



Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan  
<http://ejournal.upg45ntt.ac.id/index.php/ciencias/index>

## The Jargons Used in Police Activities

Ni Putu J. Lestari Dewi<sup>a</sup>, Yanrini M. Anabokay<sup>b</sup>, Yandri S. Ndun<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Universitas Persatuan Guru 1945 NTT, [putulestaridewi@gmail.com](mailto:putulestaridewi@gmail.com)

<sup>b</sup> Universitas Persatuan Guru 1945 NTT, [anabokayrini@gmail.com](mailto:anabokayrini@gmail.com)

<sup>c</sup> Universitas Persatuan Guru 1945 NTT, [yandrindun025@gmail.com](mailto:yandrindun025@gmail.com)

### Info Artikel

#### Sejarah Artikel:

Diterima: 10 Juni 2022

Direvisi: 10 Juli 2022

Disetujui: 29 Juli 2022

#### Keywords:

*jargons, variety, police, activities*

### Abstrak

#### Abstrak

Tulisan ini mencoba mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis jargon yang digunakan dalam aktivitas kepolisian. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kualitatif yang dirancang untuk menemukan jenis-jenis jargon, menganalisis makna dan menjelaskan maksud penggunaan jargon yang digunakan dalam aktivitas kepolisian. Ada 2 jenis metode yang digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data, yakni observasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 3 jenis jargon yang digunakan dalam aktivitas kepolisian, yakni sandi huruf, nomor morse, and Sandi Pangkat Kesatuan. Jargon-jargon tersebut memudahkan pendengar memahami, dan percakapan lebih singkat, mudah dalam memberi informasi dan menjaga kerahasiaan dan mengidentifikasi para petugas kepolisian melakukan aktivitas mereka sehari-hari.

#### Abstract

*This writing tries to identify the kinds of jargons used in police activities. This research was a descriptive qualitative and this research was design to find out the kind of jargon, to analyze the meaning and describe the intended of the jargon used in police activities. There were two methods in collecting the data, they were observation and interview. The result shows that there were three kinds of jargon used in police activities, namely: letter code, number code and corps institutions code and the jargon in police field is a code. Those also have their meaning to make listener easier to understood and intended to make and to keep communication short, easier in delivering the information and also make the intend to keep the secret of the language and the identify of policemen in doing their activities every day.*

✉ Alamat korespondensi:

Kampus FKIP, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan III/40, Kota Kupang

E-mail: [fkp.j3p@gmail.com](mailto:fkp.j3p@gmail.com)

p-ISSN: 2621-3087

e-ISSN: 2621-5721

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the important system in human's daily life. As a human who lives in society, people always need language to make communicate to each other. Language always has an important role to create relation among others even countries. According to Comrie (2006:12), language is one of the principal means used by people to communicate with others and primarily spoken, although it can be transferred to other media, such as writing. As an important item, without language humans cannot do anything because through language humans can share or communicate various opinions, feelings, or desires as a tool for a continuous system that produces various symbols. Language also becomes diverse and varied not only because the speakers are not homogeneous but also because the social interaction activities are very diverse (Leona et al., 2021). The diversity will increase if the language is used by many speakers over a vast area. In bilingual society, the functions of linguistic are always divided between one language and another. One of the particular languages can be used formally, while the specific languages can be used informally ways. Through (Klimova, 2021; Maican and Cocorada, 2021) Language is the system that is an arbiter and type of vocalization used by a community to communicate and understand to each others.

In the other hand, language also has many varieties. The varieties of language influenced by many factors, such as place, age, gender, social status and type of job etc. The study of language with various relationships with human being or society is sociolinguistics. The definition of

sociolinguistics is a descriptive study of the effect of any and all the aspect of society. One of the variety that mentioned before, the focus of this research in the variety that exists in a job or know as JARGON.

Language has many varieties. The varieties of language influenced by many factors, such as place, age, gender, social status and type of job etc.

One of the varieties that mentioned before is jargon. It is the specific word used to describe the special term of a professional or trade group in language usage (police, bank, hospital, university, supermarket, etc). According to Miller et al (2021), jargon is an interesting variety to talk about and jargon also is a special vocabulary used in a job context.

Jargon is the terminology that used of some institution (police, bank, hospital, university, supermarket, etc) and jargon is the specific word used to describe the special term of a professional or trade group in language usage. Jargon is an interesting variety to talk about and jargon also is a special vocabularies used in a job context according to (Miller et al, 2021). In the other hand, based on (Brown et al 2021) jargon is an unusual vocabulary, complex phrases, and unclear meanings are used by some workers in their work.

This writing focusses to explain about Jargons used by the police who teach the police students in Police Department of state police school/SPN Kupang East Nusa Tenggara. It become the interesting language phenomenon that important to be conducted.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research was a descriptive qualitative and this research was design to find out the kind of jargon, analyze the meaning and describe the intended of the jargon used in police activities. Qualitative research is a study that explains a problem or description the problem which is the data obtained previously is the result from observations, interview and documentation (Sugiyono, 2017).

