

**AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON USED BY COMMENTATOR OF
WORLD SUPERBIKE TV PROGRAM**

A Thesis
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Bachelor Degree

By:
DIMAS DWI ARIA
NPM. 1811040435

Study Program : English Education
Supervisor : Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A
Co-Supervisor : Irawansyah, M.Pd



FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON USED BY COMMENTATOR OF WORLD SUPERBIKE TV PROGRAM

By:

Dimas Dwi Aria

Jargon is the specialized vocabulary and idioms of those in the same work, profession, etc. in this research title, the researcher focused on analyzing jargon. The reason this research choose jargon, it's because there are special and technical terms used in World Superbike are only understood by certain people. This research aims at identifying the forms of jargon, describing the functions of the jargon, and revealing the meaning of the jargon that used by commentator of World Superbike TV program.

This research employed a descriptive quantitative method. The data of the research were all utterances that contain jargons by commentator of World Superbike TV program. The techniques of collecting data were observations and documentations. The key instrument of this research was the researcher himself because the researcher watched and wrote anything dealing with the research. The trustworthiness of data analysis was done through triangulation such as, discussing and analyzing the data with experts who were eligible and competent to the research.

The findings of the research reveal that there are 107 jargon items by commentator of World Superbike TV program. The jargons are in the form of word, phrase, abbreviation, and acronym. Most of the jargons are in the form of phrases with 73 jargon items (68.22%). This implies that phrases are the most prominent form. Based on the functions of jargon, most of the jargons were to provide speakers of a subgroup with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders with 76 jargon items (71.02%). This implies that the jargons in the World Superbike TV program are used to provide special terms as a mark that they belong to this group. According to the meaning categorization, the meanings of jargons in the World Superbike TV program are mostly the connotative meaning with 61 jargon items (57%). This implies that the non-literal meaning often used in World Superbike TV program.

Keywords: *Analysis, Jargon, World Superbike*

ABSTRAK

AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON USED BY COMMENTATOR OF WORLD SUPERBIKE TV PROGRAM

Oleh:

Dimas Dwi Aria

Jargon adalah kosa kata dan idiom khusus dari mereka yang memiliki pekerjaan, profesi, dll. Dalam judul penelitian ini, peneliti fokus pada analisis jargon. Alasan penelitian ini memilih jargon, karena ada istilah-istilah khusus dan teknis yang digunakan dalam World Superbike yang hanya dipahami oleh orang-orang tertentu saja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk jargon, mendeskripsikan fungsi jargon, dan mengungkap makna jargon yang digunakan komentator program World Superbike TV.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah semua ucapan yang mengandung jargon oleh komentator program World Superbike TV. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah observasi dan dokumentasi. Instrumen kunci penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri karena peneliti mengamati dan menulis segala sesuatu yang berhubungan dengan penelitian. Keterpercayaan analisis data dilakukan melalui triangulasi seperti, mendiskusikan dan menganalisis data dengan para ahli yang berhak dan berkompeten untuk penelitian.

Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat 107 item jargon oleh komentator program World Superbike TV. Jargon tersebut berupa kata, frasa, singkatan, dan akronim. Sebagian besar jargon berbentuk frasa dengan 73 item jargon (68,22%). Ini menyiratkan bahwa frase adalah bentuk yang paling menonjol. Berdasarkan fungsi jargon, sebagian besar jargon adalah untuk memberi penutur suatu subkelompok sarana untuk menandai keanggotaan dalam kelompok dan mengecualikan orang luar dengan 76 item jargon (71,02%). Artinya jargon-jargon dalam program World Superbike TV digunakan untuk memberikan istilah-istilah khusus sebagai penanda bahwa mereka termasuk dalam kelompok ini. Berdasarkan kategorisasi makna, makna jargon dalam program World Superbike TV sebagian besar adalah makna konotatif dengan 61 item jargon (57%). Ini menyiratkan bahwa makna non-literal sering digunakan dalam program World Superbike TV.

