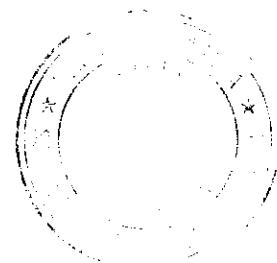


**AN ANALYSIS OF JARGONS USED IN 'PCWORLD'
MAGAZINE IN MAY 2012 EDITION**

GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)*
in the English Department of Education Faculty
State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga



Daru Tiyas Suharjani

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN)
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2012



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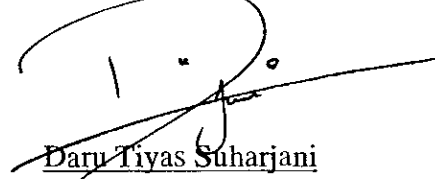
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DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful. Hereby the writer declares a graduating paper entitled “**AN ANALYSIS OF JARGONS USED IN ‘PCWORLD’ MAGAZINE IN MAY 2012 EDITION**” that made by the writer herself. It is not written or has been published by other people. The things related to other people work are written in quotation and include in bibliography.

Salatiga, September 11th 2012

The writer



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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR'S NOTE

Case: Daru Tiyas Suharjani's Graduating Paper

Salatiga, September 11th 2012

Dear:

The Rector of State Institute
for Islamic Studies Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Daru Tiyas Suharjani's graduating paper entitle **"AN ANALYSIS OF JARGONS USED IN 'PCWORLD' MAGAZINE IN MAY 2012 EDITION"**. I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Consultant

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**GRADUATING PAPER
AN ANALYSIS OF JARGONS USED IN 'PCWORLD'
MAGAZINE IN MAY 2012 EDITION**

**WRITTEN BY
DARU TIYAS SUHARJANI**

NIM: 113 08 142

Has been brought to the board of examiners on September 24th 2012, and hereby considered to completely fulfilled the requirements of Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English and Education Department.

Board of examiners:

Head : Prof. Dr. Muh. Zuhri, M.A
Secretary : Moh. Khusen, M.Ag, M.A
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Salatiga, October 1st 2012
Rector of STAIN Salatiga

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Motto

You have endure caterpillars if you want to see butterflies

-Antoine De Saint-

Every dark light is followed by a light morning

-NN-

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is sincerely dedicated for:

- ❖ My beloved parents who always pray for me to become better person in this life, I love you so much.
- ❖ My family that always support me. May Allah always blessed us all.
- ❖ All of my friends in TBI E 2008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanrrahim,

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful, the kings of universe and space. Thanks to Allah because the writer could complete this graduating paper as one of requirement to finished study in English Department faculty of States for Institute Islamic Studies.

This graduating paper would not have been completed without support, guidance and help from individual's institution. Therefore, I would like to express special thanks to:

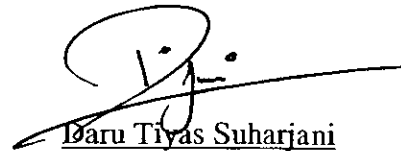
1. Mr. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag as the rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga.
2. Mrs. Mashlikhatul Umami, S.Pd.I. M.A the head of English Department of States Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) of Salatiga
3. Mr. Ari Setiawan, M.M the consultant of this graduating paper. Thanks for all your suggestion, recommendation and support for this graduation paper from the beginning till the end.
4. All lecturers in English Department Faculty of STAIN Salatiga. Thanks for all guidance, knowledge, support, and etc.
5. My beloved mother and father. No one better than you forever.

6. Special thanks for those who help and accompany directly in working with this graduating paper, searched book as the reference and always gives me motivation; Zuma, Bhie, Nisha, Deni, Arie, Uswah, Galuh, Sari, Meme, Kakak.
7. All of my friends TBI '08 especially E class, thanks for the cheerfull an your togetherness.
8. All of staffs who help the writer in processing of graduating paper administration.
9. Everybody who has helped me in finishing this graduating paper.

Thanks for all supports, advice, suggestion and other helps that you all gives. The writer hopes that this graduating paper will useful for everyone.

