

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN JARGONS USED
BY MIDWIFE IN RANDUAGUNG MATERNITY CENTER**

THESIS

**BY
NICO EKA BUDIHARJO
NIM 0911110226**



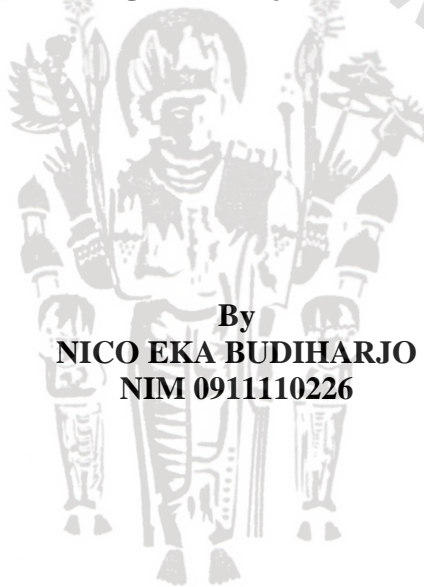
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

**AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN JARGONS USED
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THESIS

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



**By
NICO EKA BUDIHARJO
NIM 0911110226**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

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Herewith I,

Name : Nico Eka Budiharjo
NIM : 0911110226
Address : Jalan Kaliurang Barat no.123 Malang

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Nico Eka Budiharjo
NIM. 0911110226

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Nico Eka Budiharjo has been approved
by the Board of Supervisors

Malang, 30 January 2014
Supervisor

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A
NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001

Malang, 30 January 2014
Co-supervisor

Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.
NIK. 780813 11 1 1 0041



This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis of Nico Eka Budiharjo has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A
NIP. 19751101200312 1 001

Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd
NIK. 780813 11 1 1 0041

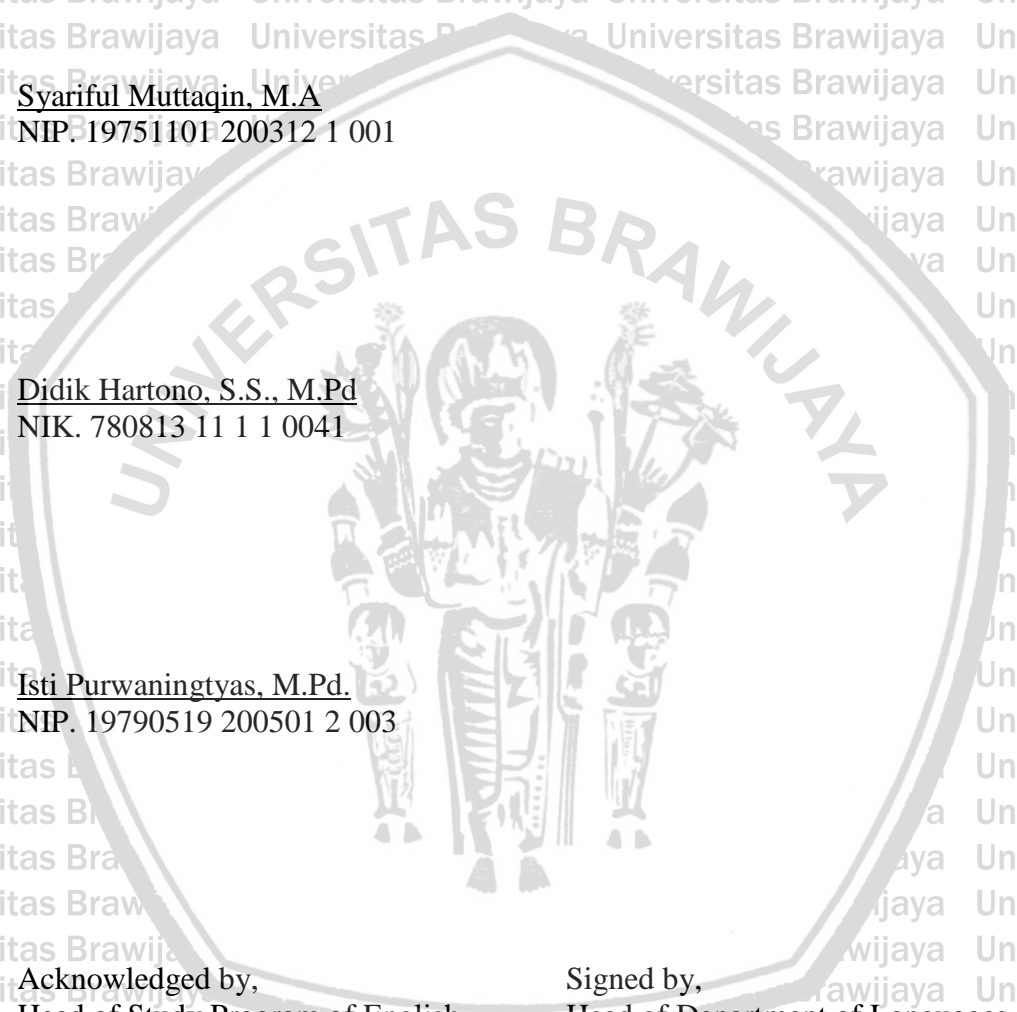
Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd.
NIP. 19790519 200501 2 003

Acknowledged by,
Head of Study Program of English

Signed by,
Head of Department of Languages and Literature

Yusri Fajar, M.A.
NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank God who always protects me and has given me strength and smoothness in conducting the research entitled “An Analysis of Word Formation in Jargons Used by Midwife in Randuagung Maternity Center.”

In conducting this research, some people always give support and help me including my supervisors, examiner, family and friends so that I can finish my thesis properly. Therefore, I would like thank to my supervisor, Syariful Muttaqin, M.A and my co-supervisor Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd., and my examiner Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd who have given correction, suggestion, criticism and guidance during my thesis writing process.

Moreover, I would like to dedicate this thesis for my family, especially my little princess, my beloved wife, my lovely parents, and my friends who always give me support to finish this thesis and special thank for the midwife Luluk Luhurningtyas, A.Md.Keb who spent her time for me. A lot of thanks are also sent to all of the lecturers and administrative staff of Faculty of Culture Studies for the help and facilities during the studies process.

Malang, 30 January 2014

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Eka Budiharjo, Nico. 2014. **An Analysis of Word Formation in Jargons Used by Midwife in Randuagung Maternity Center.** Study Program of English. Brawijaya University. Supervisor: Syariful Muttaqin, M.A. Co-Supervisor: Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Jargons, Word formation, Midwife in Maternity Center Randuagung.

Sociolinguistics is the study about language used in society. It deals with varieties of language in society such as jargon. Jargon is specialized vocabulary or terms in spoken or written text used by certain profession or other group. The objectives of the study are to identify or to describe the jargon and their word formation processes used by midwife in *Randuagung maternity center*.

This research applied qualitative approach because the analysis was in the form of description rather than number. By analyzing data qualitatively, the writer described jargons about midwifery obtained from the midwife in Maternity Center Randuagung. Furthermore, in analyzing the data, the writer used two steps of analysis process which were organizing and interpreting.

There were some word formation processes found in this study. The processes were acronym, derivation, borrowing, clipping and compounding. The results of this study showed that total of the jargons found were 53 jargons used by midwife in Randuagung maternity center. They were 5 jargons of acronym, 3 of derivation, 22 of borrowing (17 jargons were direct borrowing and 5 jargons were indirect borrowing), 2 of clipping and the last 21 jargons of compounding. English and Latin are dominant languages in constructing the jargon of medical in this case in midwifery, so that the jargons of midwifery often use both of languages. It shows that communication codes in midwifery jargon are supposed to be more simple and acceptable. In addition, the jargons must be translated into Indonesia language to understand the meaning.

The writer suggests future researchers to do more studies in the field of jargons and word formation processes from different sources and data.

ABSTRAK

Eka Budiharjo, Nico. 2014. **Analisa Formasi Kata dalam Jargon yang Digunakan Oleh Bidan di Polindes Randuagung**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Syariful Muttaqin, M.A. (II) Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Sociolinguistik, Jargon, Formasi Kata, Bidan Polindes Randuagung.

Sociolinguistik adalah studi tentang bahasa yang digunakan dalam masyarakat. Hal ini selaras dengan variasi bahasa dalam masyarakat salah satunya jargon. Jargon adalah kosa kata atau istilah khusus baik dalam lisan maupun tulisan yang digunakan oleh profesi atau grup tertentu. Objektif dari studi ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi atau menjelaskan jargon dan bentuk formasi kata dalam jargon tersebut yang digunakan oleh bidan di Polindes Randuagung.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena analisis berbentuk deskripsi kata bukan angka. Dengan menganalisis data secara kualitatif, penulis akan menjelaskan jargon tentang kebidanan yang akan diperoleh dari bidan di Polindes Randuagung. Selain itu, dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan dua langkah proses analisis yaitu pengorganisasian dan mengartikan.

