

**WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF JARGON
FOUND IN PC WORLD MAGAZINE**

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

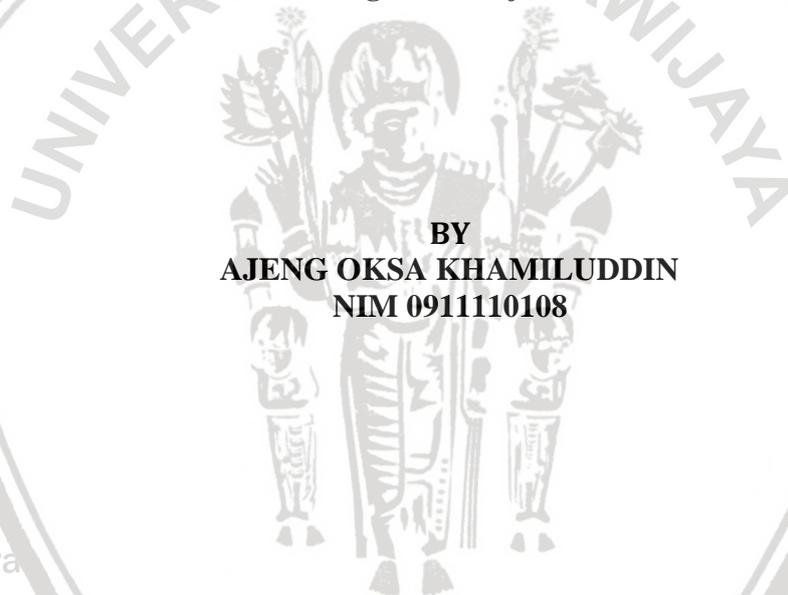
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**WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF JARGON
FOUND IN PC WORLD MAGAZINE**

THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**BY
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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2013

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ABSTRACT

Khamiluddin, Ajeng Oksa. 2013. **Word Formation Processes of Jargon Found in PC World Magazine**. Study Program of English, Brawijaya University. Supervisor: Isti Purwaningtyas; Co-Supervisor: Widya Caterine Perdhani.

Keywords: word formation processes, jargon, PC World Magazine.

Jargon can be found in certain community such as IT. Jargon is “special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest.” (Yule, 2006). Jargon can be categorized as new word, and as new words are formed, there will be a process forming the words which is word formation processes. In this study, the writer focuses in analyzing the word formation processes and the meaning of IT jargons found in the headline’s article of PC World Magazine issued on January 2013. This study aims to find out the IT jargons, identify the word formation processes and the meaning of jargons found in PC World magazine. There are three problems of this study, they are (1) What are jargons found in PC World magazine? (2) What are word formation processes of the jargons found in PC World magazine? (3) What are the meaning of the jargons found in PC World magazine?

The headline’s article of PC World magazine is selected to be the data source because the writer’s preliminary study shows that a lot of jargons are found. This study is document analysis using qualitative approach with descriptive method. In this study, the writer found 48 (forty eight) IT jargons found in the headline’s article of PC World magazine January 2013 edition.

The results of this study shows that there are eight of fourteen word formation processes are used in forming the jargons, they are alphabetic abbreviation, compounding, coined word, multiple processes, acronym, derivation, blending, and generified word. Moreover, the writer also found that the surrounding text provided enough information that can be used to analyze the meaning. Furthermore, the writer also validating the data to the expert in order to get more information of the IT jargons and to make the data credible and dependable.

Through this study, the writer hopes that this study will give significant contribution about jargon’s knowledge for study program of English’s students and the next researchers. In order to make better research, it is suggested to the next researcher to analyze jargon by using another data, theories and methods.

ABSTRAK

Khamiluddin, Ajeng Oksa. 2013. **Proses Pembentukan Kata dalam Jargon yang Terdapat di majalah *PC World***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Isti Purwaningtyas (II) Widya Caterine Perdhani.

Kata kunci: proses pembentukan kata, jargon, majalah *PC World*.

Yule (2006) menyatakan bahwa jargon merupakan suatu kosa kata yang hanya ditemukan di dalam komunitas tertentu. Salah satu contohnya, penggunaan jargon dalam bidang IT. Bisa dibayangkan bahwa kata-kata yang termasuk jargon merupakan suatu kosa kata yang baru. Saat kata baru terbentuk, terdapat pula proses pembentukan kata. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisa proses pembentukan kata dan makna dari jargon yang terdapat di artikel berita utama majalah *PC World* edisi Januari 2013. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah (1) Jargon apa saja yang terdapat di majalah *PC World*? (2) Proses pembentukan kata apa saja yang digunakan dalam jargon di majalah *PC World*? (3) Apa makna dari jargon yang terdapat di majalah *PC World*? Dari rumusan masalah tersebut, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari jargon dalam bidang teknologi informasi, serta mengidentifikasi proses pembentukan kata dan makna dari jargon-jargon tersebut.

Artikel berita utama majalah *PC World* dipilih sebagai sumber data karena penelitian pendahuluan yang dilakukan oleh penulis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat banyak jargon yang digunakan dalam majalah ini. Penelitian ini merupakan analisa dokumen yang menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan metode deskriptif.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menemukan 48 jargon teknologi informasi yang terdapat di artikel berita utama majalah *PC World* edisi Januari 2013. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan delapan dari empat belas proses pembentukan kata yang penulis pakai dalam penelitian ini membentuk 48 jargon yang ditemukan. Delapan proses pembentukan kata tersebut antara lain: *alphabetic abbreviation, compounding, coined word, multiple processes, acronym, derivation, blending, dan generifed word*. Penulis juga menemukan bahwa kalimat yang mengandung jargon dapat memberikan informasi yang cukup untuk mengetahui makna dari jargon tersebut. Selain itu, penulis juga mendiskusikan data yang digunakan di penelitian ini kepada ahli teknologi informasi, sehingga hasil penelitian ini akurat.

Penulis berharap penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada mahasiswa program studi Bahasa Inggris dan peneliti selanjutnya. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga diharapkan memberi penjelasan dan pemahaman kepada pembaca tentang jargon dalam bidang teknologi informasi. Selanjutnya, untuk membuat penelitian yang lebih baik, penulis menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya menganalisa jargon menggunakan data, teori dan metode yang berbeda.

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Malang, 30 July 2013

The Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introduction consisting of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Basically, humans are social beings. As humans, people will not be able to live without others and always need each other. They, therefore, need to communicate with each other to survive. In communication, language is needed as a tool for giving information, expressing feeling, promising, even arguing something. As Gee (2011, p. 1) states that "... language serves a great many functions in our lives. Giving and getting information is by no means the only one." Therefore, language and society cannot be separated as well. Wardhaugh in his book entitled *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (2006) says that "society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes" while "language is what the members of a particular society speak."

In linguistics, there is a term to name the relationship between language and society, called sociolinguistics (Yule, 2006). Coulmas (1997, cited in Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 13) says that sociolinguistics "investigates how social structure influences the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes, such as class, sex, and age." Hence, the writer uses

sociolinguistics analysis because this study analyzes the use of language in society.

In society there are a lot of new words found which are called jargon. Jargon is a term of language variation which is understandable only by people in a certain community or group. People who do not belong to that community will commonly find difficulties in understanding the meaning of the jargon of the community. Yule (2006, p. 211) states that “jargon helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as ‘insiders’ in some way and to exclude ‘outsider’.” The forming of jargon is one of the causes of the words’ increase.

As new words are formed, there will be a process forming the words. Word formation process is the processes in which the new words are formed. Akmajian (2001, p. 25) defines word formation processes as a process when the speakers create new words continually. According to Yule (2006, p. 53-58), there are some word formation processes; they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Meanwhile, Akmajian (2001, p. 25-28) divides word formation processes into twelve processes, they are coined word, acronym, alphabetic abbreviation, clipping, blend, generified word, proper noun, borrowing direct, borrowing indirect, compounding, backformation, and change in part of speech.

In this study, the writer also wants to analyze the meaning of the jargons. The meaning of the jargons can be seen from the whole sentence by using co-text. It means that the meaning of the jargons can be interpreted from the jargon’s

surrounding text. The readers usually will know the meaning of the jargons by reading the whole text. Yule (2006, p. 114) says that “the surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means.” Besides, the writer also checks the dictionary to get the meaning of the jargons. It is used for the jargons that their meanings cannot be found by using co-text. Moreover, the writer also conducts an expert validating in order to make the data credible and dependable.

The use of jargon is not only found in spoken, such as transgender community (Susilo, 2007), and sheltered children community (Erlinawati, 2012).

It is also found in written text, such as in books, newspapers, and magazines.

Magazine is a type of large thin book with a paper cover, containing stories, pictures, etc., and issued usually every week or every month (Oxford Advanced

Learner’s Dictionary, p. 205, 1995). Based on this explanation, it can be

concluded that magazines have more interesting displays than books and

newspapers. People who read magazines can obtain information and

entertainment at once. There are a lot of magazines that we know, such as fashion

magazine, lifestyle magazine, sport magazine, and IT magazine. In this study, the

writer chooses IT magazines to be analyzed.

IT, which stands for Information Technology, is the technology which is

involving the development, maintenance, and use of computer systems, software,

and networks for the processing and distribution of data (Meriam Webster

Dictionary). Nowadays, the technology’s development is rapidly growing, and

people have to understand more about language used in IT world. Therefore, it is

interesting to analyze language use in IT world. In a certain community such as IT, jargon will be presented or formed automatically.

One of the magazines which give information about technology is PC World magazine. This magazine is chosen because according to PC World Romania's Media Kit (2011), PC World is the most widely read computer magazine around the world, with a presence in over 49 countries. This magazine and its Web site also won five awards from the Western Publications Association Web site (PCWorld Staff, 2001, para. 2).

Moreover, in conducting this study the writer did a preliminary study about word formation processes of jargon found in PC World magazine. After doing some analysis in the headline's article of PC World magazine, the writer found a lot of jargon. Thus, the writer conducted the study of word formation processes of jargons found in PC World magazine. The data are the only headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013.

Furthermore, in order to make this study focus on the subject being analyzed, the writer gives a limitation. The writer only focuses on discussing the jargon found in PC World magazine, the word formation processes of the jargons, also the meaning of the jargons. Moreover, the data are the headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013. This headline's article gives a review about a lot of products which is 100 best products including hardware, software, and cloud services in 2012, so the jargona used will varies greatly. Hence, this article will represent the jargons used in PC World magazine.

By conducting this study, the writer expects it will help the next researchers,

give significant contribution and enriching the study about jargon for study program of English's students. Besides, this study is expected to give clear explanation and to make the reader understand about IT jargon.

From the explanation above, the writer conducts this study, entitled **“Word Formation Processes of Jargons Found in PC World Magazine”**.

1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of the study can be stated as follows:

1. What are the jargons found in PC World magazine?
2. What are the word formation processes of the jargons found in PC World magazine?
3. What are the meaning of the jargons found in PC World magazine?

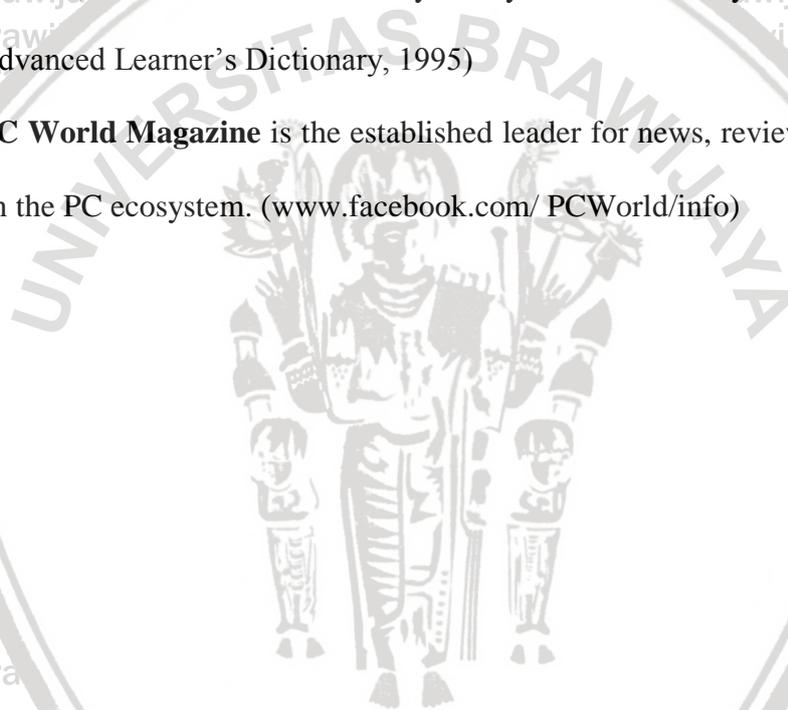
1.3. Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study is to find out the answers of the problems stated above:

1. To find out the jargons found in PC World magazine.
2. To identify the word formation processes of the jargons found in PC World magazine.
3. To identify the meaning of the jargons found in PC World magazine.

1.4. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Word formation processes** is some processes when the speakers continually create new words. (Akmajian, 2001, p. 25)
2. **Jargon** is special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest. (Yule, 2006, p. 211)
3. **Magazine** is a type of large thin book with a paper cover, containing stories, pictures, etc. and issued usually every week or every month. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995)
4. **PC World Magazine** is the established leader for news, reviews, and insight on the PC ecosystem. (www.facebook.com/PCWorld/info)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some literature related to the topic discussed. Those are sociolinguistics, jargon, morphology, word formation processes, and PC World magazine. Besides, the writer also presents about the previous studies underlying this study.

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of linguistics branches which discussed about language in society (Brown and Attardo, 2005, p. 2). Then, Yule (2006, p. 205) states that “the term sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society. Furthermore, in his book, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Wardaugh (2006, p. 13) states that sociolinguistics “concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication.” Moreover, Coulmas (1997, cited in Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 13) describes sociolinguistics “investigates how social structure influences the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age.”

From the descriptions about sociolinguistics above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is used for investigating the language used in society and how

language influences the society. Thus, it can be applied to analyze jargons on this study.

2.2. Jargon

Every group of people, occupation or profession has their own vocabulary called jargon. Yule (2006, p. 211) states that jargon is “special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest.” So, it can be said that jargon is new words used by people in the same profession or specific group which has the same interest.

Therefore, jargons are understandable only by people inside the group or community. People from the same community or profession will use jargon while they have conversation to other member. As Yule says, “jargon helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as ‘insiders’ in some way and to exclude ‘outsiders’.” Then, Brown & Attardo in their book *Understanding Language Structure, Interaction, and Variation* (2005, p. 118), describe that “jargon is also used for purposes of not letting others understand you, to show off, or to establish in-group membership.”

