

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses some theories that are used in his study: 1) Jargon, which is the object of the study as material of thesis; 2) Word Formation Process, which explains more about kinds of processes in word formation, the writer use Yule's Theory; 3) previous studies.

2.1 Jargon

In a particular community there are special words used. The words are called jargon. It is appropriate with Akmajian *et al*, (2001, p.302-303) who explain that jargon as special or technical vocabulary has a relationship with standard language which provide new items to be transformed by jargon.

Furthermore, jargon is not limited to professional group, but also special-interest groups. The vocabulary items results from morpheme and transformation of lexical items borrowed from a particular language. It means that the original form of the old item is hidden by the transformation. For example, the word "prep" is the abbreviation of the word "prepare". In addition, Fromkin *et al* (2007, p.470) consists of terms such as phoneme, morpheme, case, lexicon, phrase structure rule, and so on. Part of the reason for specialized terminology is for clarity of communication, but part is also for speakers to identify themselves with persons with whom they share interests.

According to Brown and Attardo (2000, p. 109-110) jargon is some special terms that refer to the activity of occupational varieties. It is used for the purpose of not letting the meaning of others understand, to show the identity of the group that become a special characteristic of the group itself, and to establish the relationship between in-group memberships. To sum up, jargon is a way to express the feeling of the community and also to have their own specific language. They (2000, p. 110) also state that jargon has two main functions as follows:

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

It can be defined that jargon is just known by the in-group of a community.

People in the outside cannot understand anymore about the utterance or the term by using jargon. Jargon can be stated as an untouchable language, whereas the meaning is not easy to be understand by all people.

According to Palmer's book, Element of General linguistics (1962, p. 155), jargon is a set of special vocabulary items used by members of some profession or specialized social group. Generally, jargon cannot be understood by common people outside these communities. Jargon is created as the identity of a community to have a special characteristic. There are two characteristics of jargon, they are:

1. Jargon is only understood by those who are in the in-group.

Jargons exist because of the desire of certain group or profession to show the identity of them. This group tries to remain exist in different characteristics with others by creating some special terms called “jargon”.

Palmer (1962, p. 158) states “jargons are only understood by those who are in the in-group”, meaning that these jargons are only understood by people who become members of a community, thus people who do not belong to a member of a community will have some difficulties to catch the meaning of the jargons.

2. Jargon creates new words or new terms.

Jargon appears from new words or new terms. It means that the words and new terms do not exist before. It is normal and regular decoding practices which make it easy to use new stock of vocabulary for new purposes.

According to Allan and Burrige (2006, p. 56) jargon is the language peculiar to a trade, profession or other group; it is the language used in a body of spoken or written texts, dealing with a circumscribed domain in which speakers share a common specialized vocabulary, habits of word usage, and forms of expression. In the next explanation, Allan and Burrige (2006, p. 58) mention that jargon has two function, namely:

1. To serve as a technical or special language for precise and economical communication;
2. To promote in-group solidarity, and to exclude as out-groupers, those people who do not use the jargon.

On the other hand, most of people assume that jargon is related to argot, slang or taboo. Therefore, to avoid misunderstanding, the differences of argot, slang, and taboo are explained. Argot is jargon which is used by criminal.

Akmajian et al (2001, p.303) explain slang is something that everyone can recognize but no one can define and taboo words are those that are to be avoided entirely or at least avoided in mixed company or polite company.

In a group or community, jargon appear because there is a formation process inside. Furthermore, jargon can be identified with word formation processes form.

2.2 Word Formation Processes

There are many varieties of word processes which are used by human being. Yule (2006, p. 52-53) explains it is very quick to understand a new word in language (a **neologism**) and to accept the use of different forms of that new word.

This ability must be derived in part from the fact that there is a lot of regularity in the word-formation processes in language.

2.2.1 Etymology

Yule (2006, p. 53) writes that the study of the origin and history of a word is known as its **etymology**, a term which, like many of technical words, comes through Latin, but has its origins in Greek (*etymon* 'original form' + *logia* 'study of'), and is not to be confused with *entomology*, also from Greek (*entomon* 'insect').

2.2.2 Coinage

Yule (2006, p. 53) states one of the least common processes of word formation in English is **coinage**, that is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product. Older examples are *aspirin*, *nylon*, *vaseline* and *zipper*; more recent examples are *kleenex*, *teflon*, *Tylenol* and *xerox*. It may be that there is an obscure technical origin (e.g. te(tra)-fl(uor)on) for some of these invented terms, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in the language.

New words based on the name of a person or a place are called **eponyms**. Talking about a *hoover* (or even a *spangler*), means talking about an eponym. Other common eponyms are *sandwich* (from the eighteenth-century Earl of Sandwich who first insisted on having his bread and meat together while gambling) and *jeans* (from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made). Some eponyms are technical terms, based on the names of the ones who first discovered or invented things, such as *fahrenheit* (from the German, Gabriel Fahrenheit), *volt* (from the Italian, Alessandro Volta) and *watt* (from the Scot, James Watt).

2.2.3 Borrowing

Yule (2006, p. 54) explains that **borrowing** is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including *croissant* (French), *dope* (Dutch), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *sofa* (Arabic), *tattoo* (Tahitian), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yogurt* (Turkish) and *zebra* (Bantu).

