

## Jargon Used by Balinese Traditional Weaving Community

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords:

Balinese traditional weaving community; Jargons

**Abstract:** This research was conducted in order to find out the jargons that exist in Balinese traditional weaving community. This research was designed in the form of descriptive qualitative study. The method used in this study were conducting observation and interview. Observation was done in order to observe the condition and jargons used in the weaving process. Meanwhile, interview was done by interviewing three informants and the purpose of the interview was to find out all of the jargons used in this community. The results showed that there were forty-one jargons found in traditional weaving. These jargons were distinguished into three type. Based on the process of producing kambeng songket, there were twelve jargons found. Related to the name of tools and ingredient, there were twenty-three jargons found. Lastly, there were six jargons concerned with naming the motif. All of the jargons have their own meaning used by the weavers in order to communicate each other. This research also helped to document the jargons that exist in Balinese traditional weaving community.

#### Kata kunci:

Komunitas penenun tradisional bali; jargon;

**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk menemukan jargon yang ada di tradisi tenun komunitas Bali. Penelitian ini di desain dalam bentuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah melaksanakan observasi dan interviu. Observasi dilaksanakan bertujuan untuk mengobservasi keadaan dan jargon yang digunakan dalam proses menenun. Sedangkan, interviu dilaksanakan dengan meinterview tiga informan dan tujuan dari interviu adalah untuk menemukan semua jargon yang digunakan dalam komunitas ini. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa ada empat puluh satu jargon yang ditemukan di tradisi tenun. Jargon tersebut dibedakan menjadi tiga tipe. Berdasarkan proses produksi kamben songket, ditemukan dua belas jargon. Terkait dengan nama alat dan bahan, ditemukan dua puluh tiga jargon. Terakhir, ada enam jargon tersakut dengan nama motif. Semua jargon memiliki artinya masing-masing digunakan untuk berkomunikasi antara penetun dengan yang lainnya. Penelitian ini juga membantu untuk mendokumentasi jargon yang ada di tradisi tenun komunitas Bali.

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## Introduction

Language is an essential thing that is used for communication (Akmajian et al., 2017). Language is a device that is used to talk, discuss and communicate with others. It means that language is used as a tool for communication (Ahmadi, 2017; Kurniati, 2014). Language can be used to express feeling, ideas, and information to other in daily life (Heidari, 2020; Seken, 2017). Language is an arbitrary system and kind of vocalization in language that has function to as a media for communication by each social group or community (Sevy-Biloon, 2018). From that point, it means that communication happen because of language that are spoken by the people. People can share their knowledge, ideas, thought, and information to their group and community. Using language also make the communication run well because the speakers and their interlocutors understand each other (Weizheng, 2019).

#### History:

Received : 4 Februari 2021  
Revised : 23 Maret 2021  
Accepted : 6 April 2021  
Published : 25 April 2021

**Publisher:** Undiksha Press

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There is a study about language that has relationship with society called as sociolinguistics (Kurniati, 2014; Wardhaugh, 2006). Sociolinguistics is a study that focuses on investigating the relationship between language and society in order to make a better understanding about the form of language and the function of the language in communication (Eiswirth, 2020; Wardhaugh, 2006). Sociolinguistics as a descriptive study that has effect all aspects of society which consist of cultural norms, expectations, and context of the way of language is being used in the society (Beaulieu et al., 2018; Onovughe, 2012). From those definitions, it means that sociolinguistics is a study that concern about people and how the people use the language in their community. In sociolinguistics, there are some types of language variation that can be found. Language variations classified into some types namely, language variations in pronunciation namely, accent, grammar and vocabulary are the regional variation or regional dialects and the social variation or social dialects, sociolects, also genderlects, jargon, slang and argot (Barber, 2010; McKee et al., 2021). Those aspects are important in sociolinguistics.

