

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion of the research. Findings, present the data and the data analysis.

4.1 Data Description

In this part the writer presents the data obtained from the observation. From the observation, the writer could find the jargons used in the daily communication among cadets during *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda XXXIII* in Lombok, as well as their meaning. The jargons are presented in an alphabetical order along with their meaning. In addition, the table below is the finding that is presented to answer the research problem of what the jargons are used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. Here are the following jargons mostly used in their conversation.

Table 4.1 Jargon Used by Cadet in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*

No	Kata-Kata	Literal Meaning	Jargon Meaning
1	55	Numeral	Full
2	A 1	Letter and numeral	Pasti
3	Abeng	-	Senior yang turun tingkat
4	Anak Misting	-	Anak tentara
5	Bantem	Bantuan Tempur	Makanan
6	Butiran	Satuan bilangan, biasanya digunakan dalam penghitungan telur 'butir'	Pasukan (1 pleton, 1 kompi, dan seterusnya)

*The continuity of table 4.1 Jargon Used by Cadet in Latihan Integrasi Taruna
Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*

No	Kata-Kata	Literal Meaning	Jargon Meaning
7	Chick-Chick	Anak ayam	Penakut
8	Drill	Mengebor	Cepat-cepat
9	Elek-Elekan	Jelek	Kurang maksimal dalam latihan atau berkegiatan
10	Fashion Show	Pertunjukkan	Berganti pakaian dalam hitungan detik atau berpakaian aneh-aneh karena hukuman
11	Kayu Laut	Kayu yang berada di laut	Orang yang patuh dengan aturan
12	Latgab	Latihan Gabungan	Hukuman ramai-ramai satu angkatan
13	Mati-Mati Pak	Wafat atau telah meninggalkan dunia	Susah Banget / sekali
14	Mantul	-	Mangan Tulang, Tidak mau bekerja
15	Micek	-	Tidur malam atau regular
16	Nambah Darah	Donor darah	Tidur sekejap 'mencuri-curi waktu untuk tidur'
17	Nges	-	Ngantuk Enak Sekali (Singkatan)
18	Ngijer	-	Merokok
19	Ngilang-Ngilang	Tidak ada lagi, lenyap	Tidak mengikuti kegiatan
20	Ngolor-Ngolor	Mengulur	Minta keringanan
21	Pakaian Haji	Ihram	Atribut untuk hukuman yg diberikan kepada taruna yang tidak melaksanakan ibadah
22	PDL Tempur	Pakaian Dinas Lapangan yang dipakai untuk perang atau tempur	Seragam tentara yang sudah using
23	Persuasive	Membujuk	Orang yang baik
24	Pos Monyet	Tempat hewan yang bernama monyet	Tempat jaga atau piket
25	Pos pesiar	Tempat untuk jalan-jalan	Rumah kontrakan
26	Sak taek	Satu kotoran	Sangat atau paling
27	Sasuh		Saudara astuh
28	Setengah mug	Separuh cangkir	Taruna yang mempunyai postur tubuh pendek
29	Tas Kebo	Tas dari kebo	Tas Koper yang didapat dari pembagian
30	Tindakan	Perbuatan	Hukuman
31	Turunan	Turunan di tangga atau jalan yang menurun	Mendapat warisan dari senior (barang, jabatan, dan alat drum band)

4.2 Analysis

In analyzing the jargons, the writer classified the data based on the word formation processes theory by Yule '2006'. The jargons are presented in the form of table, in order to answer the research problem of the processes of word formation of the jargons used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. Below is the classification of jargons.

Table 4.2 The Classification of Jargon in the Form of the Word Formation Processes.

No	Jargon	The form of the jargon
1	55 A1 Abeng Anak Misting Micek Ngijer	Jargon of coinage
2	Drill Fashion Show Persuasif	Jargon of borrowing
3	Kayu Laut Nambah Darah Pakaian Haji Pos Monyet Pos Pesiar Sak Taek Setengah Mug Tas Kebo	Jargon of compounding
4	Bantem Latgab Mantul Sasuh	Jargon of blending
5	Nges	Jargon of acronym
6	Butiran Tindakan Turunan	Jargon of prefixes and suffixes
7	Chick-Chick Elek-Elekan Mati-Mati Ngilang-Ngilang Ngolor-Ngolor PDL Tempur	Jargon of multiple processes

After classifying the data, the writer analyzed the jargon based on the classification of word formation processes.

