Various Police Language Terms in Sumenep Police: Sociolinguistic Perspective

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative descriptive that aims to describe the terms of the variety of police languages at Polres Sumenep. This research theoretically used a sociolinguistic approach with research focused on the forms and meanings of the language varieties used in the police domain, especially at the Sumenep Police Station. Data collection in this study was conversant and semuka conversations. The results of this study indicate that the variety of police languages has (1) acronym forms such as abribda, abribtu, bharaka, bharada, iptu, (2) abbreviation forms such as AKBP, AKP, TKP, DPO, BAP. The words of the various languages in this study are (1) not experiencing a shift in meaning, (2) a small portion experiencing a shift in meaning narrowing.

Keywords: Linguistics, police, sociolinguistics.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan istilah-istilah ragam bahasa polisi di Polres Sumenep. Penelitian ini secara teoritis menggunakan pendekatan sosiolinguistik dengan penelitian difokuskan pada bentuk dan makna ragam bahasa yang digunakan di ranah kepolisian, khususnya di Polres Sumenep. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah percakapan percakapan dan semuka. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ragam bahasa polisi memiliki (1) bentuk akronim seperti abribda, abribtu, bharaka, bharada, iptu, (2) bentuk singkatan seperti AKBP, AKP, TKP, DPO, BAP. Kata-kata dari berbagai bahasa dalam penelitian ini (1) tidak mengalami pergeseran makna, (2) sebagian kecil mengalami pergeseran penyempitan makna.

Kata kunci: Linguistik, kepolisian, sosiolinguistik.

Introduction

Language is important for human life, both as individuals and as social creatures. Language is a communication system in speech or writing that helps someone to carry out interactions between people (Hodairiyah, et al. 2022:338), so it can be said that all human activities cannot be separated from the use of language as a means. Humans can interact, communicate and cooperate through language. In line with Kridalaksana's opinion (1985:8) that language is used by people to collaborate, interact and identify themselves.

The language used in the police environment tends to be code mixed. This is characterized by the use of terms which are generally absorbed from other languages, whether from regional languages or foreign languages. Considering that police activities require fast movement and practical work methods, police terms tend to use abbreviations and acronyms. As with the various police languages, many foreign language elements are found in them, namely officers (pravira); the use of Dutch, such as reserse (richercheren). Language variety or language variation is the subject of sociolinguistic studies. JA Fishman in Chaer (2014:15) stated "Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language variations, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three consistently interact, change and change one another within a speech community" that is, sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language variation, the function of language variation, and language users, because these three elements always interact, change, and change each other in a speech community, such as various terms in the police.

All members of the police who should understand the terms contained in their institution, in fact there are still many who do not understand or even know the terms contained therein. This problem is an interesting phenomenon to study even though research on various languages has been carried out by many previous researchers, including Nurul Azizah (2018) with the thesis title "Various Military Languages in TNI AD Educational Institutions and Their Implications for Indonesian Language Education". In his thesis, it is explained that the variety of languages used as the object of study is military language in a TNI educational institution. This variety of languages is also implicated in Indonesian language education. In the results of the research, it is said that the variety of military language is known as very concise and firm language, and is very easy for recipients of information to understand in very simple words. This can become an understanding for the TNI education circle as a form of Indonesian language. Further relevant research was also explained by Mustika Dewi (2017) with the research title "Use of Code Mixing in Investigative Language at Makassar Police (Socialinguistic Study)". In his thesis, it is explained that the variety of languages used as the object of study is code mixing in the Makassar police station. The results of the research explained that during the investigation the police and the public unknowingly and unintentionally used code-mixing Indonesian and Makassarese in conversations during the investigation.

From the two studies above, it can be concluded that previous research is very different from current research. Because previous research had as its object the study of various military languages implemented in the world of education as well as the use of code mixing in investigative language. Meanwhile, in the current research, the object of study is various police language terms so that the resulting data is different from previous research. Therefore, this phenomenon is very interesting to research regarding the forms and meanings of various police languages at the Sumenep police station.

Research methods

This research was conducted at the Sumenep police station with the aim of describing various terms in police language. Therefore, this type of research is descriptive qualitative using a sociolinguistic approach. Data in this research it is in the form of police language. Furthermore, the primary data source comes from police speech, while the secondary data source comes from articles related to research, both those that use a sociolinguistic approach and research that does not use a sociolinguistic approach, but is still related to the variety of police language.