Jargon is one of the types of language variations. There are some definitions of jargons from experts. Jargons are special vocabularies used by certain people in the community or profession to help them to communicate each other in their community (Brown et al., 2020; Marousek, 2015). It means that jargons are special words that are used by certain people and they only can be found in certain environment and community of the speakers. Jargons are term that are used in some profession to help them for communication. Jargons also have another functions (Liaw et al., 2013; Thomas et al., 2014). There are three functions of jargons. The first is that the jargons are used by the members of community to help them to communicate each other easily. It means that by using jargons, people can communicate easier in their community. The second is that the jargons have function to keep conversation secret. It means that the conversation that happen in the community can be kept as secret because only the members of that community understand about what is being talked. The third function of jargon is that jargons can be used to encourage group solidarity. It means that when people in the community use the same vocabularies or terms, it can make them more familiar each other, so they can do conversation easier.

Bali is one of the islands that has many traditions, cultures and arts (Pitana, 2010; Roth & Sedana, 2015). One of the examples of Balinese traditions is traditional weaving. Traditional weaving is one of the art work that is passed down by Balinese's ancestor from generation to generation and it still exists nowadays (Intani, 2010). In traditional weaving tradition, there are many Balinese jargons that can be found in this tradition. The jargons that exist in traditional weaving are used by the people who join the group of community of weaving. Jargons that exist in traditional weaving are also used to help the weaver and the people who involve in this community to communicate each other. It means that traditional weaving jargons are used in order to do communication with the members of the group. One of the example of jargons that can be found is *cag-cag*. *cag-cag* is a traditional tool that is used by traditional weaving. Previous study has been conducted about analysing tools of weaving community in Bandung (Intani, 2010). She found out that there are some jargons found related to tools namely, *gedogan*, *cacak*, *pajal*, *kluntungan*, *benang*, *undar jantra*, *pamanen*, and *teropong*. From this point, there are many jargons that can be found in traditional weaving tradition.

Jargons that exist in traditional weaving tradition are generally used only by the people who join the community or expert in traditional weaving tradition. It means that the traditional weaving jargons are only known by the weavers and people who involve in this traditional. Especially when the weaver producing *Kamben Songket Bali*, there are some terms that are found in this activity. It makes jargons that exist in traditional weaving when producing *Kamben Songket Bali* are not familiar by the common people. Many people do not know the term and meaning of jargons used in traditional weaving. It means that jargons of traditional weaving need to be conserved in order to conserve Balinese jargons of traditional weaving and it is also needed to maintained the tradition itself. From this point, this study arises in order to record the jargons that are used in traditional Balinese weaving community. This study is conducted to obtain jargons used in one of the weaving community in Bali. Specifically, this study is conducted at traditional weaving community in Gelgel

Village, Klungkung Regency, especially when they produce *Kamben Songket Bali*. The aims of this study are to obtain the data about jargons and their meaning that exist in weaving community in Gelgel Village. So, this study focuses on obtaining data about jargons and their meaning of traditional weaving tradition especially when producing *Kamben Songket Bali*.

## Methods

This study is designed in the form of descriptive qualitative study were explained descriptively (Lichtman, 2013; Sugiyono, 2017). The data of jargons and their meaning were presented descriptively. This study took place in traditional weaving community at Gelgel village, Klungkung regency. The name of the community is Dian's Rumah Songket and Endek Gelgel located at Gelgel village, Klungkung regency. There are some reasons of choosing Dian's Rumah Songket and Endek Gelgel. The first reason is that Klungkung regency has a lot of traditional weaving communities, especially producing *Kamben Songket Bali*, one of the examples is Dian's Rumah Songket and Endek Gelgel. The second reason is that Gelgel village is well known for producing *Kamben Songket Bali* throughout Bali. So, from that point this place was suitable for conducting this research because the place supported to obtain the data about jargons that exist in producing *Kamben Songket Bali* in traditional weaving tradition.

This study's object was jargons that were used by traditional Balinese weaving community in Gelgel Village. Jargons of traditional Balinese weaving was chosen as the object of this study because these jargons needed to be maintained. To maintain jargons, it can be done by documenting the jargons in this study. This study used three informants in order to obtain the data of the jargons. All of the informants were the Balinese native speakers who were expert in producing *Kamben Songket khas Bali*. The informants were divided into two types, one primary informant and two secondary informants. The primary informant gave information about the jargons that exist in Balinese traditional weaving community and they also clarified the data that were obtained from secondary informants. Meanwhile, the secondary informants gave additional data about the jargons to make the data complete in this study.