Kata Kunci: *Analysis, Jargon, World Superbike*

DECLARATION

I am a student with the following identity:

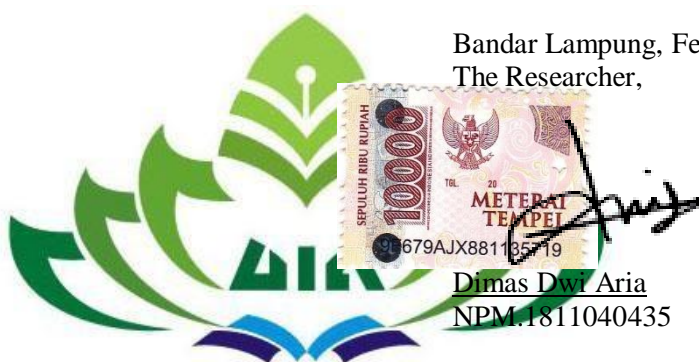
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Bandar Lampung, February 27th, 2023
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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: "AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON USED BY COMMENTATOR OF WORLD SUPERBIKE TV PROGRAM, by Dimas Dwi Aria, NPM: 1811040435, Study Program: English Education has been tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, April 14th 2023.

Board of Examiners:

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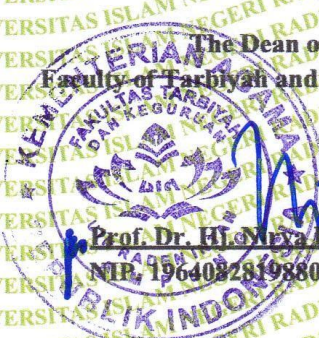
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The Dean of
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MOTTO

وَلَا تَسْتَوِى الْحَسَنَةُ وَلَا السَّيِّئَةُ ۚ ادْفَعْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ فَإِذَا الَّذِي بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَهُ عَدَاوَةٌ كَأَنَّهُ وَلِيٌّ حَمِيمٌ

Good and evil are not equal. Repel (evil) with what is best, and you will see that the one you had mutual enmity with him will turn as if he were a close friend

(QS. Fussilat: 34)



DEDICATION

From the bottom of the researcher's heart, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves him. He would like to dedicate this thesis specifically to:

1. His beloved parents, Mr. Munata and Mrs. Sri Rahayu who always love and care about him. They both keep praying and motivating him for his life and his success.
2. His beloved older brother Dodi Jalu Prasetyo and his younger brother Divo Andika Triansyah who keep motivating him to finish his thesis immediately so that he can graduate right away.
3. His beloved big family who support and give him advice.
4. His beloved friends who support and assist him to complete his undergraduate thesis.
5. His beloved almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Dimas Dwi Aria. His nickname is Dimas. He was born in Gisting, Tanggamus on October 27th, 2000. He is the second child out of three children of Mr. Munata and Mrs. Sri Rahayu. He has an older brother names Dodi Jalu Prasetyo, and younger brother names Divo Andika Triansyah. In his academic background, he studied earlier at the age of six in elementary school of SDN 1 Banding Agung and finished in 2012. Then, after he graduated from elementary school, he decided to continue his study in middle school of SMPN 1 Talang Padang and finished in 2015. After graduating from middle school, he still continued into higher education in SMAN 1 Talang Padang and graduated in 2018. In the same year, he was accepted into one of the best colleges in Lampung namely, Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung. He was accepted through UM-PTKIN and accepted to be a student of English Education Department.



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This thesis is presented to English Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill a part of student’s task in partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain an S-1 degree. However, this thesis would not have been completed without the aid, support, guidance, help, advice, and encouragement of countless people.

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Finally, nothing is perfect neither this thesis. Any corrections, comments, and criticisms for the goodness of this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, February 27th, 2023
The Researcher,



Dimas Dwi Aria
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

In order to comprehend the title of this thesis and to avoid misunderstanding, the writer needs to explain some terms which are related to the title of the thesis. The title of this thesis is “An Analysis of Jargon Used by Commentator of World Superbike TV Program”. The descriptions of the meaning of several terms contained in the title of this thesis are as follows:

Generally, analysis is an activity such as parsing, differentiating, sorting something to be classified or grouped according to certain and looking for connection and interpreting its meaning. Analysis in this research is defined as a way to know the jargons which exist in World Superbike TV program. The activities in analyzing include sorting the data, classifying the data in accordance with the theory used in this research, and elaborating the data found and then describing the meaning. The analysis is done to gain a detailed understanding of the jargon used by commentator of World Superbike TV program.

Jargon is the specialized vocabulary and idioms of those in the same work, profession, etc. in this research title, jargon will be analysis in this research. The reason this research choose jargon it's because there are special and technical terms used in World Superbike are only understood by certain people.

