AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON USED
IN POLITICAL WEBSITE

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study were to describe the forms, meanings, and functions of Political Jargon Which were found in Political Website. This study mainly aimed to describe the jargon used in political news of CNN politics as the Political Website. The writers used a qualitative descriptive method in classifying and analyzing the data. After investigating the forms, meanings, and functions of jargon in CNN politics on 1st -30th May, 2016, the writers found several findings. The political jargon in this website can be analyzed in forms were 53 words, 15 phrases, 5 abbreviations and there was no acronym, in the lexical meanings categories there were 58 denotative meanings and 15 connotative meanings from 73 data and the functions of Political Jargon were a belongings to a specific group, to communicate and signal for identification of political group. In conclusion, the jargon used to convey the meaning and to communicate to the readers, in this context as a signal in politics fields. So, the readers will be familiar in using some terms of political jargon in everyday speech.

Keywords: jargon, political website, meaning

INTRODUCTION

Jargon is one of the language variations in sociolinguistics. Jargon was the special language that used in the certain field in the society. According to Jendra (2010), jargon is words with special meanings related to the professional's fields. There are many words that do not understand by the society in general and the outside of the group. Jargon has many functions, it can identification the people activity and it can be easier in communication with others in some field but for people that do not know these words was not interest to follow in the conversation because they do not understood. Therefore the language in jargon was different in common language and people in the outside of the group difficult to understand this word.

Jargon was usually found in the professional fields specifically in politics. In this study, the writers focused on CNN Political Website as source of the data.

The CNN Website was one of some international website which published in internet. It might be one of the English-language media that still exist until now. According to Ipsos (2014:34), in that the latest IPSOS Affluent Global Survey reaffirms CNN as the leading international news brand in Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America, and from the IPSOS Affluent Survey Asia pacific, shows every mount CNN is consumed 34% of region's affluent audience which is more than the largest news brand (BBC World News only 24%) and (CNBC only 16%).

The CNN website captivates the reader with a variety of cultures, there were many news pages such as political, healthy, opinion, archipelago, business, world, special issues, etc. According to Drezner and Farrel (2008:16) on alex.com survey which accessed 20 January 2005 CNN was 26th rank of 10285th rank in alexa ranking and 8th rank of 10th rank in page rank google and 20.030 reach per million user.

According to Satyakumara (2013:23), CNN is the 2nd rank of 15 top popular news website in Indonesia. Jargon is a special language belongs to exclusively to a group, often a profession. Engineers, lawyers, doctors, tax analysts, sport players, and the like all use jargon to exchange complex information efficiently. Every field in this life used the jargon to make easy in communication. Political website was one of the fields that use jargon. Nowadays, many people like to read the political news by using the website that from teenager and adult.

Jargon in Political Website was familiar in our life and many people using it. The meaning of utterance of the Political Website used cannot be known and understood by user. The use of jargon in Political Website was very advantageous because it will easier in communication with others. Using jargon was the effective ways to communicate between the groups in the some profession. Therefore the writers were interested in analyzing jargon use of political website. According to Drezner and Farrel (2008:15), the website had far less reach than other online media outlets for political information and analysis- talk radio, cable news channels, or other online political websites.

Based on the explanation above, the writers were interested analyzing the form, meaning and function of Jargon in political website, specifically in The CNN Political Website. In this website, the writers found frequently usage of political language that encountered in political news pages. It also created a significant portion in reading and writing of gadget user, especially the young generation shaves to know about the global situation in the politics. When the reader understand meaning, form, and function of jargon politics would easier to analyze some blogs, news pages, articles, journals, novels, books, and etc. Besides, jargon used in political website giving the benefit to improve the

vocabulary. The data were selected from the news pages which were published on 1st-30th, May 2016. This research served the common used of political jargon and also the meaning with various vocabulary found in international political website.

LITERATURE REVIEW
The Concept of Jargon

Jargon is varieties of language created for specific functions by the people who engage in them regularly. It is like mini dialects but used only for the activity for which they were created. Other definition about jargon is more specifically stated in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2001: 693), states that jargon is technical words expression used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand: medical/legal/computer jargon. So, people in certain groups or communities use jargon on many purposes.

Jargon usually means the special language of a group that people outside the group do not understand. Trades and profession have specialized terms that people who work in the field know. When the people are writing for general a general audience however avoids jargon and use terms that everyone understand. According to Jendra (2010:58) the language used among members of a professional field is usually different from the one use in other fields.