In this study, the data were obtained through some steps. The first step was doing observation. The observation was done in order to find out traditional weaving community at Gelgel village and asked permission to do research in the location. The observation was also done in order to observe the use of jargons by the community during the activities. During the observation, the jargons found were noted. The second step was doing interview with the informants in order to get all the jargons which exist in this community. This research used data analysis method suggested by Miles and Huberman method. There were four levels of analysing the data namely, data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing or verifying (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The data collection was done by conducting observation and interview. The data reduction was done by group the jargons and their meaning. The data display was done by displaying the jargons and their meaning in the table. Conclusion drawing or verifying was done by concluding the data obtained.

## Results and Discussions

### Results

This study investigates the jargons that exist in traditional weaving tradition at Dian's Rumah Songket and Endek Gelgel located in Klungkung regency. This research found that there were forty-one jargons that exists in Balinese traditional weaving at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency. Those forty-one jargons were used by the weavers or the community to communicate each other during the process of making *Kamben Songket Khas Bali*. These forty-one jargons have their own meaning. In general, jargons used in Balinese traditional weaving community at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency can be divided into three classifications. The first one is the jargons that exist in process of making *Kamben Songket*. The second one is the jargons that are concerned with naming each tool and ingredient. The last one is

the jargons that can be found in the motif or design of *Kamben Songket* Bali. All of the jargons found have their own meaning. The meanings of the jargons are used to help the weavers of the community to communicate each other. The jargons and their own meaning were presented and describe descriptively.

### The Meaning of Jargons Based on the Process

In the process of making or producing *kamben songket*, there were twelve jargons found. It means that the jargons that exists the process are used to help the weaver when the producing *kamben songket*. Each process has their own jargons. Those jargons were *nganji*, *nganyin*, *ngamintal*, *ngawarnə*, *ngulak*, *ngunin*, *nyambung*, *nyasah*, *nyalup*, *nyukcuk*, *nyuntik*, *nyongket*. The meanings of these jargons were presented in table 1.

**Table 1.** Jargons found based on the process

| No | Jargons          | Meanings of Jargons               | Description  |
|----|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1  | <i>nganji</i>    | Strengthening the yarn.           | <i>Nganji</i> means that the process of strengthening the yarn to make the yarn does not break easily. The process is to dip the yarn into the container or bucket which is already fill with tapioca (kanji) flour. Process of <i>nganji</i> is mixing the tapioca (kanji) flour with hot water to the container or bucket and this process is done to make good quality of yarn. |
| 2  | <i>nganyin</i>   | Determine the length of the size. | <i>Nganyin</i> is the process to determine the size of the yarn that will be made into <i>Kamben Songket</i> . This process is needed to be done in order to minimize the mistakes when producing <i>kamben songket</i> . This process used <i>panjingan</i> as a tool for supporting the activity.  |
| 3  | <i>ngamintal</i> | Roll the yarn.                    | <i>Ngamintal</i> is the process of rolling the yarn that has been done in the process of <i>nganji</i> . Before doing the process of <i>nyongket</i> , the yarn need to be rolled first in order to determine the yarn that is good to use to make <i>Kamben Songket</i> . In this process, there are two tolls used namely, <i>undar</i> and <i>jatra</i>                         |
| 4  | <i>ngawarnə</i>  | Coloring the yarn.                | <i>Ngawarnə</i> is the process of colouring the yarn. There are two types of <i>ngawarnə</i> namely, synthetic and natural. Synthetic process is the process of colouring the yarn using chemical substance. Meanwhile natural process is colouring the yarn using natural substances.   |
| 5  | <i>ngulak</i>    | The technique of roll the yarn.   | The process of rolling yarn that has already been dried is called <i>ngulak</i> . This process needs help named <i>ulakan</i> . The yarn was rolled with spinning <i>ulakan</i> same with windmill.  |
| 6  | <i>ngunin</i>    | Save the design or motif.         | <i>Ngunin</i> is the process to save the design or motif that has been made before by the weavers and the design or motif will be applied in making new <i>Kamben Songket</i> . It means that <i>ngunin</i> is the process of saving the motif in order to make the motif can be used more than once.  |