Ada beberapa tipe proses formasi kata yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu akronim, derivasi, borrowing, kliping dan komponding. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa total jargon kebidanan yang ditemukan adalah 53 jargon yang digunakan oleh bidan di Polindes Randuagung. 5 jargon akronim, 3 jargon derivasi, 22 jargon borrowing termasuk 17 jargon yang borrowing langsung dan 5 jargon borrowing tidak langsung, 2 jargon kliping dan terakhir 21 jargon komponding. Bahasa Inggris dan Latin merupakan bahasa yang dominan dalam membentuk jargon atau istilah medis khususnya dalam hal ini istilah kebidanan, karena itu istilah kebidanan sering menggunakan istilah dengan kedua bahasa tersebut agar istilah kebidanan lebih mudah dipahami dan diterima. Dan juga jargon tersebut juga harus diartikan kedalam bahasa Indonesia agar mudah dimengerti artinya.

Penulis juga menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan studi di bidang jargon dan formasi kata dengan sumber dan data yang berbeda.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates theoretical frameworks about background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics is so important since it involves at least two disciplines, social and linguistic studies. Sociolinguistics is a study of language that reflects the social circumstances. There are so many varieties of social classification, such as sex, age, status and classes rise in collective life. Language is influenced by at least three factors. They are geographical area, social factors relating to social classes and status, and educational background. Those social aspects develop dialect and register used by society or community in certain area.

When we use language as a tool for communication, we also have a specific purpose. We want to understand and to convey the idea that can be accepted by others. We want to ensure people to be in the same point of view as ours. Therefore, in this case the readers or the listeners become the primary attention. Keraf (1997, p. 3) states basically, the language has certain functions that are used by the needs of a person, as a tool for self-expression, communicate, to organize and adapt to social integration in the environment or circumstances, and as a tool for social control.

Sociolinguistics is study about language used in society. One kind of language used is variety of language, for example jargon. The term jargon has a number of interrelated meanings, but there are two basic uses for this term which are so relevant. Firstly, it is used for special languages associated with a trade, profession or social group, secondly, it is applied in a critical or negative way to language that seems unnecessarily obscure, in particular aspect where the purpose is to hide the truth. According to Allan & Burridge (2006, p.56) "jargon is a language peculiar to a trade, profession or other group: it is the language used in a body of spoken or written text, dealing with a circumscribed domain in which speakers share a common specialized vocabulary, habits of word usage, and form of expression". The term also has a complex history within language studies, it is used for example to refer to trading jargons, such as simplified or a highly modified version of a language used as a simple of communication for trade. It has sometimes been used in a vague way to refer to the linguistic varieties where language seems to be different, mixed or eligible. These obstetrics jargons are formed by some processes called word formation processes.

There is word formation processes included in forming a certain jargon.

Furthermore, jargon is related to word formation processes. Yule (2006, p.67)

states that word formation processes is the study of the processes whereby new words from the use of old words come into being in a language. The technical terms are used to describe those processes and identify the result of those processes. These processes are forming the new words or terms through some processes such as acronym, conversion, derivation, borrowing, coinage, back-

formation, clipping, blending and compounding. For example, *Abortus* is formed by the process of borrowing because this word is borrowed from Latin language, then *KPD* is formed by the process of acronym because this word is the initial letter from *Ketuban Pecah Dini*. So, the language also has an important role in some fields like in the field of obstetrics.

Midwives are recognized as professional workers who are responsible and accountable over their job, obstetrics, they help women to give birth, give an advice during pregnancy, controlling the postnatal period, and provide care for newborns and infants. This care includes prevention, promotion of normal birth, the detection of complications in mother and child, and access to medical assistance or other appropriate assistance, as well as implementing measures emergency.

The writer discussed the sociolinguistic concepts of the language variation of registers and styles with a special emphasis on jargons, and the affiliation of these concepts. The writer also aims to find out what are the jargons and the meaning of the jargon, then what the word formation processes that will be found in the jargon. It is also important for the writer to analyze the morphological processes, then it will make the jargons become more familiar and may help the writer to learn and understand the jargon. Finally the writer considers **An**

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Maternity Center as the title of the study. By doing this study, the writer hopes that the result of this study can give new information related to jargon used in communication which involves public audience. There are some purposes why the

writer chooses jargons used by midwife in maternity center Randuagung. First, this research is expected to give contribution to the linguistic students who develop their knowledge especially, in sociolinguistics and jargon. Second, this research is also expected to be reference to the student who wants to conduct the similar topic especially word formation in jargon with the current research in the future. Third, the writer wishes this research can give information to many students and people to enrich their knowledge about jargon language. The last, why the writer choose Randuagung maternity center because in this place has the complete data that the writer need for this study. Then all data in this place can be trusted because the result document always used for references by hospital or clinic in Randuagung.

In this case the writer learn some jargons, especially jargon of obstetric or pregnancy used when describing something related to health care to patient. Then, the writer makes midwifery language as a communication tool that can be understood and useful by everyone. First, knowledge of the language of midwifery will be developed and become familiar because for this jargons people think obstetric language is still difficult to understand, except by people who are working in the health world. Last point, this study hopefully will be a significant knowledge to avoid the misleading taken by society in general.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study, the writer has the research problems as follows:

1. What are the jargons and the definition of jargons used by midwife in Randuagung Maternity Center ?
2. What are the word formation processes of the jargons used by midwife in Randuagung Maternity Center ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the jargons and the definition of jargon used by midwife in Randuagung Maternity Center
2. To examine word formation processes of the jargons used by midwife in Randuagung Maternity Center

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Jargon** : A lexically specialized technical terms for certain profession or group which are used in both written or spoken usually used among people who share a common specialized terms, habits of word usage, and form of expression. (Allan & Burrige, 2006)
2. **Word formation** : word formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. (Yule, 2006)
3. **Midwife** : professional workers who are responsible and accountable over their job, obstetrics, they help women to give birth, give an advice during pregnancy, controlling the postnatal period, and provide care for newborns and infants.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter elaborates theoretical frameworks about sociolinguistics, language variation, word formation and previous studies.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The study of dialect is one of the areas of sociolinguistic studies.

Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that addresses the relationship between language by members of the public speakers. Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies relationships and the interplay between language behaviour and social behaviour. Moreover Wardhaugh (1998, p.13) states that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. It is further stated that sociolinguistics concern with language and society in order to find out as much as possible about what kind of thing language is.

Brown and Attardo (2002, p.6) state that “sociolinguistic compared to other social sciences, such as economics, sociology, or with linguistics itself is a relatively new science”. Judging from the name, sociolinguistic regarding sociology and linguistics, sociolinguistics therefore has close links with both the study. Socio is the study of community language and linguistics. So sociolinguistics is the study of language associated with social conditions. We know the meaning of linguistics, the science who study or talk about language, especially the language elements (phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences) and

the relationship between these elements (structure), including the nature and formation elements. An element of socio is one of roots with social, that is associated with the community, groups community and civic functions. So, sociolinguistic study is or in connection with the discussion of language speakers as members of the public. Sociolinguistic study discuss aspects community of languages, especially the differences (variation) contained in the language related to social factors (social). Sociolinguistics is the study of language used in the community. The uses of language in the community include language variations. These variations could be due to a language, social, or geographically.

Holmes (1992, p.1) states that "Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society". It is a science studies that why we speak differently in a different social context. Holmes also adds that sociolinguistic is a study that identifies the language of the social function of language and how the language is used to deliver a specific social meaning.

Slightly different from the above opinions, Fishman (1972, p.4) argues that "Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function, and characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact and change one another within a speech community". So, sociolinguistics not only learns about language variation and function, but also studies the characteristics of the speaker.

2.2 Language variation

Language variation is variations in human language from speaker to another speaker of certain region, area or social groups that can be in the form of the sounds, words, and or grammatical features. As stated by Wardhaugh (1986, p.98) that language variation is a specific set of 'linguistic items' or 'human speech pattern' such as, sound, word, grammatical features which can uniquely be associated with some external factors presumably, a geographical area or a social group. It showed that any pattern of human speech do not have to be a full sentence. It can be said as a variation of language when they meet situations such as geographical area or a social group.

Humans are social beings. Humans interact, work together, and establish contacts within the community. In doing these, people need a means of communication in the form of language. Languages enable people to form social groups, as the fulfilment the need to live together. Entanglement individuals in this group, as an identity in the group. Every individual is a member of a social group subject to certain rules agreed upon into them. The existence of social groups led to language variety. The diversity of language arises as a result of the need speakers of the language that is used to match the social context. Therefore, language diversity arises not because of the rules of language, but rather due to social norms that diverse.

In a variety of languages are at least three things, namely the language patterns together, the patterns of language that can be analysed descriptively, and patterns constrained by the meaning which is used by speakers to communicate.