Jargon use as the label for vocabulary peculiar to some field or occupational. Other group or communities who want to know the language should learn and interact with those communities. Thus, in English for instance, the word such us epidemics, prescription, contagion are found to be used by the medical professionals. Whereas, big government, bipartisan, campaign are used in politics. According to Jendra (2010:59) specialty words or jargons may be used by professional for different purposes.

The language often cannot be understood in the general society or the society in the society in the outside of the group. For example in the jargon of computer likes mouse, keyboard, RAM. The people know about these words but still confuse to interpret the meaning because jargon consists of technical words used by certain people in a certain social or professional group.

Sometimes the same words can indeed express different meanings when they are used in different fields. The word "operation" for instance, means 'soldier's attack to a targeted area of war in military, but in the medical domains the word is used to mean 'a certain act by hospital surgeons of helping a sick person'. The words 'private' is commonly used in the commercial fields to mean 'not belong to public or government' such as in 'privet' company, 'privet' business, etc.

Jargon used to communicate and interact between the people in one group in the society. According to Yuniasih (2013:11-14) jargon has many forms like in word, meanings, and functions.

Forms of Jargon

Word

According to Kridalaksana (2008:101), word is the smallest unit of language that the people can understand if it is said or written on its own. For example, the word of jargon forms in computer such as *hardware* (the physical parts of a computer) and *virus* (a program that has been deliberately created to cause computer problems).

Phrase

According to Kridalaksana (2008:66), phrase is two or more words that work together as a unit. The example of jargon in the phrase form such as in economic likes delivery order (a document from the owner or holder of the goods requesting the release of goods held under warrant).

Abbreviation

According to Kridalaksana (2008:1), abbreviation is the result of shortened unit. The way of shortened takes the first syllable from the words. For example of jargon in the abbreviation form in the electronic MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service).

Acronym

According to Krisdalaksana (2008:5), in the other hand, acronym is the word. The meaning of the word is the long of that word. The example of jargon in the acronym from computer is like modem (Modulator/Demodulator, a device for allowing computers to communicate over a phone line).

The Meanings of Jargon

Meaning is what is referred or indicated by e. g. sounds, words, or signals. Meaning can be divided into two elements like lexical and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning given to linguistics element. Grammatical meaning is meaning brought the pattern in the language. Meaning is the way or how the people utter the words so the hearer understands what the people speak or write. According to Boer (1973:42-43), there are two kinds of words as followings:

Denotative Meaning

Denotative is the natural meaning and no addition. The meaning in the word not connected with the other thing, not explain in the connection with the

other event. The denotative meaning is the meaning that suitable with the definition in the dictionary and it is limited. For example medicine has the denotative meaning the art and science of the prevention and cure of disease.

Connotative Meaning

The connotative meaning must be learnt and mastered based on the language experience and the usage. Some of the connotative meaning has been write on the dictionary if these meaning become to general connotation. It is the subjective because there are many additional feelings and values. If the denotative meaning can be understood by many people, the connotative meaning only can be understood by the small number of people. The connotative meaning is depend on the personal interpretation. For example, itchy has the connotative meaning having or producing irritation on the skin.

The Functions of Jargon

Jargon is a specialized term that has special function in communication. Each profession needs jargon. Based on Ives in Yuniasih (2013:18) jargon has some function as follows: 1) jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group; 2) jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their friend, 3) jargon is effective as signals for identification.

Table 1 Political Jargon Classification

Political jargon (example)	Forms of jargon	Meaning of jargon	Function of jargon
Left	Word	On the liberal side of politic spectrum (denotative)	For a person to communicate
Blue dog democrat	Phrase	Coined in the mid-1980s for a conservative Southern democrat, inspired by yellow dog democrat and the paintings of Gorge Rodrigue (connotative)	A person a sense of belonging to a specific group
GOP	Abbreviation	Grand Old Party, nickname of the Republican party (connotative)	Signal for identification
Photo-Op	Acronym	Short for "photo opportunity" an event staged specially for news cameras to help a politician appear on the evening news in morning papers (connotative)	To communicate with a group of politic

http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/article/vocabulary-political-words

The Concept of Political Website

Website is an information page which provided by using the internet so it can be access in a global area during it is connected with the internet connection. Website is the component or group of component that consist of texts, pictures, audios, videos, animation, etc. (Bowo, 2014:4). A website can be access by using

a computer, smart mobile or the other gadget in this era. Usually the information in the website is saved in the webserver which is managed by a person or an institution.

