

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Research Background

Language is used to express others' feelings, ideas, and information used everywhere in our daily lives (Seken, 1992). He also states that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols through which members of a social group interact and cooperate for communication. Communication is essential for our daily life. Language is a communication system between individual and social phenomenon (Hickey, Language, and Society, 2012). Language can be used by people based on their context, and also language can convey the speaker's feelings and information to the hearer in communication (Liaw, Dani, & Johari, 2013).

There is a deep relationship with linguistics to talk about language as a communication tool. Linguistics is a scientific study of language and the structure of languages. Linguistics is a language study that also learns about the language form, language meaning, and language in context (Marousek, 2015). They will learn about so many aspects of human language in linguistics, including sounds (phonetics and phonology), words (morphology), sentences (syntax), and meaning (semantics). Linguistics often think about the language-social relationship called sociolinguistics (Hickey, Language, and Society, n.d.).

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is a study focused on studying the relationship between language and society so that the language form and function in communication can be better

understood.(Wardhaugh,2006). According to (Onovughe,2012) Sociolinguistics is a descriptive study of the effect of any aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language, is used. As we recognize, in communication, language and society have a relationship. And we may argue that language and culture affect each other where language is a medium of communication for communicating ideas. Moreover, society is a group of people associated with culture , religion, politics , science, profession, and other purposes. To recognize the social function of language and know how social meaning is expressed, there is a term jargon as a variety of languages (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Discuss about the relationship between language and society. It's also important when you talk about the link between language and culture. In general, language and culture are closely related, but culture specifically affects language (Sepora&Moghaddas, 2012). Language is a fundamental tool for transmitting culture to communicate values, beliefs, and traditions to identify a community and foster social cohesion to spread and maintain culture. (Sepora&Moghaddas, 2012). Speaking of language and culture is linked to tradition, people within society involved, and the place where the culture itself has been created. Bali is one of the most famous locations, with an interesting culture included. According to (Suastika, 2015), there are many ancestral traditions inherited until now, such as traditional dance, traditional music, and one of the unique traditions, namely cockfighting. Many of the people who think that cockfighting is a gamble, but on the other hand, it is a tradition that is required in certain places.

Language variety is an essential part of sociolinguistics in knowing how the social factors can affect the language itself. Languages variety is any general concept of language type and expression of language (Nordquist, 2018). From the other research, language variety considerations differences that might have some special meaning, such as speaking behavior of some social group, socially meaningful aspects of independent speaker performance, and so on (FLORES, 2006).

In sociolinguistics, jargon refers to the language variety. Jargon technically means the language in which the technical word used in the field has unknown meanings (Wright, 2010). Jargon is a language that people mainly use in certain occupations, classes, and businesses (Marousek, 2015). According to (Liaw, Dani, & Johari 2013) In particular, jargon is a term used in the profession, trade, and group in which society does not understand it outside. Furthermore, jargon is a unique language that is difficult to pass to someone who does not participate in a business or organization for too long. (Yazdanifard&Patoko, 2014). Jargon refers to a specific language that typically uses the vocabulary in a particular way. Jargon used to trade and the arts and culture, for example, Cockfighting in Bali, especially in Cempaga village. Jargon refers to the specialized language of a professional or occupational group. While this language is often useful or necessary for those within the group, it is usually meaningless to outsiders. Some professions have so much jargon of their own that it has its own name; for example, lawyers use *legalese*, while academics use *academese*. Jargon is also sometimes known as lingo or argot. A passage of text that is full of jargon is said to be *jargony*.

An exciting phenomenon, Cockfighting (Tajen) is an occupation prevalent to the Balinese. According to (Suastika, 2015), (Tajen) in cultural activities is a legitimate form of tradition. Each movement must be accompanied by a red (blood sow) percussion ceremony derived from animals' blood, including cocks, based on the prevailing custom in Balinese ceremonies. On the Balinese island, cockfighting or (Tajen) has long grown and evolved. Tajen has penetrated some Balinese, particularly men, since a dozen generations earlier to now. According to (Suastika, 2015), Tajen was typically performed in a special place in the past, namely an arena furnished with a bamboo spectator floor. Nevertheless, after all, forms of gambling were outlawed by the government in 1981, Tajen is no longer practiced at that particular location. The rooster's "fist fist" was secretly conducted in the grove of coffee plantations, coconut groves, cornfields, haystacks after harvest. Even the most critical corner of the cemetery was hard from police observation.

### **1.2 Problem Identification**

This study came from an exciting language in the language used by traditional Balinese Cockfighting, especially at Cempaga village. Many people who do not belong to that culture or group do not understand their language. Based on that phenomenon, the researcher wants to research traditional Balinese Cockfighting jargon used at Cempaga village. Cempaga Village is an old village or Bali Aga village located in Banjar District, Buleleng Regency, where there are 5 Bali Aga Villages in Banjar District, known as SCTPB (Sidatapa, Cempaga, Tigawasa,

Pedawa, and Banyuseri). Each of these Baliaga villages has very unique and sacred traditions, both their dance and religious ceremonies. The culture that the residents in Cempaga Village closely guard makes almost all traditions in Cempaga Village still maintained until now, one of which is cockfighting (Tajen). There is a particular day when all the residents of Cempaga village have to give thanks to the one and only god when the entire Cempaga village community has harvested their plantation products in one of the temples called the PenaklukBencana temple. One of the traditions that still has to be carried out at the conquering temple after the prayer ceremony is cockfighting (Tajen).

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study, the statements of problem can be formed as follows:

1. What are the forms of jargon used by traditional Balinese Cockfighting (Tajen) at Cempagavillage ?
2. What are the meanings of jargon used by traditional Balinese Cockfighting (Tajen) at Cempagavillage ?
3. What are the functions of jargon used by traditional Balinese Cockfighting (Tajen) at Cempagavillage ?

### **1.4 Purposes of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, the purposes of the research can be formed as follows:

1. To analyze the forms of jargon used by traditional Balinese Cockfighting (Tajen) at Cempaga village.
2. To analyze the meanings of jargon used by traditional Balinese Cockfighting (Tajen) at Cempaga village.
3. To analyze the functions of jargon used by traditional Balinese Cockfighting (Tajen) at Cempaga village.

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

In this study, the researcher concerns three points, namely, form based on word and word formation processes, the meaning and the functions of jargon used by traditional Balinese cockfighting (Tajen) at Cempaga village.

### **1.6 Significances of the Study**

The significance of the study was divided into two types, the first one is the theoretical significance, and the second is the practical significance that was explained as follows:

#### **1.6.1 Theoretical Significance**

The result of this study was expected to contribute to the existing theory about jargon in terms of a language variation of sociolinguistics, which is about studying the relationship between language and society.

### 1.6.2 Practical Significance

The result of this study was expected to be essential for other researchers and *BIPA* teachers (*Bahasa Indonesia untuk penutur asing*). This study can help other researchers. Not only for the other researcher, but the result of this study was also expected to be essential for traditional Balinese cockfighting and people who want to learn more about the culture and the tradition itself. As a resource, cockfighting is necessary to know and understand the form and jargon meanings. The player can use this jargon to communicate with other players in the arena. It can quickly transfer the purpose of the jargon for the foreigner or who wants to join in the cockfighting arena.