4.2.1 Coinage

Based on the finding, the writer found five jargons in the form of coinage produced by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. Furthermore, it means that there is no natural connection between linguistics forms and the meaning of the jargon itself. The five jargons are shown below.

Table 4.3 Jargon of Coinage

No	Jargon	Meaning
1	55	Full / maximum
2	A1	Definite
3	Abeng	Senior who is degrade
4	Micek	Sleep
5	Ngijer	Do smoke

1. 55

Jargon “55” is numeral if it is translated in to literal meaning. In jargon meaning, “55” means full or maximum. This jargon is used by cadets when they show their performance as they play drumband, or yell.

Below is the example of the using jargon “55”:

Komandan : *Taruna, Yel-yel kekuatan 55*
 ‘Cadets, yell with full power’
 Taruna : *Siap ndan, *bersorak*
 ‘Yes sir, *yippe’

2. A1

Jargon “A1” stands from one letter and one numeral. They are A and 1. According to the cadets, “A1” has meaning definite or certainty.

Below is the using of jargon in conversation:

Taruna A: *Suh, gua dapet info kalau besok kita pesiar terpisah*

‘Bro, I had already gotten information if we will be off duty separately tomorrow’

Taruna B: *Ah, kata siapa loe suh?*

‘Ah, who told you so, bro?’

Taruna A: *Info ini tuh AI suh, gua dapetnya dari ndan Beni*
‘This information is definite, bro. I got it from commander Beni’

Taruna B: *Mantap, pak!!*

‘Cool, man!!’

3. Abeng

Jargon “*abeng*” is one of jargon of coinage. In literal meaning, it does not exist. According to the cadets, jargon “*abeng*” is a naming of senior who is degraded in military school and is in the same rank. The reason of the degrading is cadet breaks the rule, oppres to the junior or illness for a long time.

4. Anak Misting

Jargon “*anak misting*” is a new term. It has meaning son of soldier. It is produced from word “*misting*”. *Misting* is a plate for soldiers in emergency condition. Cadets use this jargon to categorize who is from soldier family.

5. Micek

Jargon “*micek*” is a substituter word for “*sleep*”. It is a new term in this community. The jargon meaning of *micek* is sleep. Sleep here is

regular sleep such as sleep at night. Below is the example of usage of jargon “*micek*”:

Taruna A: *Suh, dimana Renaldi?*

‘Bro, where is Renaldi?’

Taruna B: *Tuh, dia lagi micek di tempat belajar*

‘Over there. He is sleeping in the classroom’

6. Ngijer

Jargon “*ngijer*” is a new term in military which means doing smoke. Based on cadet’s story, that word created from cigarette whose the name of branded is jeruk. Below is the example of the use jargon “*Ngijer*”

Taruna A: *Suh, setelah kelas ini kita ngijer yuk!!*

‘Bro, let’s smoke after this class!’

Taruna B: *Siap suh,*

‘Okey, bro’

4.2.2 Borrowing

Based on the finding, the writer found three jargons in the form of borrowing, produced by cadets. The jargon used by cadets come from the words which are borrowed from English and it is familiar enough outside their community. Then they use it differently by giving a new meaning. Below are the jargon which are included into the borrowing word.

Table 4.4 Jargon of Borrowing

No	Jargon	Meaning
1	Drill	Quickly
2	Fashion Show	Changing Clothes in a second time
3	Persuasif	Kind person

1. Drill

Jargon "drill" is taken from English. Drill means "bor" in Bahasa

Indonesia but in here drill means quickly. The use of this jargon is as follows:

Komandan : *Hei, taruna!! Dalam hitungan 3 detik kau sudah sampai pos jaga.*
'Hei, cadet!! You have to finish at guardpost in 3 second'

Taruna : *Siap ndan, *sambil menggrutu, bisanya drill thok.*
'Yes sir, *while grumbling, he can drill only'

2. Fashion Show

Jargon "fashion show" is one of jargon which is a borrowing from English. Fashion show is a phrase. In jargon meaning, "fashion show" is changing clothes in a hurry and sometimes includes wearing freak uniform as a form of punishment.