Politics is one of the famous topic in the website for the society because in their life they are very close with the politics and government. So important to know the language use in website politic which gives the all information about the political action in the word, several of website politics use the politics language or jargon politics for the website use. According to Markus in Jogiyanto (2009:623-624), a system of information or website will give the influence for the power of politic and organization for the reason as follows: 1) the access of information will influence the value of a judgment; 2) the system of information use for allocation of sources information will influence the personality of the people, 3) the system of information use for control and prohibit actions, 4) the system information cause a dominance and a power because it have a capability to changes the result.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study useddescriptive qualitative research because the data were described and analyzed in words. The qualitative method was a method which focused on words matter than numbers and there was no statistical procedure.

This study discussed or analyzed of jargon used in the Political Website in the news page of CNN. The writers used the news page of CNN to found out the forms of Politic Jargon. After the data were collected they classified into forms categories consisting:words, phrase, abbreviation, and acronym. Then the writersclassified lexical meaning of jargon categories consisting: denotative and connotative meaning. And the writers made description about function of jargon used based on content of the news page.

Technique for collecting the data was a technique to get and collect the data. To obtainthe data, the writersused the Political Website/CNN.com as the data source and focused on the Politics jargon used. The data took on the news pages in the CNN.com politics news pagesthat published on May 1st-30th, 2016. Then, the data analyzed in several steps including identification, classification and description.

FINDING

In this study the writers used 30 titles of news pages about politics and american legislative in CNN politics.

The Forms of Political Jargon in Political Website

There are four classifications of Jargon based on the forms of words groups, namely in single words, phrase, abbreviation and acronym. The words were indentified from the CNN politics on 1st –30th, May 2016 as follows:

Word Form

The following table presents the word form of jargon in Political Website:

Table 2 The Words Form of Jargon in Political Website

No	Words Form	Meaning of Jargon in Political Website	Codes title of news pages in CNN Politics	Word classes
1.	Accountability	The fact or condition of being accountable	CNN/5/8th/16	Noun
2.	Addressed	To provide words on a topic which may have little or no meaning	CNN/5/10th/16	Noun
3.	Ballot	A system of voting secretly and writing on a particular issue / the piece of paper used to record a person's vote.	CNN/5/3rd and 12th/16	Noun
4.	Blowback	The unintended adverse result of a political action or situation.	CNN/5/10th/16	Noun
5.	Blowout	An easy victory in a supporting contest or election.	CNN/5/17th and 18th/16	Noun
6.	Budget	Projected dollar amounts estimated ahead of time for a project.	CNN/5/12th/16	Noun
7.	Bombshell	An unexpected and surprising event, especially an unpleasant one.	CNN/5/13th/16	Noun
8.	Caucus	An information meeting of local party members to discuss candidates and choose delegates to the party convention.	CNN/5/2nd and 13th/16	Noun
9.	Confident	Assurance that a plan of action will work out to imply prior knowledge of future events	CNN/5/6th, 9th, 10th, and 11th /16	Adjective
10.	Campaigner	A person who work in an organized and active way towards a goal.	CNN/5/22nd/16	Noun
11.	Candidate	A person who applies for a job nominated for election.	CNN/5/2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 26th/16	Noun
12.	Campaign	An organized effort to win an election	CNN/5/2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 26th/16	Verb