In terms of usage, language can also lead to diversity, terms of use here are people or speakers of the language in question.

In correspond to the form of language that can be called as language variation, there are five forms that are commonly known. As stated by Brown & Attardo (2005, p.107), there are dialect, register, jargon, argot, and slang. It is said that they are not watertight to be defined. Related to the attempt to understand of each language variations, there are some definitions stated by Brown & Attardo (2005, p.167) for each forms:

2.2.1 Dialects

Dialect is a variety of language defined through its vocabulary related to the different way of people says certain vocabulary influenced by region. For example, people say *pop*, *soda*, or *coke* depending on where they live. However, one of pioneering studies of language and social class done by Labov had shown that dialect is influenced by social class as well. There are the examples derived by the writer such as dialect of Javanese in saying “buy”. In Malangese Javanese, the word “buy” is called as “tuku”, but in other part, it is called as “tumbas” or “mundhut”. Another example is saying “eyes”, because of dialect of people in Java has different, depend from certain region that call it as “moto” or “mripat”.

2.2.2 Register

Register is said as another type of language variation similar to dialect. Yet, it is determined by contextual factors: subject matter, social roles or situations, and discursive function. Subject matter means the topic or what a text

is about, social roles is related to the role and the activity of the speaker and hearer; and discursive function is about the function of the text for the speaker. An easy example to illustrate register that can be taken is that someone in a day may speak by using different language depend on the contextual factors mentioned previously such as the social roles or situation, subject matter, and the discursive function.

2.2.3 Argot

It is a typical of very specialized variety of a group that very marks between insider and outsider, originally of criminals or thieves to talk about illegal activity without fear of discovery. Nowadays, in daily language usage, it has to do more on that it is a variety of language that is used a means of covering something from discovery.

2.2.4 Slang

This variety that is used by restricted part of the population, often younger or less respectable by the majority. The two common specific characteristics of this variety are the use of very informal or innovative lexicon and the lexicon is ages very quickly. The example of slang in Malangese are the word “umak”(you), “helum”(go home) and “itreng”(understand). Those words are used among the younger related to be recognized as “cool” and those words are ages quickly as those words now are well known and widely used.

2.2.5 Jargon

Jargon is specialized, clear, unambiguous terms used related to certain profession. This variety is the focus of the study, so that further explanation is

given in the following subsection. This language variation can be differentiated from the other language variation by marking on that it is dealing with technical term and certain interest. Then, this variation does not have to do with regional area such as dialect, contextual factors such as register, covering something from being discovered like argot, or using something in order to be recognized as “cool” or “popular” such as slang.

Based on the data found by the writer, the most suitable type of variations is jargon. It is related to that the finding is specialized technical term:

2.3 Jargon

It had been discussed that jargon is a type of language variation and it is studied as the part of sociolinguistic study. Thus it is important to understand the term jargon. To understand the definition of jargon, the writer found two definitions about jargon. First, Brown & Attardo (2005, p.204) state that jargon is a language variety specialized on occupational that can be certain types of jobs, a group with certain hobby, association, or an organized group variety. And the second, Allan & Burridge (2006, p.56) state that “jargon is a language peculiar to a trade, profession or other group: it is the language used in a body of spoken or written text, dealing with a circumscribed domain in which speakers share a common specialized vocabulary, habits of word usage, and form of expression”.

In accordance to the definition, the jargon in this study is focused on vocabulary or specialized terms used in midwifery.

However, the writer preferred to use definition proposed by Allan and Burrige more details and provides information related to the information given on types and characteristics of jargon that help the writer in identifying the data.

Allan & Burrige (2006,p.57) say that there are three types of jargon which each characteristic:

2.3.1 Lexical jargon

Lexical is jargon that can be found in lexical level. Usually, there are two markers that can be found:

2.3.1.1 Specialized Vocabulary.

It means that lexical jargon takes form in vocabulary that is only used in particular domain. There are some words such as *varieties, species, genera, families, orders, and classes* that are used in domain Biology.

2.3.1.2 Idioms and abbreviations.

The other form jargon found in lexical level is in form of idiom and abbreviation. Both the idiom and the abbreviation are still related to specialized term used in particular domain such as, for example, there is DNA as the abbreviation of “Does Not Answer”, LIBFA as the abbreviation off-line bearer fault analyses, and HC&F as the abbreviation of “Heat Coil and Fuse”. Those abbreviations are used in telecommunication. Meanwhile, in logic there are idiom *if and only if*.

2.3.2 Syntactic jargon

It is type of jargon found in the syntactic level. There are two markers that commonly found:

2.3.2.1 The Use of Impersonal Passive

Certain professions or interest use impersonal passive eventhough it can be expressed in active. In reports of scientific experience, there is a statement, *it was observed that...*, as one example of syntactic jargon.

2.3.2.2 Full Noun Phrases in Place of Pronouns

Another characteristic is the use of full noun phrases in place of pronouns. This form of jargon is easily found in legal document or other documents related to law and legalese. For example, there is a statement, "A term of sale shall not be taken to exclude, restrict or modify the application of this part unless the term [not "it"] does so expressly or is inconsistent with that provision."

2.3.3 Presentational jargon

This is the characteristic of jargon based on the way it is presented. The characteristics are differentiated based on the medium of the jargon is presented, sound or writer. The most common two markers are:

2.3.3.1 Prosodic is markers

It is related to the way jargon is presented through sound medium markers are voice quality, amplitude, and rhythm. Besides, kinesics markers such as gaze and gesture are markers for visual presentation. For example, characteristics within a spoken medium such a minimal kinesics display are more frequently expected in "funerals" then in football commentary or anecdote.

2.3.3.2 Typographical

While prosodic is related to sound, typographical is related to presentation of jargon through written medium. There are, $\{a,b\}$, $\langle a,b \rangle$, and (a,b) in mathematics. Afterwards, there are different interpretations in linguistic language expressions for italicized written text. In this study, the writer focused on the specialized vocabulary or terms as the jargon.

2.4 Word formation

It is already known that jargon is specialized terms so that it is normal if how the specialized term is formed. The writer tried to reveal the way jargon is formed by analyzing the morphological process of the jargon. So, it is important to provide theoretical framework about word formation. Yule (2006, p.67) mentions that word formation process is a way of forming new words or terms from the use of old words. The processes consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, acronyms, conversion, and derivation. The explanations of these word formation processes are provided as follows:

2.4.1 Acronym

Acronym is the process of forming new words from the initial letter of a word. These acronyms often consist of capital letters. The examples of acronyms are FIB (Fakultas Ilmu Budaya), RIP (Rest In Peace), AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and RADAR (Radio Detecting and Ranging)

2.4.2 Conversion

Conversion is a process of changing in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). This assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. A number of nouns, such as *butter* comes to be used a verb as *to butter the bread*.

2.4.3 Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of English language, which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries.

These small 'bits' are called affixes. Some examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ism* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misunderstanding*, *prejudice*, *joyful*, *careless* and *terrorism*.

2.4.4 Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. English has adopted a vast number of loan words from other languages. For example *syukur* (Arabian), *piano* (Italian), *boss* (Dutch), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yogurt* (Turkish).

2.4.5 Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new words. The typical process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words. A brand name becomes the name of the items of process associated with the brand name. Some examples of coinage in English words are: *Aqua*, *Honda*, *Kodak*, *Xerox*, *Kleenex*, and others.

2.4.6 Back formation

Back formation is creating new words through forming a word into another word by reduction due to incorrect morphological analysis. Some

examples of English back formation words are *editor* (1649) become *edit* (1791) and *television* (1907) become *televise* (1927).

2.4.7 Clipping

Clipping is a type of abbreviation of a word in which one part is 'clipped' off the rest, and the remaining word now means essentially the same thing as what the whole word means or meant. For example, the word *rifle* is a fairly modern clipping of an earlier compound *rifle gun*, meaning a gun with a rifled barrel.

(*Rifled* means having a spiral groove causing the bullet to spin, and thus making it more accurate.) Another clipping is *burger*, formed by clipping off the beginning of the word *hamburger*. (This clipping could only come about once *hamburg+er* was reanalyzed as *ham+burger*.)

2.4.8 Blending

Blending is one of the most beloved of word formation processes in English. It is especially creative in that speakers take two words and merge them based not on morpheme structure but on sound structure. The resulting words are called blends.

Some blends that have been around for quite a while include *brunch* (breakfast-lunch), *motel* (motor -hotel), *electrocute* (electric- execute), *smog* (smoke-fog) and *cheeseburger* (cheese and hamburger). These go back to the first half of the twentieth century. Others, such as *stagflation* (stagnation-inflation), *spork* (spoon-fork), and *carjacking* (car-hijacking).