In this case, Brown & Attardo (2005, p. 119) summarize the jargon’s function become two main functions:

1. Provides speakers of specialized domains with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activities.
2. Provides speakers of a subgroups with a means of marking in-group membership and excluding outsiders.

It can be concluded that, those function of jargon make the outsider will find difficulties in understanding the jargon's meaning and make a border between them.

The writer is also interested to know the word formation processes used in the jargon found in PC World magazine because, as new words are formed, there will be a process forming the words. However, before word formation processes is explained, the writer wants to explain about morphology because word formation processes is in the area of morphology.

2.3. Morphology

“Without knowledge of the language, one can't tell how many words are in an utterance” (Fromkin, 2011, p. 77). Therefore, morphology is needed. Described by Yule in his book *The Study of Language* (2006, p. 63), “morphology is a term that used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all the basic ‘elements’ used in language. Elements here are known as morphemes, which is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.” While Lieber (2009, p. 2) states that “morphology is the study if word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences.”

From the descriptions above, the writer concludes that morphology is the study about the form of word and how the words are formed. Moreover, Lieber (2009, p. 6) gives a reason of having morphology is “to form new lexemes from

old ones.” Word formation processes as the study conducted by the writer is part of morphology since it is about the way a word are formed.

2.4. Word Formation Processes

New words are increasing everyday along with the great strides of technology and the human needs. Booij (2012, p. 24) states that “new words are made on the basis of patterns of form-meaning correspondence between existing words.” The way of forming a new word is called word formation processes. Akmajian et. al. (2001, p. 25) say that word formation processes is a process when the speakers create new words continually. There are 12 (twelve) processes of word formation according to them: coined word, acronym, alphabetic abbreviation, clipping, blend, generified word, proper noun, borrowing direct, borrowing indirect, compounding, backformation, and change in part of speech.

Then, Yule (2006, p. 53) defines word formation processes as “the basic processes by which new words are created.” He says that we can easily accept and quickly understand the new words in our language (2006, p. 52). According to Yule, word formation processes categorizes into **10** (ten), they are: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes.

From those theories, there are some similarities and differences of word formation processes, such as blend-blending, compounding and change in part of speech-conversion. Besides, there are also some terms distinguished by Akmajian et al, while Yule made them one, such as coinage, acronyms, and borrowing.

Akmajian et al divided coinage into coined words, generified words, and proper noun, acronyms into acronyms and alphabetic abbreviation, and borrowing into borrowing indirect and borrowing direct. Following is the table of similarities and differences of both theories.

Table 2.1 Word Formation Processes

George Yule	Akmajian et al
Coinage	Coined Word
Coinage	Generified word
Coinage	Proper Nouns
Acronym	Acronym
Acronym	Alphabetic Abbreviation
Borrowing	Borrowing Direct
Borrowing	Borrowing Indirect
Clipping	Clipping
Blending	Blends
Compounding	Compounding
Backformation	Backformation
Conversion	Change in Part of Speech
Derivation	-
Multiple Processes	-

Based on the table above, the writer uses both theories by combining them.

Thus, the word formation processes used are coined word, generified word, proper nouns, acronym, alphabetic abbreviation, clipping, blends, borrowing indirect, borrowing direct, compounding, backformation, change in part of speech, derivation, and multiple processes.

2.4.1. Coined Word

Coined word is an entirely new word that keeps entering a language.

Akmajian et al, in their book state that this process “often happens when speakers

invent (or coin) new words” (2001, p. 25). Yule, who is called coined word as coinage, describes it is “the invention of totally new terms” (2006, p. 53). For example, an adolescent slang such as geek and dweeb.

2.4.2. Generified Word

Generified word based on Akmajian et al explanation, is “technique for creating new words, namely using specific brand names of products as names for the products in general” (2001, p. 26). Moreover, Yule (2006, p. 53) also states that usually it comes from the name of product, place, or person, and then become general terms. Some examples of this process are aspirin, zipper, vaseline, and jeans.

2.4.3. Proper Nouns

Proper noun is “a trait, quality, act or some behavior associated with a person becomes identified with that person’s name” (Akmajian et al, 2001, p. 27). In Yule’s book, it is called eponyms, and some of it are technical terms based on the names of those who first discovered or invented things, such as volt (from Alessandro Volta) and watt (from James Watt). The other examples of proper noun are, guillotine (an instrument of execution named after its inventor, Dr. Joseph Guillotine) and jeans (from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made).

2.4.4. Acronyms

According to Yule (2006, p. 57), acronym is “new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.” Yule states that acronym can be pronounced as new single words, as NATO and radar, or saying each separate letter, as CD or VCR. While, Akmajian et al make them into difference terms. The one that can be pronounce as new single words is called acronyms (2001, p. 25), and the other one is alphabetic abbreviation (2001, p. 26).

2.4.5. Alphabetic Abbreviation

This process is often used in our life. Alphabetic abbreviation or one-time abbreviations have entirely replaced longer words (Akmajian et al, 2001, p. 26). They also state the characteristic of this process, that is individually pronounced at each letter. For example, CD (compact disc or certificate of deposit), ER (emergency room), and www (world wide web).

2.4.6. Borrowing Direct

Sometimes, there is a word from another language used in our language, it is called borrowing. According to Akmajian et al, borrowing direct is directly borrowing words from other language without translating the words to another language. Similarly, Yule states that borrowing is “the taking over of words from other language” (2006, p. 54), such as *croissant* (French), *piano* (Italian), *tattoo* (Tahitian) and *kinderganten* (Germany).

2.4.7. Borrowing Indirect

Borrowing indirect, according to Akmajian et al, the word borrowed is “translated literally into another language” (2001, p. 28). Yule describes it as loan translation or calque. He says that “there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language” (2006, p. 54). Yule also gives some examples of this process, such as *gratte-ciel* (French) literally translates as scrape-sky, the Dutch *wolkenkrabber* (cloud scratcher), and the German *wolkenkratzer* (cloud scraper).

2.4.8. Clipping

Clipping is an abbreviation or shortened word, such as fax for facsimile, ad for advertisement, and prof for professor. Yule (2006, p. 55) defines this process “occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form.” Besides, there is orthographic abbreviations according to Akmajian et al (2001, p. 26) “where the spelling of a word has been shortened but its pronunciation is not (necessarily) altered.” For example, there is Dr. for doctor, Mr. for mister, and MB for megabyte.

2.4.9. Blending

Blending proposed by Yule (2006, p. 55) is “the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term.” Meanwhile, Akmajian et al (2001, p. 26) say that blending can be formed from the existing word to make new word.

Furthermore, Yule also states that blending is formed “by taking only the beginning of one word and joining in to the end of the other word.” Some new words which are formed by using blend are smog from smoke and fog, motel from motor hotel, trashware from trash and software, and brunch from breakfast and lunch.

2.4.10. Compounding

When new word is formed by combine two different words, it is known as compounding. It can be formed from nouns (notebook), verbs (stir-fry), adjectives (good-looking), prepositions (into), adjective-noun (fast-food), verb-noun (workroom), adjective-verb (highlight), verb-preposition (breakup), and preposition-verb (outrun). As Yule (2006, p. 54) states that compounding is “a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.” Akmajian et al also describe compounding as a process when individual words are joined together to form a new word (2001, p. 32).

2.4.11. Backformation

Another process of new word formed is by reversing or reducing the exits word. Yule (2006, p. 56) defines backformation as reduction process. He explains more that backformation is formed when “a word of one type is reduced to form a word of another type.” Moreover, Akmajian et al, state that “backformation is the process of using a word formation rule...in order to arrive at a new, simpler one”

(2001, p. 41). Some examples of word created by backformation are televise from television, donate from donation, emote from emotion, edit from editor, and sculpt from sculptor.

2.4.12. Change in Part of Speech

Category change and functional shift are other labels for this process (Yule, 2006, p. 56). Change in part of speech or conversion can change verb becomes noun (to print out-a printout) and noun becomes verb (bottle-bottled). According to Akmajian et al, “a word can be modified by changing its grammatical category” (2001, p. 28). Similarly, Yule (2006, p. 56) states that conversion is “a change in the function of a word.” However, some of the conversion is not accepted, such as a doctor (noun) become to doctor (verb).

2.4.13. Derivation

Derivation is a small ‘bits’ of English language, and generally known as affixes, such as -un, -ful, -less, mis-, pre-, -ish (Yule, 2006, p. 57). Affixes is divided into prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Yule, in his book *The Study of Language* (2006, p. 58) states the prefixes is affixes that should be added to the beginning of the word, suffixes is the affixes that is added in the end of the word, and infixes is an affix that is incorporated inside another word.

2.4.14. Multiple Processes

This process is used to create new word by using more than one word formation processes, such as use compounding and conversion to create a new word. As Yule (2006, p. 58) states, “it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.” He also gives some examples of this process, one of them is the word “snowballed” in the sentence ‘problems with the project have snowballed’, it can be analyzed as compounding snow and ball which create the word snowball, then it turned into a verb through conversion.

2.5. Co-Text

In order to find out the meaning of the jargons, the writer also needs co-text as another way in analyzing them. Co-text is used to analyze the meaning from the whole text of the jargons. By reading the whole text, the readers usually will know the meaning of the jargons. As Yule (2006, p. 114) says that “the surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means.” Moreover, Biber et al, state that “.texts occur and are understood in their discourse settings, which comprise all of the linguistic, situational, social, psychological, and pragmatic factors that influence the interpretation of any instance of language use” (1999, cited in H.G. Widdowson 2004, p. 58).

2.6. PC World Magazine

Magazine is a type of large thin book with a paper cover, containing stories, pictures, etc. and issued usually every week or every month (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995). In this case, the writer uses PC World magazine which is one of international computer magazines, as her data. According to its Facebook page, PC World magazine is the established leader for news, reviews, and insight on the PC ecosystem. (www.facebook.com/PCWorld/info).

According to PC World Romania's Media Kit 2011, PC World is the most widely read computer magazine around the world, with a presence in over 49 countries.

Some of them are USA, New Zealand, Romania, and India. This magazine and its Web site won five awards from the Western Publications Association Web site.

They are Best Regularly Featured Online Column for Andrew Brandt's Privacy Watch column on PCWorld.com, Best Online Publication Home Page Design, Best Single Editorial Photograph/Consumer (for "Slim and Sexy" in the October 2000 issue), Best Single Editorial Illustration/Consumer Publications (for "10 for the Road" in the September 2000 issue—a tie with Macworld's entry), and Best Computer Publication. Hence, PC World magazine named Top Computer Magazine (PCWorld Staff, 2001, para. 1-2).

2.7. Previous Studies

Before this study is conducted, there are several studies about word formation processes of jargon conducted by another writer. However, the writer only chooses two of them. These previous studies are used in order to compare with

this study to give some information such as theory and methodology that the previous studies used.

The first previous study is conducted by Maharani (2012) entitled "Word Formation Processes of Photography Jargons in Digital Camera World Magazine". In her study, she found 37 photography jargons, the word formation processes of the jargons and their meaning. There are some similarities and differences between the writer's and Maharani's study.

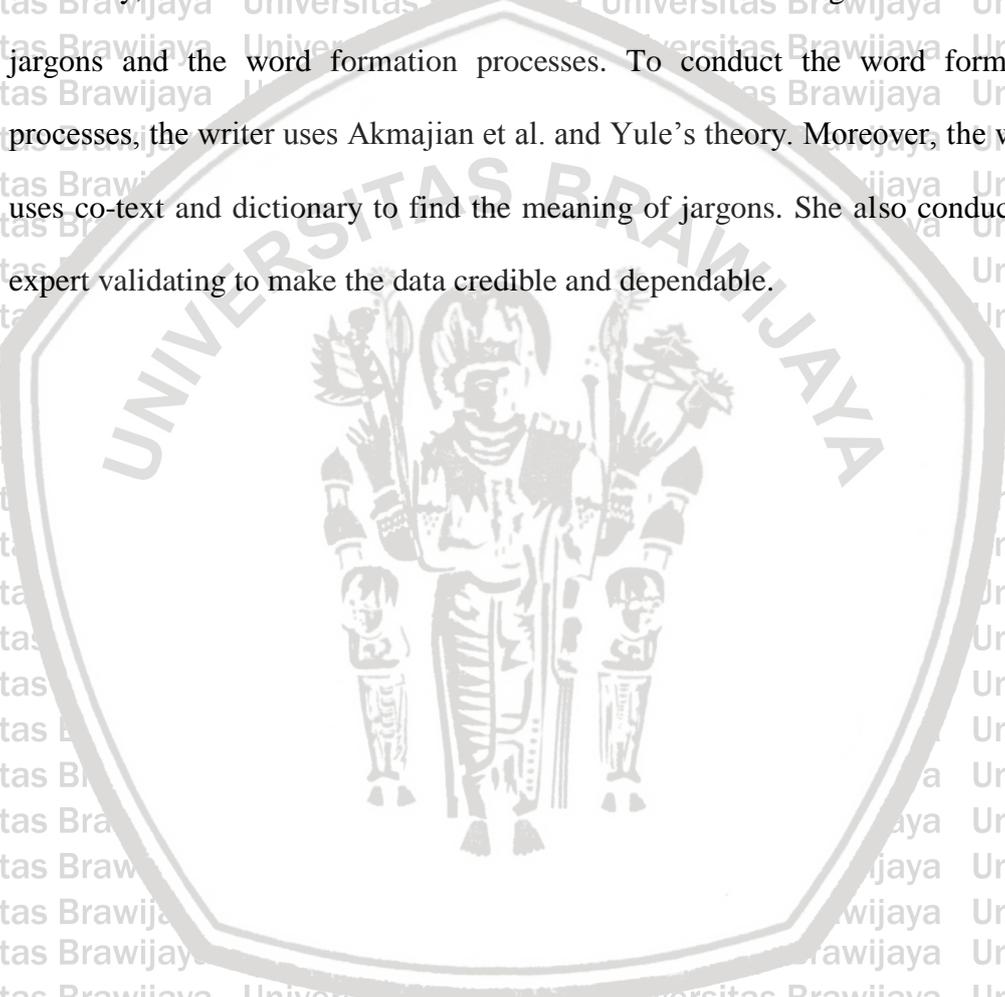
The similarities are we conducted the study of word formation processes of jargons found in magazine. Both of our study is also try to find the meaning of the jargons. However, there are also the differences of our study. First, Maharani's study is about photography jargon, while the writer's is about IT jargon. The second one is the word formation processes theory that we used, Maharani used Akmajian et al. and Brown and Attardo's theory. Meanwhile, the writer used Akmajian et al. and Yule's.

The second previous study is "Word Formation Processes in the jargon Used among the Members of Kaskus Internet Forum Community" by Nuralam (2012). In her study, she found 30 jargons, the part of speech and the word formation processes of the jargons. Compared with this study, there are similarities and differences too in this previous study.