| No | Jargons         | Meanings of Jargons   | Description   |
|----|-----------------|---|---|
| 7  | <i>nyambung</i> | <i>nyambung</i> is a process of moving an old design or motif to a new motif.   | <i>Nyambung</i> is the process of moving and old design or motif to a new one as what the weaver want to make. This process is done by connecting the remaining yarn when the weavers want to make a new motif with different yarn colors.  |
| 8  | <i>nyasah</i>   | Move the yarn has been done in the process of <i>nganyinin</i> .  | <i>Nyasah</i> is one of jargons found related to the process. <i>Nyasah</i> can be defined as a process of moving the yarn that has already done in <i>nganyin</i> using a tool namely <i>pandalan</i> . This process is done in order to prepare the yarn that will be created as <i>kamben songket</i> into the processes of <i>nyongket</i> .  |
| 9  | <i>nyalup</i>   | The technique of coloring the yarn.   | <i>Nyalup</i> is one of part of <i>ngawarnā</i> in which this is the technique of colouring yarn. The meaning of <i>nyalup</i> is dipping the yarn into the container or bucket with the colours chosen inside the container or bucket. Then the yarn will change its colour.   |
| 10 | <i>nyukcuk</i>  | Prepare the yarn that inserting the motif.  | <i>Nyukcuk</i> is the second process of making the design or motif of <i>kamben songket</i> . The process of <i>nyukcuk</i> is the yarn is inserted into a bamboo and it will be used to make the design or motif. This process has function to make the design or motif that will be applied in the <i>kamben songket</i> . <i>Nyukcuk</i> is the process of inserting the yarn into the tools namely <i>sisiran</i> . |
| 11 | <i>nyuntik</i>  | Process of make the motif or design.  | <i>Nyuntik</i> is the first step of designing the design or motif of <i>kamben songket</i> . It means that <i>nyuntik</i> help the weaver to make the design or motif easier by the weavers.  |
| 12 | <i>nyongket</i> | <i>Nyongket</i> is the process where the final stage of the preparation before becoming a <i>kamben songket khas Bali</i> . | <i>Nyongket</i> is the final step of making <i>kamben songket</i> . <i>Nyongket</i> serves to form a yarn that has been given a motif or design and it is ready to be woven into <i>kamben songket</i> . The process of <i>nyongket</i> is done by using the traditional tool named <i>cag-cag</i> .  |

Those are the jargons found concern with the process of making *kamben songket* at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency. Those twelve jargons have their own meaning to name and explain the process that are done by the weavers.

### The Meaning of Jargons Based on Naming Tools and Ingredient

There are some tools and ingredient that are used by the weaver to help them producing *kamben songket*. The tools and ingredient have their own name and meaning. There are twenty-three jargons found. Those jargons were *apit*, *bale*, *bānang*, *bumbungan*, *Bungan cag-cag*, *blidā*, *cag-cag*, *gilik*, *jantrā*, *katikan*, *lidi*, *lusi*, *pandalan*, *panjinan*, *pānapās*, *prorongān*, *pupug*, *por*, *sālaran*, *sisiran*, *tundak*, *ulakan*, and *undar*. The jargons based on naming tools and ingredient are presented in table 2.