3. Persuasive

Jargon "persuasive" is one of jargon which is a borrowing from English. The word "persuasive" means kind or friendly person. Shown in the following example:

Taruna A: *Suh, tadi pagi gue ketahuan ngijer sama ndan Deni.*
'Bro, this morning I was caught by Commander Deni when I did smoke'

Taruna B: *Gak masalah suh, ndan Deni kan persuasive. Palingan loe kena push up aja.*
'It is not problem bro, commander Deni is a kind person. You will only get push up'

4.2.3 Compounding

Based on the finding, the writer finds nine jargons in the form of compounding used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. The nine jargons are shown below.

Table 4.5 Jargon of Compounding

No	Jargon	Meaning
1	Anak Misting	Children of Army
2	Kayu Laut	People who is accordance with rule
3	Nambah Darah	Sleep at moment before activity
4	Pakaian Haji	Uniform for cadets who did not praying
5	Pos Monyet	Guardpost
6	Pos Pesiar	A dormitory
7	Sak Taek	Very
8	Setengah Mug	A short man
9	Tas Kebo	Suitcase is given by academy

1. Kayu Laut

Jargon “*kayu laut*” comes from two words: *kayu* ‘wood’ dan *laut* ‘sea’. In literal meaning, *kayu laut* is wood in sea. In jargon meaning, *kayu laut* is the name of people who are heading towards the rules. The example of jargon *kayu laut* in conversations is:

Taruna A: *Suh, ntar gue mau ngadep ke ndan Suryo*

‘Bro, I will meet commander Suryo later’

Taruna B: *Mau ngapain loe ngadep ke dia?*

‘What will you do with him?’

Taruna A: *Gue mau minta keringanan, kan tadi gue ketahuan ngijer.*

‘I want to ask his favour because I was caught by him when doing smoke last time’

Taruna B: *Bah, mana bisa loe minta keringanan sama dia, kan dia kayu laut suh.*

‘Pooh, how do you ask his favour? He is commander who is heading towards the rule, bro’

Taruna A: *Ya, gue tahu itu tapi gue mau coba dulu.*
‘Yes, I know that but I will try’

2. Nambah Darah

Jargon “*nambah darah*” is compounding from word *nambah* ‘increase’ dan *darah* ‘blood’. Therefore, when the word pronounced by cadets, many people recognize that jargon is addition blood in true meaning. Then, jargon “*nambah darah*” means sleep at moment. Below is the example of the using of “*nambah darah*”:

This conversation happened in the classroom,

Taruna A: *Suh, apa dosen sudah datang?*

‘Bro, did the lecturer already come?’

Taruna B: *Belum, suh. Ini masih jam 7.45 kan masuknya masih jam 08.00*

‘Not yet bro, the clock shows 7.45 and the lesson is going to start at 08.00’

Taruna A: *Ok, gue mau nambah darah dulu mumpung pelajaran belum mulai.*

‘Okey, I want to sleep at moment first before the lesson starts’

3. Pakaian Haji

Jargon “*pakaian haji*” comes from word “*pakaian*” dan “*haji*”.

This jargon is recognized by people as “*ihram*”. *Ihram* is the name of hajj uniform of white cloth. In jargon meaning, “*pakaian haji*” is kind of the attribute of punishment. Its attribute wears bedsheet as shirt, headcraft

from pillowcase, shorts, and sandals. This punishment is given to cadets who did not pray.

4. Pos Monyet

Jargon "pos monyet" stands from two words: pos 'place or post' and monyet 'kind of animal'. Therefore, pos monyet is a place for monkey if it regocnized as literal meaning. In jargon meaning, pos monyet is guardpost and then cadets have a perfect posture in that place.