The differences between Nuralam's and the writer's study are the data source and the word formation processes' theory. For the data source, Nuralam got the data from Kaskus internet forum community and the writer's from the headline's article of PC World magazine. Then, the theory of word formation processes that

Nuralam used is only Yule's. Meanwhile, the similarity is we have the same topic which is word formation processes of jargons.

From these previous studies, the writer is inspired to do the study about IT jargon and its word formation processes, because they have not conduct it yet. In this study, the writer takes the data source from PC World magazine to finds the jargons and the word formation processes. To conduct the word formation processes, the writer uses Akmajian et al. and Yule's theory. Moreover, the writer uses co-text and dictionary to find the meaning of jargons. She also conducts an expert validating to make the data credible and dependable.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses the methods that the writer uses to conduct the study of word formation processes of jargons found in PC World magazine.

3.1. Research Design

In this study, the writer used qualitative approach with descriptive method. The writer used qualitative approach because the study was based on data in the form of words, not of numbers. As Ary et al state “qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics” (2010, p. 424). Similarly, Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 1) say that “qualitative data, usually in the form of words rather than numbers, have always been staple of some fields in the social sciences, notably anthropology, history, and political science.” Meanwhile, descriptive method was used because it described the word formation processes of jargons found in PC World magazine.

Since the study analyzed the texts in PC World magazine as the data, so the type of the study was document analysis. Ary et al (2010, p. 442) describe “document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.) or non written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer

images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc.)”.

3.2. Data Source

This study was conducted to find out the word formation processes and the meaning of jargons in PC World magazine. Hence, the writer collected the data from the headline's article of PC World magazine, January 2013 edition. This headline's article gave a review about 100 best products including hardware, software, and cloud services in 2012, so the jargon used varied greatly. Hence, this article would be able to represent the jargons used in PC World magazine.

3.3. Data Collection

In this study, the writer did several steps in collecting the data as follows:

1. Finding the magazine used as the data source.
2. Choosing the article of the magazine. The writer chose the headline's article of the edition, which was “100 best products of 2012”.
3. Reading the whole text of the headline's article of PC World magazine published in January 2013.
4. Identifying and taking notes of the jargons found in the article. Taking notes was needed in order to enable the writer analyze the data more easily.

3.4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data to find out the answer of the problems of the study. In analyzing the data, the writer did several steps:

1. Identifying the jargons.

In identifying the jargons in the headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013, the writer acted as a reader. Then, she selected terms which were difficult to understand and not the name of brand or product.

2. Classifying and coding the jargons.

The first analyzing steps was classifying the jargons and coding them. From the headline's article of PC World magazine the writer classified the jargons.

Afterwards, the writer gave the jargons a code based on the number of the products, the page, and the line of the paragraph of product's review.

An example of writing the code of jargons found, such as 1.P58.L4.

1 : product number 1

P58 : page 58

L4 : fourth line

3. Grouping the jargons

To analyze the data, the writer used a table consists of jargon, its code and the word formation processes as follow:

No	Jargons	Code	Word Formation Processes

4. Identifying the word formation processes of jargons.

This study was also conducted to find out the word formation processes of jargons found. Thus, the writer identified it based on the word formation processes theory she used.

5. Analyzing the meaning of the jargons based on the co-text and dictionary.

The writer used co-text to analyze the meaning of the jargon from the surrounding text of the jargon. Meanwhile, dictionary is used to know the meaning of the jargon which surrounding text does not provide any information to interpret the meaning.

6. Validating the data to the expert.

The writer checked the validation of the data to an IT expert in order to make the data of this study credible and dependable. The descriptions of the expert are:

- a. The expert was a lecturer from PTIIK (Program Teknologi Informasi dan Ilmu Komputer) UB. PTIIK is a department of information technology and computer in Universitas Brawijaya.
- b. The lecturer was an expert of hardware and software since the article that the writer used is about hardware and software.
- c. The lecturer knew about PC World magazine and ever read it, because the one who knows and ever read the magazine will easily understand the article.

7. Drawing a conclusion based on the analysis.

The writer drew a conclusion based on the data analysis and the result of the study.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the result of the study. It is divided into two subchapters, findings and discussion.

4.1. Finding

In this study, there are three problems and those problems are answered in this subchapter. The first problem is to find jargons in PC World magazine, the second is related to the word formation processes of the jargons, and the last one is the meaning of the jargons. The data is taken from the headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013.

4.1.1. Jargons Found in PC World Magazine

The writer found 48 jargons in the headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013. The finding of this study is presented in the form of table.

Here are table 4.1 which contains of the jargon, the jargon's code and the word formation processes of the jargon.

Table 4.1 Jargons Found in PC World Magazine Issued in January 2013

No	Jargons	Code	Word Formation Processes
1.	Tablet	2.P58.L4	Coined Word
2.	Retina	2.P58.L6	Coined Word

No	Jargons	Code	Word Formation Processes
3.	Ultrabook	4.P58.L10	Coined Word
4.	Cloud	16.P59.L10	Coined Word
5.	Ethernet	83.P67.L11	Coined Word
6.	Scrivening	60.P64.L11	Generified Word
7.	Pinning	67.P65.L2	Generified Word
8.	RAM	32.P61.L9	Acronyms
9.	LAN	50.P63.L2	Acronyms
10.	IMAP	88.P67.L12	Acronyms
11.	MIDI	96.P68.L8	Acronyms
12.	OS	1.P58.L2	Alphabetic Abbreviation
13.	LTE	2.P58.L11	Alphabetic Abbreviation
14.	HDTV	8.P59.L2	Alphabetic Abbreviation
15.	GPU	10.P59.L6	Alphabetic Abbreviation
16.	SSD	15.P59.L8	Alphabetic Abbreviation
17.	AC	17.P59.L4	Alphabetic Abbreviation
18.	IPS	19.P60.L6	Alphabetic Abbreviation
19.	HD	32.P61.L7	Alphabetic Abbreviation
20.	IP	34.P61.L1	Alphabetic Abbreviation
21.	DVI	35.P62.L12	Alphabetic Abbreviation
22.	USB	40.P62.L4	Alphabetic Abbreviation
23.	DSL	57.P64.L14	Alphabetic Abbreviation
24.	DAC	72.P65.L3	Alphabetic Abbreviation
25.	HDMI	89.P67.L11	Alphabetic Abbreviation
26.	HDD	93.P68.L11	Alphabetic Abbreviation
27.	DVR	97.P68.L2	Alphabetic Abbreviation
28.	Pixel	4.P58.L7	Blending
29.	E-reader	5.P58.L7	Blending
30.	E Ink	5.P58.L8	Blending
31.	Video card	3.P58.L4	Compounding
32.	Smartphone	6.P58.L10	Compounding
33.	Cloud-storage	9.P59.L6	Compounding
34.	Graphics card	15.P59.L9	Compounding
35.	Card slot	26.P60.L7	Compounding
36.	Cloud Camera	34.P61.L7	Compounding
37.	Display-port	35.P62.L11	Compounding
38.	Inkjet	63.P64.L3	Compounding
39.	Firmware	64.P65.L10	Compounding
40.	Printhead	95.P68.L5	Compounding
41.	Woofers	12.P59.L9	Derivation (Suffix)
42.	Tweeters	12.P59.L10	Derivation (Suffix)
43.	Subwoofers	44.P62.L3	Derivation (Prefix, Suffixes)
44.	THX	8.P59.L9	Multiple Processes

No	Jargons	Code	Word Formation Processes
45.	Dual-band	43.P62.L6	Multiple Processes
46.	Broadband	57.P64.L10	Multiple Processes
47.	XLR	77.P66.L7	Multiple Processes
48.	Micro-PC	89.P67.L1	Multiple Processes

Based on the finding, the writer analyzes the word formation processes based on the theory and the meaning of jargons based on the co-text, dictionary and the expert.

4.1.2. Word Formation Processes

In this study, the writer found 48 (forty eight) IT jargons. Those jargons are classified into fourteen word formation processes based on Akmajian et.al. and Yule's theory. The word formation processes are coined word, generified word, proper nouns, acronyms, alphabetic abbreviation, borrowing direct, borrowing indirect, clipping, blinding, compounding, backformation, change in part of speech, derivation, and multiple processes. Out of fourteen word formation processes, eight processes are used to form the jargons, they are 16 (sixteen) alphabetic abbreviation processes, 10 (ten) compounding processes, 5 (five) coined word processes, 5 (five) multiple processes, 4 (four) acronym processes, 3 (three) derivation processes, 3 (three) blending processes, and 2 (two) generified word processes.

4.1.2.1. Coined Word

Coined word is an entirely new word, this process happens when speakers invent new words. The writer found five words of coined word, they are Tablet, Retina, Ultrabook, Cloud, and Ethernet.

1. Tablet (2.P58.L4)

Tablet has common sense which is a type of medicine. Then it has new meaning which is small portable computer with touch screen as the input device. So, tablet is categorized as coined word.

2. Retina (2.P58.L6)

Retina in common sense means part of eye. While in IT world, it means screen display with high quality system made by Apple. So, retina is categorized as coined word because it has new meaning in this community.

3. Ultrabook (4.P58.L10)

The word Ultrabook is categorized as coined word. This word is coined by Intel Corp. They developed a very thin and light in weight notebook, named Ultrabook.

4. Cloud (16.P59.L10)

Cloud is coined word because it has new meaning in IT world. Cloud in common sense means a grey or white masses floating in the sky. While in IT world it means a communication network like Internet.

5. Ethernet (83.P67.L11)

Ethernet is coined word because it is included a new term. Ethernet is a term for computer networking technologies and expended by Xerox Corporation.

4.1.2.2. Generified Word

The writer found the word Scrivening and Pinning as generified word. Those jargons are formed from the name of products.

1. Scrivening (60.P67.L11)

This word comes from the name of product which is Scrivener. Scrivener is a program made for writers to help them organize their works. When the users use Scrivener, it means that they do the scrivening.

2. Pinning (67.P65.L2)

Pinterest is a photo-sharing website where the users can share their photos. From this photo-sharing website, the word Pinning is created and entered the lexicon in 2012.

4.1.2.3. Acronyms

RAM, LAN, IMAP, and MIDI are acronyms since they are shortened and pronounced as new single word.

1. RAM (32.P61.L9)

The word RAM is shortened from Random Access Memory. RAM is formed from the initial letter of Random, Access, and Memory. It is pronounced as /ræm/.

2. LAN (50.P63.L2)

LAN is shortened from Local Area Network and formed from each initial letter of them. This word is pronounced as /læn/.

3. **IMAP (88.P67.L12)**

IMAP is an acronym of Internet Message Access Protocol. This jargon is shortened from each initial letter of Internet, Message, Access and Protocol.

Then formed the word IMAP and pronounced as /aimæp/.

4. **MIDI (96.P68.L8)**

Musical Instrument Digital Interface is shortened as MIDI. This jargon is formed from each initial letter of them and pronounced as new single word as /midi/.

4.1.2.4. Alphabetic Abbreviation

Alphabetic abbreviation is a process of abbreviation. The main characteristic of this process is individually pronounced at each letter. The writer found sixteen jargons that are categorized as alphabetic abbreviation.

1. **OS (1.P58.L2)**

OS is an abbreviation of Operating System and formed from their initial letter. OS is pronounced as /əʊ es/.

2. **LTE (2.P58.L11)**

LTE is an abbreviation of Long-Term Evolution. It is formed from the initial letter of Long, Term, and Evolution. This word is pronounced at each letter as /el ti: i:/.

3. **HDTV (8.P59.L2)**

High-definition Television shortened and formed the word HDTV. This jargon is pronounced at each letter as /ertf di: ti: vi:/.

4. GPU (10.P59.L6)

GPU is formed from the shortening form of Graphic Processing Unit. They are shortened at each initial letter and pronounce as /dʒi: pi: ju:./

5. SSD (15.P39.L8)

Solid State Drive is shortened at each initial letter and formed as SSD. This jargon is pronounced as /es es di:./

6. AC (17.P59.L4)

AC is shortened from Alternating Current. It is formed from each initial letter and pronounced at each letter as /ei si:./

7. IPS (19.P60.L6)

IPS is shortened from In-Plane Switching. It is formed from the initial letter of In, Plane, and Switching. IPS is pronounced at each letter as /ai pi: es/

8. HD (32.P61.L7)

HD is a shortened form of High-definition. It is formed from the initial letter of High and definition. HD is pronounced at each letter as /eitʃ di:./

9. IP (34.P61.L1)

IP is shortened from Internet Protocol. This jargon is formed from the initial letter of Internet and Protocol. It is pronounced as /ai pi:./

10. DVI (35.P62.L12)

DVI is shortened from Digital Visual Interface, and taken from its initial letter. its pronunciation is /di: vi: ai/

11. USB (40.P62.L4)

USB stands for Universal Serial Bus. It is shortened at each initial letter. USB is pronounced as /ju: es bi:/.

12. DSL (57.P64.L14)

DSL is an abbreviation of Digital Subscriber Line or Digital Subscriber Loop. It is formed from their initial letter. Its pronunciation is /di: es el/.

13. DAC (72.P65.L3)

DAC is shortened from Digital to Analog Converter. This word is formed from the initial letter of Digital, Analog, and Converter. It is pronounced at each letter as /di: er si:/.

14. HDMI (89.P67.L11)

HDMI is formed from High Definition Multimedia Interface. This jargon is formed from their initial letter and pronounced as /ertʃ di: em ai/.

15. HDD (93.P68.L11)

HDD is a shortened from Hard Disk Drive. From their initial letter, the word HDD is formed. It is pronounced as /ertʃ di: di:/.

16. DVR (97.P68.L2)

Digital Video Recorder shortened and formed the word DVR. This word is comes from the initial letter of Digital, Video, and Recorder and pronounced at each letter as /di: vi: d:(r)/.

4.1.2.5. Blending

The writer found three words that are blending. They are pixel, e-reader, and E Ink. Those words are blending because they are formed from the combination of two words to produce a single new term.

1. Pixel (4.P58.L7)

Pixel is a blending one because it is formed from two different words. The words picture and element combined and produced the word pixel as the new word.

2. E-reader (5.P58.L7)

The word e-reader is formed from the combination of the word e-book and reader. Those words combined and produced a single new term that is e-reader.

3. E Ink (5.P58.L8)

E Ink is formed from two different words which are electronic and ink. Those words combined and produced the word E Ink. So, E Ink is categorized as blending.

4.1.2.6. Compounding

Compounding is formed by combine two different words. The writer found ten words that are compounding. They are video card, smartphone, cloud-storage, graphic card, card slot, cloud camera, display-port, inkjet, firmware, and printhead.

1. Video card (3.P58.L4)

This jargon is a noun-noun compound. The word video (noun) and card (noun) are combine together and produce a new word which is video card (noun).

