



JARGON USED BY MECHANIC HOLD BAGGAGE SCREENING IN I GUSTI NGURAH RAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

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ABSTRACT

Jargon is a language variety containing a set of unique vocabulary that is used by the people who have the same interest, class (social status), or same position in the same area, for distance in the working area. The purpose of this study is to identify the form and the meaning of jargon used by Mechanic Hold Baggage Screening in I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport. This study uses qualitative methods by using field research. Descriptive study in textual analysis is applied in this study to analyze the form and meaning of jargon through the record of interview with the mechanics. It was analyzed by using the theory from Halingga (2004) that divided the form of jargon and the theory from Leech (1981) about the theory of meaning. The study concluded that there were 12 data (60%) for the word form, 3 data (15%) for the phrase form and 5 data (25%) for the abbreviated form. Acronyms are not used in this community. This percentage is proven if words, phrases and abbreviations are widely used in the data source.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is a Latin word which means 'to share'. It is the exchange of data between various people. It includes the sharing of ideas, concepts, imaginations, behaviors and written content. Communication is

simply defined as the transfer of information from one location to another. This transfer of information can be conducted in different ways. And language is one of the important tools to communicate with each other. "Wardhaugh (2002) said that" a language is an arbitrary verbal symbol system used as a means of communication by members of a speech culture to communicate with each other and express their ideas, feelings and thoughts". It is simply said that language is a set of items (sounds, grammar and meaning of words) that is used to communicate and to understand other people's ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Language is learned and explained in linguistics. The linguistic field is divided into several branches; one of them is sociolinguistics.

According to the sociolinguistic book by Jendra (2018) a branch of linguistics that studies the relation between language and society. We study sociolinguistics in order to understand how languages are used, varied, mixed, perceived and changing around us. Nowadays a lot of books use the term "sociolinguistics" to refer to the field. Fishman (2004) sociolinguistic is the study of characteristic of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristic of their speakers as these three constantly interact, and change one another within a speech community. Sociolinguistics is from sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of society and linguistics is the study of language and both are related to one another. We know that language and culture are linked to each other. Language is naturally formed when society begins to communicate information. It also can be said that language is a vital tool to communicate with each other.

It is known that language and culture are linked to each other. Language is naturally formed when society begins to communicate information. It also can be said that language is a vital tool to communicate with each other. Communication is simply defined as the transfer of information from one location to another. This transfer of information can be conducted in different ways. There are many different languages that describe changing situations and factors. One of them is jargon. Jargon is a language variety containing a set of unique vocabulary that is used by the people who have the same interest, class (social status), or same position in the same area, for distance in the working area. People use jargon to form their own identity or community group. They use the same language and the same vocabulary in the same area or profession in the work area. Mechanic is a profession whose job is repairing the engines of vehicles and other machines.

Simply put, jargon is a linguistic phenomenon in society that is used by people who share the same social status, community, position, and interest in the same environment. For example, one of the jargons commonly used by mechanics is "Bug". The most common definition of

"bug" is a small insect. However, in jargon, the term refers to a software malfunction that typically lacks commands on the system or is out of sync with existing parts. Another example is the word "short." The common definition of "short" is "small in length, distance, or height". However, in jargon, a "short" is an electrical connection with a low power resistance that results in a large electric current that causes an explosion. These are some examples of mechanic jargon. Based on the definition and explanation of jargon provided above, mechanics will be used as the subject of the jargon study because mechanics use jargon in their community and there is a wealth of data available in that community. I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport is one of Indonesia's international airports, which means that some of the best mechanics can be found there, making it an excellent choice for a research location.

This study is intended to analyze the jargon that are used in mechanic communication among each other. The study only focuses on the jargon used while the mechanic talks to the other mechanic in the same community. The writer intended to find out the forms of jargon that are used by the mechanic holding baggage screening in I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport, and their meaning are. Therefore, this study entitled "Analysis of Jargon Used by Mechanic Hold Baggage Screening in I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport".