2.4.9 Compounding

Compounding forms a word out of two or more root morphemes, the words are called compounds or compound words. In Linguistics, compounds can be either native or borrowed. Native English roots are typically free morphemes, so that means native compounds are made out of independent words that can occur by themselves. Examples: *mailman* (composed of free root *mail* and free root *man*), *mailcarrier*, *doghouse* *fireplace*, *fireplug* (aregionalwordfor'firehydrant') *firehydrant*, *dryrun*, *pick-up truck* *talking-to*. In Greek and Latin, in contrast to English, roots do not typically stand alone. So compounds are composed of bound roots. Compounds formed in English from borrowed Latin and Greek morphemes preserve this characteristic. Examples include *photograph*, *iatrogenic*, and many thousands of other classical words.

2.5 Previous Studies

The writer elaborated three previous studies. First, the study thesis written by Astutik (2007) entitled *An Analysis on Jargon Used in Extravaganza Trans TV*. In this study, the problem proposed are: 1) What are the jargons used in the the Extravaganza program on Trans TV?, 2) What are the types of jargon used in the Extravaganza program on Trans TV?, 3) What is the dominant type of jargon used in the Extravaganza program on Trans TV?. As the result, the finding are: there were 43 jargons found in this study used in the Extravaganza program on Trans TV, there were three types of jargons used in this program, such as deviation words, deviation names and abbreviation, and the most dominant type

of jargon found in the Extravaganza program on Trans TV was abbreviation.

Meanwhile, in this study, the writer focused on the types of jargon related to the morphological processes.

Second, a study thesis written by Sari (2010) entitled *Word Formation Processes Found in Bola Tabloid*. In this study proposed three problems. The problems are: 1) What are the jargons found in Bola tabloid?, 2) What is the meaning of the jargons?, and 3) What are the word formation processes are found in the jargon?. As the result, Sari (2010) found that there are 96 jargons with their specific meaning used in Bola Tabloid.

The last, a study written by Dadang Mulyana (2013) entitled *Jargon of Bosai Fans in Cibereum*. In this study proposed two problems, they are: 1) What are jargon used by the bonsai fans in Cibereum and 2) What is the meaning of each jargon of bonsai fans in Cibereum. As the result, he found 14 jargons with their specific meaning used by bonsai fans in Cibereum.

Eventhough the study of writer has almost the same problems as Sari's problems, however in the study the writer emphasized on analyzing the role of the meaning of the jargon in communication. Thus, the result of the study can give information related to how the jargon used.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter elaborates research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis as the writer strategies in conducting this study.

3.1 Research Design

In this research the writer found the jargons and the meaning from midwife in Maternity Center Randuagung, then, how they are morphologically formed. For these problems, the writer used qualitative research because the writer describes word from jargons of term language that she uses. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975, p.5, cited in Moleong 1997, p.3), "Qualitative method is a research procedure which produce descriptive data such as written or spoken words from people and observed behaviour". Further, Ary et al. (2002, p.422) states that "the qualitative approach utilizes words to answer the question or problems and tries to understand human and social behaviour". By analyzing data qualitatively, the writer described jargons about midwifery based on the problems of study that will be obtained from the midwife in Maternity Center Randuagung.

The writer found the term or phrase from the content analysis such as document from the midwife, book and dictionary of midwifery and interview from the midwife for analysis approach as Ary et al. (2002, p.23), mention, "content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recognized material within its own content. The materials may be public records, texts, letters films,

tapes, diaries themes, and reports”. This study analyzed the term materials containing jargon.

3.2 Data source

The writer used the terms languages in midwifery as his data source. In line with the limitation of this study, the writer focused only on words or phrases of jargon that only relate with ‘jargon of obstetric or pregnancy’ used by midwife in Maternity Center Randuagung itself. Moleong (1997, p.113) states that “additional source can be found in scientific book or magazine, file, personal document and formal document”, so, the writer obtained the jargons which were found in document result for hospital from the midwife, book with the title *Buku Ajar Obstetri* and dictionary of obstetrics with the title *Kamus Saku Bidan* with limitation word of pregnancy and interview from midwife in Randuagung Maternity Center.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection method is the method that is used to gather or collect the data. A clear explanation in data collection method is necessary to make the readers understand how the writer can reach the result and conclusion.

The steps of collecting data are presented as follows:

1. The writer asked permission from the Mrs. L, L, A.Md.Keb. as midwife and Head-Office in Maternity Center Randuagung.

2. The writer borrowed the book and some document from her and to complete the data the writer asked her about what kind of jargon in this case which on focus jargon of pregnancy.
3. The writer started to collect some of jargons then marked the words or phrases from the document of result for hospital from the midwife, The book with the title *Buku Ajar Obstetri*, the dictionary with the title *Kamus Saku Bidan* and also interview from the midwife by considering the number of terms that exist in obstetrics or pregnancy.
4. After the writer collected some of terms from interview the midwife, for verification and make sure the terms are jargon, the writer compare between term from midwife and term in obstetrics book and dictionary.
5. Reading the whole terms
6. For each word of jargon, the writer found the meaning and the classification of word formation.

3.4 Data analysis

Data analysis according to Moleong (1997, p.103) states that “the processing of organizing and arrangement data into pattern and categorizing, so, can be found theme and hypothesis from the data. And from all those processing, the data analysis can give significant meaning and explain the description pattern”. In analyzing the data, the writer used two steps of analysis process, organizing and interpreting. The analyzing steps that explained briefly as the following:

1. Organizing

The writer organized the jargons that containing jargon of obstetric or pregnancy. After the writer find of the jargons, then, found the meaning of the jargons and the classification of word formation from the jargons.

2. Interpreting

Interpreting the field of the jargon, word formation of the jargon, and the meaning of the jargon that found in the dictionary of midwifery.

Made the table for list the jargons of obstetric :

No	Jargon	Word formation	Definition

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains two main parts: findings and discussion. The findings are based on the two research problems, which are the jargons and the word formation processes found from Midwife in Maternity Center Randuagung.

Meanwhile, the last part is about the discussion. The discussion part is the general analysis of the point in the finding of obtained data.

4.1 Findings

The findings are based on the problems of the study: they are jargons and the meaning found from midwife in maternity center Randuagung, and the analysis about the word formation processes. Here the writer presents the table as the point of the finding. The table consists of three columns; first column is about the jargons of midwifery in maternity center Randuagung, and then, second column is about meaning in Indonesian because most of the people especially in Indonesia do not understand the meaning and to ease the analysis of the jargons.

The last column is about the word formation processes of the jargons.

Table 4.1 Lists of the Jargons Found from Midwife in Maternity center Randuagung

No	Jargon	Word formation	Definition
1	KPD	Acronym	Ketuban Pecah Dini (early rupture of membrane)
2	USG		Ultrasonografi
3	RDS		Respiratory Distress Syndrome
4	ART		Assisted Reproductive technology
5	OUE		Ostium Uteri Eksternum
1	Preklampsia	Derivation	Hipertensi pada saat kehamilan (hypertension)

Table Continuation

No	Jargon	Word formation	Definition
2 3	Premature Prenatal	Derivation	Lahir sebelum waktunya (Born early). Terjadi sebelum kelahiran(Something happen before born)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Gravida Paritas Aterm Aborsi Effisement Serotinus Distosia Retensia Partus Biparus Konsepsi Siastol Diastol Servik Kuret Prolaps Fundus Abdomen Fetus Fetal Infertility Eklampsia	Borrowing	Kehamilan (Pregnancy) Riwayat keturunan (history of descent) Cukup bulan (just months) Keguguran (Abortion) Penipisan mulut rahim (Thinning of the womb) Kehamilan lewat waktu (pregnancy through time) Persalinan yang sulit (difficult labor) Penurunan sensibilitas kantung kemih (decrease sensibility of urine) Persalinan (give birth) Pernah melahirkan bayi kembar (ever born twins baby) Awal kehamilan (early pregnancy) Kontraksi jantung (contraction of heart) Jantung dlm keadaan rileks (hearth in a relaxed state) Rahim (womb) Mengeluarkan janin yg abnormal (remove the embrio is abnormal) Turunnya kandungan (decline in the womb) Bagian puncak rahim (the top of womb) Rongga perut (abdominal cavity) Janin (embrio) Janin (embrio) Kemandulan (infertility) Kelainan akut pada wanita hamil (abnormal condition in pregnant women)
1 2	Caesar Multipar	Clipping	Operasi besar untuk melahirkan(give birth with major surgery) Melahirkan lebih dari satu kali (birth more than once)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Kehamilan Gemeli Kehamilan Ektopik Kehamilan Mola Kehamilan monozigotik Kehamilan dizigotik Birthcanal Multi graviditas	Compounding	Kehamilan kembar (twin pregnancy) Kehamilanterganggu(disturbing pregnancy) Kehamilan bukan janin(fake pregnancy) Kehamilan ganda dari satu ovum (double pregnancy from single ovum) Kehamilan ganda dari lebih satu ovum (double pregnancy from more than one ovum) Jalan lahir (birthcanal) Kehamilan beberapa kali (several times)