In this research, the position of commentator of World Superbike is as a subject that is going to be investigated. World Superbike Championship is a prestigious motorcycle racing event in the world. World Superbike or WSBK is the other name for the Superbike World Championship. Just like MotoGP, World Superbike is also under auspices of the International Motorcycle Federation or Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme (FIM). Since 2013, the organizing for World Superbike is Dorna Sports. This makes World Superbike Championship under one roof with MotoGP. Although both are motorcycle racing world championships, WSBK is different from MotoGP. WSBK itself is a mass production motorcycle racing event. However, the motorbike used has been overhauled specifically to part in the race. Meanwhile, MotoGP uses a specially made prototype racing machine.

Furthermore, this research focuses on jargon used which contain in a World Superbike TV program. Chaer and Agustina says that jargon is social variation that is used couldn't be understood by society or people out of group.¹ Actually, the utterances used are not confidential. Sometimes, the terms of jargon confusing for certain people because jargon is actually a word that use in the same field group of people and it may be unfamiliar by other people.

1 Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipt, 2004), page 67

B. Background of the Problem

Language is basic tool in society it is used to make communication. Language allows some people to say thing to each other and express their communicative needs. According to Fromkin, language is the cement of the society, allowing people to live, working and playing together.² Sometimes it is used to merely keep communication channels open so that if any need arises to say something of importance a suitable channel is suitable. George Yule concludes language is system of sound, words used by humans to communicate thought and feelings.³ It means that language is the media for human to communicate feeling and thought with other by using sounds and words. Fromkin and Rodman states that language has a characteristic flexible and dynamic which will create new possibility in communication, so it is impossible that language just can stop in one word and one meaning because language can change as fast as the grown of human life itself.⁴ Language is way of communicating with others. Without language, humans will not be able to convey ideas and communication will no reach the listeners. Language has to with society. Studies that discuss language and society are called sociolinguistics.

Djawa says that sociolinguistics is a field of science that connects several academic fields by involving language in social context.⁵ Humans are social culture who need other people to be able to help each other and communicate with each other in daily life. Language is a human communication tool. Djawa also states that language has two aspects, namely aspects of form and aspects of meaning. Aspect of form are sound, writing, and structure. Meanwhile, aspect of meaning are lexical meaning, functional meaning, and structural meaning.⁶ In more detail, language in form and meaning will show the different. For example, the use of word “melayu” in Javanese means “lari”. While the word “melayu” in Sumatra is a tribe in Indonesia. Difference of this form of language are called language variations.

Wardhaugh states that sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication.⁷ There are many sociolinguistic components, one of them is language variation. Language variation has several points of view such as slang, argot, register, and jargon. The uses of them are influenced by contact among people in different communities.

From the description above, every community has a different language variety that is important to know, especially jargon. Moris states that jargon is a specialized or technical language of a trade profession, or similar group, such as trade jargon, business jargon, computer

2 Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman. *An Introduction to Language*. (Los Angeles: University of California: 2011), page 324.

3 George Yule, *The Study of Language*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998), page 3.

4 Victoria Fromkin & Robert Rodman, *Loc cit.*, page 325.

5 Djawa Yanuarius Alfando, *Analysis of the Jargon Used by Players of the Clash of Clans Game, An Online Game*. (Academic Journal of Educational Sciences, 2018), page 28

6 *Ibid*, page 28

7 Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*, (Oxford: Blackwell Publisher., 2006), page 13.

jargon, sport jargon etc⁸. Fromkin and Rodman also state that jargon is slang term used in conceivable science, profession, trade, and occupation. They also add that the reason to specialize terminology is for clarity of communication, but part is also for speakers to identify themselves with persons with whom they share interest.⁹ According to Patoko and Yazdanifard, jargon is the language especially the vocabulary, peculiar to profession or group such as doctors and engineers in their respective profession.¹⁰ Jargon can also be a meaningless talk or writing that once does not understand and it can be characterized by unfamiliar vocabulary. Furthermore, the use of jargon words can be defined in knowledge stickiness, in the sense that knowledge stickiness entails a process that is difficult to transfer knowledge, the difficulty attributed to the way the information is encoded, as well as the characteristics of the employees or managers, such as their skills and experiences with particular type of knowledge that need to be transferred jargon can be said as a negative term of various kinds such as the use of slang. Jargon is used to make it easier for people to communicate in a group, but there are some people who are not interested in conversations using jargon because they didn't understand this word. In a social community, its members usually use their own jargon in communicating. It also happens in commentator of World Superbike TV program, they use motorcycle racing jargon in order to make simple in their conversation. Look at the example of utterances below taken from jargon of World Superbike:

- 1) Commentator: *Iker Lecuona was taken to Medical Center after having Highside in FP2.*
- 2) Co-Commentator: *Unfortunately, Axel Bassani was given Ride Through Penalty.*

In the first example, Iker Lecuona from Honda Racing Team had a serious accident during the FP2 session. The accident occurred at turn 3 at the Mandalika Street Circuit. When Lecuona entered turn 3, he lost control of his bike causing him to be thrown and landed hard on the asphalt. Alex Raby as the commentator of World Superbike said *Highside* in his utterance. *Highside* is kind of term to describe when a rider loses traction from the rear tire and suddenly the traction returns to the tire, resulting the rider being thrown into the air. *Highside* is usually because a rider entering corner too fast that it should be. *Highside* often causes fatal injury to the rider who experiences it.

In the second example, Axel Bassani from Motocorsa Racing Team was given punishment after the collision that caused Loris Baz to crash. As a result of this incident Bassani was sentenced to do *Ride Through Penalty*. Steve English as the co-commentator of World Superbike said *Ride Through Penalty* in his utterance. *Ride Through Penalty* is kind of term to describe an enforced ride through the pit lane at a reduced speed during the race. It is used as a penalty for

8 William Morris, *The American Heritage Dictionary: 2nd Edition* (Boston: Noughton Mifflin Co., 2011), page 27.

9 Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman, *Loc. Cit*, page 87.

10 Ngueviuta Patoko and Rashad Yazdanifard, *The Impact of Using Jargon Words, While Communicating with the Organization Employees*. (American Journal of Industrial and Business Management, 2014), page 568.

riders who infringe the rules. It can be, irresponsible riding, start too early before the lights off, touching the track limits multiple times, etc.

Superbike World Championship is a motorsport road racing series for silhouette that based on production motorcycles also known as superbike racing. The championship was founded in 1988. The Superbike World Championship consists of a series of rounds held on permanent racing facilities. Each round has two full length races and, from 2019, an additional ten-lap sprint race known as the Superpole race. The results of all three races are combined to determine two annual World Championship, one for riders and one for manufactures. Europe is Superbike World Championship's traditional center and leading market. World Superbike Championship 2022 season consist of 12 rounds held in different countries, namely Spain, Netherland, Portugal, Italy, United Kingdom, Czech, France, Argentina, Indonesia, and Australia. The motorcycles that race in the championship are tuned versions of motorcycles available for sale to the public, by contrast with MotoGP where prototype machines are used. MotoGP is the motorcycle world's equivalent of Formula One, whereas Superbike racing is similar to sports car racing. The championship is regulated by the FIM or Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme. As of 2013 the championship is organised by Dorna Sports. In fact, there are many fields which use jargon in their communication especially motorcycle racing field in the World Superbike. It can make common people confused. As outsiders, we sometimes make a mistake in interpreting what people mean. It is common thing because they have different background. Besides, the term of jargon which is used by every field is usually different from that used by other fields.

Based on explanation above, the researcher interested to analysis of the use of jargon in World Superbike TV program to help common people to understand the forms, functions, and meanings of jargon that used in World Superbike. This research was analyzed the forms, function, and meaning of the use of jargon by commentator of World Superbike TV program with the title "An Analysis of Jargon Used by Commentator of World Superbike TV Program".

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, this research focused on the analysis of jargon used by commentator of World Superbike 2022 season which consist 12 rounds. Meanwhile, the sub-focus of the research was focused on the forms of the jargon such as, word, phrase, abbreviation, and acronym. This research also focused on the function of the jargon, whether jargon is to provide speakers of specialized domains with clear unambiguous terms to refer to their activities or the jargon provide speakers of a subgroup with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders. After that, the research focused on the meanings of jargons such as, connotative meaning and denotative meaning. The researcher limited the subject of the research, which were the commentator of World Superbike 2022 season. This research only focuses on 3 rounds namely, round 10 in Argentina, round 11 in Indonesia, and round 12 in Australia. The reason this research only focuses on 3 rounds is because the unavailable recorded

live broadcast for the past rounds. When the researcher conducted this research, World Superbike 2022 season was already underway. The researcher only has Race 1 and Race 2 records from 3 rounds. In 1 round consist of 2 races, therefore there are 6 races were analyzed.