METHODS

The data in this research were taken from the mechanical workers in I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport under company responsibility PT. Dassindo Internusa Semesta. Observing was the first way to collect the data in this research, second interviewing the data source to find out the data through recording every word that the data sources said during the interview. Third, listening to the recording and taking note of the data which contained the jargon most. Then the data were classified into forms of jargon which consist of: Word Form, Phrase Form, Abbreviation Form, and Acronym Form of jargon. This study used two theories to answer the problem, they are the theory proposed by Halinga (2004) to answer the problem of what form of jargon and the theory from Leech (1981) to answer the problem of the meaning of the jargon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

This study found three forms of jargon. They can be seen below:

No	Form of Jargon	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Word	12	60%
2	Phrase	3	15%
3	Abbreviation	5	25%
	Total	20	100%

Based on the table, the jargon used by mechanics holding baggage screening in I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport has a type of jargon in the working area. The conclusion result from analysis about jargon used by mechanic hold baggage screening in I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport is term which is used while the senior mechanic who teaches people who will work in the field and deepens their knowledge of machines and they use it to mention the types of problems, handling, repairs and other things related to machines to make them easier to communication each other in group in the middle of certainly circumstance. The form of jargon occupies 12 data (60%) for form word, 3 data (15%) for form of phrase and 5 data (25%) for form abbreviation. Acronyms are not used in this community. The percentages proved if the word, phrase and abbreviation form mostly used in data source.

DISCUSSION

This section explains the jargon that came from one-word, which means the smallest unit of language that can be understood whether spoken or written, as well as the data that was discovered as jargon from the word form.

Data 1.

*"Yang ini generator (menunjuk bagian tengah mesin paling bawah). Nah untuk tahap setelah pemasangan dilakukan proses **seasoning**."*

"This one is a generator (pointing to the center of the bottom engine). Now for the stage after installation, the **seasoning** process is carried out."

The term Seasoning is used by the mechanic in the preceding utterance to describe a step in the manufacturing process. It is undeniable that seasoning is a well-known term that refers to a substance such as salt, a herb, or spice that is added to food to improve its flavor, but this is not the same as the term used in the mechanic community. As it has a different meaning from its literal meaning, the word **seasoning** above can be indicated as a connotative type of meaning and the form of the jargon is word form.

Data 2.

*"Mekanik harus memperhatikan bagian bagian mesin yang dimana kita tidak bisa berlama lama disana bahkan kita tidak boleh melewatinya. Karena secara tidak langsung kita akan mengalami **radiasi** yang akan menyebabkan penurunan Kesehatan mekanik."*

Mechanics have to pay attention to the parts of the machine where we can't linger there and we can't even go through it. Because indirectly we will experience **radiation** which will cause a decrease in mechanical health.

The word Radiation in the preceding sentence is jargon. Radiation literally means "powerful and extremely dangerous rays emitted by radioactive substances." According to the sentence above, the meaning of the word Radiation in the mechanic community is the same as the literal meaning because the jargon Radiation for the mechanic community means heat, energy, and so on. That is sent out in the form of rays. The mechanic used the term **radiation as a machine** for producing a particular substance. Therefore, this jargon has type denotative meaning.

Data 3.

*Pada saat tas atau bagasi yang sudah memasuki **conveyor belt** yang selanjutnya melewati beberapa tahapan penyortiran, sebelum masuk kedalam mesin X-ray akan*

terdeteksi oleh sensor yang terletak di setiap sisi conveyor belt untuk menyalakan conveyor belt tersebut.

When the bag or baggage has entered the **conveyor belt** which then goes through several sorting stages, before entering the X-ray machine it will be detected by sensors located on each side of the conveyor belt to turn on the **conveyor belt**.

