

# THE VARIAN OF JARGON LANGUAGE IN PALU CENTRAL-SULAWESI

## The Study of Morphological Science

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### Abstract

This research-based paper presented the investigation on Morphological process of tabale language in Palu Central-Sulawesi. Therefore, the aims of this study were to describe the use of Tabale language in PaluPerumnasBalaroa and to introduce the uniqueness of the jargon (Tabale language) to the public. This study used descriptive qualitative method. This research also used Remembering method to collect the data, because the researcher himself was the native of this jargon language, the other method which was used was agih method to analyze the data. This research result showed the public about the uniqueness of morphological process in Bahasatabale such as (1. Ma-kanbecomeKan-ma, 2. Ti-durbecomeDur-ti, 3. Se-le-sai become Le-sai-se, 4.Me-nung-gu become Ba-gu-tung, 5.Ter-ti-dur become Ta-dur-ti).

**Keywords:** jargon, Tabale language, morphological process

### Introduction

It is unequivocally stated that language is the arbitrary vocal symbol that used by human to interact each other, Todd (1995, p. 5) stated that language is a set of signals by which we communicate, it means that language is a conventional arbiter sign system which divided into two kinds, they are “language is systematic and systemic. As Suparno (2015, pp. 1-2) state that language is systematic because language has a rule and conventions are organized, While language is systemic because language itself is a system or subsystems such as subsystem of phonology, subsystem of morphology, subsystem of syntax, subsystem of semantic and lexicon. Meanwhile the science that specially study about language called as linguistic, Sulaiman also stated (2009, p. 7) that linguistic is a scientific study about human language. Based on the systemic language definition above, we see that language has a system or subsystems called as the aspect of linguistic they are phonology, morphology, semantic and syntax. This paper examined more about one of the aspect stated before it is

morphology. Morphology is the study of morphemes, we all know that morpheme is the smallest unit in the language which has meaning. The writer explained about morpheme and the morphological process on this paper, the morphological process examined was the morphological process of Tabale Language that used by most social communities lived in Palu Central-Sulawesi, that is why this article also explained about sosiolect and jargon. The explanation about Sosiolect, Jargon and Morphological process in tabale language will explain briefly.

### *Sosiolect*

It is not indisputable that language can not be separated from social life environment because the human can not life without language, language has many variations that we have to learn one of them is Sosiolect. Sosiolect is the language used by variety of mankind that has a social position of difference, Jendra (2010, p. 31) stated that sosiolect often develops following several factors found in the society, such as cultural innovation, political

situation, technological invention and people immigration. Talking about social diversity means that we also talking about the language and language position in every society, because language position can show the identity of language user. That the reason why sociolect divided into eight sections, As Soeparno State (2015, p. 50) there are eight sociolects which is commonly used by people they are (akrolek, basilek, vulgar, slang, kolokial, jargon, argot and ken). The language which was produced or made by onesociety which researcher means here was called as jargon language which called as *Tabale Language*. This language will explain briefly on the following explanation.

#### *Jargon (Bahasa Tabale)*

Looking at Indonesia as the country which has many cultures, it is no wonder language variation in Indonesia very diverse as well as the variation of jargon language. Jargon is the language that used by certain society. The phrase used on jargon can not be understood by general public, but this language is not confidential. For example the language used in Malang which is called basawalikan, the word Makan they pronounce as Nakam, we can see that the sequence of letters has changed totally from the behind to the front, but in Bahasatabale they pronounce it as kanma, in this case the word divided into two syllables from Ma-kan into Kan-ma. These phenomena also described by Prayogi (2015, p. 3) he stated that language is a dynamic thing because it can be changed unpredictable, the factor of this phenomena is the society needs. Based on the examples above, we can see the difference between two jargon languages in different place Malang East-Java and Palu Central-Sulawesi. this language is only used in the informal situation. The researcher believes this is an interesting phenomenon that he has to examine because this language has a unique morphological process which will contribute new method, process or way on morphological process. The model of morphological process on this language will

explain more on the following explanation bellow.

#### *Morphological Process*

Morphology is the study about morpheme or words, Nikelas (1988, p. 110) stated morphology involves the study of the formation of words through the process of merging morphemes. Two of the morphological processes that we all know are inflection and derivation of word, Inflection is the changing of word that is not change word category while derivation is changing the category of words. Changes of words causes by affixes which are placed on the beginning, middle, and last of the words. There are many affixes that we has known they are Prefix, Confix, Infix and Suffix. But in English we only know about two affixes that always exist used by people they are prefix and suffix it is different with Bahasa because in Bahasa we use these four affixes. This paper will not explain about English rather than Bahasa. Tabale Language that the writer wants to explain here has the same affixes with Bahasa, the affixes which the writer wants to explain here are prefix and suffix.