2. Smartphone (6.P58.L10)

Smartphone is formed from the word smart (adjective) and phone (noun). So, this word is adjective-noun compound. The word smart and phone produce a new noun which is smartphone.

3. Cloud-storage (9.P59.L6)

The word cloud-storage is noun-noun compound. This word is formed from two separate words cloud (noun) and storage(noun), and produce a new word cloud-storage (noun).

4. Graphics card (15.P59.L9)

Graphics card is formed from the word graphics (noun) and card (noun). So, this word is noun-noun compound. The word graphics and card produce a new noun which is graphics card.

5. Card slot (26.P60.L7)

Card slot is formed from two different words which are card (noun) and slot (noun). Those words produce a new noun, card slot.

6. Cloud Camera (34.P61.L7)

Cloud camera is noun-noun compound because it is formed from the word cloud (noun) and camera (noun). Hence, they formed a new noun, cloud camera.

7. Display-port (35.P62.L11)

This jargon is noun-noun compound, formed from the word display (noun) and port (noun). Those words produce a new noun, display-port.

8. Inkjet (63.P64.L3)

The words ink (noun) and jet (noun) are combined become a new word which is inkjet (noun). So, the word inkjet is a noun-noun compound.

9. Firmware (64.P65.L10)

It is an adjective-noun compound because it is formed from an adjective firm and a noun ware. Then they produce the new noun firmware.

10. Printhead (95.P68.L5)

Printhead is a noun-noun compound because it is formed from the word print (noun) and head (noun). Hence, they formed a new noun, printhead.

4.1.2.7. Derivation

Derivation or generally known as affixes is divided into prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. The words woofers, tweeters, and subwoofers are the kind of derivation:

1. Woofers (12.P59.L9)

Woofers is formed from the root [woof] given suffixes [-er] and [-s]. Both woof and woofers are noun, so the part of speech of these words does not change.

2. Tweeters (12.P59.L10)

Tweeters is a kind of derivation. This word has suffixes [-er] and [-s] with the root [tweet]. It does not change the part of speech of the word tweet because both of tweet and tweeter are noun.

3. Subwoofers (44.P62.L3)

The word subwoofers is categorized as derivation. It is formed from prefix [sub-], the root [woof], and suffixes [-er] and [-s]. The part of speech of this word does not change, because from the root [woof] and the word subwoofer are nouns.

4.1.2.8. Multiple Processes

The writer found five words from multiple processes, which are THX, dual-band, broadband, XLR, and micro-PC. This process happens when the creating of new word using more than one word formation processes.

1. THX (8.P59.L9)

THX is a multiple processes because it is a proper noun since it formed from its founder name Tomlinson Holman and compounded with the word experiment. Then it abbreviated as THX. It is formed from the initial letter of Tomlinson Holman and the "x" alphabet of experiment. This jargon is pronounced at each letter as /ti: eitf eks/.

2. Dual-band (43.P62.L6)

Dual band is formed from compounding and clipping. The word band is coming from the word waveband. This process is known as clipping process.

Then, the process of compounding happened; the word dual which is an adjective is combined with the word band which is a noun. Then, they produce the word dual-band which is a noun.

3. Broadband (57.P64.L10)

This jargon is a multiple processes because it formed from compounding and clipping. Broadband is an adjective-noun compound. The word Broad (adjective) and band (noun) are combine together and produce a new word which is broadband (adjective). The word band is coming from the word waveband. It reduced to a shorter form, band.

4. XLR (77.P67.L1)

XLR is a multiple processes because it is generified word since it formed from brand name Cannon X connector and compounded with Latch and Rubber. Then they abbreviated as XLR to make it simpler. It is pronounced at each letter as /eks el a:(r)/.

5. Micro-PC (89.P67.L1)

The word Micro-PC is categorized as multiple processes, because it is formed from more than one word formation processes. This jargon is formed from derivation process which is prefix [miro-] and alphabetic abbreviation which is PC, an abbreviation from Personal Computer.

4.1.3 The Meaning of Jargons

The last question of this study concerns the meaning of jargons found in PC World magazine issued in January 2013. The meaning of IT jargons is interesting

to be analyzed since the jargons exist only in IT world and most of them are difficult to understand by the outsider. In analyzing the meaning of jargons, the writer used co-text that can be use for interpreting the jargons from the surrounding text and dictionary for jargons which meaning cannot be found in the surrounding text. Moreover, the writer also checked the validating of the data the expert in order to make the result of this study credible and dependable. Here is the analysis of the meaning of IT jargons:

1. AC (17.P59.L4)

AC is an abbreviation of Alternating Current. The word alternating means a consisting of two different things in turn, while current means the flow of electricity through something. AC or Alternating Current is a term for an electric current that changes its direction very frequently at regular intervals.

A luggable all-in-one with a 20-inch, 10-point multitouch display that runs on either AC or battery power, this could be the perfect family PC.

The reader is not able to interpret this jargon's meaning, because the surrounding text does not provide any information.

2. Broadband (57.P64.L10)

This word categorized as multiple processes which formed from compounding and clipping process. The word broad which means wide is combined with the word band which means a range of radio wave. The word band is clipped from the word waveband.

*So, we're tipping our hat to AT&T for deploying fiber-to-the-node in at least some rural areas to deliver its U-verse **broadband** internet service.*

In the sentence which is related to this jargon, it is found that after the word broadband, there is word internet service. From this word the reader might be know that broadband is something which is related to internet service. From those analyses, the writer concludes that broadband means high-speed internet network or communication network.

3. Card slot (26.P60.L7)

It can be seen from the word formation processes of this jargon which can be mean as a hole or place to put a card into a PC.

*It's also the most flexible, thanks to a MicroSD **card slot** on board.*

From the whole sentence, the writer cannot find the word that can be used to interpret the meaning of this jargon.

4. Cloud (16.P59.L10)

*This suite is full of technological triumphs, from its support for GPU acceleration in Photoshop CS6 and Premiere Pro CS6, to Dreamweaver CS6's ability to output smartphone apps for almost any mobile operating system by transferring their production to the **cloud**.*

The word cloud has common sense as a grey or white masses flouting in the sky. While in this community cloud means a communication network like Internet or LAN. The writer also cannot find the keywords that can be used to interpret the meaning of this jargon in the surrounding text.

5. Cloud Camera (34.P61.L7)

The word cloud camera does not mean a camera that is used in a cloud.

Cloud camera is a camera that connects to the internet service that makes the user be able to access it from virtually using mobile devices.

IP (Internet protocol) cameras are great devices to use in monitoring your home, but configuring one to give you remote access to it can be a pain in the neck. D-Link's Cloud Camera line makes this important task easy.

Furthermore, in the first sentence, it is explain that this product is a great device to use in monitoring home and the sentence internet protocol cameras.

From those key words, the reader is able to interpret it as a camera that is used to monitoring home and they can access it using an internet.

6. Cloud-storage (9.P59.L6)

Cloud-storage is a backup and storage service on the internet. This jargon is provided with clear explanation in the following sentence.

*Asus has the fastest router with the most features, including a **cloud-storage** service that enables you to sync files on any device and provides remote access to any PC on your network.*

In the end of the sentence, it is explained that this cloud-storage enables the users to sync files on any device and provides remote access to any PC on the network. From this explanation, the reader will understand that cloud-storage is a storage service that enables the users to save or sync their files in the computer into the internet.

7. DAC (72.P65.L3)

DAC or Digital-to-Analog Converter is a device that is used to convert digital data or code to analog signal. This word is categorized as IT jargon, because it only exists in IT world. However, the reader also can interpret its meaning from the surrounding text. In the sentence, it is said “this audiophile DAC”. This sentence refers to the product. Then, in the following sentence, it is explained that it is compatible only with iPhone 4/4S and then the way to use the product. So, in this case DAC is a device that can be used for playing music in iPhone 4/4S with better sound quality.

This audiophile DAC and headphone amp, with supplemental battery and case, is compatible only with the iPhone 4/4S. It connects to the iPhone’s docking port, taps its digital audio output, and upsamples that signal before converting it to analog and amplifying it.

8. Display-port (35.P62.L11)

This jargon is formed from two words, display and port. It can be understand that display-port is an out port in computer or PC that is used for displaying something from PC to other devices.

This 24-inch desktop monitor’s 1920-by-1200-pixel IPS panel produces brilliant images with wide viewing angles, an easy-to-adjust stand that can pivot to portrait mode, a four-port USB hub, and an energy-saving LED backlight. It can connect to your computer via Display-port, DVI, or HDMI.

The reader can understand the word display-port from the previous sentences, “desktop monitor” and “it can connect to your computer via”.

From those sentences, the reader can interpret that display-port is a port used for connecting the user's computer and desktop monitor.

9. DSL (57.P64.L14)

Digital Subscriber Line is abbreviated as DLS, has a meaning which is a term use for a technology of internet access using telephone cable as a medium, but it is not as fast as cable that is usually used for computer networking.

So, we're tipping our hat to AT&T for deploying fiber-to-the-node in at least some rural areas to deliver its U-verse broadband Internet-service. And though it's not as fast as cable, U-verse remains almost twice as fast as conventional DSL service.

From the surrounding text, the reader is able to interpret the meaning of DSL by using some related sentences. The reader can juxtapose between "DSL service" and "Internet-service", and between "not as fast as cable" and "almost twice as fast as conventional DSL service". From those juxtaposing, it can be concluded that DSL is an internet service.

10. Dual-band (43.P62.L6)

The word dual-band is formed from two word formation processes, clipping and compounding. The word waveband is clipped into band. Then, the word dual which means double or having two parts is combined with the word band which means a range of radio wave and produce the word dual band. In conclusion, the meaning of this jargon is a feature that allow the device used in two different frequencies band.

*If you need a new router but want to stick with the tried-and-true 802.11n specification, there's no better model than the **dual-band** Asus RT-N66U.*

From the whole sentence, the reader cannot find key words that will help them to interpret the meaning of dual-band.

11. DVI (35.P62.L12)

DVI is formed from each initial letter of Digital Visual Interface. From the word formation processes, it can be concluded that DVI is an electrical circuit used for connecting PC to visual device. DVI is the most common cables that is used.

This 24-inch desktop monitor's 1920-by-1200-pixel IPS panel produces brilliant images with wide viewing angles, an easy-to-adjust stand that can pivot to portrait mode, a four-port USB hub, and an energy-saving LED backlight. It can connect to your computer via Display-port, DVI, or HDMI.

The reader can interpret the meaning of DVI from the previous sentences, “desktop monitor” and “it can connect to your computer via”. From those sentences, the reader can interpret that DVI used for connecting the user's computer to the product which is desktop monitor.

12. DVR (97.P68.L2)

DVR is formed from Digital Video Recording. From its word formation processes, the writer concluded that DVR is device used for recording a digital video. Moreover, from its surrounding text, the reader can interpret that it is a device used for recording TV programs.

*Anything a **DVR** can do, a **PC** can do better. If you're a cable subscriber, connect this box to your service and to your computer, and you can program it to record up to four TV programs simultaneously, including premium channels such as HBO and Showtime.*

13. E Ink (5.P58.L8)

This jargon is categorized as blending process. It is formed from the word electronic and ink. From its word formation processes, the writer concluded that an ink which is used in an e-book.

*But, Amazon has made other improvements to its e-reader. The **E Ink display** boast higher resolution, the fonts are better, and the underlying software has been significantly.*

The reader can interpret the meaning of E Ink by using the surrounding text. There are some keywords; e-reader, display and fonts. So they can interpret it as an ink that is used to display and produce fonts in an e-reader.

14. E-reader (5.P58.L7)

This jargon is formed from blending process of the word e-book and reader. E-book is formed from electronic book which is blended into shorter form. From this analysis, the writer concluded that e-reader is a device used to read an electronic book.

*But, Amazon has made other improvements to its **e-reader**.*

In the whole sentence which is related to the word e-reader, the writer cannot find key word that can be used by the reader to interpret the meaning of this jargon.

15. Ethernet (83.P67.L11)

The word Ethernet is categorized as coined word, because it is belongs to new term that only exists in IT jargon. Ethernet is a technology used for data sharing. In this case, power-over-ethernet is a technology used for sharing a power signal through an Ethernet cable which usually used only for data sharing.

And with its power-over-ethernet support, you'll need just one low-voltage cable to set it up.

Reading the whole sentence, the reader will not find the keywords to interpret the meaning of Ethernet.

16. Firmware (64.P65.L10)

Firmware is compounded from the word firm which means solidly fixed in place, and ware which means an intangible item as a service or ability that is marketable commodity. From its word formation processes it can be interpreted as a ware which is solidly fixed in one place. However, in this case firmware means a computer programs contained permanently in a hardware device.

A manual shutter control, added via a free firmware update, delivers more fun tricks.

The writer cannot find the keywords that can be used by the reader to interpret the meaning of this jargon.

17. GPU (10.P59.L6)

GPU is an abbreviation of Graphics Processing Unit. From its word formation process, it can be concluded that GPU is a unit or chip used for rendering or processing graphics, videos, and animation.

Packing a quad-core processor, an Nvidia GeForce GTX 660M GPU, and a 15.6-inch, 1080p LCD into a 6.2-pound chassis, this well-balanced system can handle digital media editing—and PC gaming, too.

From its surrounding text, the reader can interpret the meaning because there is supporting information in the following sentence. It is said that the product “can handle digital media editing and PC gaming”. From that sentence the reader can relate to the word GPU.

18. Graphics card (15.P59.L9)

It can be seen from its word formation processes, which is from the word graphic and card. From that analysis the writer conclude that graphic card is card shaped hardware which is used for rendering images, videos and animation in computer.

*The heavily overclocked by Ivy Bridge processor, a fast SSD and a GeForce GTX 680 **graphics card** combine to make this system the quickest of its size that you can find.*

The reader cannot find keywords in the whole sentence related to the word graphics card that will help the reader to understand the meaning of this jargon.

19. HD (32.P61.L7)

High Definition is abbreviated into HD. The meaning of this jargon is directly understood by looking at its word formation processes. HD is a term used for high or great standardization of image. In this context, it uses for a class of GPU or graphics card. It means that this type of GPU, can produce a high quality of images. However, the reader cannot interpret the meaning of this jargon, because it does not provide any information.

*Credit the Ivy Bridge CPU, Radeon **HD** 7850 GPU, SSD, Blu-ray drive, and 16GB of RAM, all in a package that costs less than \$1300.*

20. HDD (93.P68.L11)

HDD is an abbreviation of Hard Disk Drive. HDD is a device or place of all the computer's programs and files saved. From its lengthen form, the reader cannot directly interpret the meaning of HDD. The reader also cannot find enough information about HDD in the surrounding text.