13.	Chairwoman	A female chairperson.	CNN/5/29th/16	Noun
14.	Coalition	A temporary alliance for combined action, especially of political parties forming a government.	CNN/5/3rd /16	Noun
15.	Democratic	Relating or supporting democracy or its principles	CNN/5/1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 9th/16, 10th, 11th, 18th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th/16	Adjective
16.	Democracy	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representative	CNN/5/4th and 12th/16	Noun
17.	Democrat	A member of the Democratic Party.	CNN/5/5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th/16	Noun
18	Debate	Held between the democratic nominees, republican nominees, as well as in the presidential campaign.	CNN/5/4th and 25th/16	Noun
19.	Delegate	A person chosen at local level to represent the state at the part's National Convention.	CNN/5/2nd, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 11th, 23rd, 29th, 30th/16	Noun
20.	Declaration	A formal or explicit statement or announcement.	CNN/5/8th/16	Noun
21.	Election	A formal and organized choice by vote of a person for political officer or other position	CNN/5/1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 15th, 12th, 23rd, 13th, 14th, 17th/16	Noun
22.	Endorsement	Come in three types: from celebrities, newspaper, and political figures and organization.	CNN/5/20th /16	Noun
23.	Endorse	Declare one's public approval or support of.	CNN/5/6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 23rd/16	Verb
24.	Escaping	Break free from confinement or control	CNN/5/8th /16	Verb
25.	Establishment	A group in a society exercising power and influence over matters of policy, opinion, or taste and seen as resisting change.	CNN/5/6th, 23rd, 24th/16	Noun
26.	Electorate	All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election.	CNN/5/ 23rd/ 26	Noun

27.	House	A legislative or declarative assembly	CNN/5/3rd, 7th, 12th, 13th, 23rd, 26th /16	Noun
28.	Ideological	Based on or relating to a system of ideas and ideals, especially concerning economic or political theory and policy.	CNN/5/3rd and 7th /16	Adjective
29.	Ideology	A system of ideas and ideals, especially one that forms the basic of economy or political theory and policy	CNN/5/6th and 26th /16	Noun
30.	Leftist	A person who supports the political views or policies of left.	CNN/5/5th /16	Noun
31.	Liberal	Willing to respect or accept behavior or opinions different from one's own: open to new idea.	CNN/5/5th, 7th, 24th, 26th/16	Adjective
32.	Left	Relating to a person or group favouring radical, reforming, or socialist views.	CNN/5/5th /16	Adjective
	Nomination	The action of political party choose is official candidate for a particular office.	CNN/5/1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 13th /16	Noun
34.	Nominee	The candidate chosen by a political party to run for a particular office.	CNN/5/2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 25th, 26th, 28th /16	Noun
35.	Opposition	A group of opponents / resistance or dissent, expressed in action or argument.	CNN/5/3rd and 7th /16	Noun
36.	Opportunity	A problem which does not have a clear solution Someone's assignment	CNN/5/6th, 9th, 13th /16	Noun
37.	Primary	A preliminary election to appoint delegates to a party conference or to select the candidate for a principal, especially presidential election.	CNN/5/2nd, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th, 30th /16	Adjective
38.	Party	A formally constituted political group that contest election and attempts to form or take part in government.	CNN/5/2nd /16 CNN/5/3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, 26th/16	Noun
39.	Poll	The process of voting in an election.	CNN/5/3rd, 5th, 9th, 10th, 22nd, 23th/16	Noun

40.	Policy	A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business, or individual.	CNN/5/3rd, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 24th /16	Noun
41.	Political	Relating to the government or the public affairs of a country.	CNN/5/3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 27th /16	Adjective
42.	Politic	(of an action) seeming sensible and judicious the circumstances.	CNN/5/8th, 15th, 17th/16	Adjective
43.	Presidency	The office of president.	CNN/5/6th /16	Noun
44.	Radical	Advocating or based on through or complete political or social change; representing or supporting an extreme or progressive section of political party.	CNN/5/5th /16	Noun
45.	Republican	A person advocating or supporting republican government	CNN/5/1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 24th, 23rd, 28th/ 16	Noun
46.	Right	A grouping or political party favoring conservative views and supporting capitalist economic principles.	CNN/5/5th and 16th /16	Adjective
47.	Senate	Any of various legislative or governing bodies, in particular.	CNN/5/3rd, 5th, 13th, 22nd, 28th /16	Noun
48.	Senator	A member of a senate.	CNN/5/3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 28th /16	Noun
49.	Spokesman	A person, especially a man, who makes statement on behalf of another individual or a group	CNN/5/5th, 8th, 17th/16	Noun
50.	Strategy	A plan of action or policy designed to achieve a major or overall aim.	CNN/5/ 22nd and 23rd/16	Noun
51.	Vote	A formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action, expressed typically through a ballot or a show of hands or by voice.	CNN/5/ 23rd and 24th/16	Verb
52.	Voter	A person who votes or has the right to vote at an election.	CNN/5/ 22nd and 24th/16	Noun
53.	Re-election	The election of someone to a further term of office.	CNN/5/3rd and 5th /16	noun

Based on the table of data above, it was identified that there were 53 features that belong to the word form of political jargon of 73 jargons data from political website. These forms cover 72.60% of all the findings 73of the form of jargon in Political Website.