**Table 2.** Jargons found based on Naming tools and ingredient

| No | Jargons               | Meanings of Jargons  | Description  |
|----|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1  | <i>apit</i>           | The tool that used to roll <i>kamben songket khas Bali</i>   | <i>Apit</i> is a tool which has shape of rectangle and also is made by wood. <i>Apit</i> is a tool that is used to roll <i>kamben songket</i> during the process of <i>nyongket</i> . <i>Kamben songket</i> which has not been completely finished in process of <i>nyongket</i> or still in the process of <i>nyonket</i> will be rolled in the toll called <i>apit</i> .   |
| 2  | <i>bale</i>           | <i>Bale</i> is the tool that is used to sustain the <i>cag-cag</i> and also <i>bale</i> usually a square shape | <i>Bale</i> is a tools that has square shape. It is made by wood. The function of <i>bale</i> is to sustain the tools named <i>cag-cag</i> .   |
| 3  | <i>banang</i>         | <i>Banang</i> is the main ingredient to make <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i>                                   | <i>Banang</i> is the main ingredient in making <i>kamben songket</i> . At Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency, the weavers use three different types of <i>banang</i> , namely <i>banang sutra</i> , <i>katun</i> and <i>cendana</i> to make <i>kamben songket</i> . The most frequent <i>banang</i> use in this place is <i>banang cendana</i> because it has gold colour and it makes the produce become special. |
| 4  | <i>bumbungan</i>      | <i>Bumbungan</i> is the tool used to make the <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i> by horizontally                  | The yarn that has been already rolled is called as <i>Bumbungan</i> . It is used to make <i>kamben songket</i> horizontally.   |
| 5  | <i>bungan cag-cag</i> | <i>Bungan cag-cag</i> is the two wood which is rectangular that standing on " <i>batis cag-cag</i> "           | <i>Bungan cag-cag</i> and <i>pandalan</i> crash each other then they make sound in the process of <i>nyongket</i> . <i>Bungan cag-cag</i> is a tool made from wood and has like rectangular shape. <i>Bungan cag-cag</i> is pair and stand on <i>batis cag-cag</i> .   |
| 6  | <i>blida</i>          | <i>Blida</i> is the tool that used to close up the yarn  | <i>Blida</i> is a tool made from bamboo and nowadays many <i>blida</i> is made from small pipes. This tool is used for crossing threads and used to press the yarn fibers so that they are closer to the weavers. It can make the <i>kamben songket</i> even and thick.  |
| 7  | <i>cag-cag</i>        | <i>Cag-cag</i> is traditional tool especially used to make <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i>                     | <i>Cag-cag</i> is a traditional loom used, especially used to make <i>kamben songket</i> . <i>Cag-cag</i> is the main device used by the weavers to produce <i>kamben songket</i> . <i>Cag-cag</i> also has function to prop <i>pandalan</i> in order to stand firm and make it easier for weavers to carry out the process of <i>nyongket</i> .   |
| 8  | <i>gilik</i>          | The toll that used in the process of " <i>ngunin</i> "   | <i>Gilik</i> is a tool that has function to assist the process of <i>ngunin</i> . <i>Gilik</i> has function to save the motif or design that the weavers want to make.   |
| 9  | <i>jantra</i>         | <i>Jantra</i> is the tool used to roll the yarn  | <i>Jantra</i> is a tool made of wood and a wheel. <i>Jantra</i> and <i>undar</i> are paired in the process. <i>Jantra</i> has function to roll the yarn.   |
| 10 | <i>katikan</i>        | The toll that used in the  | <i>Katikan</i> is made from hedgehog fur. <i>Katika</i>  |

| No | Jargons          | Meanings of Jargons  | Description  |
|----|------------------|--|--|
|    |                  | process of "nyukcuk"   | has function to make weavers easier to inserting the yarn that will be used as motif in <i>kamben songket</i> .  |
| 11 | <i>lidi</i>      | Tool made from coconut leaf stems that help in the process of "nyongket"   | <i>Lidi</i> is a tool that was made by coconut leaf stems. <i>Lidi</i> has function to help the weavers when they want to save the motif or design of <i>kamben songket</i> .  |
| 12 | <i>lusi</i>      | The tools used to roll the yarn that has basic color   | <i>Lusi</i> is a tool that is used to roll the yarn which has basic color. The function of <i>lusi</i> is to store the yarn that has not been given a motif by weavers.  |
| 13 | <i>pandalan</i>  | <i>Pandalan</i> is the tool that is used to roll the yarn doesn't have the motif                                       | <i>Pandalan</i> is made of wood and it has rectangle shape. <i>Pandalan</i> is used to roll the <i>lusi</i> . <i>Pandalan</i> laid at <i>bungan cag-cag</i> that function is to roll the yarn which has been already done in the process of <i>nganyin</i> and <i>nyukcuk</i> .            |
| 14 | <i>panjinan</i>  | Tool used to determine the length of yarn before the process of <i>nyongket</i>  | <i>Panjinan</i> is made from wood and has a big size. It has function to determine the length of the yarn that will be woven. At the end of <i>pandalan</i> , there are a pole which has function to measure the yarn and amount of fabric to be woven.                                    |
| 15 | <i>pənapəs</i>   | <i>Pənapəs</i> is the tool that used to move the yarn has been already in process of <i>nganyin</i> to <i>pandalan</i> | <i>Pənapəs</i> is a tool used to make yarn in the process of <i>nganyin</i> into tools named <i>pandalan</i> . The function of this thing is to tighten the yarn that will be rolled in <i>pandalan</i> .  |
| 16 | <i>prorongən</i> | <i>Prorongən</i> is the tool used to prop <i>blida</i> and <i>bumbungan</i>  | <i>Prorongən</i> has similar shape like <i>kul-kul</i> in Balinese. <i>Prorongən</i> is made from bamboo and it has length one segment of the bamboo and it has rectangle hole in the middle of it. It has function to prop the tools, namely <i>blida</i> and <i>pandalan</i> .           |
| 17 | <i>pupug</i>     | The tool used to save the motif or design  | <i>Pugpug</i> is a tool used to keep the motif of design that will be used again when producing <i>kamben songket</i> . It means that <i>pugpug</i> is used to show the extent of the works of weavers about their motif or design.  |
| 18 | <i>por</i>       | <i>Por</i> is the tool used to prop waist of the weavers   | <i>Por</i> is a tool that has similar shape like a bow. It is made from the combination of ropes. The center of <i>por</i> is formed in order to fit the size and shape of the weavers' waist. The function of this thing is to tighten the tool that used to make <i>kamben songket</i> . |
| 19 | <i>səlarən</i>   | <i>Səlarən</i> is the tool used in process of <i>nyuntik</i> or make the motif of <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i>      | <i>Səlarən</i> is a tool used when <i>nyuntik</i> process is done. <i>Səlarən</i> is made from <i>papah pohon jaka</i> and it has function to count the yarn based on the design that the weavers want to make and it also can be used to form a   |