*We highly recommend it as a laptop upgrade; for desktops, we endorse using a discrete SSD with a second, larger **HDD**.*

21. HDMI (89.P67.L11)

High Definition Multimedia Interface is abbreviated as HDMI. From its word formation processes, it can be concluded that HDMI is an electrical circuit or cables which is used for connecting user's computer to visual devices with high definition.

*Although it carries Android branding, it is capable to running any Linux distro, and it can output 1080p video via **HDMI**.*

The reader also can interpret its meaning from the surrounding text. The keywords such as output, video, and via can be used for interpret the meaning.

22. HDTV (8.P58.L2)

HDTV is an abbreviation of High Definition Television. So, HDTV is a television with high definition of picture's resolution and sharpest picture.

The reader can interpret the meaning from the keyword "big-screen" and its abbreviation process. The reader can interpret HDTV as a big-screen television which produced a great quality of picture.

When it comes to big-screen HDTVs, plasma technology still delivers the best price/performance ratio.

23. IMAP (88.P67.L12)

IMAP which is an abbreviation of Internet Message Access Protocol, is a protocol that connects the user to the mail server in order to access their email and download it.

This cloud-based service works with any IMAP email, and is surprisingly good at guessing what you want to see.

From the surrounding text, the writer found a keyword "email". The reader can interpret the meaning from this keyword that this jargon is related to an email.

24. Inkjet (63.P64.L3)

The word inkjet is formed from the word ink and jet which means spraying out. From that definition it can be concluded that the meaning of this

jargon is a kind of printer using a liquid ink as its printing method by spraying out the droplets of ink to the paper.

*This fast, capable, business-minded **inkjet** multifunction printer is a leader among the new generation of no-regrets inkjets for the office.*

When the reader read the full sentences, they will find that inkjet is a type of printers.

25. IP (34.P61.L1)

***IP** (Internet Protocol) cameras are great devices to use in monitoring your home, but configuring one to give you remote access to it can be a pain in the neck.*

From the explanation of its abbreviation in the brackets, the reader will automatically know that IP is an Internet Protocol. It is means that IP or Internet Protocol is a protocol which is handling the rules in sending and taking a data using computer network.

26. IPS (19.P60.L6)

IPS is an abbreviation of In-Plane Switching. This is an LCD screen technology which is provided more colors and greater viewing angles.

*This big little monitor delivers the same number of pixels as a 30-inch model—in a more affordable 27-inch package. With an LED-backlit **IPS** panel boasting accurate color, excellent uniformity, and a wide range of viewing angles, it's great for both PC and Mac users.*

The reader is able to interpret the meaning from the surrounding text. It provides with enough information, such as monitor, accurate color, and a

wide range of viewing angles. From those information, it can be concluded that IPS related to a monitor screen technology which produces an accurate color and provide a wide range of viewing angles.

27. LAN (50.P63.L2)

This jargon is an abbreviation of Local Area Network. LAN is an IT jargon which is used for naming a communication network of computer in local area which usually used for connecting, sharing, and exchanging data or file between computers. The reader can interpret the meaning from the word dorm room, because LAN usually used for local area such as office, house, or dorm.

This luggable laptop is just the ticket for LAN parties and dorm rooms.

28. LTE (2.P58.L11)

Long-Term Evolution or LTE is a high speed wireless communication. Most people know it as 4G technology. This jargon does not provide any information for interpreting the meaning. It only provides with some keywords that indicates this word as an IT jargon, such as iPad, processor, Wi-Fi, and circuitry.

But if you want to buy a full-size iPad now, get the fourth-gen model: It has a faster processor, better Wi-Fi capabilities, and improved LTE circuitry.

29. Micro-PC (89.P67.L1)

From its word formation processes, the reader will easy to understand the meaning of Micro-PC. The word micro which means something that is very

small, and the word PC is an abbreviation of Personal Computer. From that analysis, it can be concluded that micro-PC is a very small computer.

*This **micro-PC** costs three times as much as the Raspberry Pi, but the MK802 is more of a complete PC (including an enclosure), in contrast to the Raspberry Pi's bare circuit board.*

30. MIDI (96.P68.L8)

This jargon is an abbreviation of Musical Instrument Digital Interface.

MIDI is software which is used to produce musical instruments sound, such as keyboard, guitar and drum, from computer.

*Updated in September, rtp-MIDI lets you control **MIDI** (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) devices—including other computers running **MIDI software**—with a networked computer or even an iPad.*

The reader will easily understand what MIDI is, because it is provided the information that MIDI is an abbreviation of Musical Instrument Digital Interface.

31. OS (1.P58.L2)

OS is an abbreviation of Operating System. OS is an important software which is used for manage computer hardware.

With its biggest OS rollout since Windows 95, Microsoft seeks to embrace all things computing with a one-size-fits all operating system.

When the reader read the following sentence, they will find keywords, Windows 95, Microsoft and operating system. Actually, by looking those words, the outsider will be able to interpret the meaning of OS as a system

which operates computer, since Windows 95 is an operating system developed by Microsoft.

32. Pinning (67.P65.L2)

*The term **Pinning** entered the lexicon in 2012 as Pinterest users built online pinboards to collect, organize, and share everything interesting they found on the Web.*

The word pinning is formed from the name of product which is Pinterest.

Pinterest is a photo-sharing website where the users can share their photos.

From this photo-sharing website, the word pinning exists. In the following sentence, there is also an explanation about pinning which is a Pinterest users built online pinboards to collect, organize, and share everything interesting they found on the Web. So, the reader will immediately understand what pinning is.

33. Pixel (4.P58.L7)

Pixel is a blending jargon which formed from the word picture and element. This jargon is a term for small little dots that is make the images on the screen.

Vizio's rookie laptop effort has a sleek, minimalist design, with big keys that deliver great tactile feedback, and fabulous 14-inch, 1600-by-900-pixel LCD in a package that weights just 3.4 pounds.

From the whole sentence, it can be seen that before the word pixel, there are numbers and the word LCD after pixel. The reader will interpret that pixel is a unit.

34. Printhead (95.P68.L5)

Printhead is formed from the word print and head. The outsider might be interpreting it as a head of printer. In this case, printhead is the part of printer which is moveable and it is used to apply the image to the paper.

*A wider **printhead** prints more of the page at a time, thereby accelerating performance, while a wider paper path permits paper sizes of up to 11 by 17 inches.*

The reader will directly relate it with printer by reading the formed of the jargon and the following word which is prints. It can be interpret that printhead is part of printer used for printing.

35. RAM (32.P61.L9)

RAM is an abbreviation of Random Access Memory. It is the main memory of PC. Random Access because it is read and write randomly in any single bytes. The reader will understand that RAM is a memory used by PC or computer from the previous text. The writer found keywords CPU and 16GB. As most people know, that GB (Gigabyte) is one of memory's units and CPU is computer's device.

Credit the Ivy Bridge CPU, Radeon HD 7850 GPU, SSD, Blu-ray drive, and 16GB of RAM, all in a package that costs less than \$1300.

36. Retina (2.P58.L6)

Retina is a coined word because in common sense means part of eye.

While in IT world, it means screen display with high quality system made by Apple.

We've listed the third-gen iPad here because it had the biggest impact on the tablet market—it was the first to feature Apple's high-resolution Retina display.

In the surrounding text, the reader can find some keywords which can be used to interpret the meaning. They are iPad, Apple's, high resolution, and display. They can interpret it as a high quality screen display made by Apple which is applied in iPad.

37. Scrivening (60.P64.L11)

Scrivening is categorized as generified word because it is formed from the name of product which is Scrivener.

Scrivener for Windows, a PC version of the popular Mac program, helps you organize your ideas and notes. You can switch between corkboard, outline, and continuous-flow "scrivening" views to see how your opus is shapping up.

From the related sentence of the word scrivening, the reader can understand that scrivening is a term to name something done by the Scrivener's user. So, it can be concluded that scrivening is doing a switch between one window to another window by using Scrivener.

38. Smartphone (6.P58.L10)

You don't get to be the best-selling Android phone by being average, and the Galaxy S III definitely has what it takes to move ahead of the Android pack.

*With a speedy processor, an eye-catching display, and loads of attractive feature, it's our favorite **smartphone** of 2012.*

Actually, the keyword *phone* in the first sentence also provides *smartphone* with enough information. From this keyword, the reader will understand that this jargon is related to *phone*. Furthermore, from the word *smartphone*, the reader can interpret the meaning. This jargon is formed from combination of the word *smart* and *phone* that means *phone* which is *smart*.

The writer concludes that *smartphone* is a hand phone or cellular phone with additional application and Internet access.

39. SSD (15.P59.L8)

SSD, an abbreviation of Solid State Drive, is a term of computer device.

It is a storage device like hard disk, but it is faster than hard disk. It is named Solid because SSD has a greater protection than hard disk. However, the reader cannot easily understand what SSD is, because its surrounding text does not provide any information.

The heavily overclocked by Ivy Bridge processor, a fast SSD and a GeForce GTX 680 graphics card combine to make this system the quickest of its size that you can find.

40. Subwoofers (44.P62.L3)

In the product's description, the word *subwoofers* describes in the following sentence. It describes as speaker designed solely to reproduce very low frequencies. From that sentence, the reader will directly understand the meaning of this jargon.

Loudspeaker aficionados are familiar with Velodyne's high-end subwoofers—speakers designed solely to reproduce very low frequencies.

41. Tablet (2.P58.L4)

Tablet in common sense means a type of medicine, but in this case it has new meaning which is small portable computer with touch screen as the input device. Moreover, from its surrounding text there is a keyword iPad. iPad is one of Apple product which is a one-piece portable computer with full touch screen, and mostly people know what iPad is.

*We've listed the third-gen iPad here because it had the biggest impact on the **tablet** market—it was the first to feature Apple's high resolution Retina display.*

42. THX (8.P59.L9)

THX is abbreviation of Tomlinson Holman experiment. It is a high quality sound system used for movie and home theater's sound which is created by Tomlison Holman.

*Panasonic has practically defined the state of the art in plasma, and the VT50 series is the company's best, combining top-notch image quality, **THX** certification, comprehensive calibration controls, and a bevy of online services.*

The surrounding text of this jargon does not provide any information that can be used for interpreting the meaning.

43. Tweeters (12.P59.L10)

*The new 5+ is every bit as splendid, thanks to the dual 50-watt Class AB monolithic amplifiers driving the 5-inch Kevlar woofers and 0.79-inch silk-dome **tweeters**.*

The word tweeters is a terms naming a loudspeaker designed only for the higher frequencies and reproducing the high pitch sound. From its surrounding text, the reader will find the keyword amplifier. This keyword can help the reader to interpret the meaning that this jargon relates to sound producing.

44. Ultrabook (4.P58.L10)

Ultrabook is a brand name developed by Intel for a very thin and light in weight notebook. This jargon then becomes a general term in IT world for naming a very thin and light in weight laptop.

*Vizio's rookie laptop effort has a sleek, minimalist design, with big keys that deliver great tactile feedback, and a fabulous 14-inch, 1600-by-900-pixel LCD in a package that weighs just 3.4 pounds. If you're looking for a capable **Ultrabook**, you can't go wrong with this little gem.*

There are two keywords in the first sentence, laptop and 3.4 pounds.

From those keywords, the reader can interpret that Ultrabook is a light in weight laptop, because it has only 3.4 pounds weight.

45. USB (40.P62.L4)

USB is an abbreviation of Universal Serial Bus. USB is an IT jargon since it only exists in IT world. This jargon is a term used for an out port that allows peripheral devices to have a connection with user's computer or PC.

This digital-to-analog converter connects to your computer via USB.

From its surrounding text, the writer found keywords that can be used by the reader to interpret the meaning. From the word connects, computer, and

USB the reader can understand that USB is used for connecting another device to computer.

46. Video card (3.P58.L4)

The word video and card is combined into one new term which is video card. This jargon is a terms used for naming a circuit board generating the images, videos, and animation in a computer.

The Alpha may be butt-ugly, but its massive chassis accommodates a GeForce GTX 680 video card, a Core i7-3770K CPU, and up to 32GB of memory.

Actually, from the word formation process of this jargon, the reader can interpret its meaning. From the word video and card, it can be interpret that it is a card inside the computer that is used for generating videos or images.

47. Woofers (12.P59.L9)

In dictionary, this word means barking sound which made by a dog. However, in this case woofer does not mean relates to a dog. This jargon is an IT term which means a loudspeaker designed to reproduce low notes accurately.

*The new 5+ is every bit as splendid, thanks to the dual 50-watt Class AB monolithic amplifiers driving the 5-inch Kevlar **woofers** and 0.79-inch silk-dome tweeters.*

From the whole sentence which relates to this jargon, there is a key words that is amplifiers. From this word, the reader will know that woofer

related to amplifiers. However, they will not be able to know the meaning of this word.

48. XLR (77.P66.L7)

XLR is formed from brand name Cannon X connector and compounded with Latch and Rubber. Then they abbreviated as XLR. It is a plug and socket used in professional audio equipment, lighting controls and other applications.

*Yes, it will drive even 600-ohm headphones, but it also boasts balanced **XLR** outputs so you can connect it to the finest analog amplifiers.*

From its surrounding text, there are some keywords to interpret the meaning. They are headphones, outputs and connect. The reader can interpret it as a socket of headphones which means audio equipment.

4.2. Discussion

In this subchapter, the writer presents the general points of the findings. In this study, the writer analyses the word formation processes of the jargons and the jargons' meaning found in headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013. The writer found 48 (forty eight) jargons in the article chosen.

From fourteen types of word formation processes, the writer found eight of them are used to form the jargons found. Those eight word formation processes are coined word, generified word, acronyms, alphabetic abbreviation, blending, compounding, derivation, and multiple processes.

The word formation process mostly used to form the jargons is alphabetic abbreviation process. This is a word formation process which is formed from initial letter of a set of words and pronounced individually at each letter. There are 16 (sixteen) jargons categorized as alphabetic abbreviation. OS, LTE, HDTV, GPU, SSD, AC, IPS, HD, IP, DVI, USB, DSL, DAC, HDMI, HDD, and DVR are the jargons categorized as alphabetic abbreviation. The writer concluded that alphabetic abbreviation process is mostly used to form the jargons because they describe the specification of devices usually used in IT world. This type of word formation process is mostly used to form the jargons also because this process makes the terms simpler, easy to use and easy to remember, whether for the insider or outsider of the community. However, this type of word formation process makes the outsider who does not know the lengthen form of the jargon will get difficulty to understand the meaning.

The second type of word formation process mostly used to form the jargons after alphabetic abbreviation process is compounding. The writer found 10 (ten) jargons categorized as compounding. One of them is *smartphone* which is formed from the adjective *smart* and a noun *phone*. Those words are compounded into one new form of word *smartphone* (noun). Compounding process is also mostly used in forming the jargons because it is used for naming IT devices in which its meaning can be found from the word formation processes. Hence, those jargons are easier to understand by the outsider because the forming words are combined without reducing the words.

