### **CHAPTER II**

#### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter will discuss about the related theories such as language variation, Jargon, the difference between jargon and register, forms of jargon, and speech community.

## 2.1 Language variety

Language variety can occur in our life because we come from different background. It can be from different culture, different profession, different habit, and etc. According to Nababan (1993), the varieties are the application of language; they exist in all languages. We have already ignored the fact that every language will have more that one variety, especially in the way it is spoken. This variation in speech is an important and well-organized aspects of our daily life as language users in different regional and social communities.

Ismiyati (2004:7) says another opinion about language variety. She says that a multilingual society consists of many different groups with different cultures and varieties of language. The writer concludes that every group of people use their own variety that is different from another variety. We can also say that language variety is also linked to a social environment such as social class, education, ages, and a number of other social.

According to Wulandari (2006:22) variety of languages based on its purpose are considered as one aspect of the area which decides the appropriate selection of language. Some varieties of language in connection with groups, status, and social class of the speakers are slang, colloquial, cant, registers, and jargon.

Slang is the result of linguistic environment, especially young and active person who wants fresh, lively terms which they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. The effect of the slang is the result of combination of linguistics irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction. Example: spaced out, right on, and rip off (Willis, 1964:195).

Colloquial is from the Latin language which means conversation. Colloquial language just uses in conversation, not in written language. The example of colloquial are don't. I'd, We'll, and ect.

(www.pearsoned.com/linguistics).

Partridge (1981:65) says that cant is the technical term for peculiar vocabulary to the underworld. Cant is social variety which is used by certain community in specific occupation, class, age group of people. They use this language to certain purpose. That is to express pity feeling. They use cant words to hearer feel pity to them. Beggars usually use this language.

Registers are specific sets of vocabulary items associated with different occupational group or the language of groups of people with common or interest job. For example: the language used by airplane, pilot,commentators, managers, etc. (Holmes, 2001:246)

# 2.2 Jargon

Jargon is terms and expressions which are often used by a certain community, but people out of their community cannot understand terms and expression that they often use (Holmes 1992:21).

Jargon is used by some people in professions or a community. This statement is strengthened by Hornby (1995:296). He says that jargon consists of technical words or expressions which are used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand. The group here can be a professional or social group. People do not use it all the time. Not all people know about the meaning of the jargon, but it is not a secret language. So, people can learn the meaning of jargon in a profession or community. They use this special terms not only in speaking or having interaction, but also in writing.

The writer uses the theories to explain clearly about language varieties. In doing the analysis, the writer chooses jargon which is part of language variation. Navy community is chosen in analysing jargon terms. The writer identifies some jargon terms which are used in the navy, especially in Battleship Movie. The writer will analyse jargon which is used in speaking and writing letters.

The variety of language is based on their background knowledge, activity, ethnic, and their community. People always use a variety of languages which depends on their purpose in the particular situation, profession, education, or occupation. Most people use different varieties of language in differrent occassion.

#### 2.2.1 Forms of Jargon

Forms of jargon is the physical appearance of a term or combined terms that results in important technical meanings. Halligan (2004) elaborates four kind of jargon. They consist of acronym, abbreviation, word, and phrase. It is supported by Chaika's theory (1982) telling that jargon appears in two ways. Firstly, it is shaped in the form of new words. Secondly, it appears in the form of existed words as common people know.

### a. Acronym

The first form of jargon is acronym. It is formed from the initial letters of a set of other word. Yule (2006: 57) says that acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Acronyms are formed from the initial letters of the words in name, title or phrase. It can be pronounced as a single word, for example UNICEF that stands for United Nations Children's Fund, NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NASA for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and UNESCO for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. There are many acronyms that become everyday terms such as laser ('light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation') and radar ('radio detecting and ranging'). Names for oganization are often intended to have their acronym representing an appropriate term, as in 'mothers against drunk driving' (MADD) and 'women against rape' (WAR). Some new acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component of meanings. Innovation such as PIN (personal identification number) is regularly used with one of their elements.