5. Pos Pesiar

Jargon "pos pesiar" comes from joining two words: pos 'place or post' and pesiar 'take a walk'. In general, it is translated as place which is for taking a walk. Then, jargon "pos pesiar" means a dormitory for cadet.

6. Sak Taek

Jargon Sak Taek is derived from two words: sak 'one' dan taek 'feces'. When they compound each other has meaning one feces if it is translated in literal meaning. In jargon meaning, "sak taek" means very.

The example is below:

Taruna A: Suh, seragammu keren sak taek.

'Bro, your uniform are very cool'

Taruna B: Suwun suh,

'Thanks bro.'

7. Setengah Mug

Jargon “*setengah mug*” is a combination from word *setengah* ‘a half’ and *mug* ‘one type of cup’. Therefore, it is recognized by people as a half cup. In fact, jargon “*setengah mug*” is a naming for cadets who are short. This jargon is usually used at marching practice.

Komandan : *Perhatian!! Atur ketinggian, yang setengah mug geser ke belakang.*

‘Attention!! Please arrange the height!! cadet who is short please move to the back’

Taruna : *Siap...ndan!!*
‘Yes, sir!!’

8. Tas Kebo

Jargon “*tas kebo*” stands from word *tas* ‘bag’ and *kebo* ‘buffalo’. In literal meaning, “*tas kebo*” is buffalo bag, but the cadets translate jargon “*tas kebo*” into big bag which is given by academy. This jargon exist because the big bag is given by academy. It is like a buffalo. Therefore, the bag is called *tas kebo*.

4.2.4 Blending

The writer found four jargons in the form of blending. The jargons are used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. The jargons categorized into blending word as follows:

Table 4.6 Jargon of Blending

No	Jargon	Meaning
1	Bantem	Food
2	Latgab	Punishment which do together
3	Mantul	Condition which is cadet did not help other
4	Sasuh	Friends which are in th same rank

1. Bantem

Two syllables “*ban*” and “*tem*” construct jargon “*bantem*”. “*Ban*” itself comes from *bantuan* and “*tem*” comes from *tempur*. Therefore, in general jargon “*bantem*” means military aid in war situation. In jargon meaning, “*bantem*” means the food. The food includes snack, food allocation from military or food sent by their parents. Below is the example of the using jargon of *bantem*:

Taruna A: *Enak neh, yang ortunya baru dateng.*
 ‘Nice, your parent just already come’
Pasti dapet bantem banyak neh, hehehe
 ‘Certainly, you got lot of food’
 Taruna B: *Pasti suh, ntar gue bagiin juga ke temen-temen.*
 ‘That’s right, I will share with others later’

2. Latgab

Jargon “*Latgab*” stands from two syllables. They are “*lat*” and “*gab*”. “*Lat*” comes from word “*latihan*” and “*gab*” is clipping from word “*gabungan*”. When they blend become one word “*latgab*”, it means do training together. In jargon meaning, “*latgab*” is one of punishment which does together in same rank. It has function to train corps spirit. The example of usage of this jargon is as follows:

Komandan : *Perhatian untuk taruna!! Nanti setelah apel malam ada latgab karena ada salah satu dari kalian ketahuan ngijer.*
 ‘Attention for cadet!! Tonight after the ceremony you will get together punishment because one of you was caught when he doing smoke’

Taruna : *Siap ndan, *menggerutu*
‘Yes Sir, *grumbling’

3. Mantul

Jargon “*mantul*” comes from two word syllables. They are “*man*” and “*tul*”. The first syllable, “*man*” is clipped from *mangan*. *Mangan* means eat in English. The second is “*tul*” which is clipped from the word *tulang* ‘bone’. Therefore, “*mantul*” means eating bone when it is translated in common meaning. In jargon meaning, “*mantul*” is a naming of cadet who does not help others in activity. The following is the example of using this jargon:

Taruna A: *Kemana aja loe tadi pas bakti suh?*
‘Where did you go when voluntary work is running bro?’
Taruna B: *Gue tadi izin keluar suh.*
‘I have asked permission to go out, bro’
Taruna A: *Ah, parah loe suh.*
‘Ah, you are terrible bro’
Kerjaan loe mantul-mantul terus.
‘You never help others’

4. Sasuh

Jargon “*sasuh*” stands from two syllable. The first syllable is “*sa*” and second is “*suh*”. *Saudara* for “*sa*” and *asuh* for “*suh*”. In jargon meaning, *sasuh* means calling of cadet who is in the same rank. Therefore, every cadet call others with “*sasuh*” or just “*suh*”

4.2.5 Acronym

Based on the finding, the writer finds one jargon in the form of acronym.