The writer found 5 (five) jargons using coined word process. They are tablet, retina, Ultrabook, cloud, and Ethernet. Ultrabook and Ethernet are categorized as coined word since they are new terms. Meanwhile, Tablet, Retina and Cloud are already used in general term, but they are also coined words since they have new meaning. Coined word process is used in creating jargon in almost all communities, because certain community will have new terms which only exist in their community.

The words THX, dual-band, broadband, XLR, and micro-PC are multiple processes jargons the writer found in the headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013. They are categorized as multiple processes because they are formed using more than one word formation processes.

The next one is acronyms process. IMAP, LAN, MIDI and RAM are categorized as acronyms since they are pronounced as new single words, as Akmajian et al state. All of those jargons are abbreviated from the name of devices in IT world. This type of word formation processes is also hard to understand by the outsider, because they only take the initial letter of the words which form the jargon.

For derivation process, the writer found 3 (three) jargons. Jargons which are categorized as derivation process are woofer, tweeter and subwoofer. Subwoofer is a derivation since it has prefix [sub-] and suffix [-er], while tweeter and woofer are derivation because they have suffix [-er].

The writer also found 3 (three) jargons using this process. The words pixel, e-reader, and E Ink are formed from two different words which are blended into one single term, so they are categorized as blending.

Meanwhile, the writer only found 2 (two) jargons for generified word process. The words pinning and scrivening are categorized as generified word, because they are formed from the name of products.

Besides analyzing the word formation processes of the jargons, the writer also analyzed the meaning of the jargons found. It is analyzed from the surrounding text of jargons and from the dictionary. The writer also presents the calculation of the use of co-text and dictionary to find the meaning of the jargons in the form of diagram as follow:

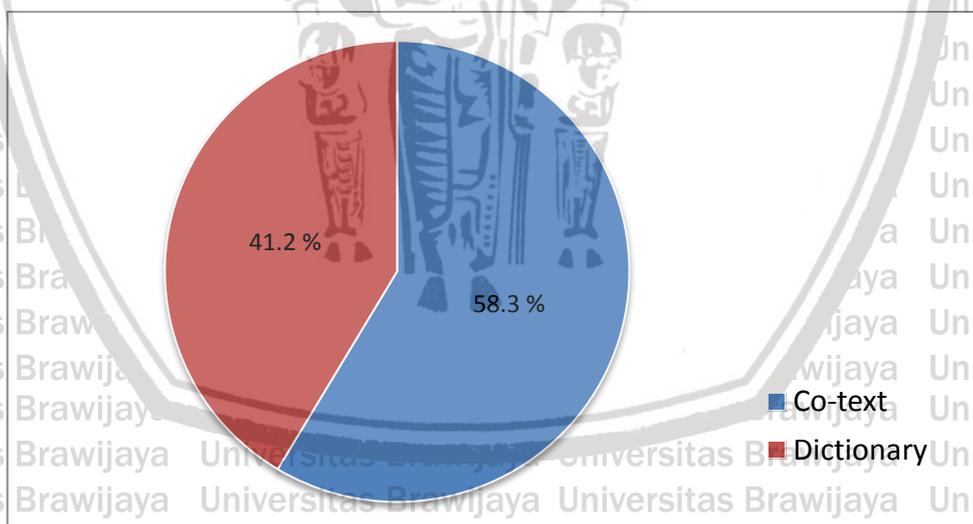


Figure 4.1 The Diagram of The Meaning of The Jargon Found in PC World Magazine Issued in January 2013

Based on the figure 4.2, there are 58,3% of 48 jargons provide the information to the reader to interpret the meaning. It can be concluded that PC World magazine supports the meaning in the jargons' surrounding text. So, this magazine can be read by people who do not understand well about IT. However, not all of the jargons' surrounding text provides enough information to the reader for interpret their meaning. The 41,2% of them are able to understand if the reader knows their word formation process, and to be understood only by people who are interested and understand about IT. Hence, it will be better if the reader knows the meaning of all the jargons.

Comparing with the previous studies, the result of this study has some differences. The first previous study was about the word formation processes of jargon found in photography magazine, conducted by Maharani (2012). Maharani found six types of word formation processes to form the photography jargons. Meanwhile, the writer found eight types of word formation processes to form the jargons. Moreover, both of the studies found that the word formation process mostly used to form the jargons was alphabetic abbreviation. This process was mostly used to form the jargons because it described the specification of the devices in simpler way. Maharani also analyzed the meaning of jargons. In this case, Maharani and the writer used co-text in analyzed the meaning. However, in Maharani's study, she found that the magazine she used did not provide as much information in the surrounding text as this study.

The second one is study conducted by Nuralam (2012). She also conducted the word formation processes of jargons, but the data she used was Kaskus

internet forum community. She analyzed the jargons used among the members of the forum and found 30 jargons used by the members. From those jargons, she analyzed their parts of speech. She found that the mostly jargons were in the forms of noun and verb, while the writer analyzed the meaning of jargons after she had found 48 jargons in the data used. Our studies also analyzed the word formation processes of jargons. She found the mostly word formation processes used to form the jargons was borrowing because the jargon in her study was mostly from another language, while in this study the writer found that alphabetic abbreviation process was the mostly used to form the jargons.

Moreover, based on the theory jargon is “special technical vocabulary associated with a specific area of work or interest” Yule (2006, p.211). The writer found that this theory is right. Through this study, the writer proved that jargon is vocabulary understandable only by the members of the community. In this case, IT jargons are understandable only by people who are interested in IT world. However, people who do not belong to IT community are able to read this magazine because it explains and provides enough information to the jargons.

Thus, it can be concluded from the finding that jargon also exists in IT world in order to give a name of IT terms. The writer also has proved that in forming a new term which is jargons, a theory of word formation processes takes important roles.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion related to the analysis of this study and some suggestion concerning this study for the next researcher.

5.1. Conclusion

This study was conducted to find out the word formation processes and the meaning of jargons found in headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013. Based on the data, the writer found 48 (forty eight) jargons used in the article chosen. The word formation processes used to form those jargons are different. From fourteen types of word formation processes, only eight of them are used to form the jargons. The alphabetic abbreviation process is mostly used to form the jargons. From 48 (forty eight) jargons, there are 16 (sixteen) jargons categorized as alphabetic abbreviation. Meanwhile, 10 (ten) of the total are compounding, 5 (five) jargons are coined word process, and 5 (five) jargons are multiple processes. Then, 4 (four) of them are categorized as acronym process, 3 (three) jargons are categorized as derivation process, 3 (three) jargons are categorized as blending process, and there are 2 (two) jargons of generifed word process.

Furthermore, based on the analysis of the jargons' meaning, co-text can be used to analyze the meaning. The reader or outsider is able to interpret the

meaning by using the information provided by the surrounding text. However, some of the jargons do not provide enough information and it makes the reader or outsider get difficulties to understand the jargon. Hence, the reader or outsider is better to have knowledge of IT in order to get more understanding about IT jargons.

In conclusion, jargon is needed in people's life, especially in certain community. In the magazine about IT, the writer is able to find a lot of IT jargons.

It is proven that jargon also exists in IT world. Moreover, the writer also has proven that word formation processes have important roles in forming the jargons.

5.2. Suggestion

The writer realizes that there are many things in this thesis that need an improvement. In this study, she only focused on analyzing the jargons found in headline's article of PC World magazine issued in January 2013. Through this study, the writer hopes that the next researchers who are interested in Sociolinguistics study, especially jargon, will do more analysis related to jargons.

The writer also hopes and suggests for the next researchers to analyze jargon by using other data in other communities. Moreover, it would be better if the next researchers also use different theories and methods to analyze the jargon. It is needed in order to make studies about jargon more variously.

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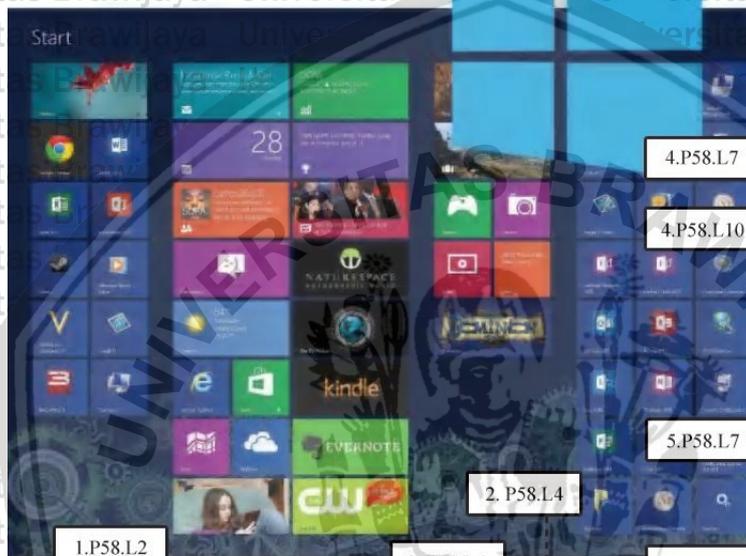
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APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Headline's Article of PC World Magazine Issued in January 2013



1.P58.L2

2. P58.L6

5.P58.L7

4.P58.L10

4.P58.L7

1 WINDOWS 8 With its biggest OS rollout since Windows 95, Microsoft seeks to embrace all things computing with a one-size-fits-all operating system. Love or hate the new Start screen and app storefront, look beyond those polarizing elements, and you'll find substantial performance improvements, numerous updates to critical features, and a largely successful effort to retain compatibility with desktop applications while also fulfilling the needs of mobile apps. Windows 8 has already spawned new designs and all sorts of hardware experiments. This bold step forward won't appeal to old-schoolers, but its sleek, modern look just might win over a new generation of users that Microsoft must attract to remain relevant.

2 APPLE IPAD (Third Generation) We've listed the third-gen iPad here because it had the biggest impact on the tablet market—it was the first to feature Apple's high-resolution Retina display. But if you want to buy a full-size iPad now, get the fourth-gen model. It has a faster processor, better Wi-Fi capabilities, and improved LTE circuitry.

3 MAINGEAR ALPHA ALL-IN-ONE The Alpha may be butt-ugly, but its massive chassis accommodates a GeForce GTX 680 video card, a Core i7-3770K CPU, and up to 32GB of memory. You can play today's triple-A game titles, and upgrade every major component to play tomorrow's attractions, too.

4 VIZIO CT14-A2 Vizio's rookie laptop effort has a sleek, minimalist design, with big keys that deliver great tactile feedback, and a fabulous 14-inch, 1600-by-900-pixel LCD in a package that weighs just 3.4 pounds. If you're looking for a capable Ultrabook, you can't go wrong with this little gem.

5 AMAZON KINDLE PAPERWHITE The Paperwhite's best feature is the integrated light that brightly and evenly illuminates the page, even in daylight. But Amazon has made other improvements to its e-reader: The E Ink display boasts higher resolution, the fonts are better, and the underlying software has been significantly overhauled.

6 SAMSUNG GALAXY S III You don't get to be the best-selling Android phone by being average, and the Galaxy S III definitely has what it takes to move ahead of the Android pack. With a speedy processor, an eye-catching display, and loads of attractive features, it's our favorite smartphone of 2012.

7 INTEL IVY BRIDGE CPUs Intel brings its 22nm fabrication process to the mass market. Though these CPUs sip power, they pack a big performance punch. Desktop systems idling at under 70 watts and laptops delivering 8-hour battery life are practically commonplace now. Ivy Bridge sets a new standard for performance per watt.

3.P58.L4

5. P58.L8

6.P58.L10



8. P\$9.L.9

8.P\$9.L.2

12.P\$9.L.9

8 PANASONIC SMART VIERA VT50 HDTVs

When it comes to big-screen HDTVs, plasma technology still delivers the best price/performance ratio. Panasonic has practically defined the state of the art in plasma, and the VT50 series is the company's best, combining top-notch image quality, THX certification, comprehensive calibration controls, and a bevy of online services.

9 ASUS RT-AC66U Ready to make the leap to the fledgling 802.11ac standard? Asus has the fastest router with the most features, including a cloud-storage service that enables you to sync files on any device and provides remote access to any PC on your network.

10 LENOVO IDEAPAD Y580 This laptop does it all, without breaking your budget or your back. Packing a quad-core processor, an Nvidia GeForce GTX 660M GPU, and a 15.6-inch, 1080p LCD into a 6.2-pound chassis, this well-balanced system can handle digital media editing—and PC gaming, too.

11 MICROSOFT SURFACE RT As Maxwell Smart might have said, the Surface RT missed our top 10

by that much. That's no surprise, considering that this is Microsoft's rookie effort at building a retail computer; it's number 11 because the Surface has successfully redefined what a tablet can be.

12 AUDIOENGINE 5+ The original 5 system was one of the best near-field, powered studio monitors we'd ever heard. The new 5+ is every bit as splendid, thanks to the dual 50-watt Class AB monolithic amplifiers driving the 5-inch Kevlar woofers and 0.79-inch silk-dome tweeters. Superb.

13 AMAZON KINDLE FIRE HD Amazon has vastly improved its users' tablet experience, rendering this 16GB model even more suitable for consuming content from Amazon. More important, the Kindle Fire HD is an

12.P\$9.L.10

9.P\$9.L.6

10.P\$9.L.6



incredibly low price for a tablet that has an expensive optically bonded display.

14 GOOGLE NEXUS 7 We saw plenty of cheap Android tablets in 2012, but not one that was a worthy contender for this list. Then along came Google's Nexus 7, which brought top-flight performance, features, and design to an inexpensive tablet—along with a lovely, optically bonded display.

15 FALCON NORTHWEST TIKI It's small, quiet, and extremely fast—especially with games. This is no polished box, rather, it's a polished, tiny, purpose-built gaming system. The heavily overclocked Ivy Bridge processor, a fast SSD, and a GeForce GTX 680 graphics card combine to make this system the quickest of its size that you can find.

15.P\$9.L.9



16 ADOBE CREATIVE SUITE 6 This suite is full of technological triumphs, from its support for GPU acceleration in Photoshop CS6 and Premiere Pro CS6, to Dreamweaver CS6's ability to output smartphone apps for almost any mobile operating system by transferring their production to the cloud.

16. P\$9.L.10

17 SONY TAP 20 A luggable all-in-one with a 20-inch, 10-point multitouch display that runs on either AC or battery power, this could be the perfect family PC. Or is it a humongous family tablet? Either way, it shows that Windows 8 is inspiring PC manufacturers to innovate.

18 RASPBERRY PI Conceived as a tool to encourage students to learn how to program long before they enter college, this Linux-powered PC also has a low,

15.P\$9.L.8

17.P\$9.L.4



PCWorld
100 BEST
2012

low price that makes it the perfect platform for hobbyists interested in building experimental projects.