The data in this research was analyzed and presented using words or phrases. This research was conducted at state police school, the researcher chose this police department as a place of research because the research of jargon has never been done in this police department. There were two methods in collecting the data, they were observation and interview. The researcher used four instruments in this research, they were the researcher as the first instrument, the second was the observation sheet, the third was the interview guide and the digital recorder as the last instrument. The subjects of this research are the all of the police who teach the police students in Police Department of state police school/SPN Kupang East Nusa Tenggara.

In this qualitative research there were four levels for analyzing the data of jargons: data collection, data reduction, data display and the last for conclusion drawing or verifying the data (Miles et al., 2014). Data collection in this research has done by doing the interview to the police who teach the police students.

Data reduction was made by grouping the jargon based on the kinds of the jargon and its meaning. Data display was done by displaying the data of jargon and to describe the intended meaning of the jargons that are used in police activities. The last, conclusion drawing, or verifying was done by concluding the data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

This research has done for analyzing the jargons used in Police activities. All the data of jargons found is based on the use of observation and interview the subjects. There were around forty jargons used in police activities everyday. All the jargon found, categorized into three, namely: jargons related to letter codes (sandi huruf), jargons related to number codes (sandi angka) and jargons related to corps position codes (sandi pangkat kesatuan) (this jargons mixed with letter codes and number codes). The jargon that exists in police activities has its meaning. The following table shows the kind of jargons that has collected by the researcher from the subjects.

### Jargons related to Letter Codes

In this part, the jargon related to letter codes because it consists of letter and words. The code can be names of animals, cities, places or other names. Some of jargons in this section are taken from the part of animal's body, popular cities or place.

Kinds of Jargons	Meanings
Curanmor	Pencurian kendaraan bermotor or theft the vechiles. Curanmor it means the crime where someone steals vechile from others.
Miras	Minuman keras it means the drink contains the alcohol.
Tikus	Means tersangka or suspect, someone who committed to a crime and did something wrong.
Curas	Curian dan kekerasan or stolen goods with violence means someone who steals and does violence to others.
Laka	Means kecelakaan. Kecelakaan means an unfortunate incidents and resulting in damage or injury.
DPO	Daftar pencarian orang means someone in a list of person that does the criminal but
Curat	Pencurian dan pemberatan or theft with severe. Curat means someone who steals from someone and breaks something.
TKP	Tempat kejadian perkara or scene of crime means the place where the crime happens.
TSK	Tersangka or suspect means someone who did the crime.

Kinds of Jargons	Meanings
Casis	Calon siswa or prospective student means someone who follows the test to be a police.
Sajam	Senjata tajam or sharp weapon means a weapon that always use by someone who does the crime.
Senpi	Senjata api or firearm is a weapon that always use by the police.
Juper	Juru periksa or investigator means someone who has a job for investigating the case.
Taruna	Taruna means a student of police academy.
Komando	Means police station of office.
Kuda Lumping	Means motorcycle.
Solo Bandung	Siap siaga means standy.
Namlea	Nihil or nothing. This jargon tells the situation.
Ambon Tegal	Aman terkendali or safety and under the control means a good situation.
Solo Irian Tegal	Situasi or situation in scene of crime or the place where the crimes happens.

### The Jargon related to Number Codes (Sandi Angka) and Its meaning

This kinds of jargon in this part consist of numbers. These kinds of jargons are related to Sandi Angka/Number Codes.

Kinds of Jargons	Meanings
8-1-3	Selamat melanjutkan pekerjaan means to give the spirit for continuing the duty.
8-1-2	Ulangi perintah means to repeat the command and orders.
8-2	Diterima means to tell the information can be accepted.
8-4	Pendengaran means to tell about the hearing.
8-6	Dimengerti means understand the order and comand from police officers to the others police officers.
8-7	Dilanjutkan means to continue the comands or orders.
3-3-4	Laka lantas means to tell the unfortunate incidents and resulting in damage or injury.
1-1-2	Darurat means emergency and tells the situations are serious and dangereous.
8-1-0	Mati/tidak mengudara, this codes means the communication is off for a while.
8-1-5	Cuaca means tells about the weather at the time.
8-1-6	Waktu means to ask and tell about the time.
10-2	Posisi dimana means to ask about the position of the police officers in somewhere.

### Jargons related to Corps Position Codes

In this section, the jargons related to Sandi Pangkat Kesatuan in Police Department or Corps Position Codes.