The jargon used by cadet comes from the words which are not familiar outside their community. However those jargon become difficult to understand because the meanings are very different from the real one. Below are the jargons in the form of acronym.

Table 4.7 Jargon of Acronym

No	Jargon	Meaning
1	Nges	Feel a sleep

1. Nges

The jargon "Nges" is derived from the initials of the words "ngantuk enak sekali" which is taken only from the initial. Therefore, it becomes a jargon for cadets in military. This jargon usually used when cadet is in class. If there is a cadet feeling sleepy at class then his head goes down spontaneously and his friend will say "Don't "nges-nges" continuely at class".

4.2.6 Prefixes and suffixes

Based on the finding, the writer found three jargons in the form of affixes produced by cadets. Almost the affixation are suffixes. The three jargons are shown below.

Table 4.8 Jargon of Prefixes and Affixes

No	Jargon	Meaning
1	Butiran	Troops
2	Tindakan	Punishment
3	Turunan	Somethink is given by senior

1. Butiran

The word *butiran* is created by word “*butir*” and added suffixes [an]. In general understanding, *butir* is the classification word for material which is round or small. In jargon meaning, *butiran* means troops.

2. Tindakan

Tindakan is one of jargon of affixes. “*Tindakan*” comes from word “*tindak*” and suffixes [an]. *Tindak* is action. When it is added [an] in the jargon, the meaning is punishment. Below is the example of use *tindakan*.

Taruna A: *Suh, tadi loe di cariin bang reza. Katanya: ntar malam kamu di suruh ngadep ke dia.*
 ‘Bro, Bang Reza is looking for you. He said that tonight you have to face him.’
 Taruna B: *Waduh, pasti ntar malam gue kena tindakan lagi.*
 ‘Oh my god, certainly I will get punishment again tonight’

3. Turunan

Jargon “*turunan*” is derived from word *turun* added suffixes [an]. *Turunan* is something given by senior to junior, such as uniform, position in military. *Turunan* in general is down like down stair or road down.

Example of *turunan* in conversation:

Taruna A: Suh, keren gak gue dapet turunan jam tangan ini dari abang?

‘Bro, what a cool watch, I get watch from senior?’

Taruna B: Mantap suh,
‘Cool bro,’

4.2.7 Multiple Processes

Based on the finding, there are six jargons which have more than one process of word formation. In this subheading, the jargon are going to be analyzed further.

Table 4.9 Jargon of Multiple Processes

No	Jargon	Meaning
1	Chick-Chick	Naming for cadet who afraid break rule (coward)
2	Elek-Elekan	Not maximum
3	Mati-Mati pak	Very Difficult
4	Ngilang-Ngilang	Did not follow activity
5	Ngolor-Ngolor	Asking for leniency
6	PDL Tempur	Old uniform of cadet

1. Chick-chick

Jargon “chick-chick” has two processes. They are borrowing and reduplication. Chick itself is borrowed from English. After the borrowing word, “chick” has reduplication process. It becomes chick-chick. It recognized by all people as “anak ayam” in Bahasa Indonesia. The jargon “chick-chick” means a cadet who is afraid breaking the rules. The example of the use of this jargon is:

Taruna A: *Suh, Ayo ngijer!!*

‘Bro, let’s smoke!!’

Taruna B: *Gue gak mau, takut ketahuan dan kena tindakan lagi.*

'I can not, I am afraid of getting caught and punished again'

Taruna A: *Ah, **chick-chick** loe suh.*

'Ah, you are coward, bro.'