| No | Jargons        | Meanings of Jargons   | Description   |
|----|----------------|---|---|
|    |                |   | desire motif.   |
| 20 | <i>sisiran</i> | <i>Sisiran</i> is used to make the motif or design of <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i>   | <i>Sisiran</i> is like a comb. It has function to help the weavers when making motif or design of <i>kamben songket</i> . It was made from bamboo and has shape like a comb.  |
| 21 | <i>tundak</i>  | <i>Tundak</i> is tools used as a barrier of the yarn ( <i>cendana</i> ) will be used to make the motif or design of <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i> | <i>Tundak</i> is made of bamboo. <i>Tundak</i> has hole of bamboo that is still left as before because the hole of the bamboo has function to place <i>pakan</i> ( <i>pakan</i> place) to enter the yarn. The place of <i>pakan</i> is the barriers of <i>candana</i> yarn horizontally.            |
| 22 | <i>ulakan</i>  | <i>Ulakan</i> is place of the yarn  | <i>Ulakan</i> is made from bamboo that has the measure one inch or more. It has function to help the weavers to roll the yarn before the yarn enter the process of <i>nganyin</i> .   |
| 23 | <i>undar</i>   | <i>Undar</i> is the tool used to roll the yarn and then tie it to <i>ulakan</i>   | A pair of <i>jantra</i> is called as <i>undar</i> has shape like windmill and it is made from bamboo, wood and yarn. The function is that to roll the yarn to make it easier when the weavers want to move it into <i>ulakan</i> . It has same function to <i>jantra</i> which is to roll the yarn. |

Those are the jargons found related to the tools and ingredient name at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency. Those twenty-three jargons have different meaning. It means that all of the tools and ingredient used has their own identity. This is a label for helping the weaver about the name of tools and ingredient.

### The Meanings of Jargons Based on the Motif

When producing *kamben songket*, there are some jargons used to name the motif. At Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency, there are six jargons found related to motif of making *kamben songket*. Those jargons are *figuratif*, *geometri*, *hewan*, *khayalan*, *patra* and *tumbuhan*. These jargons' motif has their own meaning as presented in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Jargons found based on the motif