Kinds of Jargons	Meanings
Tribrata I	Means Kapolri or the Chief of Indonesia Police Institution.
Turangga I	Means Kapolda or the Chief of Indonsia Police in province level.
Resta I	Means Kapolres or Chief of Indonesia Police in city level, the level is lower than Kapolda.
Resta II	Means Wakapolres or Vice chief of Indonesia Police in city level.
Oebobo I	Means Kapolsek or Chief of Indonesian Police in subdistrict level, the level is lower than Kapolres.
Oebobo II	Means Wakapolsek or Vice chief of Indonesian Police in subdistrict level.
Tombak I	Means KaSPN or Chief or the headmaster in State Police School.
Kupang V	Means Polantas or polisi lalu lintas is a deparatment in Indonesian police which job is arrange the traffic.

### The Number of Jargon

In this table shows that the total number of jargon found in Police activities based on interview the subjects in State Police School/SPN Kupang, as follows:

Kinds of Jargons	Total Item
Letter Code	20
Number Code	12
Corps Position Code	8
<b>Total number of Jargons</b>	<b>40</b>

### Discussion

Jargon is the vocabulary used by a particular group of people in work place (Brown et al., 2021; Stuti et al., 2018; Wikrama 2017). The vocabs used are only understood by people who join the group to facilitate communication (Kusumawati et al., 2017; Basri 2018). In this study of this research, the police institution also has some jargons used in their activities everyday. The data found in this research regarding the jargon used by the police institution in police activities is through observation and

interviews the subjects. In this research also there were four instruments used for collecting the data, namely the researcher as the main or the first instrument, the second was the observation sheet, the third was interview guide and the last was digital recorder. Through the data collection and instruments used, the formulation of the problem in this research can be answered.

Jargon is a part of language variation in community group (Pilkington 2019). In social society, according to profession, social class, or age, there is a tendency to create a language that becomes jargon in a particular group (Jilka et al., 2019; Links et al., 2019). This research found forty words of jargon that used by the Police Institution in police activities everyday. The jargon found in police activities was a code and classified into three types, namely: Letter Code, Number Code and Corps Institution Code. According to (Hartmann and Stork, 1993) code can be regarded as a jargon. This research also analyzed the meaning of each jargon used in police activities. The meaning was used to make it easier for listeners to understand the jargon and the researcher also found the reason of policemen using the jargon because the jargon/words intended to make and to keep communication short, easier in delivering the information and also make the intend to keep the secret of the language and the identify of policemen in doing their activities everyday when they want to catch the suspect or tell the criminal case.

## CONCLUSION

From the result and discussion of this research above, there were forty words of jargon used by police institution in police activities everyday. The jargon was classified into three kinds of jargon, namely: Letter Code (Sandi Huruf), Number Code (Number Code) and Corps Institution Code (Sandi Pangkat Kesatuan) and the jargon in police field is a

code. Those jargons also have their meaning to make listener easier to understand and the jargon/words intended to make and to keep communication short, easier in delivering the information and also make the intend to keep the secret of the language and the identify of policemen in doing their activities every day.

## REFERESNCES

- Basri, H. (2018). Strategi belajar kosakata Bahasa Inggris (English Vocabulary).
- Brown, Z. C. (2021). Compensatory conspicuous communication: Low status increases jargon use. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*.
- Comrie, B. (2006). Technical Jargon: an approach, an idea and an offering. *A journal of jargon, vol. II*.
- Hartman. (1993). Dictionary of language and linguistics.
- Jilka, S. (2019). Who likes Jargon? The joint effect of jargon type and industry knowledge on investors judgment. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*.
- Kilimova, B. (2021). Science Direct Sn Insight into Online Foreign Language Learning and Teaching in the era of covid 19 pandemic. *Procedia computer science*.
- Kusumawati, P., & Sudirman. (2017). The effect of digital flashcard on students' vocabulary. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Undiksha*.
- Leona, N. (2021). Explaining individual differences in young English language learners' vocabulary knowledge. *The role of Extramural English Exposure and Motivation*.
- Links, A. R. (2019). Surgeon use of medical jargon with parents in the outpatient setting. *Patient Education and Counseling*, 102.
- Maican, M. A. (2021). Online foreign language learning in higher education

and its correlates during the covid 19 pandemis. Switzerland.

Miller, A. N. (2021). Use of seven types of medical jargon by male and female primary care providers at a university healthy center. Patient education and counseling.

Milles. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis in A Methods Sourcebooks, *Edition 3. Sage Publication, inc.*

Pilkington, E. (2019). What can repetition, reading, and naming tell us about jargons aphasia?. *Journal of Neurolinguistics.*

Stuti, N. N. W. (2018). The jargons used by Balinese dancer of female at sanggar seni manik. *Journal Undiksha.*

Sugiyono. (2017). Metode Penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D. *Alfabeta.*

Wikrama, M. (2017). An Analysis of jargon used by receptionist in front office at lovina beach hotel. *Jurnal Undiksha.*