2.2.4 Compounding

Yule (2006, p. 54) says that in some of those examples considered, there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Thus, *Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce *Lehnwort* in German. This combining process, technically known as **compounding**, is very common in languages such as German and English, but much less common in languages such as French and Spanish. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket* and *waterbed*. All these examples are nouns, but compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in *a fast-food restaurant* or *a full-time job* can be created also.

2.2.5 Blending

Yule (2006, p. 55) describes that the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called **blending**. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In some parts of the USA, there is a product that is used like *gasoline*, but is made from *alcohol*, so the 'blended' word for referring to this product is *gasohol*.

To talk about the combined effects of *smoke* and *fog*, the word *smog* is used. In places where they have a lot of this stuff, they can jokingly make a distinction between *smog*, *smaze* (smoke + haze) and *smurk* (smoke + murk). Some other commonly used examples of blending are *bit* (binary/digit), *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel), *teletcast* (television/broadcast) and the *Chunnel* (Channel/tunnel), connecting England and France.

2.2.6 Clipping

Yule (2006, p. 55) states that the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as **clipping**. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*), usually beginning in casual speech. The term *gasoline* is still used, but most people talk about *gas*, using the clipped form. Other common examples are *ad* (advertisement), *bra* (brassiere), *cab* (cabriolet), *condo* (condominium), *fan* (fanatic), *flu*

(influenza), *perm* (permanent wave), *phone*, *plane* and *pub* (public house).

English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in *Al*, *Ed*, *Liz*, *Mike*, *Ron*, *Sam*, *Sue* and *Tom*.

There must be something about educational environments that encourages clipping because so many words get reduced, as in *chem*, *exam*, *gym*, *lab*, *math*, *phys-ed*, *poly-sci*, *prof* and *typo*.

2.2.7 Backformation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as **backformation**. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it. (Yule 2006, p. 56)

2.2.8 Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as

conversion. Other labels for this very common process are 'category change' and 'functional shift'. A number of nouns such as *bottle*, *butter*, *chair* and *vacation* have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs:

We bottled the home-brew last night; Have you buttered the toast?;

Someone has to chair the meeting; They're vacationing in Florida. These

conversions are readily accepted, but some examples, such as the noun

impact being used as a verb, seem to *impact* some people's sensibilities rather negatively (Yule 2006, p. 56).

2.2.9 Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as CD ('compact disk') or VCR ('video cassette recorder') where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO (Yule 2006, p. 57).

2.2.10 Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word, e.g. happiness and unhappy. On the other hand, derivation can be called affixes (Yule 2006, p. 57).

2.2.11 Prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes is affixes added in the beginning of the word. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word. They are called **suffixes**.

Sometimes words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both a prefix and a suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes (Yule 2006, p. 58).

2.2.12 Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an **infix** and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: *Hallebloodylujah!*, *Absogoddamlutely!* and *Unfuckinbelievable!*. In the film *Wish You Were Here*, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming *Tell him I've gone to Singabloodypore!* The expletive may even have an infix element, as in *godtripledammit!* (Yule 2006, p. 58).

2.2.13 Multiple processes

It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, the term "deli" seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form (Yule 2006, p. 58-59).

Relating to the previous literature, the writer takes the point that a jargon can be analyzed by theory of word formation processes. It is proven by an example of jargon *ngijer* used by cadet in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. It is not recognized by common people or outsider. In jargon

meaning, *ngijer* means doing smoke. The form of *ngijer* is coinage because the word “*ngijer*” is totally new form. It is appropriate with Yule (2006, p. 53) who states one of the least common processes of word formation in English is **coinage**, that is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms.

2.3 Previous Studies

The writer found other researchers who have conducted research on jargon and word formation processes. Based on the result of observation, the writer found some studies which were relevant to the jargons and word formation processes, they are Saputra’s study entitled “The Study of Jargon Used in Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya Group” (2013) and Kana’s study entitled “Word Formation Processes of Jargon Used by Barista in Coffe Corner Malang”(2013). These studies were used as reference in this study.

Saputra (2013) did a study about jargon on *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya* group. Saputra is interested in studying of the jargon used by *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya* group. He has two problems in his study, namely: the jargons and the meaning of jargon used by *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya Malang* group. He used a qualitative research which aims at getting description of the jargon. He conducted his study to understand the meaning of jargons and to describe the application of the jargon used by *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya Malang* group. In his finding, he found 40 jargons used by *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya Malang* group.

Kana (2013) studied word formation processes of the jargon and to find out the meaning of derived word of jargon used by *barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang*. She used descriptive qualitative approach. She only focused to analyze the jargons produced by 4 baristas who work in *Coffee Corner Malang* from March – April 2013. In her finding, she found 77 jargons used by *barista* in *Coffee Corner Malang*. They were borrowing, coinage, compounding, acronym, derivation and multiple processes.

To sum up, the differences between Saputra' study as the first previous study and the current study are in the setting in which Saputra observed in sport community that is *Capoeira Senzala Universitas Brawijaya Malang* group. The second is his study only found and explained the jargon. It is different from the current study which analyze jargon followed by the analysis of word formation process. Another previous studies is Kana's Study. Her study is almost the same as the current study about the jargon and the word formation processes. She observed 4 baristas as the object and the writer observe cadets in *Latihan Integrasi Taruna Wreda Nusantara XXXIII*. Those two previous studies motivate the writer to do similar study about jargon used by a community or certain group. Furthermore, they give additional knowledge to the writer so it helped when the writer conducted his study.