No	Jargon	Word formation	Definition
8	Kanalisis servikalis		pregnancy) Rahim (womb)
9	Overdistensi uterus	Compounding	Tekanan berlebihan pada uterus (overpressure uterus)
10	Solusio plasenta		Pelepasan total Plasenta (extrication placenta)
11	Plasenta previa		Plasenta yang abnormal (abnormal placenta)
12	Hiperemis Gravida		Gejala muntah akut saat kehamilan (symptoms of acute vomiting during pregnancy)
13	Vasa previa		Penyilangan pembuluh darah di rahim (cross-blood artery in womb)
14	Fetal distress		Janin dalam bahaya (embrio in danger)
15	Fetal meconium		Kotoran pertama bayi (baby's first feces)
16	Atonia uteri		Kegagalan otot uterus berkontraksi
17	Polihidramnion		Cairan ketuban berlebih (excess amniotic fluid)
18	Oligohidramnion		Cairan ketuban sedikit (little amniotic fluid)
19	Chorioamnionitis		Radang pada ketuban (inflamed on liquid membrane)
20	Primigravida		Kehamilan tua (late pregnancy)
21	Amniografi		Pemeriksaan air ketuban (examination of amniotic fluid)

Table Continuation

4.1.1 Analysis of Word Formation Processes of the Jargon

After the table of finding that had been presented before, then for deeper analysis the writer was going to analyze the word formation processes which constructed the jargon. This part intended to find out the description of word formation processes of the jargon. The following part discussed how the jargon had been formed by using the theory of word formation processes.

4.1.1.1 Acronym

Acronym was known the process of forming new words from the initial letter of a word. These acronyms often consist of capital letters. This could remain

essentially alphabet and pronounce as a single word. Here were the jargons of midwife that were categorized as acronym:

4.1.1.1.1 KPD

The jargon *KPD* was kind of acronym which was formed from initial letters of *Ketuban Pecah Dini*. Then this jargon means that there was broken fetal membrane in early time sign if the baby will born. The following content of *KPD*:

“...KPD (Ketuban Pecah Dini) merupakan komplikasi yang berhubungan dengan kehamilan kurang bulan, dan mempunyai kntribusi yang besar pada angka kematian pada bayi yang kurang bulan...”

4.1.1.1.2 USG

The jargon *USG* was kind of acronym which was formed from initial letters of *Ultrasonografi*. This jargon means that the tool for look the baby before born. It can be decide the baby boy or girl, then, can be detection of the baby from abnormal. The following content of *USG*:

“Pemeriksaan USG ini dimaksudkan untuk melihatumur bayi dan jumlah cairan ketuban...”

4.1.1.1.3 RDS

The jargon *RDS* was kind of acronym which was formed from initial letters of *Respiratory Distress Syndrome*. This jargon means that the syndrome where the baby hard to breath. The following content of *RDS*:

“...Komplikasi paling sering terjadi pada KPD sebelum usia kehamilan 37 minggu adalah **RDS** atau *Respiratory Distress Syndrome* yang terjadi pada 10-40% bayi baru lahir”

4.1.1.1.4 ART

The jargon *ART* was kind of acronym which was formed from initial letters of *Assisted Reproductive Technology*. This jargon means that technology that used for assisted pregnancy or twin pregnancy. The following content of ART:

“Teknik **ART** didesain untuk meningkatkan kemungkinan kehamilan dan juga kemungkinan kehamilan ganda...”

4.1.1.1.5 OUE

The jargon *OUE* was kind of acronym which was formed from initial letters of *Ostium Uteri Eksternum*. This jargon means that the disease or abnormal in pregnancy. The following content of OUE:

“...Pemeriksaan dengan menyeluruh pada KPD akan tampak keluar cairan dari ostium uteri eksternum (**OUE**)”

4.1.1.2 Derivation

Derivation was accomplished by means of a large number of small ‘bits’ of English language, which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries.

These small ‘bits’ are called affixes. There are two jargons found:

4.1.1.2.1 Preklampsia

The jargon *preklampsia* was kind of derivation which formed from *pre* + *eklampsia*. This jargon means that hypertension during pregnancy sometime it call disease. The following content of *preklampsia*:

“...preklampsia timbul karena tekanan darah yang tinggi disertai tingginya kandungan protein dalam janin pada umur kehamilan 20 minggu...”

4.1.1.2.2 Premature

The jargon *premature* was kind of derivation which formed *pre* + *mature*. This jargon means that the baby early to born or less than 9 months. The following content of *Premature*:

“Premature merupakan masalah persalinan yang besar karena berat janin kurang dari 2500 gram dan umur kurang dari 36 minggu sehingga organ vitalnya belum sempurna”

4.1.1.2.3 Prenatal

The jargon *prenatal* was kind of derivation which formed *pre* + *natal*. This jargon means that something happen before birth. The following content of *prenatal*:

“...beberapa factor yang mempengaruhi premature adalah anemia, penyakit jantung, umur, berat badan, prenatal dan bakteriuria...”

4.1.1.3 Borrowing

Borrowing was the taking over of words from other languages. Then borrowing divided into two kinds of borrowings. They were direct borrowing and indirect borrowing. Direct borrowing was the words aggressively or directly borrowed from other languages. In analyzing word formation processes of midwifery jargon, the writer found the jargon categorized as direct borrowing.

The jargon that had a process of direct borrowing from English and Latin were the terms related and only used in midwifery, in this case jargons used by midwife in maternity center Randuagung. They were list in the table below. The jargons were borrowed from English and Latin.

Table 4.1.1.3 direct borrowing from English and Latin

No	English	No	Latin
1	Effisement	1	Gravida
2	Distocia	2	Paritas
3	Retensia	3	Aterm
4	Diastole	4	Serotinus
5	Prolaps	5	Partus
6	Abdomen	6	Biparus
7	Infertility	7	Fundus
8	Eklampsia	8	Fetal
9	Fetus		

The table above showed a number of midwifery jargons that have a process of direct borrowing from certain languages. In this case the jargons of midwifery shown in the table above borrowed from English and Latin. The process of direct borrowing was actually just taking over or borrowing the words from other languages, English and Latin, then using them aggressively. Most of jargons in the medic especially in jargon of midwifery used the English or Latin because many contrivances named or translated into English or Latin for the easy

to pronounced the terms or depend where it found. It was proved that those jargons were used directly from midwife in maternity center randuagung.

The following contents of the jargon's direct borrowing from English:

*"...pendarahan ini di karenakan **effisement** yang terjadi secara terus menerus sehingga rahim tidak kuat"*

*"**distosia** adalah persalinan abnormal yang ditandai oleh kelambatan atau tidak adanya kemajuan proses persalinan"*

*"...penurunan daya kerja otot dalam kontraksi lebih dikarenakan karena **retensia**"*

*"**Diastol** merupakan dimana siklus jantung menjadi rileks sebelum persalinan."*

*"...dalam waktu 30 minggu harus diperiksa **prolaps** dari ibu hamil sebelum kelahiran"*

*"...pemeriksaan ibu hamil bisa memulainya dari memeriksa **abdomen** ibu hamil"*

*"...**infertility** biasa terjadi kurang suburnya sel sperma atau faktor usia"*

*"**Eklampsia** adalah kelainan akut pada wanita hamil yang ditandai dengan adanya kejang dan atau koma..."*

*"...pendarahan akibat lepasnya plasenta bisa menimbulkan gangguan sirkulasi atau ancaman pada **fetus** atau fetal dari ringan sampai kematian"*

The following contents of the jargon's direct borrowing from Latin:

*"**Serotinus** adalah kehamilan lewat waktu yang telah berlangsung selama 42 minggu atau lebih..."*

*"...tekanan dibagian tengah uterus lebih besar daripada bagian **fundus**..."*

The following contents of the jargon's direct borrowing from some document of midwifery:

LAPORAN PERSALINAN
POLINDES RANDUAGUNG

BULAN / TAHUN : MEI / 2013

NO	NAMA ISTRI	UMUR	NAMA SUAMI	RT / RW	GRAVIDA	PARTUS	L / P	TANGGAL LAHIR	BERAT BADAN	KETERANGAN
1	DEWI	26	MUCHLISIN	RT.5.RW.1	I	NORMAL	L	4 MEI 2013	3100	
2	NURUL	28	NUR ARIFI	RT.6.RW.5	I	NORMAL	L	14 MEI 2013	2800	
3	RATHI	26	BETRIVA	RT.4.RW.12	I	NORMAL	L	16 MEI 2013	3000	
4	HAMIDAH	36	AMALI	RT.4.RW.8	III	caesar	P	22 MEI 2013	2900	riwayat obstetri jelek
5	WA ODE PUTRI	21	BAGUS EKA	RT.2.RW.5	I	NORMAL	L	10 MEI 2013	2800	
6	INDAH	27	AGUS	RT.6.RW.7	I Dan II	caesar	P / P	7 MEI 2013	2600 / 2400	Gemelli
7	DITA RINI	24	ANDUM	RT.1.RW.6	I	NORMAL	L	7 MEI 2013	2800	
8	ALFU	32	LUTFI	RT.2.RW.4	III	caesar	P	20 MEI 2013	3000	
9	LILIK	30	HASYIM	RT.4.RW.5	III	drip	P	5 MEI 2013	2500	
10	MARIA ULFA	20	SYAIFUL	RT.1.RW.1	I	NORMAL	L	12 MEI 2013	3000	
11	DWI FITRI	23	CANDRA	RT.6.RW.7	I	NORMAL	L	18 MEI 2013	2700	
12	ANA	26	NANANG	RT.2.RW.9	I	NORMAL	L	13 MEI 2013	2800	
13	ISTIQQOMAH	30	JUANTO	RT.3.RW.7	III	NORMAL	P	9 MEI 2013	3000	

RANDUAGUNG , 25 MEI 2013

BIDAN DESA


TULUS LOHURNINGTYAS
ALUMNI BALADES RANDUAGUNG
TEL. (0341) 450208

DATA MATERNAL RESIKO TINGGI
POLINDES RANDUAGUNG

BULAN / TAHUN : MEI / 2013

NO	NAMA ISTRI	UMUR	NAMA SUAMI	RT / RW	GRAVIDA	UMUR KEHAMILAN	DIAGNOSA	PARITAS
1	WIJI	39	MUSLIM	RT.1.RW.10	VI	14 - 16 minggu	multipar	
2	YUYUN	22	KOSCIANTO	YONKAV	I	20 - 22 minggu		riwayat gemelli
3	YUANA	38	MUNIR	RT.3.RW.8	III	18 - 20 minggu	riwayat caesar	
4	INDAH	32	SARMEI	YONKAV	III	26 - 28 minggu	biparus	
5	RUSMIATI	34	KHAMIM	RT.1.RW.5	II	12 - 14 minggu		tyroid
6	DIAN	26	ADI SAGITA	RT.5.RW.7	I	40 minggu	serotinus	
7	RITRIYA	28	KHUSNUL	RT.2.RW.7	III	18 - 20 minggu	abortus 3X	
8	RISKA RINA	18	LUTFI	RT.5.RW.7	I	20 - 22 minggu		riwayat NDS
9	SRI MAMI	46	SANTOSO	RT.5.RW.7	VI	36 - 38 minggu	preklampsia dan multipar	

RANDUAGUNG , 25 MEI 2013

BIDAN DESA


TULUS LOHURNINGTYAS
ALUMNI BALADES RANDUAGUNG
TEL. (0341) 450208

DATA KUNJUNGAN IBU HAMIL
POLINDES RANDUAGUNG
MEI 2013

NO	NAMA ISTRI	UMUR	NAMA SUAMI	RT / RW	GRAVIDA	KONSEPSI	ATERM	KETERANGAN
1	RATNA	20	NANANG	RT.2 RW.9	I	2/23/2013	11/30/2013	
2	INUN	26	M. ZAENAL	RT.2 RW.7	II	2/17/2013	11/24/2013	
3	ZULAIKHA	28	CHANDRA	RT.1 RW.6	II	11/25/2012	9/2/2013	
4	LINDA	30	SULJONO	RT.4 RW.8	II	2/17/2013	11/24/2013	
5	SRI BAWON	32	RUDI	RT.5 RW.6	II	11/8/2012	8/15/2013	
6	FITRI	21	MULYONO	RT.5 RW.6	I	11/20/2012	8/27/2013	
7	IKA	17	ANDRIK	RT.4 RW.5	I	11/10/2012	8/17/2013	
8	NUNUK	32	NANANG	RT.2 RW.7	II	3/29/2013	1/6/2014	
9	PURWANTI	30	SOLEHUDIN	RT.2 RW.5	II	4/27/2013	2/4/2014	
10	RIMANAH	25	M. ARIFIN	RT.4 RW.6	I	5/14/2013	2/21/2014	
11	IKA FITRI	23	RULU	RT.1 RW.8	I	1/31/2013	11/8/2013	
12	RUSMIYATI	35	MAT YASIN	RT.5 RW.3	II	2/3/2013	11/10/2013	
13	MASANAH	33	DUROTUN	RT.2 RW.4	III	3/1/2013	12/8/2013	
14	YUNI	19	WARDI	RT.1 RW.5	I	5/14/2013	2/21/2014	
15	WIWIN	35	WAHYUDI	RT.6 RW.5	IV	4/16/2013	1/23/2014	

RANDUAGUNG, 25 MEI 2013

BIDAN DESA


 ALAMAT: BALAI DESA RANDUAGUNG
 TELP. (0341) 95228

Afterward, the second type of borrowing was indirect borrowing. Indirect borrowing was also called calques or loan translation meaning when an expression in one language is translated literally into another language. Moreover, the jargons that had a process of indirect borrowing are borrowed from other languages then they had a process in changing the spelling. The jargons of midwifery that were categorized of indirect borrowing were as follow:

Table 4.1.1.3 the processes of indirect borrowing

No	Jargon	Source of language
1	Aborsi (Abortus)	Latin
2	Konsepsi (Conception)	English
3	Siastole (Systole)	English
4	Servik (Cervix)	English
5	Kuret (Curette)	English

After finding the processes of direct borrowing, the writer was going to explain the analysis the jargons that had a process of indirect borrowing either called as calques or loan translation.

4.1.1.3.1 Aborsi (Abortus)

This jargon was actually formed word from Latin, abortus, which was formed aborsi in Bahasa, then it had some changing in spelling (tus) into (si) in the last word. The following content of aborsi:

“Aborsi adalah ancaman atau pengeluaran hasil konsepsi (pertemuan sel telur dan sperma) pada usia kehamilan kurang dari 20 minggu...”

4.1.1.3.2 Konsepsi (Conception)

This jargon was actually formed word from English, conception, which was formed konsepsi in Bahasa. It had some changing in spelling (c) into (k) in the beginning word and (tion) into (si) in the last word. The following content of konsepsi:

“Abortus adalah ancaman atau pengeluaran hasil konsepsi (pertemuan sel telur dan sperma) pada usia kehamilan kurang dari 20 minggu”

4.1.1.3.3 Siastole (Systole)

This jargon was actually formed word from English, systole, which was formed siastole in Bahasa. It had some changing in spelling (y) into (ia) in the middle of word. The following content of siastole:

“Siaستole merupakan dimana terjadi kontraksi atau tekanan jantung sebelum persalinan”

4.1.1.3.4 Servik (Cervix)

This jargon was kind of indirect borrowing, borrowed from English, Cervix, then it had some changing in spelling (c) into (s) in the beginning of word and (x) into (k) in the last of word. The following content of servik:

“...robekan servik sering terjadi pada sisi lateral karena servik yang terjulur akan mengalami robekan”

4.1.1.3.5 Kuret (Curette)

This jargon was kind of indirect borrowing, borrowed from English, Curette, and then it had some changing in spelling (c) into (k) in the beginning of word and disappeared (te) in the last word. The following content of kuret:

“...dikarenakan kuret dilakukan untuk mengurangi resiko kematian pada wanita hamil”

4.1.1.4 Clipping

Clipping was a type of abbreviation of a word in which one part is 'clipped' off the rest, and the remaining word now means essentially the same thing as what the whole word means or meant. There are two of jargons found in midwifery in maternity center Randuagung:

4.1.1.4.1 Caesar

The jargon *Caesar* was kind of clipping which formed from *Caesarean*, it means this another way if the normal birth is danger for the baby or mother. The following content of caesar:

*"...hal ini dikarenakan, operasi **Caesar** diberikan untuk menolong sang ibu maupun bayinya jika tidak memungkinkan untuk persalinan normal"*

4.1.1.4.2 Multipar

The jargon Multipar was kind of clipping which formed in the last word from Multiparous, it means that the women had pregnancy more than two times.

The following content of multipar:

*"...beberapa wanita akan mengalami kekurangan kekuatan rahimnya karena **multipar**"*

4.1.1.5 Compounding

Compounding was the process of joining two separate words to produce single form. The jargon of midwifery in maternity center Randuagung that belong to compounding were:

4.1.1.5.1 Kehamilan Gemeli (Gemeli pregnancy)

Kehamilan Gemeli was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *kehamilan* as a noun and *gemeli* as an adjective. The following content of *kehamilan gemeli*:

“Kehamilan gemeli terjadi karena satu ovum yang telah dibuahi membentuk 2 embrio...”

