CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Jargon is a set of terms and expressions used by certain group. It is a language variety that deals with profession or occupation. It has unique characteristic, that is, not hide the meaning of the terms to outsiders or in other words not intend to be secret to the outsiders. It also exists in special-interest group, such as art lovers, custom car hobbyists, etcetera. In relation to the topic of analysis, the group is cock fighting and fighting cock hobbyists or it is called cock-fighters.

The writer classifies the jargon used by cock-fighters into three categories:

- The jargon concerned with the fighting cock.
 It relates to the cock, such as pacekan, rawis, haratan, etcetera.
- The jargon concerned with the bet.
 It relates to the bet in the cock fighting, such as lawen asor, karotheng, gutuk, etcetera.
- The jargon concerned with the rules of the cock fighting.
 It relates to the rules in the cock fighting, such as ayam air, ayam pel, ayam madhep, etcetera.

By analyzing the data, the writer finds the functions of jargon. The functions are:

1. Describing the fighting cock

- 2. Explaining the bet
- 3. Explaining the rules of the cock fighting

From the analysis in chapter four the writer concludes two things. First, there is jargon in Javanese language especially jargon of cock-fighters. The jargon exists in special-interest group. Second, the cock-fighters have reasons in using the jargon, that is:

- 1. The cock-fighters want to express their idea.
- 2. The cock-fighters more comfortable when apply the jargon.
- 3. The cock-fighters want to create simple words.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Akmajian, Adrian. 1984. <u>Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication</u>. London: Massachusets.
- Boey, Liem Kiat. 1975. An Introduction to Linguistics for the Language Teacher. Singapore: Singapore U.P.
- Bloomfield, Leonard. 1962. Language. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Gerber, Philip L. 1969. Lessons in Language. Belmont: Wodsworth.
- Hadi, Sutrisno. 1979. <u>Metodologi Research</u>. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Penerbitan Fakultas Psikologi UGM.
- Hudson, RA. 1986. Sociolinguistics. London: Cambridge.
- Hartman and Stork. 1972. <u>Dictionary of Language and Linguistic</u>. London: Applied Science Publisher.
- Kartomihardjo, Soeseno. 1981. <u>Ethnography of Communicative Codes in East Java</u>. Canberra: Pasific Linguistic.
- Kunjaraningrat. 1977. <u>Metode-metode Penelitian Masyarakat</u>. Jakarta : Gramedia.
- Mc. Crimon, James M. 1967. Writing with a Purpose. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- Nababan, P.W.J. 1984. Pengantar Sosiolinguistik. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.
- Nazr, Raja T. 1972. Applied English Grammar. London: Longman.
- Nawawi, H Hadari. 1990. <u>Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial</u>. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Pei, Mario. 1971. Kisah daripada Bahasa. Jakarta: Bhratara.
- Pei & Gaynor. 1954. Dictionary of Linguistic. Littlefield: Adam and Co.
- Sapir, Edward. 1949. <u>Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech.</u> New York: A Harvest Book.
- Surachmad, Winarno. 1978. <u>Dasar dan Teknik Research: Pengantar Metodologi Ilmiah</u>. Bandung: Tarsito.

- Suwito. 1983. <u>Pengantar Awal Sosiolinguistik: Teori dan Problema</u>. Surakarta: Henary Offsset.
- Trudgill, Peter. 1983. <u>Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society</u>. Harmonsworth: Penguin Books.
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1998. <u>An Introduction to Sociolinguistics</u>. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.