CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

This part describes the literature review, definition of jargon and meaning used by the Stand Up Comedy Academy, word formation process in the use terms of jargon, and also previous research the same study about jargon that exist in Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Language Variation

The language used between each communities produce the variation in language. The language variation has differences based on linguistic patterns or external factor. As Hudson and Ferguson agree in defining variety in terms of a specific set of 'linguistic items' or 'human speech patterns' (presumably, soundly words, grammatical features, etc) which we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area or a social group) (Wardaugh:2006:25).

Communication which happens in the community has relation each other. Such as the competition done by comedy community that has special term as a term of technique comedy. In the comedy competition the using of jargon by the judges is the term to give assessment by judges, mentors to give additional assessment to the comic's performance, and hosts when guide the event from the opening until the closing.

2.2 Jargon

Language is a tools in communication, the development of language have an alteration or new words. Various communication have different characters that directly generates new words that became the term for their communities. Jargon is a special term used by a particular group of people could be a form of words, or phrases. as Fromkin (2011:470)—said that Linguistic jargon, some of which is used in this book, consists of terms such as phoneme, morpheme, case, lexicon, phrase structure rule, and so on the jargon used by different professional and social groups is so extensive (and so obscure in meaning).

2.3 Word-Formation Process

The word has function to refers to an object or refers to another meaning. The word can also be generated from an updated word, as the two words that become one word, words taken from other languages term, spelling, abbreviations, or words that have meaning but functioned to addressing another meaning. As the word formation it deals with the formation of words.

In word formation, there are ten of word formation process, that is coinage, borrowing, blending, Acronyms, derivation, clipping, multiply processes, back-formation and compounding.

2.3.1.1 Coinage

One of the least common of word formation in English is coinage, that is, the invention of totally new terms. Older example are aspirin, nylon, vaseline and zipper, more recent examples are granola, kleneex, teflon and xerox (Yule:2010:53). The coinage usually have obsecure meaning and it become everyday words.

2.3.1.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is a form of word formation process that has the same characteristics as the use of language uptake of other languages. Troughout it is 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), tatto (Tahitian), tycoon (Japanese), yogurt (Turkish), zabra (Bantu). (Yule:2010:54).

2.3.1.3 Compounding

Compounding is the terms which is a combination of a single word with another word. In the compounding usually there are two word that are combinated and form a new word in English. Common English compounds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpapper, wastebasket, and waterbed. (Yule:2010:55).

2.3.1.4 Blending

Just like compounding, blending combine from two different words into one word an have new meaning. 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's a product that is used like gasoline, but is made from alcohol, so the "blended" word for referring to this product is gasohol.(Yule:2010:55)

2.3.1.5 Clipping

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 A1, Ed, Liz, Mike, Ron, Sam, Sue and Tom. (Yule:2010:56)

2.3.1.6 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 firt came into use and hen verb televise was created

form it. Other examples of words created by this process are: donate (from "donation"), emote (from "emotion"), enthuse (from "enthusiasm"), liaise (from "liaison") and babysit (from "babysitter"). (Yule:2010:56)

2.3.1.7 Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for exemple when a noun come to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally know 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 the verbs: We bottled the home-brew last night; Have you buttered the toast?; Someone has to chair the meeting; they're vacationing in Florida. (Yule:2010:57).

2.3.1.8 Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be fors such as CD(Compact disk), or VCR (Vidio Cassette Recorder) where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More tipically, acronyms are pronounced as new single word, as in NATO, NASA, or UNESCO. Another form of acronyms is called syllabic abreviation. Syllabic abreviation are usually written using lowe case, sometimes starting with a capital letter, and are always pronunced as word as word letter bt letter. These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simple become everyday terms such as laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), radar (radio detecting and ranging), scuba (self contained underwater breathing apparatus), and

zip (zone improvement plan), code. (Yule:2010:58)

2.3.1.9 Derivation

In our list so far. We have not dealt with the most common old formation process to be found in the production of new English words'. This process is called derivation, and it is accomplished by means of a huge number of small bits of the English language which are note usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small bits are called affixes and a few example are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ism*, *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *bovish*, *terrorism* and sadness. (Yule:2010:58).

2.3.1.10 Multiple Processes

Altough we have concentraced on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, 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. If someone says that problems with the project have snowballed, the final word can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which snow and ball were combined to form the noun snowball, which was then turned into a verb trough conversion. Forms that begin as acronyms can also go trough other process, as in the use of lase as a verb, the result of backformation from laser. In the expression waspish attitudes, the acronym WASP ("white Anglo-Saxon Protestant") has lost its

capital letters and gained a suffix (-ish) in the derivation process. (Yule:2010:60).

2.3. Previous Research

2.3.1 A Study of Jargon in Indonesian Naval Academy Bhumimoro Surabaya

The researcher found the use of jargon by cadets in the Naval Academy. The used of jargon term hereditary from the navy. Jargon which used has character of military. In this study, the researcher, Arma Chandrasari found ninety (90) jargon, and there are eight (8) word formation processes in the jargon terms is coinage, borrowing, blending, acronym, derivation, clipping, multiple processes. The researcher used theory of word formation process by George Yule.

2.3.2 Word Formation Processes of Automotive Jargons in Autoweek Magazine

The researcher found the word formation processes of belong to automative jargons in *Autoweek* Magazine. The researcher found there are 24 out of 35 automative jargons shaped by compunding processes. Then 5 out of 35 automative jargons are shaped using acronym process, 2 out of 35 automative jargons are formed using derivation processes, 2 out of 35 automotive jargons are shaped using invention or coinage processes, 1 out of 35 automotive jargons undergoes the process of borrowing, and the last 1 out of 35 automotive jargons undergoes the process of clipping

The similarities between previous studies and this research are discuss about same case that is jargon which used in the communities and analyze based

on Geoge Yule theory about word formation process. The differences between previous research with this research is from the object. The previous research discuss about military and media communities whereas this research discuss about a show competition of Stand Up Comedy Academy. The technique is also different the previous research using observation directly in the place of military and megazine, whereas this research using media television to get the data.