2. Elek-elekan

Jargon “*elek-elekan*” has three processes. The first process is reduction, word “*elek*” comes from word “*jelek*”. The second is reduplication, word “*elek*” become *elek-elek*. The last process is addition, “*elek-elek*” becomes “*elek-elekan*”. Therefore, in general meaning, “*elek-elekan*” means ugly. In jargon meaning, “*elek-elekan*” means cadet who did not do maximum. Below is the example in conversation:

Komandan: *Taruna, sini kau!!*

'Cadet, come here!!'

Taruna: *Siap ndan,*

'Yes, sir'

Komandan: *Aku liat dari tadi kamu larinya **elek-elekan***

terus.

'I saw that you did not run well continuously'

3. Mati-mati Pak

Jargon “*mati-mati pak*” has two processes: reduplication and adding word. Jargon “*mati-mati pak*” come from word “*mati*” and “*pak*”.

Word “*mati*” gets reduplication then it becomes “*mati-mati*”. *Mati* has meaning dead. *Pak* is clipped from word “*bapak*”. *Bapak* means sir or father. In literal meaning, “*mati-mati pak*” means death of father but the jargon meaning is a very difficult condition or something happened.

Below is the example of the use of jargon “*mati-mati pak*”:

Taruna A: *Suh, gimana tadi ujian loe?*

'Bro, how about your examination?'

Taruna B: *Parah, ujiannya mati-mati pak*

'Damn, the examination is very difficult'

4. Ngilang-ngilang

Jargon "*ngilang-ngilang*" come from the word "*ngilang*". *Ngilang* itself is derived from "*hilang*" after changing letter "h" become "Ng" in the beginning of word "*ilang*". It has reduplication then it becomes

Ngilang-ngilang. The process is called multiple processes because it has more than one process. In general meaning, *Ngilang* means disappear but in the jargon meaning it means the condition in which the cadet avoids class or activity. They will *Ngilang-ngilang* by using many ways such as, saying that they are sick, changing schedule of posted guard or duty officer with others, or making some deal with senior. Below is the example of the use of the word "*Ngilang-ngilang*":

Taruna A: *Suh, ntar loe ikut latihan yongmodo gak?*

'Bro, do you join yongmodo exercise?'

Taruna B: *Gak, gue mau ngilang-ngilang dulu.*

'No I did not, I want to escape the class first'

5. Ngolor-ngolor

This jargon has three processes: addition, changing and reduplication. The first processes is addition, *ngolor* comes from word "*olor*". *Olor* comes from letter changing in word "*ulur*" become "*ngolor*".

After having two processes this jargon gets reduplication becomes "*ngolor-ngolor*". In literal meaning, "*ngolor-ngolor*" is let off rope to

mean sweep away. In jargon meaning, "ngolor-ngolor" means asking for leniency. The example is:

Taruna A: *Dek suh, ntar malam kamu ngadep abang ya?*
'Bro, you have to meet me, tonight'

Taruna B: *Siap bang,*
'Yes bro'

In the night,

Taruna A: *Tahu kenapa kamu tak suruh ngadep?*
'Do you know why I ask you to meet me?'

Taruna B: *Siap tahu bang,*
'Yes, I do'

Taruna A: *Kenapa?*
'Why?'

Taruna B: *Maaf bang, tadi saya gak sengaja terlambat apel pagi.*

'I am sorry, I didn't mean to come late in morning ceremony'
Mohon kebijaksanaannya bang.
'Please give your mercy'

Taruna A: *Ah, kamu ini ngolor-ngolor aja.*
'Ah, you are only asking leniency'

6. PDL Tempur

Jargon "PDL tempur" has two processes. They are acronym and compounding processes. PDL is an abbreviation of *Pakaian Dinas Lapang*.

After that PDL compounds with word "tempur", it becomes "PDL tempur". In literal meaning, "PDL tempur" is a service uniform which is worn at the war but in jargon meaning it is a very old uniform. Below is

the example of the using of jargon "PDL tempur"

Komandan : *Perhatian!! Ntar malem semua pakai PDL tempur.*
'Attention, all of you wear a very old uniform, tonight'

Taruna : *Siap ndan, *menggerutu: dapet tindakan lagi.*
'Yes sir, *grumbling: getting punishment again'

4.2 Discussion

The writer would like to present the discussion related to the problems of the study stated in chapter one. The two parts that were analyzed are the word formation processes and the causes of the jargon produced by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*.