Data collection on primary data, using skilled

methods. Furthermore, the proficient method is carried out in two ways, namely basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique used is the face-to-face technique, namely the researcher conducts

Results and Discussion

Forms and Meanings of Various Police Languages

a. Acronym

Data 1 (Abribda)

The term abribda consists of the word form adjunct, the form of the word brigadier, the form of the word police, and the form of the word two. The word adjunct comes from Dutch, namely from the word ajudant which means 'helper'. The word brigadier comes from French, namely from the word brigadier 'troop'. The word police comes from the Latin word politeia 'city-state government'. Meanwhile, the word two is found in Indonesian 'the sequence that indicates after one and before three'. Etymologically, the term second police brigadier is a combination of languages, namely Dutch, French, Latin and Indonesian.

Viewed from a semantic point of view, the term second police brigadier assistant contained in the dictionary and that used by the police community has experienced a shift in meaning, namely in the word two. The word two in the police has the first meaning. The term adjunct police brigadier two in the Sumenep Police is to refer to the first rank in the enlisted level before adjunct police brigadier one (abribtu) with a rank mark of 1 red arrow block..

Data 2 (Sattahti)

The term sattahti consists of the basic form of unit, the basic form of care, the basic form of custody, the basic form of goods, and the basic form of evidence. The word unit is found in Indonesian which means 'unit'. The word care comes from Sanskrit from the basic form ravat 'to take care of'. The word ravat in Indonesian becomes care and then gets the affix pe-an, resulting in a derivative form that becomes care 'the act of caring for'. The word prisoner is found in Indonesian from the basic word ronde 'to bear', then it gets the suffix -an,

interviews directly and face to face with the informants. Meanwhile, the advanced technique is tansemuka skill, this technique is carried out by researchers taking in-depth research data regarding the research object. resulting in a derivative form which becomes detention 'place to hold'. The word item is also found in Indonesian 'object'. Then the word evidence is also found in Indonesian which means 'real information'. Etymologically, the term prisoner and evidence care unit or sattahti is a combination of languages, namely Indonesian and Sanskrit.

If viewed from a semantic perspective, there is no shift in meaning between the meaning in the dictionary and the meaning in the police. The term sattahti at the Sumenep police station refers to the section or unit tasked with providing services, care and health for detainees, as well as receiving and preserving evidence.

Data 3 (Bharada)

The term bharada consists of the word form bhayangkara and the word form dua. The word bhayangkara comes from Sanskrit, namely from the basic form of bhaya 'danger' and the basic form of Angkara 'countermeasure'. The word dua is found in Indonesian and means 'the sequence after one and before three'. Etymologically, the term Bhayangkara Dua is a combination of languages, namely Sanskrit and Indonesian.

Viewed from a semantic perspective, the meaning of the term bhayangkara contained in the dictionary and that used by the police community is fixed. Meanwhile, the word two has experienced a narrowing shift in meaning. The word two in the police has the first meaning. The term bhayangkara dua in the Sumenep Police is used to refer to the first rank in the enlisted level, which is marked with rank 1 in a red slanted block.

Data 4 (IPTU)

The term iptu consists of the word form inspector, the word form police, and the word form one. The word inspector comes from English from the word inspector 'government official in charge of carrying out inspections'. The word police comes from the

Latin word politeia 'city-state government'. Meanwhile, the word one is found in Indonesian 'the sequence that indicates before two'. Etymologically, the term assistant police inspector is a combination of languages, namely English, Latin and Indonesian.

Viewed from a semantic perspective, the term police inspector one contained in the dictionary and that used by the police community has experienced a shift in meaning, namely in the word one. The word one in the police has a second meaning. The term first police inspector at the Sumenep police station refers to the second rank in the first officer level (pama), with a chevron of 2 gold blocks.

Data 5 (Bharaka)

The term bharaka consists of the word form bhayangkara and the head form. The word bhayangkara comes from Sanskrit, namely from the basic form of bhaya 'danger' and the basic form of Angkara 'countermeasure'. The word head in Indonesian means 'part of the body'. Etymologically, the term Bhayangkara Head is a combination of languages, namely Sanskrit and Indonesian.