Salatiga, September 11th 2012

The writer



Daru Tiyas Suharjani

113 08 142

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ABSTRACT

Jargon is language that used by people in the same field or particular group that it is not secret. It is used in several fields, such as sports and nautical. Even the information technology and the internet create many overlapping jargon used by computer scientist, programmer, and users to communicate. This research studies about the jargon used in 'PCWorld' magazine. The aim of the study are to describe the word formation through the morphological process of jargon and to explain the lexical and the contextual meaning of each jargon used in 'PCWorld' magazine. In this research, the writer use descriptive qualitative research that use based types of qualitative research that is documentation to analyze the written jargons. The result of the study shows that: (1) The word formation through the morphological process of jargon used in 'PCWorld' magazine are acronym (32.5%), clipping (2.5%), multiple process (2.5%), compounding (37.5%), and backformation (25%). (2) Reveal with the lexical and contextual meaning, the writer found that the contextual meaning of jargons is broader than the lexical meaning (52.5%), the contextual meaning of jargons is opposite with the lexical meaning (10%), and words of jargon doesn't have the lexical meaning for about (37.5%).

Key Word: Jargon, PCWorld, Magazine

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People use many kinds of language varieties in their daily life, such as jargon that used by people in the same profession. They use jargon because they can communicate each other easily. Besides that, many people also use the other language variety in their life to make communication. The appearance of this language variety is cause of the heterogeneous speaker and the different interaction activity (Chaer and Agustina, 1995:80). This language plays a great part and an important role in our living. Society is connected by language, because with the language we socialized. As Pill Corder (in Alwasilah, A. Chaedar 1985:14) states that “We can communicate with people only because they share with us a set of “agreed” ways of behaving. Language in this sense is the possession of social group, an indispensable set of rules with permits its member to relate each other, to interact with each other and to cooperate with each other; it is a social institution”.

In daily life, people use language in formal and informal conditions. In formal condition, language that used is more structural and paternal sentence or speech, such as in research, dissertation, thesis, job application, etc. This language implicated in the office, at school, government or

institution. Whereas, in informal condition or colloquialism language that used is easy to be used, not need standardized style, but vernacular language form. This language implicated at home, market, or in vacation (Widarso, 1989:48).

Beside the formal and informal language, people are also using many kinds of language varieties. One of the languages is language variety based on speaker, such as idiolect, dialect, slang, colloquial and jargon. Some amount of word or term, have special meaning, are unique, and even opposite when they are used by people from particular profession. The technical words or expressions used by particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand are called Jargon. Meanwhile, Chaer and Agustina (1995:89) defined jargon is the language that is segmented and used only by particular social group. It has no secret in the characteristics. People who use jargon are normally in the same field or professions.

Nowadays, jargon is often used in daily life, for example in daily conversation, television, radio and internet. Jargon is used in several fields, such as sports, medicine, and nautical. Even the information technology and the internet create many overlapping jargon used by computer scientist, programmer, and users to communicate. The proper usage of these words is prerequisite for inclusion in these groups. It can be found in book, magazine, novel, comics and other literature. Talking about magazine, it is familiar in all people. In the magazine, there are many jargons that can be found. This

jargon is often difficult, but sometimes it is easy to find. So it needs an understanding to find the words.

In this research, the researcher would like to analyze a PCWorld magazine in May 2012 edition, volume 30 numbers 5 that contain of many computer jargons. For example, there are some of jargons that used in this magazine are *keyboard*, *motherboard*, *RAM (Random Access Memory)*, *software*, *desktop*, *install*, *processor*, *RST (Rapid Storage Technology)*, *select*, *URL (Uniform Resources Locator)*, *hacker*, etc. These words maybe already known and used by people, but they don't understand about the meaning of these jargon that they used, they don't understand how the word make a formation like that. For example, the word *keyboard*, it's from the word key and board. It is some problem why jargon need to understand and studied. The researcher hopes this study will enrich knowledge through jargons that used in magazine. So, it appropriate with the goal of this study that is to enrich knowledge about jargons.

According to the explanation above, this is become the background of researcher do a research with a title **“An Analysis of Jargons used in ‘PCWorld’ Magazine in May 2012 Edition”**.