During the first analysis, the writer could identify the general pattern of the jargon. Based on the result of data analysis, the writer found 31 jargons used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. The jargons are 55, A 1, abeng, anak misting, bantem, butiran, chick-chick, drill, elek-elekan, fashion show, kayu laut, latgab, mati-mati pak, mantul, micek, nambah darah, nges, ngijer, ngilang-ngilang, ngolor-ngolor, pakaian haji, PDL tempur, persuasive, pos monyet, pos pesiar, sak taek, sasuh, setengah mug, tas kebo, tindakan, turunan. Those words are appropriate with the explanation of Brown and Attardo (2000, p. 109-110) that jargon is some special terms that refer to the activity of occupational varieties. It is used for the purpose of not letting the meaning of others understand, to show the identity of the group that become a special characteristic of the group itself, and to establish the relationship between in-group memberships. Furthermore, the jargons used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII* are interesting when those jargons conducted by the word formation processes.

Based on the result, the jargons used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII* consist of seven processes of the word formation processes. From those seven processes, all of the processes agree with

the process as purposed by Yule (2006, p. 53-59). who states that word formation processes consist of etymology, blending, coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefixes and suffixes, infixes and multiple processes. The seven processes found in this study are compounding, blending, coinage, borrowing, acronym, prefixes and suffixes and multiple processes. Moreover, these kinds of word formation processes, that is compounding process was the mostly frequent process. It happens because the process is gathered from two words to be one phrase, then it is used as the jargon by cadets. As stated by Yule (2006, p. 53) that compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.

Based on the finding, there are some discussion related to the jargon and the meaning of jargon. In the processes of *kayu laut* as jargon of compounding. In literal meaning, the jargon combines from two word “*kayu*” dan “*laut*”. “*Kayu*” means wood and “*laut*” means sea, so *kayu laut* is wood which floats on the sea. In jargon meaning, *kayu laut* means people who obey the rules firmly. From the meaning of the jargon of *kayu laut* is described as wood which is very strong in the sea. In general knowledge, wood is going to weak when having contact with water. However, wood in the sea means the strength of the wood. Cadets related jargon of *kayu laut* with people who obey the rules firmly.

Another discussion is related to the jargon and the meaning of jargon used by cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda XXXIII*. The example of jargon in blending is *bantem*. *Bantem* stands from two syllables: syllable “*ban*” and “*tem*”. “*Ban*” is from word *bantuan* and “*tem*” from word *tempur*. In literal meaning,

bantuan tempur means sinews of war. It becomes transportations, rudal, logistics, weapon and everything about war. In jargon meaning, *bantem* means foods.

Cadets used *bantem* as their jargon because food is related to aid and life of cadet is related to war.

In addition to the discussion, the previous studies, Saputra's study (2013) and Kana's study (2013), need to be noticed. The function of those previous studies is to give more comparison of the discussion about jargons and form of the word formation processes. In Saputra's study, he investigated the kind, the meaning and the application of jargon used by *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya* group. In his study, he found all of the jargon from Portuguese. It refers Capoeira which is a sport from Brazil in which the people speak Portuguese as the national language. The differences between Saputra's study and current study are in Saputra's study (2013), there is no process of the word formation processes when analyzing the jargon found in *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya* group. However, Kana's study is similar to the current study. It is about jargons and the word formation processes. The differences between Kana's study from current study is the setting. She observes the jargons used by the barista in Coffe Corner Malang, while the writer observes cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda XXXIII*. It can be concluded that both of previous study give more knowledge to the current study. Furthermore, it is interesting when the discussion is compare to each other.

In the process of producing the jargon, there is a manifestation of freedom expression from cadet's activities. Thus, this freedom expression indicates that

they have an equal position with the mainstream people in terms of expressing the language based on their own life. Although they try to produce their own jargon and those jargons become exclusive, actually within the process of the production, the jargon still gets the influence from other language. In this case, it is from the cadet's life.