Phrase Form

According to Kridalaksana (2008:66), phrase is two or more words that work together as a unit. The following table presented the phrase form of jargon in Political Website:

Table 3 The Phrases Form of Jargon in Political Website

No	Phrases Form	Meaning of Jargon in Political Website	The title of news pages in CNN Politics	Phrase classes
1.	Fox news	TV conservative political cult	CNN/5/1st, 3th, 12th, 23rd/16	Noun phrase
2.	Republican party	One of the main us political parties (the other being the democratic party), favoring a conservative stance, limited central government and a strong national defense.	CNN/5/1st, 5th, 11th, 24th, 25th/16	Noun phrase
3.	Golden state	A nickname for the state of California.	CNN/5/3rd/16	Noun phrase
4.	Public relations	The professional maintenance of a favorable public image by a company or other organization or a famous person	CNN/5/5th and 8th/16	Noun phrase
5.	Blue collar	Relating to manual work or workers, particularly in industry.	CNN/5/6th, 9th, 24th/16	Adjective phrase
6.	White house	The official residence if the US president in Washington, DC.	CNN/5/5th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 23rd, 30th/16	Noun phrase
7.	Nomination Convention	A convention of a major political party, especially one that nominates a candidate for presidency.	CNN/5/22nd/16	Noun phrase
8.	Red state	Traditionally a republican-controlled state	CNN/5/5th/16	Noun phrase

9.	Swing state	A US state where the two major political parties have similar levels of support among voters, viewed as important in determining the overall result of presidential election.	CNN/5/5th and 23rd/16	Noun phrase
10.	Democratic party	One of the main us political parties (the other being the republican party), which follows a liberal program, tending to promote a strong central government and expensive social group.	CNN/5/23rd/16	Noun phrase
11.	Democratic socialist	An advocate of democratic socialism; a member of political party whose are those of democratic socialism.	CNN/5/12th/16 CNN/5/23rd/16	Adjective phrase
12.	Ballot box	A sealed box into which voters put completed ballots.	CNN/5/12th/16	Noun phrase
13.	Battle ground	A military force created to fight together, typically consisting of several different types of troops.	CNN/5/24th/16	Noun phrase
14.	Super delegate	An unelected delegated who is free to support any candidate for the presidential nomination at the party's nation convention.	CNN/5/1st and 10th/16	Noun phrase
15.	Super PAC	A type of independent political action committee which may rise unlimited sums of many from corporations, unions, and individuals but is not permitted to contribute to or coordinate directly with parties or candidates.	CNN/5/19th/16	Noun phrase

The next form of political jargon in Political Website is in the form of phrase. There were 15 features or 20.54 % from the 73 of data political jargon the finding numbers in all the data.

Abbreviation Form

According to Kridalaksana (2008:1), abbreviation is the result of shortened unit. The way of shortened takes the first syllable from the words. The following table presents the abbreviation form of jargon in Political Website.

Table 4 The Abbreviations Form of Jargon in Political Website

No	Abbreviations Form	Complete Words	Meaning of Jargon in Political Website	The date of news pages in CNN Politics
1.	GOP	Grand Old Party	The nickname of Republican Party.	CNN/5/25th, 26th, 28th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 15th, 13th, 11th, 16th, 30th/16
2..	RNC	Republican Nation Convention	A convention of republican party, especially one that nominates a candidate for the presidency.	CNN/5/11th, 13th, 19th, 22nd, 28th/16
3.	VP	Vice President	An official or executive ranking below and deputizing for a president.	CNN/5/25th/16
4.	PAC	Political Action Committee	An organization that raises money privately to influence election or legislation, especially at the federal level.	CNN/5/19th, 27th, 28th/16
5.	NRA	National Rifle Association	A nation organization founded in 1871 that promotes the legal use of guns and gun safety in the US and defends a US citizen's constitutional right to own and bear arms.	CNN/5/30th/16

The third form of political jargon in Political Website is in the form of abbreviation. There were 5(6.84%) of 105 political jargonthe finding numbers in all of the data.

Acronym Form

Acronym was the shortened a word or more become to only one word. The meaning of the word is the long of that word. Political website, There was no feature in acronym form from 73data of political jargons found in all of the data.