B. Statement of the Problem

1. What are the kinds of the word formation through the morphological process of jargons used in the 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition?
2. What are the lexical and contextual meanings of jargons used in the 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition?

C. Limitation of the Study

In this study, in order to more detail the writer needs a limitation of the study because the writer thinks that the time is limits. So, with the limitation of the study, the writer hopes that this study will be optimal. In this study, the writer analyzes the limitation cases below:

- a. The kinds of the word formation through the morphological process of computer jargons found in 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition.
- b. The lexical and contextual meanings of computer jargons found in 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition.

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statements, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the kinds of the word formation through the morphological process of jargons used in the 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition.
2. To explain the lexical and contextual meanings of jargons used in the 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition.

E. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical benefits

In this research, the writer expects that this study is able to contribute in English studies material, especially in giving description about jargons.

2. Practical benefits

a. For writer

This research is able to improve the writer ability to comprehend this study and understand about the jargons.

b. For reader

The result of this study is able to references to study jargons and it can be used as additional knowledge in sociolinguistics, semantic and others.

c. For other researcher

The result of this research can be used as one of the references and information for further researcher related with the field.

F. Clarification of Key Terms

1. Jargon

In sociolinguistic study, language variety is the main position in discussion. One of the language varieties is jargon. Jargon is the language that used only by particular social group. It has no secret in characteristic.

People who use jargon are mostly in the same field or profession (Chaer and Agustina, 1995:89).

According to Ohoiwutun (2007:23), jargon is a particular language or terminology used in the same profession and it is different with slang. Usually, group of profession has different jargon that they used. For example, jargon that used in political different with jargon that used in the computer field. As a definition, some amount of word or term, has special meaning, are unique, and even opposite when they are used by people from particular profession. The technical words or expressions used by particular profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand are called Jargon.

2. 'PCWorld' Magazine

'PCWorld' is a global computer magazine published monthly by IDG (International Data Group). It offers advice on various aspect of PCs and related items, the internet, and other personal-technology products and services. In each publication, 'PCWorld' reviews and test hardware and software products from a variety of manufactures.

The current editorial director of 'PCWorld' is Steve Foxs. He is an expert journalist and he work on it for quite long. He had been launching his issues of the magazine since 2008. 'PCWorld' is published under other names such as PC Advisor and PC Welt in some countries.

G. Graduating Paper Organization

In this section, the writer would like to discuss some terms in chapter one in to chapter five as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It is consist of background of study which mentions the writer reason why the writer choose the topic as a graduating paper, then statement of the problem that explain the problem of the study that will observe by the writer, next is limitation of the study which mentions the specific problem that will the writer explain. Besides that it is include objectives of the study that consist of the aim of the study, benefits of the study that describe the advantages of the study, and then the clarification of key term. Last is the graduating paper organization.

Chapter II is literary review. It is consist of related literature review. In this chapter, the writer divides into: notion of jargon, form of jargon, morphological form of jargon and the definition of meaning.

Chapter III is research methodology. This chapter deals with the object of research, research types, data sources, the method of collecting data and the method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis. It is consists of analysis of computer jargons used in 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition.

Chapter V is conclusion. It is the last chapter ends the study and the researcher states the conclusion of the study in summary.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Jargon

1. Notion of jargon

Jargon is the language that is segmented and used only by particular social groups. It has no secret in the characteristics. People who use jargon are normally in the same field or professions (Chaer and Agustina, 1995:89). As Ohoiwutun (2007:23), jargon is a particular language or terminology used in the same profession and it is different with slang. Usually, group of profession has different jargon that they used. In medical profession usually use medical jargon to make a communication with their friends. It also occurs in the computer user or programming, they used computer jargon to communicate with their friend. For the reason, they use jargon in their communication is to make easy the communication with people in the same profession and it doesn't need a long time to understand what they says.

