

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives explanation about the background of the study, the statement of the research problems, the objectives of the study, the significant of the study, and the scope and limitation of the study.

1.1. The Background of the Study

Homosexual refers to sexual interaction between people of the same sex. There are male homosexual and female homosexual. Lesbian is female homosexual relationship that has sexual attraction toward other woman. It also can be called as *homogen relationship*. Kartono (2009) in *Psikologi Abnormal dan Abnormalitas Sexual* states that lesbian comes from word “lesbos”. Lesbos is an island in the central of Egeis Ocean that is in ancient era occupied by woman. Lesbian is always seen as an abnormal sex orientation. Lesbian becomes a social issue that their appearance cannot be denied. Because of that “abnormal” label, lesbian incline to hide their sexual identity from their social interaction.

Now, the identity of lesbian in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya is disclosed. It is started from the Indonesia lesbian association which is formed in 1982. After that, Indonesia lesbian association collaborated with GAYaNusantara which is the biggest LGBT organization in Indonesia. Then, it creates Ardhanary Institute. Ardhanary institute is a study centers, publishing and advocacy of the rights of lesbian, bisexual and transgender (LBT) in Indonesia. This institution

was founded on November 14, 2005 in Jakarta. Ardhanary Institute confirms the emergence of lesbian groups in Surabaya and others big towns in Indonesia. Those groups routinely gather in public place.

Most of Indonesians consider that the term homosexual such as lesbian is kind of sexual disorder which cannot be tolerated. Indirectly, social rejection forces them to use their unique language or mostly known as jargon to communicate each other. Jargon is used to distinguish them from others in term of identity. Different from Indonesia, China had removed homosexual as sexual and mental disorder since 2001 after they were doing research for about 5 years. There are 14 states in the world that have legalized homosexual marriage, those are Dutch, Belgian, Spain, Canada, South Africa, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Iceland, Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay, New Zealand, France. Most of those states argue that homosexual, whether gay or lesbian need human right equality as others.

In Surabaya, the writer found many lesbians that use their jargon. Jargon is the language that segmented and used only by particular social group (Chaer and Agustina, 2004). It has no secret as the characteristics. People who use jargon are mostly in the same field or profession. Jargon covers the language used by people who work in a particular area or who have a common interest like in a community to express ideas that are frequently discussed between members of a group, though it can also be developed deliberately using chosen terms. A standard term may be given more precise or unique usage among practitioners of a field. It causes a barrier to communication with those who not familiar with the language of jargon in certain community (Chaer and Agustina, 2004). As an example, there

are many communities which have their own jargon. That is unique to be analyzed because their languages which is used to other lesbian seem so strange and most of people do not understand what they are talking about. Jargon is also a media of self-disclosure toward the member of the certain group in the public. By the time, lesbian jargon is not only used by lesbian. Some people use it as a life style. Sometimes people use it with the wrong meaning as the original one, because they only hear what lesbian says and interpret the meaning by themselves. It is interesting to analyze jargon, since it helps to enrich the proficiency among society. Furthermore, from the reason of the used of jargon, people may understand the self-representation of certain person. This study hopefully can be advance study of some previous study related to the language and social structures.

1.2. The Statement of the Research Problems

Due to the background of the study, the research problems are described as follows:

1. What kinds of jargon used by the lesbian in Pelangi community Surabaya?
2. What is the most dominant kind of jargon used by the lesbian in Pelangi community Surabaya?
3. Why does lesbian in Pelangi community Surabaya create jargon?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems, this study intended:

1. To classify kinds of jargon used by the lesbian in Pelangi community Surabaya.
2. To explain the most dominant kind of jargon used by the lesbian in Pelangi community Surabaya.
3. To clarify the reason of lesbian in Pelangi community Surabaya why creates jargon.

1.4. The Significance of the Study

The existence of this study is expected to give significance as the writer listed below:

1). Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to give valuable contribution to the development of English Study Program, and to be additional reference to the appearance of the new idea in linguistics about jargon related to homosexual relationship. It is also aimed to give better comprehension about sociolinguistics analysis, especially in the theory of jargon that applied in the real life of lesbian and the way they interact to society.

2). Practical significance

The writer put her big expectation on this study to help society improve their knowledge about homosexual and their interaction to their same class. The writer hopes this study can blur the boundaries between majority and minority. By

writing this study, the writer also expects to enrich the society awareness of the importance of linguistic items, such as words, to know the identity of human and their life.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The writer conducts the study of jargon used by lesbian. It is analyzed using sociolinguistics approach especially in analysis of jargon. In terms of jargon, the writer uses theory elaborated by Halligan (2004) to classify the form of jargon. Another theory comes from some linguists such as Finch (2003), Hurford (2007), Brown and Attardo (2000), and also Allan and Burridge (2006). Those theories used to define the meaning of jargon and the function of jargon.

The writer limits her analysis only on the conversation of lesbian in Surabaya. They come from lesbian community, namely *Pelangi*. It limits on the jargon used by lesbian during their conversation. Jargon used by lesbian becomes the data of the study. That limitation is used to narrow the study and to avoid the study going wider.