| No | Jargons          | Meanings of Jargons  | Description  |
|----|------------------|--|--|
| 1  | <i>figuratif</i> | Motif of <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i> that focused of various faces, humans and also puppets  | <i>Figuratif</i> motif is the motif that is inspired from human. It means that this motif use human as the inspiration when producing <i>kamben songket</i> . The focus of the <i>figuratif</i> motif is the various human faces, humans and also the puppets. |
| 2  | <i>geometri</i>  | Motif of <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i> that focused of straight lines, broken lines, circles, squares ( <i>poleng</i> ), parallelogram, rhombus, zig zag, hexagon and triangle | <i>Geometri</i> is a motif based on the line especially straight lines, broken lines, circles, squares ( <i>poleng</i> ), parallelogram, rhombus, zig zag, hexagon and triangle. This motif is inspired from geometrical shapes.                               |
| 3  | <i>hewan</i>     | Motif of <i>Kamben Songket khas Bali</i> that focused of   | The motif <i>hewan</i> is inspired by animal. This motif is designed and focused on the motif  |



| No | Jargons         | Meanings of Jargons  | Description  |
|----|-----------------|--|--|
|    |                 | animals  | <i>fauna</i> . Motif <i>fauna</i> is the motif which tells the story about animal and their kinds, especially for Balinese animal.   |
| 4  | <i>khayalan</i> | Motif of <i>Kamben Songket khas</i> Bali that focused of imagination                       | Motif <i>khayalan</i> is a motif which focuses on the imagination of the weavers when they producing <i>kamben songket</i> . It means that this motif is the imagination of the weavers, so the weavers can make the motif based on their imagination. They can make everything in this motif. |
| 5  | <i>patra</i>    | Motif of <i>Kamben Songket khas</i> Bali that focused of Vines ( <i>tanaman merambat</i> ) | <i>Patra</i> is a motif that focus on the vines.   |
| 6  | <i>tumbuhan</i> | Motif of <i>Kamben Songket khas</i> Bali that focused of plants                            | <i>Tumbuhan</i> is one of jargons in motif. <i>Tumbuhan</i> means plants. From this point, it means that <i>tumbuhan</i> is a motif inspired by plants like kinds of flowers.  |

Those are the jargons found related to the motif used by the weavers at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency. The jargons motif have their own meaning and those motifs are inspired by something around the world. Using jargon to name each motif make the motif can be distinguished easier.

### Discussions

Based on the data found, there are forty-one jargons found at traditional weaving community named Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek, Gelgel village, Klungkung regency. This jargons are used to communicate each other by the weavers and they also are used to name the process, tools and ingredient and motif. These jargons are only found in the weaving tradition especially in Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek. From this point, jargons is the special vocabularies only known for some people in certain group or profession (Marousek, 2015; Thomas et al., 2014). From Marousek's definition, jargons that are found in Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek are special vocabularies that are used by the people who work in that place.

There are four types of jargon namely, word, phrase, acronym and the last is abbreviation (Brown et al., 2020; McKee et al., 2021). After the data were obtained and analyzed, it showed that not all the jargons form that appear in Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency can be categorized based on Kridalaksana's theory. Kridalaksana's theory states that there are four major types of jargons namely word, phrase, acronym and abbreviation. However, after the data were analyzed, there are only two types of jargons appear on this study based on Kridalaksana's theory, namely word and phrase. The jargons that are found in Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency are divided into 3 types. First type is jargons that are used during the process when the weaver produces *Kamben Songket*. The second type is naming of each tools and ingredient that are used when producing *Kamben Songket*. The last type is naming of each motif or design that implemented when producing *Kamben Songket* at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency.

In the form of word there are 40 jargons that are found in this study. The jargons as the result of this study had been classified and investigated based on the jargons in the part of process, the tools and ingredient and also the motif. There are 12 jargons that are classified into process of making *Kamben Songket khas* Bali. There are 22 jargons are classified into naming of each tools and ingredient and there are 6 jargons that are classified into the motif or design of *Kamben Songket khas* Bali at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung regency.

## Conclusion

From the result of this study, there were forty-one jargons found in Balinese traditional weaving community at Dian's Rumah Songket & Endek Gelgel village, Klungkung Regency. Those forty-one jargons are distinguished into three categories namely, jargons found based on the process, jargons found based on naming the tools and ingredient, and jargons as the motif of *kamben songket khas Bali*. There are twelve jargons related to the process. Twenty-three jargons are concerned with the tools and ingredient. In the motif, there are six jargons found. All of the jargons have their meaning. The meaning of the jargons of traditional weaving help the people in the community to communicate each other. The jargons also help the weavers to understand each other.

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