D. Problem Formulation

Based on focus of the problem, the formulation of the problems formulated as follows:

1. What are the forms of jargon used by commentator of World Superbike TV program?
2. What are the functions of jargon by commentator of World Superbike TV program?
3. What are the meanings of jargon by commentator of World Superbike TV program?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify and to describe the forms of jargon used by commentator of World Superbike TV program.
2. To identify and to describe the function of jargon by commentator of World Superbike TV program.
3. To reveal the meanings of jargon by commentator of World Superbike TV program.

F. Significance of the Research

The results of this research are expected that the findings would be valuable to readers who were keen on jargon. Theoretically, the research is a beneficial contribution or additional reference in conducting related to this research, especially jargons which are used in commentator of World Superbike TV program. Besides, the entire theories of the research were hoped to enrich the readers' knowledge and insight about the linguistics field. Practically, the research would be benefit for students who want to learn about jargons, especially to students who are taking English education. This research is expected to be significant as source and reference for further research. Moreover, it gives the readers an understanding of jargon used, especially in commentator of World Superbike TV program. It also provides new vocabulary for students about jargon used by commentator of World Superbike TV program.

G. Relevant Research

Some researchers conducted similar research on jargon analysis. The researcher presented some previous research that dealt with jargons to find out the research gap. In order to gain several references and enrich some insight about jargons, it was found there were several previous research that were relevant to the research which would be carried out by the researcher as follows:

The first research was conducted by Elis Yuniasih, which entitled “An Analysis of Jargon in Opera Van Java”. This research was aimed to analyze forms of the jargon by using Halligan’s theory. In addition, This research was analysis the meanings of the jargon. This research also analysis the function of jargon that used in Opera Van Java by using Ives’s theory. Jargon in Opera Van Java has four forms like word, phrase, abbreviation and acronym. There are two meaning in jargon of Opera Van Java; they are denotative and connotative meanings. Jargon in Opera Van Java has three functions such as jargon can give a person to communicate with their friends, jargon as effective signals for identification, and jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to specific group. The researcher was using qualitative research as a research design. The data source for this research is from internet, book, magazine, newspaper, television, radio, etc. The researcher uses transferring, recording, and survey technic to collecting the data. The data analysis for this research was used transcribing one of Opera Van Java program in text and marking, the jargon from its text, choosing the jargon, classifying the forms of the jargon, analyzing the jargons based on form systematically and also the meaning and function of jargons. The result of the research found that forms the jargons in Opera Van Java were dominated by words and phrases. The meaning of the jargon in Opera Van Java was dominated by denotative meaning.

The second previous research was conducted by Linda Nurmala, which entitled “An Analysis of Jargon Formation in Online Trading Case Study of Jargon Formation in Forum Jual Beli Kaskus”. The aimed of this research to found the types jargon formation in Kaskus FJB forum and the context of situation to use the jargon. This research using Yule, Bauer, O’Grady & Guzman, and Stageberg” theory. To analyze the context of situation, this research using Hymes’s theory. The researcher was using descriptive qualitative research as a research design. The data source for this research was from form of online threads or postings from KasKus FJB Forum. The researcher chose 35 postings in FJB KasKus to be the data. The result of the research was the word formation process founds are clipping, acronym, borrowing, and conversation affixation. This research also found that the word formation mostly used is acronym because they can be thrifty of time and power by using two or three words in every conversation.

The third previous research was conducted by Ahmad Takhfif, which entitled “Word Formation of New Terms in Adobe Photoshop Program: Implication for the teaching English Vocabulary”. This research was about word formation process found in the new terms in Adobe Photoshop CS4 program. This research is using Ingo Plag’s theory. The researcher was using descriptive qualitative research as a research design. In this research, the data collecting is done through several stages such as, the researcher collect the data from the program preview, the researcher find and write the data consisting of new terms, and the researcher classified the data into two categories such as, compounding, and derivation. In this research also there several steps to analyze the data such as, the researcher categorized the data according to the type of word formation process, namely compounding and derivation, the researcher analyzed the compounding

and derivation words found in new terms in Adobe Photoshop CS4, the researcher discussed and interpreted the data from each category into the word formation process, and the researcher discussed all the data based on the theory of the word formation process to get answers to the research. The conclusion is forming new word may produce a new contextual meaning and may change the class of the word whether the word formation is derivation and compounding. For example, the word “cubic” as an adjective then attached by prefix bi to become “bicubic” as a noun.