4.1.1.5.2 Kehamilan Ektopik (Ektopik pregnancy)

Kehamilan Ektopik was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *kehamilan* as a noun and *ektopik* as an adjective. The following content of *kehamilan ektopik*:

“...kehamilan ektopik terjadi karena hambatan pada perjalanan sel telur dari indung telur ke rahim”

4.1.1.5.3 Kehamilan Mola (Mola pregnancy)

Kehamilan Mola was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *kehamilan* as a noun and *Mola* as an adjective. The following content of *kehamilan mola*:

“Kehamilan mola merupakan sejumlah kista yang menyerupai anggur yang dipenuhi cairan dan embrio mati...”

4.1.1.5.4 Birthcanal

Birthcanal was kind of compounding were two words had a process composed of free root *birth* and free root *canal*. The following content of *birthcanal*:

“...birthcanal yang baik adalah memiliki elastivitas yang sangat baik pula demi keselamatan bayi dalam proses persalinan”

4.1.1.5.5 Kehamilan Monozigotik

Kehamilan Monozigotik was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *kehamilan* as a noun and *Monozigotik* as an adjective. The following content of *kehamilan monozigotik*:

“kehamilan monozigotik merupakan kehamilan ganda yang berasal dari satu ovarium yang dibuahi dan membelah secara dini hingga membentuk dua embrio yang sama...”

4.1.1.5.6 Kehamilan Dizigotik

Kehamilan Dizigotik was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *kehamilan* as a noun and *Dizigotik* as an adjective. The following content of *kehamilan dizigotik*:

“kehamilan dizigotik merupakan kehamilan ganda yang berasal dari 2 atau lebih ovum yang telah dibuahi”

4.1.1.5.7 Multi graviditas

Multi Graviditas was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Multi* as a noun and *Graviditas* as an adjective. The following content of multi graviditas:

“...dan beberapa penyebab dari plesenta previa seperti multi graviditas dan keguguran”

4.1.1.5.8 Kanalis Servikalis

Kanalis Servikalis was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Kanalis* as an adjective and *Servikalis* as a noun. The following content of kanalis servikalis:

“...pada saat embrio yang ada pada kanalis servikalis atau yang umum disebut rahim akan masuk ke dalam uterus maka akan meningkat pula kemungkinan kehamilan kembar”

4.1.1.5.9 Overdistensi Uterus

Overdistensi Uterus was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Overdistensi* as an adjective and *Uterus* as a noun. The following content of overdistensi uterus:

“...overdistensi uterus merupakan faktor resiko mayor terjadinya atonia uteri atau kelainan struktur uterus dan kegagalan membentuk plasenta”

4.1.1.5.10 Solusio Plasenta

Solusio Plasenta was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Solusio* as an adjective and *Placenta* as a noun. The following content of solusio plasenta:

“Kehamilan dengan pendarahan sebelum persalinan pada solusio plasenta, plasenta previa dan pecahnya kantung embrio.”

4.1.1.5.11 Plasenta previa

Plasenta Previa was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Plasenta* as a noun and *Previa* as an adjective. The following content of plasenta previa:

“Kehamilan dengan pendarahan sebelum persalinan pada solusio plasenta, plasenta previa dan pecahnya kantung embrio”

4.1.1.5.12 Hiperemis Gravida

Hiperemis Gravida was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Hiperemis* as an adjective and *Gravida* as a noun. The following content of hiperemis gravida:

“morning sickness dengan gejala muntah terus menerus, makan sangat kurang sehingga menyebabkan gangguan suasana kehidupan sehari-hari, dalam situasi demikian disebut hiperemis gravida”

4.1.1.5.13 Vasa Previa

Vasa Previa was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Vasa* as a noun and *Previa* as an adjective. The following content of vasa previa:

“Vasa previa adalah penyilangan pembuluh darah pada mulut rahim yang berasal dari plasenta”

4.1.1.5.14 Fetal distress

Fetal Distress was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Fetal* as a noun and *Distress* as an adjective. The following content of fetal distress:

“Pendarahan dalam kandungan kemungkinan terjadi kontraksi tekanan darah dan denyut jantung yang tinggi dan menyebabkan fetal distress”

4.1.1.5.15 Fetal Meconium

Fetal Meconium was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Fetal* as a noun and *Meconium* as an adjective. The following content of fetal meconium:

“...jika cairan ketuban berwarna hijau setelah selaput lepas, janin tersebut kemungkinan dalam bahaya dan pelunturan warna ini di karenakan fetal meconium atau umumnya kotoran pertama janin”

4.1.1.5.16 Atonia Uteri

Atonia Uteri was kind of compounding, were two words had a process of joining *Atonia* as an adjective and *Uteri* as a noun. The following content of atonia uteri:

“Atonia uteri adalah kegagalan serabut-serabut otot uterus untuk berkontraksi dan memendek yang dapat menyebabkan pendarahan...”

4.1.1.5.17 Polihidramnion

Polihidramnion was kind of compounding were three words had a process composed of *poly* + *hydra* + *amnion*. The following content of polihidramnion:

“...*kalau letak janin oblik atau melintang lakukan versi luar agar kelahiran dengan posisi kepala dahulu keluar mungkin dapat dilakukan, syarat dari versi luar adalah tidak hipertensi, tidak ada pendarahan dan tidak polihidramnion maupun oligohidramnion*”

4.1.1.5.18 Oligohidramnion

Oligohidramnion was kind of compounding were three words had a process composed of *Oligo* + *hydra* + *amnion*. The following content of oligohidramnion:

“...*kalau letak janin oblik atau melintang lakukan versi luar agar kelahiran dengan posisi kepala dahulu keluar mungkin dapat dilakukan, syarat dari versi luar adalah tidak hipertensi, tidak ada pendarahan dan tidak polihidramnion maupun oligohidramnion*”

4.1.1.5.19 Korioamnionitis

Korioamnionitis was kind of compounding were three words had a process composed of *Chorio* + *amnion* + *nitis*. The following content of korioamnionitis:

“...*korioamnionitis merupakan suatu indikasi gangguan bau busuk yang menyengat pada air ketuban...*”

4.1.1.5.20 Primigravida

Primigravida was kind of compounding were two words had a process composed of free root *Prime/pre* and free root *Gravida*. The following content of primigravida:

“...pada primigravida lebih diarahkan intuk melakukan terminasi caesar...”

4.1.1.5.21 Amniografi

Amniografi was kind of compounding were two words had a process composed of free root *Amnio* and free root *grafi*. The following content of amniografi:

“air ketuban diperiksa lewat amniografi agar diketahui jumlah air ketuban yang ada di dalam rahim”

4.2 Discussion

The total of the jargons found were 53. There were 5 process of acronym. There were 3 process of derivation. There were 22 process of borrowing; 17 were direct borrowing and 5 were indirect borrowing. There were 2 process of clipping and the last there were 21 formed by process of compounding.

Jargon defined as language peculiar to a trade, profession or other group: it is the language used in a body of spoken or written text, dealing with a circumscribed domain in which speakers share a common specialized vocabulary, habits of word usage, and form of expression (Allan & Burridge, 2006, p. 56). In

other words, jargon was the variation of language which used in specific situations and in special activity or group. Here, the specific situations were about jargon of midwifery found in the maternity center Randuagung. Jargon was highly specialized sort of shorthand which used among followers of a particular trade, hobby and job, characterized by the usage of terms which were unfamiliar to most people. Speakers of jargon may also used commons words in unusual ways, reflecting common usage among their group. Essentially, jargon was a language of technical terms, and it could be incomprehensible to people who were not familiar with the topic under discussion. Some people also used the term pejorative, to describe nonsense language or language which was so overwrought that it was impossible to understand. There had been found many jargons that were usually used from *midwife in maternity center Randuagung*, such as *gravida*, *partus*, *kuret*. Like those found in midwife, dictionary of midwifery, book of midwifery or any document about midwifery, and the languages which were usually used by midwife or assistant of midwife. This jargons were only used within the scope of midwifery especially pregnancy jargon in this research jargon used and found from *midwife in maternity center Randuagung*. in this case, the jargon used by the midwife used as inform patients about anything about pregnancy or patients who consulted about pregnancy, some jargons are also present in some of the results document midwives report or the tables on pregnancy to the references to the hospital or health centers around Randuagung and also when the midwife providing information about the health of pregnant women in Randuagung. Usually, the other people outside midwifery could not

understand the meaning of midwifery jargon and get the point about it. They rarely knew about midwifery jargon, but they only knew and understand some familiar terms or words, which were often used such as *aborsi* or *Caesar*. The terms like *gravida* or *partus*, they did not understand except the midwife or assistant of midwife. Yule (2006, p. 67) divide borrowing into two kinds, they were direct borrowing and indirect borrowing. Yule (2006, p. 67) states that direct borrowing was the process of taking over the words aggressively or directly borrowed from other languages. In analyzing the jargon of midwifery, the writer found 17 jargons formed by the process of direct borrowing, where there was changing from the original words into words used by *midwife in maternity center Randuagung*. In other words, the jargon that had the process of direct borrowing was taking over from other language which was the original word or borrowed directly from other languages, such as *gravida* and *effisement* were the jargons of midwifery borrowed directly from Latin and English.