We know that, there many prefixes and suffixes in Bahasa such as [Ber], [Me], [Ter], [Lah], [Kah], [Kan] these affixes are also used in tabale language but in different sound and grapheme for the example on prefix [Ber]→[Ba], [Ter]→[Ta] so that the word Ber-ta-mu they pronounce as Ba-mu-ta, Ter-ti-dur become Ta-dur-ti. We can see the unique of the pattern of this language, the pattern used is inverted per syllable of the word from behind to front while the prefix is still in the position. However prefix [Me] is different with prefixes explain above for example in word Me-ma-kan they are more likely to pronounce it as Ba-kan-ma using prefix [Ba] but other case with the word Me-ngan-tuk they pronounce it as Ngan-tuk-me, we can see that prefix [Me] put on the last position of the word. Therefore the researcher believes this phenomenon is an interesting language that the researcher has to publish to the public.

The examples of morphological word on Tabale language will be given bellow (used in the informal situation)

The words examples of Affixations in Tabale Language (BA, TA, LAH, KAH, KAN)

#### Verb

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Ber-di-ri           | (Di-ri-ber)   |
| 2. Bang-un             | (Ngun-Ba)     |
| 3. Be-la-jar           | (la-jar-be)   |
| 4. men-Ca-ri / ca-ri   | (ba-Ri-ca)    |
| 5. Da-tang             | (tang-da)     |
| 6. Ma-u                | (wu-ma)       |
| 7. Ti-dur              | (dur-ti)      |
| 8. Me-ngan-tuk         | (ngan-tuk-me) |
| 9. me-Mi-num / num-mi  | (ba-num-mi)   |
| 10. Ma-suk             | (suk-ma)      |
| 11. Ke-lu-ar           | (lu-ar-ke)    |
| 12. Per-gi             | (gir-pe)      |
| 13. Ja-lan             | (lan-ja)      |
| 14. Me-nu-lis / tu-lis | (ba-lis-tu)   |
| 15. sem-bu-nyi         | (bu-nyi-sem)  |
| 16. bi-ar              | (yar-bi)      |
| 17. be-li              | (li-be)       |
| 18. ju-al              | (wal-ju)      |
| 19. ma-in              | (yin-ma)      |
| 20. am-bil             | (mbil-a)      |

#### Noun and Adj

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. sa-ya              | (ya-sa)        |
| 2. di-a               | (ya-di)        |
| 3. ka-mu              | (mu-ka)        |
| 4. me-re-ka / do-rang | (ya-di rang-o) |
| 5. ba-ju              | (ju-ba)        |
| 6. ce-la-na           | (la-na-ce)     |
| 7. ro-ko              | (ko-ro)        |
| 8. sen-dal            | (dal-sen)      |
| 9. bo-la              | (la-bo)        |
| 10. la-pang-an        | (pang-an-la)   |
| 11. bu-ku             | (ku-bu)        |
| 12. ker-tas           | (tas-ker)      |
| 13. ba-u              | (wu-ba)        |
| 14. gan-teng          | (teng-ga)      |
| 15. can-tik           | (tik-can)      |
| 16. ha-rum            | (rum-ha)       |
| 17. ma-nis            | (nis-ma)       |
| 18. kas-ti            | (tis-ka)       |
| 19. ti-ang            | (yang-ti)      |
| 20. kur-si            | (si-kur)       |

#### Methodology

Research Method is the main procedure for the researcher to do the research. In this case the researcher used 3 research methods they are: a) Descriptive qualitative, b) Remembering and c) agih.

#### *The Nature of Research*

This research used descriptive qualitative research, because the researcher needed to describe the use of bahasatabale in the area of the research.

#### *The Source of the Data*

The data on this research took by using remembering method, because the researcher himself is the native of this language. As Wijana (2016, p. 15) Stated that remembering method used to collect the data through remembering the object of research. This method used by people who has linkage directly with the research.

#### *Data Analysis*

This research used agih method to analyze the data because this method was relevant with this research, as we knew that to analyze the data, the researcher needed to choose the method which is relevant with his/her research. Based on Sudaryanto (2015, p. 18) this method is used to analyze the data because the data that will be analyze is the language itself which is used by the society in Palu Central-Sulawesi. The advanced technique used in this research was inverted language Technique or Sudaryanto stated (2015, p. 91) that TeknikBalik, because the language that investigated was the language which had the word to be inverted.

#### **Conclusion**

Language is the tool that use by human to interact each other, language can be changed based on what the language society needs because the need of people could be changed by the time. Based on the structural theory, language is a conventional arbiter sign system which divided into two kinds, they are "language is systematic and systemic. As Soeparno (2015, pp. 1-2) state that language is systematic because language has a rule and conventions are organized, While language is systemic because language itself is a system or

subsystems such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and lexicon.

We all know that there are many language in this Country, this all because Indonesia is the country which has many island and cultures. By looking this phenomena the newest language could be born in the society and community, the language that used by these people called as Jargon language. Jargon language is the phenomena of language development because it is made and understood by certain people. Bahasatabale was one of the jargon language that used by the people in this country, this language has unique rule, so that the linguist had to investigated this language deeply.

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