The Meaning of Jargon in Political Website

According to Boer (1973:42-43), there are two kinds of word meanings based on the lexical meaning, they are denotative and connotative meanings. The writers confirmed the meanings of jargon by oxford dictionary and http://www.scholarastic.com/ teachers/article/ vocabulary -political-worlds.

Denotative Meaning

Denotative is the natural meaning and no addition. The meaning in the word not connected with the other thing, not explain in the connection with the other event. The denotative meaning is the meaning that suitable with the definition in the dictionary and it is limited. The following table presents the denotative meaning of jargon in Political Website.

Table 5 Denotative Meaning of Political Jargon in Political Website

No.	Jargon	Meaning
1.	Accountability	The fact or condition of being accountable
2.	Ballot	A system of voting secretly and writing on a particular issue / the piece of paper used to record a person's vote.
3.	Blowback	The unintended adverse result of a political action or situation.
4.	Blowout	An easy victory in a supporting contest or election.
5.	Budget	Projected dollar amounts estimated ahead of time for a project.
6.	Bombshell	An unexpected and surprising event, especially an unpleasant one.
7.	Caucus	An information meeting of local party members to discuss candidates and choose delegates to the party convention.
8.	Campaigner	A person who work in an organized and active way towards a goal.
9.	Candidate	A person who applies for a job nominated for election.
10.	Campaign	An organized effort to win an election
11.	Coalition	A temporary alliance for combined action, especially of political parties forming a government.
12.	Democratic	Relating or supporting democracy or its principles
13.	Democracy	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representative

14.	Democrat	A member of the Democratic Party.
15.	Debate	Held between the democratic nominees, republican nominees, as well as in the presidential campaign.
16.	Delegate	A person chosen at local level to represent the state at the part's National Convention.
17.	Declaration	A formal or explicit statement or announcement.
18.	Election	A formal and organized choice by vote of a person for political officer or other position
19.	Endorsement	Come in three types: from celebrities, newspaper, and political figures and organization.
20.	Ballot	A system of voting secretly and writing on a particular issue / the piece of paper used to record a person's vote.
21.	Blowback	The unintended adverse result of a political action or situation.
22.	Endorse	Declare one's public approval or support of.
23.	Escaping	Break free from confinement or control
24.	Establishment	A group in a society exercising power and influence over matters of policy, opinion, or taste and seen as resisting change.
25.	Electorate	All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election.
26.	Ideology	A system of ideas and ideals, especially one that forms the basic of economy or political theory and policy
27.	Leftist	A person who supports the political views or policies of left.
28.	Liberal	Willing to respect or accept behavior or opinions different from one's own : open to new idea.
29.	Nomination	The action of political party choose is official candidate for a particular office.
30.	Nominee	The candidate chosen by a political party to run for a particular office.
31.	Opposition	A group of opponents / resistance or dissent, expressed in action or argument.
32.	Opportunity	A problem which does not have a clear solution Someone's assignment
33.	Primary	A preliminary election to appoint delegates to a party conference or to select the candidate for a principal, especially presidential

		election.
34.	Party	A formally constituted political group that contest election and attempts to form or take part in government.
35.	Poll	The process of voting in an election.
36.	Policy	A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business, or individual.
37.	Political	Relating to the government or the public affairs of a country.
38.	Politic	(of an action) seeming sensible and judicious the circumstances.
39.	Presidency	The office of president.
40.	Radical	Advocating or based on through or complete political or social change; representing or supporting an extreme or progressive section of political party.
41.	Republican	A person advocating or supporting republican government
42.	Senate	Any of various legislative or governing bodies, in particular.
43.	Senator	A member of a senate.
44.	Spokesman	A person, especially a man, who makes statement on behalf of another individual or a group
45.	Strategy	A plan of action or policy designed to achieve a major or overall aim.
46.	Vote	A formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action, expressed typically through a ballot or a show of hands or by voice.
47.	Voter	A person who votes or has the right to vote at an election.
48.	Re-election	The election of someone to a further term of office.
49.	Public relations	The professional maintenance of a favorable public image by a company or other organization or a famous person
50.	Nomination Convention	A convention of a major political party, especially one that nominates a candidate for presidency.
52.	Super delegate	An unelected delegated who is free to support any candidate for the presidential nomination at the party's nation convention.