19 DELL ULTRASHARP U2713HM This big little monitor delivers the same number of pixels as a 30-inch model—in a more affordable 27-inch package. With an LED-backlit IPS panel boasting accurate color, excellent uniformity, and a wide range of viewing angles, it's great for both PC and Mac users.

20 JAWBONE BIG JAMBOX We've yet to see a phone or tablet with truly impressive speakers. The Big Jambox pairs wirelessly with Bluetooth-enabled iOS and Android devices, pumps out impressive bass, and has the battery life to support long jam sessions.

21 OLYMPUS OM-D E-M5 Most mirrorless interchangeable-lens cameras are designed as "step-up" cameras for the point-and-shoot crowd, but the Olympus OM-D E-M5 has the mettle to compete with full-



19.P60.L6

21

fledged digital SLRs. We like its fast focusing speed, terrific image quality, and appealingly retro aesthetic.

22 APPLE IPHONE 5 It's the best iPhone yet, improving on its predecessors with features such as LTE connectivity, a superior camera, and a larger screen. It might not have the best map program, as you may have heard, but we have no doubt that the iPhone 5 is still one of the best smartphones of 2012.

23 STARDOCK START8 Many early Windows 8 adopters have complained about the OS's lack of a Start Menu. Stardock, known for

desktop customization software Fences and ObjectDock, responded with Start8, an inexpensive utility that adds a Start Menu to the new OS and allows you to disable the new hot corners to make your transition less jarring.

24 APPLE MACBOOK DISPLAY Apple's flagship laptop delivers stunning performance and effortless portability. Not only was this the fastest overall Mac we've ever tested, but its spectacular IPS screen with 2880-by-1800-pixel resolution reveals so much detail that even simple desktop icons become something to marvel over.

25 KICKSTARTER We're recognizing this three-year-old crowd-funding site because it opened the crowd-funding floodgates in 2012. Marquee products such as the Pebble E-Paper Watch and the Ouya game console raised millions, demonstrating that Kickstarter isn't just for amateurs and side projects; it's changing the way new products get funded.

26 B&N NOOK SIMPLE TOUCH WITH GLOW LIGHT Thoughtful design and an ethereal yet effective built-in reading light make this e-reader one of the best you can buy. It's also the most flexible, thanks to a MicroSD card slot on board. And unlike Amazon, B&N doesn't charge extra for an AC adapter.

27 RAZER BLACKWIDOW ULTIMATE GAMING KEYBOARD Easily the best mechanical gaming keyboard we've tested this year, the BlackWidow is durable, useful, and just plain satisfying to use, whether you're playing games or powering through email. If you haven't

26.P60.L7

Top 5 Flops and Failures



GOOGLE NEXUS Q The insanely overpriced Nexus Q is an even bigger flop than Google TV, which will forever be known as the box that almost brought down Logitech.

PING Apple isn't immune to product failures: The company shuttered Ping, its music-oriented social-networking service in September after the public almost universally ignored it.

SONY PS VITA

With worldwide sales of just 2.2 million units since launch, this solid handheld gaming system is failing to amass the installed base it needs to survive.



upgraded to a mechanical keyboard, this is the one to buy.

28 WESTERN DIGITAL MYBOOK THUNDERBOLT DUO If you need a lot of storage right at your desk-top, and your computer is equipped with a Thunderbolt port, take a long look at WD's MyBook Thunderbolt Duo. This blistering-fast dual-drive device is available in 4-, 6-, and 8TB configurations.

29 LINKSYS WUMC710 UNIVERSAL MEDIA CONNECTOR Most 802.11ac router manufacturers expect consumers to buy two of their routers and configure one as a bridge, but that approach is expensive and unnecessarily complicated. Though Linksys was a bit late to the 802.11ac party, it arrived with the best product for the client side.

30 LENOVO IDEA-CENTRE A720 Fitting this all-in-one's internal components into a base the size of a small pizza box let Lenovo flatten the 27-inch, 10-point multitouch display to under an inch thick. And you can lay

the articulated display completely flat to use the system like a giant stationary tablet.

31 SONOS SUB Craving a milkshake? Eat some ice cream, drink some milk, play your favorite funk on a Sonos multiroom audio system, and stand next to the Sub. This 36-pound networked subwoofer's dual Class D amps and two force-canceling speakers will do the rest. Yeah, we dig it.

32 MICROEXPRESS MICROFLEX 37B It's not pretty, but this model's utilitarian looks disguise a balanced, high-performance PC that's a speedy general-purpose system and a decent gaming rig. Credit the Bridge CPU, Radeon HD 7850 GPU, SSD, Blu-ray drive, and 16GB of RAM all in a package that costs less than \$1300.

33 MASS EFFECT 3 (Electronic Arts) This concluding episode to one of the most ambitious gaming trilogies ever created isn't perfect. Indeed, the abbreviated, nonsensical ending set

off a firestorm of criticism from series fans. Nevertheless, the strong voice acting and action sequences propel the game forward at a satisfyingly breakneck pace.

34.P61.L7

Cloud Camera line makes this important task easy. The DCS-5222L is a pan/tilt model equipped with LED lighting for night viewing, a MicroSD card slot, and two-way audio.



31

32.P61.L7

32.P61.L9

34 D-LINK DCS-5222L IP (Internet protocol) cameras are great devices to use in monitoring your home, but configuring one to give you remote access to it can be a pain in the neck. D-Link's

34.P61.L1

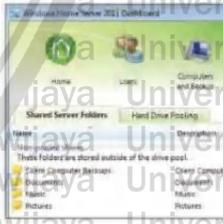
35 HP ZR2440W This 24-inch desktop monitor's 1920-by-1200-pixel IPS panel produces brilliant images with wide viewing angles, an easy-to-adjust stand that can pivot to portrait



3D TV SETS Launched at CES in 2010, 3D sets have reached just 3 percent of U.S. households today. Blame that on the price tags, the glasses, and the lack of great content.



WINDOWS HOME SERVER 2011 While Microsoft floundered around trying to sell the need for home servers, NAS and router manufacturers—with a big assist from the cloud—made the concept irrelevant.



PCWorld
100 BEST

2012

mode, a four-port USB hub, and an energy-saving LED backlight. It can connect to your computer via DisplayPort, DVI, or HDMI.

35.P62.L12



36

36 SONY BLOGGIE LIVE MHS-TS55 Burning up your smartphone's battery by shooting impromptu videos? Move up to a dedicated device. The Bloggie Live is the most versatile pocket camcorder around, delivering wireless streaming, peer-to-peer sharing, and image resolution that are on a par with today's top phone cameras

40.P62.L4

37 NVIDIA GEFORCE GTX 680 If you don't like the size and power consumption of AMD's Radeon HD 7970, try this Nvidia GPU, which blends the high performance of the company's Kepler architecture with the terrific efficiency of its earlier Fermi design to deliver a well-balanced powerhouse that's

35.P62.L11

suited to both gaming and GPU-compute applications.

38 ANGRY BIRDS SPACE (Rovio) Quick review for the 0.00002 percent of the population that hasn't played Angry Birds. You shoot birds at pigs. The in-game physics are one of its best attributes, so it was a brilliant idea to move the game's environment into space and add gravity puzzles.

39 INSTAGRAM Love it or loathe it, Instagram has driven plenty of interest in phone-based photography. This free app for iOS and Android is easy to make it extremely easy to apply creative filters and borders to your photos and then share them with friends and family via social networks such as Facebook and Twitter.

40 ARCAM RPAC This digital-to-analog converter connects to your computer via USB. It sounds spectacular (for the price), is built like a tank, supports high-res files, and incorporates a high-quality headphone amplifier to make even power-hungry headphones sing.

41 AMD RADEON HD 7970 GHZ EDITION AMD made a few tweaks to the reference design that it originally released in December 2011. This single-GPU card now overpowers Nvidia's GeForce GTX 680 in most of our benchmarks. The trade-offs: It's still too big, and it consumes too much juice.

42 ADOBE LIGHTROOM 4.5 Few developers add new features to a top-shelf product and then slice the product's price tag in half, but that's what Adobe did with Lightroom. Notable new features include photo categorization by geolocation, the ability to output photos using self-publishing books, and easier-to-use filters.

43 ASUS RT-N66U If you need a new router but want to stick with the tried-and-true 802.11n specification, there's no better model than the dual-band ASUS RT-N66U. When it comes to performance and features, nothing else comes close.

44 VELODYNE VPULSE Loudspeaker aficionados are familiar with Velodyne's high-end subwoofers—speakers designed solely to reproduce very low frequencies. So it shouldn't be a surprise that the vPulse delivers plenty of low-end oomph. But these earbuds also deliver detailed midrange performance and crisp highs.

45 VIZIO CA27-A1 Vizio entered the desktop PC market with this stylish

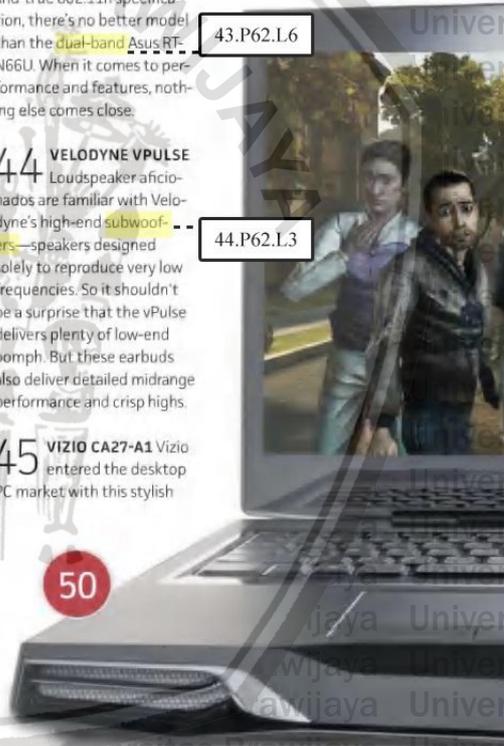
all-in-one that delivered a WorldBench 7 score of 122 (22 percent faster than our baseline system), thanks to a Core i5 CPU, a discrete Nvidia GPU, and a 32GB SSD cache. Extras include a multitouchpad instead of a mouse.

46 APPLE IPOD TOUCH (Fifth Generation) No other digital media player has knocked the iPod off its perch. Now it's more than a media player: It's also a digital cam-

43.P62.L6

44.P62.L3

50



era, a camcorder, a handheld games device, and (connected to a Wi-Fi network) a personal digital assistant (Siri).

47 ASTRO A50 WIRELESS HEADSET This is the best wireless gaming headset we've tried this year, thanks to impeccable design and Astro's decision to use KlearNet wireless technology. The A50 works with PCs and gaming consoles; it sounds great and is comfortable

enough to wear during marathon entertainment sessions.

48 APPLE IPAD MINI While it lacks a Retina display, Apple's smallest tablet is a joy to use, delivering a higher resolution than the first two generations of iPads. It would rank much higher on the list if its price were closer to that of the Nexus 7.

49 GOOGLE HANGOUTS Yes, this free video-

chat service debuted late last year, but it really took off in 2012. It supports up to 10 callers equipped with browsers, webcams, and Google+ accounts. It's a fun way to connect with friends, and it's a fabulous workplace collaboration tool—participants can share a screen and view joint presentations.

50 ALIENWARE M17X-R4 This luggable laptop is just the ticket for LAN parties and dorm rooms. It's no Ultrabook, tipping the scales at 11-plus pounds, but it packs the fastest mobile GPU available; a gorgeous 17-inch, 1080p display; and a great keyboard. It also runs current-generation PC games with nary a hiccup.

51 LOGITECH ULTRA-THIN KEYBOARD COVER If you have an iPad, you need a cover. And if you intend to do serious work on that iPad, you need a real keyboard. Logitech fills both needs with a slick device adding just 12 ounces to the weight of a bare iPad.

52 THE WALKING DEAD This adventure game—set in a zombie apocalypse

49

where players must make tough choices—is easily one of the best games of 2012. Based on Robert Kirkman's graphic novels, the first season of this game consists of five downloadable episodes that you can complete in 2

50.P63.L2

53 VIVINT HOME AUTOMATION The era of the smart home is dawning, and Vivint is one reason why. Sign a \$69-per-month contract and you get a sophisticated home security and automation system (alarm, electronic door lock, door/window sensors, lighting controls, an IP camera, and a programmable thermostat) installed for just \$199.

54 SENSIBLE VISION FAST ACCESS Stop memorizing passwords. Show your mug to your smartphone, tablet, or PC, instead. The facial-recognition software will then ask you to identify a secret symbol in order to gain access to secure apps and websites. This two-factor authentication will foil efforts to deceive the software with a photograph or video.

55 LIBRATONE ZIPP Boasting an attractive industrial design, a simple setup process, and clever AirPlay and PlayDirect implementations (it can create its own Wi-Fi network), the





wireless, battery-powered Libratone Zipp is easy to recommend as a multiroom speaker system. If you want a portable AirPlay speaker, this one is an excellent choice.

56 VIZIO M3D470KD You'll be hard-pressed to find a better HDTV of this size for less than \$1000. The 47-inch, passive-3D, edge-lit LED television offers very good image quality, a built-in Wi-Fi network adapter, a keyboard-equipped remote, and a comprehensive collection of Internet apps and services. Plus, you get four pairs of 3D glasses included.

57 AT&T U-VERSE Major infrastructure improvements typically occur in the denser populations of cities. So we're tipping our hat to AT&T for deploying fiber-to-the-node in at least some rural areas to deliver its U-verse broadband Internet service. And though it's not as fast as cable, U-verse remains almost twice as fast as conventional DSL service. Cheers!

58 TURNTABLE.FM This online service graced our Top 100 last year. When we heard the company had a

mobile app, we fell in love all over again. The social music service works perfectly on the go, and it's fun to DJ while riding the bus. Play on!

59 NETGEAR NEOTV MAX 2012 wasn't a big year for new media streamers, but the NeoTV Max is a honey. It can stream nearly anything (except DVD and Blu-ray ISO images) over your network, and you can send audio and video to your TV from any laptop outfitted with Intel's WiDi technology.

60 SCRIVENER FOR WINDOWS A few writers can brain-dump an entire novel or research proposal straight into a word processor. Scrivener for Windows, a PC version of the popular Mac program, helps you organize your ideas and notes. You can switch between corkboard, outline, and continuous-flow "scrivener" views to see how your opus is shaping up.

61 ADT PULSE PREMIER This home security

and automation system is almost as good as Vivint's; in addition, ADT will install in-wall lighting controls if you prefer. The company added electronic door locks, a new touch-screen control panel, and more advanced cameras, too. ADT's up-front costs are higher, but its contracts are shorter.