The second type of borrowing was indirect borrowing. Based on Yule (2006, p. 67), indirect borrowing is also called calques or loan translation which means the process an expressing in one language which is translated literally into another language. Also the characteristic of the jargons that had by process of indirect borrowing, there was one or some changing of spelling of the words that were borrowed from other languages into (in this case) Bahasa. In the midwifery jargon found in *maternity center Randuagung*, it was found that there were 5 jargons that had the process of indirect borrowing. The process of indirect borrowing in those jargons varies, some of them were translated into English, and

some of them were borrowed from other languages then had changes in spelling.

The jargon that had the changes in spelling such as *kuret* (*curette*), *servik* (*cervix*), *konsepsi* (*conception*). *Kuret* was borrowed from English *curette*, and

then in Bahasa it had a changing in spelling (c and disappeared (te)) into (k and t)

in the beginning and the last of the word. Moreover *servik* was translated from

English *cervix*. It also occurred like *konsepsi* was borrowed from English

conception and had a changing in spelling (c) into (k) in the beginning of the word

and (tion) into (si) in the last of the word. Meanwhile, the indirect borrowing of

the jargon in midwifery was also taken or borrowed from other languages and

then translated into Bahasa. For example *aborsi*, *aborsi* here was translated from

Latin, *abortus*. In this research, English and Latin were actually the qualified

international for medic terms, so that the jargons of midwifery often use both of

language. Then, borrowing is more than others because almost all words or terms

of midwifery borrow from English or Latin, although its use in around the world

with the different language and why in this research borrowing is majority term or

word for analysis.

The jargon of midwifery actually was not only around borrowing, the

writer found that compounding also plays a role to construct the jargon of

midwifery, although borrowing is the most dominant part of the jargon, in

constructing the word compounding has a process of joining two separate words

to produce the single form. There were 21 jargons from the process of

compounding, they were *kehamilan gemeli* (*gemeli pregnancy*), *kehamilan*

ektopik (*ektopik pregnancy*), *kehamilan mola* (*mola pregnancy*), *birthcana*, *etcl.*

They were categorized as the jargons that have a process of compounding because Bahasa its own language in expressing the jargon without borrowing it from other languages.

Another word formation processes found was the process of acronym. Yule (2006, p. 69) states that acronym was also known as abbreviation shortening, the process of forming new words which from the initial letters of a set of other word, they remain essentially alphabetic and pronounced as a single word. Here in analyzing the jargons that have the process of abbreviation shortening or acronym, the writer found 5 jargons were categorized as acronym such as *KPD*, *USG*, *RDS*, *OUE* and *ART*. Those jargons with their abbreviation were actually found in the jargon of *midwifery in maternity center Randuagung*.

The other word formation processes was Derivation. Derivation was accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of English language, which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are called affixes. Some examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ism*. There are 3 jargons were categorized as derivation, *preklampsia* (*pre* + *eklampsia*), *prenatal* (*pre* + *natal*) and *premature* (*pre* + *mature*).

Next is the process of clipping or also known as when a word or more than one syllable reduced to a shorter form and casual speech, where the spelling of word has been shortened but its pronunciation is not altered. In analyzing the jargons that have a process of reduced to a shorter form, the writer found 2

jargons of midwifery categorized as clipping, there are *Caesar* which was clipping from *caesarean* word and *multipar* was reduced from *multiparaous* word.

The phenomenon of language, in this case the jargon of midwifery as one of the contemporary language, was solved by theory of word formation processes.

The jargons found have been formed by borrowing, acronym, derivation, compounding and clipping.

The result of this research has differences from the research before who have conducted the similar studies in the field of jargon and word formation processes. This research investigate the jargons where most of the jargons found from midwife in maternity center Randuagung in this case focus in jargon of pregnancy. Related to the previous studies, the finding of this study support three of studies done by Astutik (2007), Sari (2010) and Dadang Mulyana (2013) that is true if certain profession and interest has its jargons or special terms. In their studies, Astutik (2007) found 43 jargons used in a comedy program Extravaganza, Sari (2010) found 90 jargons in Bola Tabloid, a soccer tabloid and Dadang Mulyana (2013) found 14 jargons used by bonsai fans in Cibeureum. All of them finding had shown that jargon is a reality of language phenomenon that exist in daily life communication.

Then contrasted to the previous studies, this study one step more comprehensive compared to the study done by Astutik (2007) since in this study the meaning of the jargon is also analyzed and the most dominant type in her research was abbreviation. Meanwhile, compared to the study done by Sari (2010)

states the way the meaning of jargon just only read the document analysis such as Bola tabloid and dictionary, then she used co-text when explain the meaning. In this study, borrowing had found in Sari's research just from English language different with this research where sources from English and Latin, then the writer not only uses the document or any other books as sources, but the writer also interviews the midwife for finding the jargon and meaning. And the last previous studies is Danang Mulyana (2013), he just found the jargons of bonsai in Cibereum and the jargons that his found are Sundanese or words surrounding him. This jargon maybe just bonsai fan in Cibereum know that the meaning, no other place such as Malang or Semarang although both of them know bonsai but has different jargons with Cibereum and it different with this research. Where the jargons that researcher found not only use in certain place but also in Indonesia and some in the world especially in obstetrics scope.

Afterward, this finding of the study showed that the word formation processes that mainly used are borrowing that can be divided as direct and indirect borrowing. This is in line with the previous study by Sari (2010). In Sari's study, it was found that borrowing is the form that is mainly used. Borrowing becomes the form that mainly used. In the writer opinion, this finding related to that when the language used in not able to fulfil people need in expressing their ideas, taking over from other language is the easiest way to be used. Besides, it shows that language contact result a condition in which languages are easily influence and influenced one another.

In addition, the finding that placed borrowing as the main word formation processes used by midwife in maternity center Randuagung implicate that the terms or jargons are much influenced by other language in this case English and Latin. That can be inferred from the finding that jargon such as what have been found from midwife in maternity center Randuagung is a language phenomenon that really exist and becomes the part of language variation. It is a variation in form of specialized vocabulary that is a technical term used by certain profession.

It is true that jargon supposed to be used as a medium to create as effective in group communication. However, the finding of this study had shown that it is possible to jargon to communicate among by people, but when it is used, it is better to provide explanations that help other people interpret the meaning of the jargon. And the last, the choice this study to use or avoid jargon is in the side of language user as long as the message of the communication can be delivered and received appropriately.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains two main parts: conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion below is the answer of the statement of the problems. Meanwhile, the suggestions are intended to give information to the researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area.

5.1 Conclusion

This study has been conducted to find the jargon, meaning and word formation processes of midwifery in maternity center Randuagung. Then, the writer took from the result document, the book with the title *Buku Ajar Obstetri* and dictionary with the title *Kamus Saku Bidan* about midwifery to get descriptive meaning about the midwifery jargon and asked from the other midwife.

Furthermore, the writer found that there are 53 jargons from midwife in maternity center Randuagung and for limited study, the writer focus in pregnancy jargon.

Then the writer also interpreted the lexical meaning of the jargons. When the analyzing, the writer found that 53 jargons of midwifery were formed by the processes of word formation, they were borrowing, acronym, derivation, clipping and compounding. The jargons that had a process of borrowing were 22 of total jargons, of which seventeen were direct borrowing and five of them were indirect borrowing that were translated from other languages and had the changing in spelling. From 53 jargons, five of them had a process of acronym, three of them

had a process of derivation, two of them had a process of clipping and 21 jargons had a process of compounding.

Based on the finding the process of borrowing was the dominant part and more frequently used in the word formation process to construct the jargons of midwife in maternity center Randuagung. English is dominant part has constructed the jargons because this is international language although some Latin found in jargons of midwife. English and Latin were actually the qualified international team for medic terms, so that the jargons of midwifery often use both of language. Then it showed that communication codes in midwifery jargon of Indonesia were limited in Indonesia language because more simple when called jargon in other language such as jargon in English or Latin but in shortage the jargons must be translated in Bahasa to understand the meaning. This is the fact, that English or Latin was easy to accept and absorb in midwifery jargon.

However, the jargon of midwifery were not only constructed from the process of borrowing but also involved in the process of acronym, derivation, clipping and compounding.

5.2 Suggestion

Actually there are a lot to do more in jargons and word formation processes, so the writer would like to invite further researchers to do similar field on jargons and word formation processes with new complete references and different object to study. It is also recommended for the next researchers especially linguistic student who are interested doing further research in this area

to use more current issues not only about jargon in English or Latin but also in Indonesian.





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