

Chapter IV

Conclusion

Language and society cannot be separated. It is related to a speaker's particular field or activities. Speakers of certain occupations or hobbies use jargons in their language. Jargons or such linguistic phenomena cannot be separated from social realities. The East Java Softball Athletes at Pre-PON XVI Training Center prove the assumption.

This activity was held on 3rd September-10th September 2003, at 6 am – 9am and 3pm- 6pm. The data was taken by observing and taking notes. The method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative.

Based on the analysis of the data, the findings of the study are:

- 1) The East Java Softball Athletes use 4 (four) terms of equipment: *glove, bat, spike, base*; 9 (nine) terms of rules: *pitch, ball, strike, strike out, walk, judgement, fair ball, foul ball, obstruction*; 20 (twenty) terms of techniques: *curve, riser, change-up, down ball, screw, break, stuff, still a head, good throw, good eye, impact, clean hit, clean catch, follow through, ground ball, pop-up, bunt,*

squeeze, error, sliding; and, 11 (eleven) terms of Players: infielder, first baseman, second baseman, third baseman, short-stop, outfielder, runner, batter, pitcher, catcher, umpire.

2) The most often used jargons are the terms of techniques about 45%; terms of rules 21%; terms of players 25%; and the least jargons used are the terms of equipment 9%.

The study does not address the question why the terms of techniques are often used. Perhaps, most of the athletes have some weaknesses in their techniques during the Pre-PON Training Center. The terms of equipment are rarely used because most of the equipment used in the Training Center is proper enough to use. So it is not necessary to use the terms of equipment during the Training Center. Neither does the study address the question why the softball Athletes used the Jargons borrowed from English. The writer leaves it for further study.

REFERENCES