62 INTUIT QUICKBOOKS PRO Woe to the small-business owner who doesn't balance the ledger. QuickBooks isn't the most powerful software for performing that task, but it's easy for novices to set up and use. If it doesn't handle a function you need, a third-party add-on probably does.

63 EPSON WORKFORCE WP-4540 This fast, capable, business-minded inkjet multifunction printer is

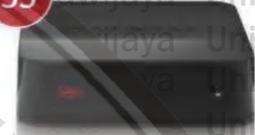


57.P64.L10

55

57.P64.L14

59



60.P64.L11

63.P64.L3

5 Products to Look Forward to in 2013

Of all the products we saw demoed this year, these five are the most highly anticipated. (Here's hoping they don't end up on our duds list in 2013.)

OUYA This open gaming platform that came out of nowhere will kill in 2013. If it fails, it might mortally wound Kickstarter, the crowd-funding service responsible for underwriting its development.



GOOGLE GLASS This was easily the most exciting product demo at Google I/O—if not for the whole of 2012. We sincerely hope that this wearable display technology doesn't end up being the Google TV of 2013.



a leader among the new generation of no-regrets inkjets for the office. The best-balanced choice among many strong contenders, it offers swift performance, spiffy output quality, and a whopping 580 sheets of standard input. Ink is cheap, too. Low-end color lasers should be worried.



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64. P65.L10

64 LYTRO LIGHT-FIELD CAMERA

Despite a few usability hiccups in its first iteration, Lytro's core technology is groundbreaking. This tube-like camera lets you shoot photos quickly and decide where to focus (and refocus) later. A manual shutter control, added via a free firmware update, delivers more fun tricks.

66 WESTERN DIGITAL MY PASSPORT 2TB

Sometimes you can't access the cloud. When you need to take a lot of data with you, the biggest of Western Digital's My Passport drives packs two terabytes into a 2.5-inch chassis, drawing its power over a USB connection.

67 PINTEREST The term *pinning* entered the lexicon in 2012 as Pinterest users built online pinboards to collect, organize, and share everything interesting they found on the Web. The versatility of this service—you can also use it for event planning and building shopping lists—

made Pinterest the fastest-growing website to date.

68 MAINGEAR SHIFT SUPER STOCK

Maingear pulled out all the stops to build this super-powerful PC, which tore through our tests en route to a WorldBench 7 score of 205—more than twice as fast as our baseline. The top-shelf components in this rig should keep any gamer satisfied for at least a couple of years.

69 PANASONIC HC-V700M

Here's an easy-to-use compact camcorder that shoots great video. The built-in light and

flash work exceptionally well, capturing clean, crisp video and still shots from as far away as 10 feet. Colors look realistic with little or no oversaturation, and with hardly any blurring during fast pans.

70 SONY XQD 5 SERIES

Speed is key for some photographers, and the Sony XQD 5 Series memory card delivers that in spades, with read and write transfer speeds of up to 168 MBps. That's faster than any high-end CompactFlash card.

71 XCOM: ENEMY UNKNOWN

(Firaxis) If you think a turn-based strategy game is too old-school, you're missing a nail-biter of a gaming experience. Firaxis makes the classic genre feel brand-new. The game rewards patience and strategic thinking while you build up your forces to repel an alien invasion.

72 V-MODA VAMP

Don't buy the iPhone 5! This audiophile DAC and headphone amp, with [▶](#)

65 MICROSOFT TYPE COVER If you decide to take the plunge into Microsoft's Surface (pun intended), spend an extra ten bucks to add the Type Cover keyboard. It's a tad thicker than the less-expensive Touch Cover, but it has authentic keys that deliver genuine tactile feedback.

67.P65.L2

72.P65.L3

PHOTOGRAPH: ITOPU ROBERT CARDIN



LEAP MOTION The Leap Motion allows you to interact with your computer by using hand gestures—and without the need to stretch out your arms and smear fingerprints all over your touchscreen.

MICROSOFT SURFACE TABLET

As much as we like this year's Surface RT, the Surface Pro—with its robust Intel Core i5 CPU—is the Microsoft tablet that we really want.



HALF-LIFE 3

Yeah, we know better than to expect to see this epic sequel to one of the best games of all time—with a new engine?—before 2014; but we can dream.



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supplemental battery and case, is compatible only with the iPhone 4/4S. It connects to the iPhone's docking port, taps its digital audio output, and upsamples that signal before converting it to analog and amplifying it. Expensive? Oh, yeah. Worth it? Hell, yeah!

73 SYNOLOGY DISK STATION 712+ This network-attached storage system lets you start small and scale up. It has only two drive bays, but you can add two or five more by connecting it to Synology's DX213 or DX513, respectively. Great for both home and business.

74 MICROSOFT SCULPT TOUCH MOUSE Windows 8's emphasis on touch controls will change how you use your PC. But if you're not ready to invest in a touch-



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screen display, give Microsoft's Sculpt Touch Mouse a try. It has a touch-sensitive strip in its middle mouse button that can move the cursor up and down and left to right.

75 LOWES IRIS If you're interested in home security automation without paying for central-office mon-



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77. P66.L7

itoring, take a look at Lowe's Iris system. This DIY package is reasonably priced, exceptionally well thought out, and very easy to install. Its best kit comes with a local alarm; door, window, and motion sensors; a thermostat; and basic lighting controls.

76 LOGITECH HD PRO WEBCAM C920 Lots of webcams deliver video at 1080p resolution. What separates Logitech's C920 from the crowd is its ability to support Skype HD video calls at 1080p, too. Both well-engineered and sensibly designed, it also has a versatile mounting clip that keeps it securely fastened to your display.

77 ASUS XONAR ESSENCE ONE Asus bills this as a USB digital-to-analog converter and headphone amp, but it's much more. Yes, it will drive even 600-ohm headphones, but

it also boasts balanced XLR outputs so you can connect it to the finest analog amplifiers. It's exquisite.

78 HP OFFICEJET 150 MOBILE ALL-IN-ONE PRINTER This is the first truly portable inkjet multi-function printer, squeezing a sheet-fed scanner into its compact form and including a full battery for on-the-go use. It's not fast or cheap, but its printing and scanning are top-notch. Bluetooth connectivity lets you print from mobile phones and tablets.

79 RAZER NAGA EXPERT MMO GAMING MOUSE Playing World of Warcraft with an ordinary mouse after playing it with the Razer Naga will feel like bringing a banana to a knife fight. Putting 17 programmable buttons under one hand leaves the other hand free to concentrate on using your keyboard's WASD keys to move within the game world.

80 HERO ACADEMY This turn-based, board-like game of swords and magic from Robot Entertainment requires at least two players; but if you tire of waiting for your opponent(s) to move, you can start independent games with other partners and play them all simultaneously.

81 SONY HANDYCAM HDR-PJ760V Falling squarely between the consumer and prosumer worlds, this camcorder performs like a champ. It boasts an extraordinary ability to produce crisp videos in challenging shooting situations, and its optical image stabilization works really well. Autofocus struggles occasionally, but color accuracy stays spot-on.

82 DAMN SMALL LINUX We saw a flurry of new Linux distros in 2012, but DSL is particularly noteworthy because of its size. This operating system will run on older



computers that would collapse under the weight of Windows or another mainstream OS, so it can breathe new life into old hardware.

83 AXIS P1344 Small-business owners looking for professional-quality video surveillance will appreciate the features that Axis delivers with its networkable P1344 IP camera: It provides precision optics, true HDTV resolution, and h.264 video encoding. And with its power-over-ethernet support, you'll need just one low-voltage cable to set it up.

84 STARDOCK MULTIPLICITY 2.0 Software that does the work of hardware almost never satisfies, but here's an exception: The free version of Multiplicity 2.0 lets you control two computers using a single mouse and keyboard—and it does so just as effectively as an expensive USB keyboard/mouse switch. Buy the paid

version (\$40), and you can control up to nine computers.

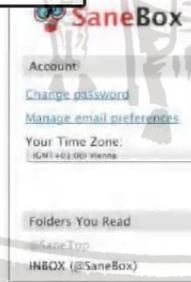
85 APPLE TV This third-generation Apple TV sports a new processor that's capable of playing video at 1080p. But the real star is the new software update that will run on the older 720p Apple TV, too. If you like AirPlay and the iTunes store, this is the video streamer to buy.

86 DISHONORED An epic departure from the typical PC game, Dishonored is set in a steampunk universe where technology and supernatural powers coexist. You play the part of a bodyguard-turned-assassin who must overcome being framed for the murder of the empress you were guarding.

83.P67.L11

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88.P67.L12



87 LEXAR 128GB PROFESSIONAL 1000X COMPACTFLASH It's not every year that you get both a significant bump in performance and a doubling of maximum capacity. Lexar's Professional 1000x line pulled it off. The card—available in 16-, 32-, and 64GB capacities as well—writes at 150MB/s.

88 SANEBOX Most programs don't prioritize email; it just shows up, giving equal weight to emergencies and to uninteresting retail pitches. SaneBox shows only your most important email, shunting lower-priority missives to folders such as "Sane-Archive" and "SaneLater." This cloud-based service works with any IMAP email, and is surprisingly good at guessing what you want to see.

89 RIKOMAGIC MK802 This micro-PC costs three times as much as the Raspberry Pi, but the MK802 is more of a complete PC (including an enclosure), in contrast to the Raspberry Pi's bare circuit board. Although it carries Android branding, it is capable of running any Linux distro, and it can output 1080p video via HDMI.

90 TELENAV SCOUT Anyone who's in the market for a better alternative to the navigation software that came with their phone—and we know who you are—should give this app a try. It provides excellent turn-by-turn navigation that takes real-time traffic conditions into account. Scout runs on Android as well as iOS.

91 APPLE EARPODS Products bearing the Apple logo typically carry a hefty premium, so we're delighted that these high-quality earbuds cost just \$29. They deliver very good acoustic performance for the price, and are quite comfortable to

89.P67.L11

89.P67.L11

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95.P68.L5

wear, and have an inline mic and remote control compatible with Apple hardware.

92 CINEMAGRAM

Select any area of a still image and the Cinemagram app will animate it with always interesting, sometimes mind-boggling, and occasionally creepy results.

93 SEAGATE MOMENTUS XT HYBRID DRIVE (750GB)

By marrying an 8GB SSD with a midsize hard drive, the Momentus XT delivers some of the speed of a solid-state drive with the superior capacity of a hard-disk drive. We recommend it as a laptop upgrade; for desktops, we endorse using a discrete SSD with a second, larger HDD.

94 SONY CYBER-SHOT RX100

With a sensor nearly three times larger

than most rival cameras, a lens with a maximum aperture of F1.8, and manual controls for both stills and 1080p/60fps video, Sony's RX100 is the king of the compact-camera crop.

95 BROTHER MFC-J4510DW

This inkjet printer's innovative design finally gives Brother a good reason to say "follow me." A wider printhead prints more of the page at a time, thereby accelerating performance, while a wider paper path permits paper sizes of up to 11 by 17 inches. Best of all, this printer uses low-priced inks.

96 RTPMIDI

Yes, this choice is a little esoteric, as it's designed for musicians; but if you fall into that category, the software is worthy of your attention. Updated in September, rtp-MIDI lets you control MIDI

(Musical Instrument Digital Interface) devices—including other computers running MIDI software—with a networked computer or even an iPad.

97 CETON INFINITI

4 USB Anything a DVR can do, a PC can do better. If you're a cable subscriber, connect this box to your service and to your computer, and you can program it to record up to four TV programs simultaneously, including premium channels such as HBO and Showtime.

98 V-MODA CROSSFADE M-80 (R2)

Few headphones can match the Crossfade M-80 for its deft combination of great sound quality, rock-solid construction, extended-listening comfort, and stunning

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97.P68.L2



looks—especially the White Pearl version. The Crossfade M-80 even offers surprisingly good noise isolation for an on-ear headphone.

99 SONY PS3 PULSE WIRELESS HEADSET

Not prepared to drop \$300 for the Astro A50? Check out this alternative. Compatible with both the PC and Sony's PlayStation 3 game console, the Pulse sounds terrific and remains comfortable during long gaming sessions. When used with the PS3, BassImpact technology vibrates the headset to provide tactile feedback.

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100 PINBALL ARCADE

Whether you're a pinball wizard or have never heard of these classic amusements, you owe it to yourself to check out these faithful reproductions on your smartphone or, better yet, on your tablet. The physics alone are absolutely mind-blowing. The ad-supported games are free; most ad-free versions can be purchased for \$3.

93.P68.L11

96.P68.L8



Appendix 2: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Ajeng Oksa Khamiluddin
2. NIM : 0911110108
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Sociolinguistics
5. Judul Skripsi : Word Formation Processes of Jargon Found in PC Word Magazine
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 11 Februari 2013
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 29 Juli 2013
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd.
II. Widya Caterine Perdhani, M.Pd.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	11 Februari 2013	Pengajuan Judul dan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
2.	11 Februari 2013	Pengajuan Judul dan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
3.	13 Februari 2013	Outline Proposal Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
4.	26 Februari 2013	Pengajuan BAB I	Pembimbing I	
5.	12 Maret 2013	Revisi BAB I	Pembimbing I	
6.	19 Maret 2013	Revisi BAB I	Pembimbing I	
7.	21 Maret 2013	ACC BAB I	Pembimbing I	
8.	26 Maret 2013	Pengajuan BAB II	Pembimbing I	
9.	1 April 2013	Revisi BAB II	Pembimbing I	
10.	8 April 2013	Revisi BAB II	Pembimbing I	
11.	10 April 2013	ACC BAB II	Pembimbing I	
12.	10 April 2013	Pengajuan BAB III	Pembimbing I	
13.	11 April 2013	ACC BAB I-III	Pembimbing I	
14.	12 April 2013	Pengajuan BAB I-III	Pembimbing II	
15.	15 April 2013	Revisi BAB I-III	Pembimbing II	
16.	17 April 2013	Revisi BAB I-III	Pembimbing II	
17.	19 April 2013	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
18.	19 April 2013	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
19.	25 April 2013	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I & II	
20.	5 Juni 2013	Pengajuan BAB I-V	Pembimbing I	
21.	11 Juni 2013	Revisi BAB I-V	Pembimbing I	
22.	18 Juni 2013	Revisi BAB I-V	Pembimbing I	

23.	21 Juni 2013	ACC BAB I-V	Pembimbing I
24.	24 Juni 2013	Pengajuan BAB I-V	Pembimbing II
25.	28 Juni 2013	Revisi BAB I-V	Pembimbing II
26.	3 Juli 2013	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
27.	11 Juli 2013	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I & II
28.	12 Juli 2013	Revisi BAB I-V	Pembimbing I
29.	12 Juli 2013	Revisi BAB I-V	Pembimbing II
30.	12 Juli 2013	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
31.	12 Juli 2013	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II
32.	24 Juli 2013	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I & II

Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai

Malang, 30 Juli 2013

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

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