The phrase Conveyor belt in the preceding conversation is jargon. Conveyor belt derives its literal meaning from two words: conveyor and belt. A conveyor belt is a continuous moving band that is used to transport goods from one part of a building to another. As a result of the preceding explanation, it is clear that the term "conveyor belt" is not commonly used in everyday conversation. According to the preceding sentence, the meaning of the phrase conveyor belt in the mechanic community at Ngurah Rai airport is the same as the literal meaning. As a result, the form of this jargon is phrase form and has a type of denotative meaning because it literally means the same thing.

Data 4.

PM dilakukan setiap daily, weekly dan monthly untuk meminimalisir dan mendeteksi kerusakan kerusakan yang tidak terdeteksi sebelumnya.

PM is carried out daily, weekly and monthly to minimize and detect damage that was not detected before.

A mechanic uses the abbreviation PM in the above expression to refer to an annual occasion of fixing the x-ray machine, which is an abbreviation for Preventive Maintenance. Meanwhile, PM is an abbreviation for one that only the person who wrote it and the person to whom it was sent can read on social media or an online forum. In fact, the abbreviation PM above can be classified as mechanical jargon. The Abbreviation PM above can be indicated as a type of connotative meaning because it has a different meaning than its literal meaning, and the jargon form is the form of the Abbreviation.

Data 5

*"Mesin X-ray dalam keadaan on akan melakukan **kalibrasi** berkala secara otomatis untuk pengoptimalan kinerja mesin, dan meminimalisir kesalahan pada saat penscanan bagasi."*

"The X-ray machine in the on state will perform periodic **calibrations** automatically to optimize machine performance, and minimize errors during baggage scanning."

Calibrate in literal means to check the measurement on an instrument against a standard instrument, and adjust the first instrument to keep it accurate. It is clearly seen that the word **Calibrate** will not be used frequently in a common conversation as it has meaning to check and adjust which in this case it matches the mechanic's job checking, fixing and adjusting. Therefore **Calibrate** is a jargon in the mechanic community. The mechanic used the word **Calibrate** in term to adjust the system automatically. The word **Calibrate** in the mechanic community has the same meaning as the literal meaning, that it can be indicated has a denotative type of meaning and word form of jargon since it has only one word.

Data 6

*"Tas atau bagasi diletakkan di **karosel** untuk selanjutnya diarahkan ke konveyor belt yang menuju mesin."*

"Bags or luggage are placed in the **carousel** to be directed to the belt conveyor that goes to the machine."

In the above expression, the word **carousel** is used by a mechanic to refer to a moving belt machine from which you collect your bags at an airport which is part of the baggage sorting process which is then directed to the X-ray machine. and in literal meaning. **Carousel** is usually used to refer to a round platform with model horses, cars, etc. that turns around and around and that children ride on at a fairground, but the meaning is different from the terms used in the mechanical community. In fact, the

word **carousel** above can be categorized as jargon in the mechanical community. Because it has a different meaning from its literal meaning, the word **carousel** above can be indicated as a type of connotative meaning and the jargon form is the word form.

CONCLUSION

This is a type of workplace jargon used by mechanics conducting baggage screening at I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport. The conclusion of an investigation into the jargon used by mechanics during baggage screening at I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport is a term used by a senior mechanic who teaches people who will work in the field and deepens their knowledge of machines and uses it to mention the types of problems, handling, repairs, and other things related to machines in order to make it easier for them to communicate with each other in a group in the middle of a certain circumstance. The form of jargon occupies 12 data (60%) for form word, 3 data (15%) for form of phrase and 5 data (25%) for form abbreviation. Acronyms are not used in this community. The percentages proved if the word, phrase and abbreviation form mostly used in data source.

The jargon is mostly used in data sources because of the type of meaning. The jargon most commonly used in data sources is denotative meaning, which occupies 11 data (55 percent) and connotative meaning, which occupies 9 data (45 percent), and there is no other type of meaning. There is no found jargon for the following types: social meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, affective meaning, and thematic meaning. Jargon with denotative and connotative meanings is commonly used because mechanics' words, phrases, and abbreviations used to specifically describe the types of problems, handling, repairs, and other things related to machines make it easier for them to communicate with one another in groups.

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