Viewed from a semantic perspective, the term bhayangkara chief contained in the dictionary and the term bhayangkara chief used in the police have experienced a shift in meaning, namely to the word chief. The word chief in the police means leader. The term bhayangkara chief at the Sumenep police station is to refer to the highest rank of bhayangkara, at the enlisted level with 3 slanted red chevrons.

b. Abbreviation

Data 1 (AKBP)

The term AKBP comes from the basic form of adjunct, the basic form of commissioner, the basic form of major, and the basic form of police. The word adjunct comes from Dutch, namely from the word ajudant which means 'helper'. The word commissioner also comes from Dutch, namely from the word commissaris 'supervisor', the word big is found in Indonesian which means 'more than medium size', while the word police comes from Latin from the word politeia 'city state government'. Etymologically, the term Assistant Police Commissioner is a combination of languages,

namely Dutch, Indonesian and Latin.

Viewed from a semantic perspective, between the meaning in the dictionary and the meaning in the police, the term assistant police commissioner has not experienced a shift in meaning. The term adjunct police commissioner at the Sumenep Police is used to refer to police ranks at the middle officer level (pamen) with the rank symbol 2 jasmine. AKBP is a rank above police commissioner (kompol) and below police commissioner (kombespol).

Data 2 (AKP)

The term AKP comes from the basic form of adjunct, the basic form of commissioner, and the basic form of police. The word adjunct comes from Dutch, namely from the word ajudant which means 'helper'. The word commissioner also comes from Dutch, namely from the word commissaris 'supervisor', while the word police comes from Latin from the word politeia 'city state government'. Etymologically, the term Assistant Police Commissioner is a combination of languages, namely Dutch and Latin.

Viewed from a semantic perspective, between the meaning in the dictionary and the meaning in the police, the term assistant police commissioner has not experienced a shift in meaning. The term adjunct police commissioner at the Sumenep Police is used to refer to the police rank at the first officer level (pama) with a rank symbol of 3 gold blocks.

Data 3 (crime scene)

The term crime scene consists of the basic form of place, the basic form of incident, and the basic form of case. The word place is found in Indonesian 'space'. The word event comes from the ancient Javanese language dadi 'created'. Then the word case comes from the Sanskrit prakara 'dispute'. Etymologically, the term crime scene or TKP is a combination of languages, namely Indonesian, Javanese and Sanskrit.

If viewed from a semantic perspective, the term crime scene between the dictionary and what is understood by police officers does not experience a shift in meaning. The term crime scene at the Sumenep police station refers to the place

where a case or event occurred.

Data 4 (BAP)

The term BAP consists of the basic form of news, the basic form of events, and the basic form of examination. The term news comes from the Sanskrit vritta 'event'. The term event is found in Indonesian and means 'the main thing that will be discussed'. The term inspection is also found in Indonesian from the basic form check and then gets the affix (me)–an, resulting in a derivative form which becomes inspection 'the act of checking'. Etymologically, the term BAP is a combination of Sanskrit and Indonesian.

Viewed from a semantic perspective, the term investigation report in the dictionary and what police officers understand does not experience a shift in meaning. The term investigation report at the Sumenep police station refers to a document containing information and notes from suspects, witnesses and experts from a criminal case being examined.

Data 5 (DPO)

The term DPO consists of a list base form, a search base form, and a person base form. The term list is found in Indonesian 'notes'. The term search is also found in Indonesian from the basic form of search and then gets the affix pe(N)-an, resulting in the derivative form of search 'search activity'. The term orang is also found in Indonesian which means 'human'. Etymologically, the term people search list or DPO is Indonesian.

If viewed from a semantic perspective, between the dictionary and the meaning in the police, the term DPO has not experienced a shift in meaning. The term DPO at the Sumenep police station refers to a list of people who are wanted or targeted by the police.

Conclusion

Various police language terms tend to be characterized by the use of abbreviations and acronyms. In terms of etymology, the majority of police terms in the Sumenep police station consist of elements borrowed from foreign languages and regional languages. If viewed from a semantic perspective, the meaning contained in the dictionary and the meaning used in the police generally does not experience a shift in meaning, and a small number experience a narrower shift in meaning.

In the process of its formation, police terms at the Sumenep police station were formed from one language, and formed from a combination of languages. The study of language variety terms is a theory or approach in sociolinguistic studies. This is also very useful for future researchers as reference material.

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