52.	Super PAC	A type of independent political action committee which may rise unlimited sums of many from corporations, unions, and individuals but is not permitted to contribute to or coordinate directly with parties or candidates.
53.	Ballot box	A sealed box into which voters put completed ballots.
54.	GOP	The nickname of Republican Party.
55.	RNC	A convention of republican party, especially one that nominates a candidate for the presidency.
56.	VP	An official or executive ranking below and deputizing for a president.
57.	PAC	An organization that raises money privately to influence election or legislation, especially at the federal level.
58.	NRA	A nation organization founded in 1871 that promotes the legal use of guns and gun safety in the US and defends a US citizen's constitutional right to own and bear arms.

In the table above, it identified that there were 58 features that belong to the denotative meaning. These forms cover 79.45% of all the findings of the meaning of jargon in Political Website. Denotative meaning is simple meaning; this meaning indicates the references with no addition.

Connotative Meaning

The connotative meaning of jargon in political website is very important to know and understand what the speakers mean. Connotative meaning was the common meaning that has additional of certain feeling, emotion, value, and stimulus. In the other hand, connotative meaning is different with denotative meaning because there are some different interpretations between the people. It is based on the situation, condition and feeling. The following table presents the denotative meaning of jargon in Political Website.

Table 6 Connotative Meaning of Political Jargon in Political Website

No.	Jargon	Meaning
1.	Addressed	To provide words on a topic which may have little or no meaning
2.	Left	Relating to a person or group favouring radical, reforming, or socialist views.

3.	Right	A grouping or political party favoring conservative views and supporting capitalist economic principles.
4.	House	A legislative or declarative assembly
5.	Chairwoman	A female chairperson.
6.	Fox news	TV conservative political cult
7.	Republican party	One of the main us political parties (the other being the democratic party), favoring a conservative stance, limited central government and a strong national defense.
8.	Golden state	A nickname for the state of California.
9.	Blue collar	Relating to manual work or workers, particularly in industry.
10.	White house	The official residence if the US president in Washington, DC.
11.	Red state	Traditionally a republican-controlled state
12.	Swing state	A US state where the two major political parties have similar levels of support among voters, viewed as important in determining the overall result of presidential election.
13.	Democratic party	One of the main us political parties (the other being the republican party), which follows a liberal program, tending to promote a strong central government and expensive social group.
14.	Democratic socialist	An advocate of democratic socialism; a member of political party whose are those of democratic socialism.
15.	Battle ground	A military force created to fight together, typically consisting of several different types of troops.

Not all the jargon in political website had denotative meaning; it also has connotative meaning although in the small frequency. Based on the table of data above there were 15 (20.27%) of Connotative meanings of political jargon found in all of the data.

The Function of Jargon in Political Website

From the political website/ CNN Politics.com the writers found the function of jargon that writer founds that jargon in Political Website had three functions: 1) jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group of politics, 2) jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their friends/ groups of politics, 3) jargon as effective signals for identification of politics.

DISCUSSION

The use of language not only influenced by the linguistic factors but also it is influenced by the nonlinguistic factors. The nonlinguistic factors like social and situational factors. The social factors that influence in the use of language such as social status, educational level, age, gender, and the other. And then the situational factors like who the speaker is, what the language is, to whom, when, where, and what the problem is. According to Jendra (2010:19), the structure of language reflects the social function of language.

The language communities that exist is political. Political is the process of formation and distribution of power in society, among other tangible decision-making process, especially in countries, the activities of the government, politicians, or political parties, or the study of these activities.

Politics is one of the famous topics in the website for the society because in their life they are very close with the politics and government. So, it is important to know the language use in website politic which gave the all information about the political action in the word, several of website politics use the politics language or jargon politics for the website use. In this study, the political jargon focused on jargon used in American Legislative topic. The data sources were from news page in Political Website / CNN Politics.com.

Jargon had forms, meanings and functions in the usage. In this study, Political Website had different forms based on the word classes had different meaning and function.

Jargon Forms

Based on the classification of the word classes based on the process in morphology, there were jargon in word form, phrase form, abbreviation and acronym.