The fourth previous research was conducted by Erwan Sholeh, which entitled “A Study of Jargon Used by the Community of Dota Gamers in University of Muhammadiyah Malang”. The aimed of this research to found the types jargon, to found the type of technical term in their jargon, and the associative meaning in their jargon. The researcher was using descriptive qualitative research as a research design. Data source of this research were from 56 Dota Gamers from any major faculties in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. In this research, the instruments to collect the data were observation, interview, and documentation. The data collecting in this research using non-participant observation. The result of this research found that the group has a distinctive language or jargon the other groups do not understand. This is to make it easier in their communication. For example, the word “AoE” means Area of Effect, this term refers to the area affected by magical spell or attack from enemies.

The fifth previous research was conducted by Achmad Septian Nugrahanto, which entitle “A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Baseball Jargon in Miller’s Money Ball the Movie”. in this paper studied the sociolinguistic phenomenon. This paper was intended the word formation processes and the function of sport jargon which occur in Miller’s Money Ball movie. The researcher was using descriptive qualitative research as a research design. Data source of this research were from transcript of the movie’s dialogue. In this research, the researcher became the key instrument for collecting, measuring, and analyzing the data. The instruments to collect the data were observation, and documentation. The data collecting in this research using non-participant observation. The result of this research found that there are 77 items which are categorized as sport jargon. Compounding becomes the most prominent form of jargon in this research.

Based on the relevant research above, there are few differences in the research that would be conducted among other previous research. Some of those focused on the forms of the jargon, functions of the jargon, meanings of the jargon, word formation process, context in situation. In addition, the differences that existed were the subject of the research. They use comedy TV program, video game, software, movie and website as the subject of the research, whereas the research that had been conducted by the researcher himself was World Superbike TV program. It can be inferred the researcher is interested in analyzing the forms of the jargon based on Halligan’s theory such as, word, phrase, abbreviation, acronym. This research also analyzing the function of the jargon based on Brown and Attardo’s theory, whether jargon is to provide speakers

of specialized domains with clear unambiguous terms to refer to their activities or the jargon provide speakers of a subgroup with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders. After that, this research analyzing the meanings of jargons such as, connotative meaning and denotative meaning.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used quantitative research. According to Sugiono, quantitative research are called traditional methods, because this method has been used for a long time thus, that it has become a research method. Still from Sugiyono, this method is a scientific method because it fulfills scientific principles, namely concrete or empirical, objective, measurable, rational, and systematic.¹¹

This research was descriptive quantitative research since the research would describe a certain object. Sugiono state that descriptive research is research that describe a phenomenon, events either using quantitative and qualitative data.¹² Sudijono says that descriptive quantitative method is a method that describe the state of phenomenon that has been done by measuring instrument then, processed in accordance with the function.¹³ It means that quantitative research is a kind of research that focuses on the subject phenomenon and the data would be collect and present in number. Therefore, the research that was conducted by the researcher would rely on the text of the utterances in the TV program to describe the phenomena of jargons. Specifically, the researcher intended to analyze the forms of the jargon, function of the jargon, and meaning of the jargon in World Superbike TV program.

2. Data Source

The main source of the data was collected from the TV program called “World Superbike Championship” based on the utterances of the commentator and co-commentator. In terms of any possible utterances containing jargons, the researcher selected them as the data. By supporting the main source data, the researcher also needed the transcript of the whole conversation between commentator and co-commentator to be more accurate and avoid misleading. Moreover, it could assist the researcher himself to increase the range of vocabulary just in case it difficult to understand.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), page 46.

¹² Ibid, page 47.

¹³ Sudijono, *Cara Mudah Menyusun: Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi* (Yogyakarta: Alfabeta, 2014), page 57.

3. Research Instrument

Arikunto state that the researcher was the most powerful instrument in descriptive quantitative research, because of the researcher himself as an instrument.¹⁴ Therefore, the researcher would be collecting watching, and analyzing the data on its own without any assistance from the participants. The researcher utilized a note-taking sheet to process all of the conversation related to jargons. Yin also state that in the majority of research, note-taking was used as an instrument.¹⁵

4. Data Collecting Technique

Faisal says that data collection usually used the methods of observation, documentation, and interviews. It was also possible to use non-human sources of information, such as documents and available records. The implementation of this data collection also involved various other supporting activities, such as creating rapports, selecting informants, recording data /information on the result of data collection.¹⁶ Therefore, the researcher took advantage of the non-human sources of information such as documentation, transcript, and the TV program itself since there was no human involved to collect the data.