### b. Abbreviation

The second form of jargon is abbreviation. Abbreviation looks almost the same with acronym. Talking about abbreviation, there are two theories that can be used as the basis for explaining it. The first theory is proposed by Leech in Culpeper et al. (2009: 109) who mentions that an abbreviation is formed by taking the initial letters which does not result in well-formed syllables. Thus, unlike an acronym, an abbreviation cannot be pronounced as if a word. The people should spell as what the initial letters are, such as USA which is pronounced /yu es ai/ instead of /yusa/.

The second theory is proposed by Fromkin, et al. (1991: 84). They say that abbreviation is intended to simplify word or combined words by putting one or some syllables of the original word/ words. It can be formed by longer words or phrases such as phone for telephone, math for mathematics, board for blackboard, and fridge for refrigerator. By taking the only initial letter of each word that has already contained complete information such as BBC standing for British Brodcast Corporation, using abbreviation might increase more efficient communication.

### c. Word

A word is something small that means something. This is the point at which it becomes necessary to define a few specialized linguistic terms (Lieber 2009:16). In relation to a word's class, word is divided into content word and function word (Fromkin, et al., 1991: 64). A content word is a word which determines thing, quality, state, or action. It has meaning when it is used alone. It consists of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. On the other hand, a function word is a word which has little meaning on its own. It is used to show grammatical relationships in and between sentences. It consists of conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronoun. To determine the word class of a word, you cannot just look at its form or meaning, but you have to look at its function in the phrase, clause or sentence in which it occurs.

#### d. Phrase

The last form of jargon is phrase. A phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned. Phrases can be used as subject, object, predicator and so on of a sentence or a clause. But phrases can also be parts of other phrases (Verspoor 2000:119). A phrase does not contain a finite-verb and does not have a subject-predicate structure. The main word is called the head of the phrase. The modifier, putting before as well as after the head, is optional. Every content word can be formed into a phrase, which consist of noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

According to Verspoor (2000:119). Phrases can also be analyzed into constituents, each with a function and realization. We can see this table, the head of a phrase is realized by a noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, or preposition. In total, there are five kinds of phrases, each of which will be discussed separately.

Table of Types of phrases

Abbreviation example			
Noun phrase	NP	The <b>boy</b>	
Verb phrase	VP	Has been walking	
Adjective phrase	<mark>A</mark> djP	Very Tired	
Adverb phrase	AdvP	Faster than usual	
Prepositional phrase	PP	Before school	

## 2.3 The Difference between Register and Jargon

Jargon consists of technical words or expressions used by a particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand (Hornby 1995: 296). The group here is the same proffesional or social group. For example, talking about 'port' and 'starboard' instead of left and right. Those terms will not be used outside of maritime context.

Register refers to the level of formality of the speech. In a casual conversation with friends, you will probably use more colloquialisms,

contractions, and incomplete sentences. for example, a judge in court. The first is an informal register, the second a very formal one (http://www.quora.com/Sociolinguistics).

# 2.4 Speech Community

Speech is a form of social identity and is used, consciously or unconsciously, to indicate membership of different social groups or different speech communities (Yule, 1985:190). Speech community explains whether every speaker has the same language which is used in education, culture, occupation, social class for instance. In a speech community, a group of people who have the same background is tend to use the same language. They tend to adapt where they are talking and with whom they are talking.

According to Montgomery (1986:134), speech community refers to a group of people who share:

- 1. A language in common
- 2. Common ways of using language
- 3. Common reaction and attitudes to language
- 4. Common social bonds (they tend to interact with each other or tend to be linked at least by some form of social organization).

The writer concludes that a speech community is a group of people that is to decide what language will be used. They use a language which is based on their similar educational background, occupation,sex, age, culture, and a number of other social parameters.