Table 7 The Percentage of Jargon Form in Political website

No.	Finding	Form of Jargon in Political Website				Total Data
		Word	**Phrase**	**Abbr**	**Acronym**	
1.	Frequency	53	15	5	0	73
2.	Percentage	72.60 %	20.54 %	6.84 %	0 %	100 %

From the table of data above, it can be seen that the forms of political jargon in word classifications there were 53(72.60%) words, there were 15 (20.54%) phrase, there were 5(6.84%) abbreviation, and there was not acronym from 73 (100%) the total data. The data showed that the highest forms of jargon were words forms with the persentages 72.60 % and frequency were 53 words jargon.

From the finding show there were 40 (75.46%) noun, 9(16.98%) and 4 (7.54%) verb classes of word forms from 53 of jargon forms in political website that writer found. In the phrase forms there were 13 (86.66%) of noun phrases and 2 (13.33%) of adjective phrases.

The forms of jargon in Political Website that can be found in this Study were in the form of word, phrase, abbreviation, and there was not acronym. The data were collected from internet, dictionary, book, article, etc.

Jargon Meaning

It is impossible that words have no meaning. Based on the data analyzed, the writer found that there were 58 jargons with denotative meaning and 15 jargons with connotative meaning. It show that in political website/ CNN Politics.com use jargon with the denotative meaning without a higher interpretation of meaning, and there were 15 jargon which need to be understood deeper or connotative. The frequency of occurrence of data can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 8 The Percentage of Meaning of Jargon in Political Website

No.	Finding	Meaning of Jargon in Political website.		Total data
		Denotative	**Connotative**	
	Frequency	58	15	73
	Percentage	79.45%	20.54%	100%

From the table of data above, it can be seen that the difference of the frequency of the data was very high. The percentage of denotative meaning found in jargon in Political Website is higher than connotative meaning. There were 58 (79.45%) denotative meanings of the total data and 15 (20.54%) connotative meaning of 73 the total data.

Jargon Function

The third analyzed reveals the function of Jargon. It was a specialized term that had special function in communication. Each profession needs jargon. Based on Ives in Yuniasih (2013:18), Jargon has some function as a sense of belonging to a specific group, it easier for a person to communicate with their groups, and effective as signals for identification.

Jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group

The people who hear those words spoken by group of people, they can guess that they are the members of politics. The word 'Party' mean a formally

constituted political group that contest election and attempts to form or take part in government. This word usually was using by political, the word 'Republican Party' means one of the main us political parties (the other being the democratic party), favoring a conservative stance, limited central government and a strong national defense. And the word of 'Democratic party' mean one of the main us political parties (the other being the republican party), which follows a liberal program, tending to promote a strong central government and expensive social group.

Jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their group

The political website or CNN Politics used about jargon in their news like the words of 'Left' to said a person or group favoring radical, reforming, or socialist views. And word of 'Right' to said a grouping or political party favoring conservative views and supporting capitalist economic principles.

'Left' and 'Right' when communicate with people in the same group to make easier in communication. Users of political website were easier if they use jargon to communicate with. Because of that, jargon can be useful for communication between members and the groups.

Jargon as effective signals for identification

The people can understand what group, activity or occupation the other people belong to the conversation or read in the article. Jargon was a clear case of language being used for social identification. The word 'Campaign' used if an organized effort to win an election. The word a formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action, expressed typically through a ballot or a show of hands or by voice. The words of 'vote' used for formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action, expressed typically through a ballot or a show of hands or by voice. The abbreviation of 'GOP/Grand Old Party' is used for The nickname of Republican Party.

The readers that often used jargon in political website were easy to identify that they connected in politics. Jargon in political website made to use in activities that connected with the politics. The user of political website communities had their own language that was political website so it was easier to identify. Because of that jargon was the effective signals for identification in activities in this life.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that all of jargon in Political Website/ CNN Politics had the function such as jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group, jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their group and jargon as effective signals for identification.

CONCLUSION

Jargon in Political Website had four forms like word, phrase, abbreviation and acronym. The forms of political jargon in word classification were 53 (72.60%), phrase were 15 (20.54%), abbreviation were 5 (6.84%), and there was no acronym (0%) from 73 (100%) of total data.

There were two meanings of jargon in Political Website; they were denotative and connotative meanings. The percentage of denotative meaning found in jargon in Political Website was higher than connotative meaning. There were 58 (79.72%) denotative meanings and 15 (20.27%) connotative meaning of 73 the total data. Denotative meaning found of jargon in Political Website had the higher frequency than connotative meaning.

Jargon in Political Website had three functions such as jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group, jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their members group and jargon as effective signals for identification.

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