There were several steps were used by the researcher in collecting the data as follows:

- a. The researcher recording the TV program on *SPOTV* and *nontongp.xyz* which provide live broadcast of the World Superbike Championship. Furthermore, the video from the recording is converted to a transcript using *www.studio.youtube.com* which provided auto-subtitle feature which is pretty accurate to convert from audio to text. All of them were chosen by the researcher since those websites were the best compared to others. It would help the researcher easily to collect the data.
- b. The recording from the TV program watched by the researcher several times from the beginning till the end to know the whole race. Furthermore, knowing the context is definitely the most significant for the researcher.
- c. The researcher paid attention to the conversations which likely contain jargons in World Superbike TV program during the process of watching and writing them simultaneously.
- d. The researcher examined the data again to ensure everything was in accordance with the context of the research.

5. Data Analysis

Huberman states that there were three steps in analyzing data. Firstly data condensation was the process by which the actual transcripts select, focus, and simplify the data. Secondly,

¹⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), page 192.

¹⁵ Robert K. Yin, *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish* (New York: The Guilford Press, 2011), page 156.

¹⁶ Faisal Sanapiah, *Penelitian Kualitatif: Dasar-Dasar dan Aplikasi* (Malang: Yayasan Asah Asih Asuh, 1990), page 50.

data display including organized information and result. Lastly, the conclusion drawing was intended to give the research a temporary result.¹⁷

- a. After all the data had been gathered, the researcher examined them again to make sure the data were all relevant to the focus of the research. It meant when there were some data that were not appropriate, they were required to be removed. On the other hand, the researcher keep maintaining the data that were still relevant.
- b. The researcher classified the result of the utterances, the forms of jargon such as word, phrase, abbreviation, acronym. Find the function of jargon. Reveal the meaning of the jargon, either it connotative meaning or denotative meaning.
- c. The researcher took conclusion what forms of the jargon, functions of the jargon, and meaning of the jargon were the most dominant. In addition, this step also became the finding of the research.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

In this research, it was required to emphasize the validity and reliability to check the accuracy of the findings. Validity was the degree of accuracy between the data that occurs in the object of research and the result that could be reported by the researcher. Thus, valid data were not different from data reported by researchers and data that actually occurred in the object of the research. Sugiyono states that reliability as consistency and stability of the data or findings. Form a positivistic perspective, reliability typically was considered to be synonymous with the consistency of data produced by observations made by different researchers.¹⁸ There are four criteria that can be selected to check the validity and reliability of data such as credibility, transferability, dependability, and also confirmability. In this research, the researcher only utilized credibility to check the trustworthiness of the data. One of the types of credibility was triangulation. Here was the triangulation as follows:

a. Investigator Triangulation

The utilization of many investigators was known as investigator triangulation. The capacity to corroborate findings across investigators without prior discussion or coordination could improve the credibility of the findings greatly. Investigator triangulation was especially useful for reducing bias in data collection and analysis. In this research, the researcher would ask one of UIN RIL's linguistics lectures to double-check all of the data gathered.

b. Theoretical Triangulation

When researching a phenomenon, theoretical triangulation referred to the employment of the multiple theory hypotheses. The study's perspectives or hypotheses might be similar or have competing viewpoints in theoretical triangulation. The researcher

¹⁷ Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman and Johnny Saldana, *Loc Cit*, page 8.

¹⁸ Sugiyono, *Loc. cit*, page 205

would conduct an analysis based on Mwhiki's theory. However, it was also possible to compare the theory with Machali, Abcarican, and Leech. Four of those experts were in the same field of linguistics.

I. Systematics of the Discussion

The discussion of this research will be systematized into three parts of discussion. The structure of the discussion seen as below:

CHAPTER I: This chapter consists of the title affirmation, the background of the problem, the focus and sub-focus of the research, the formulation of the problem, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, the relevance research, research methodology, and the systematic discussion.

CHAPTER II: This chapter present some theories related the research topic. It consists of the explanation of the definition of sociolinguistic, the language society, the language variation, the definition of jargon, the forms of jargon, the function of jargon, and also the conceptual framework.