According to Widarso (1989:63), jargon is the language of doctors, man of letters, technician, etc. Jargon is technical language as antonym of layman in a field. For example, usually people say "birth", but gynecologist say "birth" is *partus*. Then, a director of film when he wants to stop the scene, he use the word *cut* not stop. They use jargon in their communication because they feel close each other, in the same boat and in

the same profession. So, their communication will be effective, efficient, brief and clear. The specialized vocabulary that is used in jargon is not a secret vocabulary like vocabularies that are used by criminals. Then, according to Akmajian (2004:302), jargon is a special vocabulary that evolves to meet the particular needs of the profession. The language used in jargon usually uses acronym abbreviations. All of the things above, jargon is language that is used by people in the same field or particular group that it is not secret.

2. Forms of jargon

In this research, the researcher will emphasize on analyzing meaning and differentiate the data between word and phrase.

a. Word

Word is a speech sound or combination of sounds having meaning and used as a basic unit of language and human communication. According to Mullany and Stockwell (2010:6), word is the smallest chunk of meaningful language, a unit made up only of individually meaningless sounds (if spoken) or letters (if written).

Word is minimum free form. This means that word is the form that can be expressed independently and has its own meaning without separating each other (Bloomfield, 1976:175). Word plays an integral role in the human ability to use language creatively. Far from being a static repository of memorized information, a human vocabulary is a dynamic system. Based on the explanation above, the definition of

word is the smallest free form that can be found in the language. There are parts of words:

1) Noun

Noun is word that refers to a person, a place, or a thing, a quality or an activity. As Yule (2006:74), noun is words used to refer to people, object, creatures, places, qualities, phenomena, and abstract ideas.

E.g. *desktop, keyboard* (in computer science)

2) Verb

Verb is word or phrase that expresses an action, an event or a state. Its varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentence-statements, questions, commands and exclamations.

E.g. *scan, process* (in computer science)

3) Adverb

Word that adds information to a verb, adjective, phrase, or another adverb is called adverb. The characteristic of adverb can be known with propose question about where, why, how and when.

E.g. *quickly, down, often, quite, definitely.*

4) Adjective

Adjective is word that describes a noun or pronoun. To characterize adjective, that is propose question about what kind, which one, how many and whose.

E.g. *A false note*

A blue ink

A good game

b. Phrase

Phrase is group of word without a finite verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence or group of words which have a particular meaning when used together. According to Eastwood (2008:3), there are five kinds of phrase:

a. Verb phrase

A verb phrase has an ordinary verb. There can also be one or more auxiliaries in front of the ordinary verb.

E.g. *can see*

b. Noun phrase

A noun phrase has a noun. There can also be a determiner and/or and adjective in front of the noun.

E.g. *Some money, a good game*

c. Adjective phrase

An adjective phrase is often just an adjective. There can also be an adverb of degree in front of the adjective.

E.g. *Very old, most ridiculous*

d. Adverb phrase

An adverb phrase is often just an adverb. There can be an adverb of degree in front of the adverb.

E.g. *Sometimes, very carefully*

e. Prepositional phrase

A prepositional phrase is a preposition + noun phrase.

E.g. *On the road*

By Friday

For a long time

B. Morphological Forms

1. Morpheme

According to Akmajian (2004:17), morpheme is the basic parts of a complex word that is, the different building blocks that make it up. Besides that a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is also called morpheme. As Mullany and Stockwell (2010:6) morpheme is the smallest meaningful units of language. In morphology, morphemes are classified into:

a. Free morpheme

Free morpheme is morphemes that can stand alone become a word or can stand on their own as fully fledged words. Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by them as single words. For example: *open* and *tour* (Yule, 2006:63).

b. Bound morpheme

Akmajian (2004:18) stated that a bound morpheme cannot stand alone but must be attached to another morpheme, for example, the

plural morpheme *-s*, which can only occur attached to nouns, or *cran-*, which must be combined with *berry* (or, more recently, with *apple*, *grape*, or some other fruit). Certain bound morphemes are known as *affixes* (e.g. *-s*). There are kinds of affixes:

1) Prefix

Prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the front of a word to change its meaning. Affixes are referred to as prefix when they are attached to the beginning of another morpheme.

For example: *re-* in *rewrite*, *un-* in *unhappy*, *co-* in *cooperates*.

2) Infix

A letter or group of letter which are attached within another morpheme is called infix. According to Yule (2006:58), infix is an affix that is incorporated inside another word.

