asks the cadets to eat or drink alternately with the same plate or cup and even eat one candy for all members of the group. *Korsa* stands for *komandan satu rasa*. In the word *komandan* there is one syllable taken *-ko* while in the word *satu* no word is taken and for the word *rasa*, one letter is taken *-r* and another is one syllable taken *-sa* is taken. All the syllables collected as one become *-korsa*.

3. *Taja*

Taja stands for *taruna remaja*. *Taja* has the same meaning as the term generation in general schools. *Taja* began to be owned by the cadets when they entered education at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping until they became alumni later. The word "*taja*" is followed by a number, for example, *Taja 13* which means the member is the thirteenth generation. The acronym *taja* stands for *taruna remaja*, *taruna* means (students/cadets) and *remaja* is (young). In the word *taruna* there is one syllable is taken, which is *-ta*, and the other in the word *remaja*, is *-ja*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *taja*.

4. *Poltar*

Poltar stands for *polisi taruna*. *Poltar* is one of the organizations at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. This organization aims to maintain welfare and

security. *Poltar* stands for *polisi taruna*, *polisi* means student police and *taruna* means students. In the word *polis* there is one syllable is taken *-pol* and another in the word *taruna*, *-tar*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *poltar*.

5. *Demustar*

Demustar stands for *dewan musyawarah taruna*. *Demustar* is one of the cadet organizations that discuss and solve problems that occur at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. In the word *dewan* there is one syllable is taken *-de*, another syllable in the word *musyawarah* *-mus*, and the last syllable in the word *taruna* *-tar*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *demustar*.

6. *Danmen*

Danmen stands for *komandan rensimen*. *Danmen* is an organizational structure at SMK Penerbanagn Nusantara Ketaping. *Danmen*, in common schools called as OSIS (*Organisasi Siswa Intra Sekolah*). In word *komandan* there is one syllable is taken *-dan* and the other in the word *rensimen* *-men*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *danmen*.

7. *Wadanmen*

Wandanmen stands for *wakil komandan rensimen*. *Wadanmen* is the vice of *danmen*. In the word *wakil* there is one syllable is taken *-wa*, another in the word *komandan* *-dan*, and the last syllable from the word *rensimen* *-men*. All the

syllables were collected as one-word *wandanmen*.

8. *Mantul*

Mantul stands for *makan tulang*. The students/cadets who break the rule are called *mantul*. Usually, someone will say *mantul* to people who break the rules. *Mantul* stands for *makan* means eat and *tulang* means bone. In the word *makan* there is one syllable is taken *-ma*, *-n*, and the other in the word *tulang* *-tul*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *mantul*.

9. *Dankes*

Dankes stands for *komandan kesehatan*. *Dankes* is a health organization that administers medicine at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. In the word *komandan* there is one syllable is taken *-dan* and the other in the word *kesehatan* *-kes*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *dankes*.

10. *Okestar*

Okestar stands for *organisasi kesehatan taruna*. *Okestar* is also a health organization for cadets, especially for sports and nature activities. In the word *organisasi* there is one letter taken *-O*, another is one syllable in the word *kesehatan* *-kes*, and the last one syllable in the word *taruna* *-tar*. All the letters and syllables were collected as one-word *okestar*.

11. *Danpok*

Danpok stands for *komandan kelompok*. *Danpok* has the same meaning as chairman of the class. In work *komandan* there is one syllable is taken – *dan* and another in word *kelompok* – *pok*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *danpok*.

12. *Danton*.

Danton stands for *komandan platon*. *Danton* is the leader of the platoon. In the word *komandan* there is one syllable is taken –*dan* and in the word *platon* one syllable also –*ton*. All the syllables were collected as one-word *danton*.

4.4 Abbreviation.

The last form of jargon is an abbreviation. Based on Hallingan's theory, an abbreviation is created from a letter by letter which stands for several words or takes one or more syllables from the original word. Abbreviations are often read letter by letter. The researcher found 3 items or 10% of data of jargon coming from the abbreviation form collected during observation at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. Here is the abbreviations form of jargon at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Keaping.

1. IB

IB stands for *izin bermalam*. *Izin Bermalam* (IB), *Izin* (permission, and *bermalam* (stay overnight) do not mean permission to stay overnight. IB is a holiday for cadets. Usually, IB is carried

out every time the cadet reports receive. During IB, cadets have freedom from school and dormitory affairs. Therefore, when IB, cadets can leave the dormitory to go home / return to their hometown until the time that has been determined. In the word *Izin* there is one letter is taken –*I* and in the word *Bermalam* one letter also –*B*. All the letters were collected as *IB*.

2. AE

AE stands for Avionic Electronic which is a major for cadets. AE is more focused on studying electricity, especially aircraft electricity. The abbreviation AE is often followed by numbers before and after AE, for example, 1 AE 1, 1 AE 2, 2 AE 1, 2 AE 2, 3 AE 1, 3AE 2. the second number refers to the group at each grade level. In the word Avionic there is one letter is taken –*A* and in the word Electronic one letter also –*E*. All the letters s collected as AE.

3. AP

AP stands for Airframe Power plant which is the cadet's major. AP is more focused on studying the aircraft frame. The abbreviation AP is often followed by numbers before and after AP, for example, 1 AP 1, 1 AP 2, 2 AP 1, 2 AP 2, 3 AP 1, 3AP. In the word Airframe, there is one letter is taken –*A* and in the word Power plant one letter also –*P*. All the letters s collected as AP.

V. CONCLUSION

In This research, the data are collected from the students/cadets of SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. SMK Penerbanagn Nusantara Ketaping used jargon in their daily conversation which only the member of this school knows the meaning as well. The researcher analyzed the form of jargon. The data were analyzed using the theory of Halligan 2004. In Halligan's theory, there are four forms of jargon. They are phrases, words, acronyms, and abbreviations.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that there was 31 jargon used at SMK Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping. That jargon fulfills all the forms based on its theory of Halligan. There are phrases, words, acronyms, and abbreviations. Phrases found 10 items, words found 5 items, acronyms found 12 items, and abbreviations found 3 items. The most jargon used at SMK

Penerbangan Nusantara Ketaping is an acronym while the less is the abbreviation.

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