CHAPTER III: This chapter consists of the general description of the object, and also there is the fact and data presentation of the research to show how the result of data analysis will be presented.

CHAPTER IV: This chapter contains the data analysis and research finding. The data analysis would describe the analysis of research data by representing the fact and data found. The researcher finding would describe the result of the analysis that answers the research formulation and conclude the phenomena that occur based on the researcher's reflection.

CHAPTER V: This chapter contains the conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion will provide the summary related to all the findings of the research that have a connection to the research problem. The recommendation contains about the recommendation to the next researchers who are interested in this topic.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter consists of two sections such as, conclusion and recommendation sections. The first section deals with the conclusions of the research findings. The last section is the recommendation, discussing the suggestions for the lecturers, the students, and other researchers.

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the findings and presented the discussions of jargons by commentator of World Superbike TV program, the researcher proposes these conclusions.

1. Jargon by commentator of World Superbike TV program in the form of words, phrases, abbreviations, acronyms. The total data on the forms of jargon in the World Superbike TV program are 107 (100%). The first rank was the phrase form with 73 jargon items (68.22%), followed by the word form with 23 jargon items (21.49%), then the abbreviation form with 7 jargon items (6.55%). And the least was the acronym form with 4 jargon items (3.74%). This research showed that phrases were the most prominent form, while acronyms were the less prominent form of the jargon. It implies that phrases were the most familiar form among the other forms of the superbike jargon. In terms of World Superbike, phrases were used to provide unambiguous and clear terms to the commentators handling the World Superbike TV program. Overall, the use of jargon by commentators in World Superbike TV program was served to provide accurate, engaging, and efficient commentary, catering to the specific needs and expectations of the audiences.
2. The findings on the functions of jargon by commentator of World Superbike TV program show that the first rank with 76 jargon items (71.02%); that was, to provide speakers of a subgroup with means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders, and the second rank with 31 jargon items (28.98%); that was, to provide speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activities. Based on the findings, the function of jargons in the World Superbike TV program, such as: tools, techniques, skills, etc. provide special terms as mark that they belong to this group and understandable mostly for World Superbike fans. While jargon could have exclusionary effects on outsiders of this sport, it was served important functions in providing precise information, showcasing expertise, and engaging the fanbase.
3. Based on this research, connotative meanings become the first position with 61 jargon items (57%). The second position was denotative meanings with 46 jargon items (43%). The findings show that the connotative meanings fall in the highest percentage, in the World Superbike TV program, people in this group prefer to use this formation, the non-literal meaning or connotative meaning. Meanwhile, the connotative meaning in jargon could

enhanced the experience for dedicated group, it's important for commentators to provide context and explanation to ensure that outside of the group could also followed and appreciated the commentary. Striking the balance between insider language and inclusivity was the key to engaging a broader audience while still catering the fanbase.

B. Recommendation

Based on the conclusions, the researcher proposes some recommendations to the following parties.

1. Sociolinguistic Class

Jargon is one of the language varieties that had special words in which the meanings were different from those people who know. It is proposed that lecturers also discuss such language varieties more in sociolinguistics field. It would give advantages in revealing the linguistic objects related to social life. Thus, the researcher expected that the findings of this research could be used as an input in discussing the phenomena which exist in social life. We could gained insights into the ways language, social identity, group dynamics, and media interact within society. It sheds light on how language choices could shaped social interactions and the impact they had on different individuals and groups.

2. Students of English Education Department

The students of English Education Department should understand the meaning of jargon including forms and the function. When they had understood it, they could got better understanding of jargon as one type of language varieties and enrich their knowledge about sociolinguistics dealing with language varieties together with the terms. Thus, the researcher was expected that the findings of this research provides insights into the importance of understanding specialized language and it's implications for effective communication. The students could benefited from incorporating these into instructional practices to better prepare for professional contexts and global communication.

3. Other researchers

It is proposed that future researchers who want to conduct a research in the same topic to choose other field, such as military field, business field, medical field, etc. Because there were so many fields that used jargon in their activities. Future researchers could contributed to a deeper understanding of jargon in specialized domains and explored effective strategies to bridge the gap between insiders and outsiders in terms of language comprehension and communication. Because of the imperfectness of this research or the idea that had appeared could give inspiration to do similar research thus, that the results could be useful to all.

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