3) Suffix

It's called suffix when a letter or group of letter attached to the end of another morpheme (Akmajian, 2004:18).

For example: *-ize* in words such as *modernize*, *equalize*, *centralize*.

2. Morphological process

Morphological process is a means of changing system to adjust its meaning to its syntactic and communicational system. Therefore, this

means that in morphological process exists the process of changing word formation or forming new words by modifying a morpheme or morphemes (Srijono, 2001:53). Speaker continually create new words using some processes the word formations listed below:

a. Coinage words

Coinage words happen when speakers coin new word by inventing a new sound sequence and pairing it with a new meaning. Yule (2006:53) states that coinage word is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms and it is usually without capital letters for any version of that product.

For example: *aspirin, vaseline, kleenex, teflon, etc.*

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages.

For example: Arabic : *alcohol, arsenal, and almanac*

c. Blending

Yule (2006:55) defines that blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. In another definition blending is the fusion word into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blend consists of both original meanings.

For example: *radiogram* from *radio* and *telegram*, *motel* from *motor* and *hotel*, *edutainment* from *education* and *entertainment*.

d. Clipping

Srijono (2001:56) defines clipping is a process of new words by shortening the polysyllabic word or by deleting one or more syllables. Clipping occurs when the longer word has very common use and a form results because it is simpler and as easily understood. The clipped word occur where the spelling of a word has been shortened but its pronunciation is not necessarily altered (Akmajian, 2004: 26).

For example: *Prof* for *professor*, *Apps* for *application*.

e. Multiple Process

Multiple processes occur when some new words made through more than one word formation processes. 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.

f. Acronym

Acronym is word formed from the initial letters of a name or combining initial letters of a series of words. According to Akmajian (2004:25), acronym is one of the abbreviation or shortening process. Then, according to Rachmadi (1986:63), acronym is the result of

forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase.

For example: *radar* derives from *radio detecting and ranging*, then *laser* derives from *light amplification (by) stimulated emission (of) radiation* and *URL* from *uniform resource locator*.

g. Compounding

Two or more free morphemes are combined is called compounding (Mullany and Stockwell, 2010:7). Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible lexical meaning. The two words can be as follow:

- 1) Noun + Noun → *Keyboard*
- 2) Adjective + Noun → *Software*
- 3) Noun + Verb → *Slideshow*
- 4) Verb + Preposition → *Backup*
- 5) Preposition + preposition → *Into*

h. Backformation

According to Srijono (2001:56), backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. A major source of backformations in English has been words that end in *-or*, *-er* and have meanings involving the notion of an agent, such as *editor*, *peddler*, *swindler*, and *stoker*.

Backformation is the process of using a word formation rule to analyze a morphologically simple word as if it were a complex word in order to arrive at new, simpler form (Akmajian, 2004:40). As Yule (2006:56), backformation is a very specialized type of reduction process. Typically, a word of one type usually noun is reduced to form a word of another type usually a verb.

For example: *television* to *televise*, *emotion* to *emote*, *donation* to *donate*, etc.

C. Meaning

Bloomfield (1976:135) defines meaning as the situation in which the speaker utters it and the response which it calls forth in the hearer. According to Suwandi (2008:68), meaning can be classified into:

a. Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning is the meaning that given by the dictionary.

b. Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning raises from the context where and when the word, phrase sentence and expression are used.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is way of a process or activity that systematic and logic to collect, process, analyze the data and make conclusion of the result or answer the problem that happen. In this case, the researcher analyzed the data by determining the object of the research, source of the data, the research type, and the data collection, last is determining analysis of the data.

A. Research Object

The object of the research in this study is the written text or the list of jargons that found in 'PCWorld' English computer magazine in May 2012 edition, volume 30 number 5.

B. Source of Data

In this study, the writer divided the source into primary source and secondary source.

a. Primary source

The primary source of data in this research is takes from 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition, volume 30 numbers 5 that contain of many jargon of computer science and users. There are many topics that discuss in this magazine, for example about reviews and test hardware and software products from a variety of manufactures, as well

as other technology related devices such as still and video cameras, audio devices and televisions.

b. Secondary source

In this research, the researcher needs supported data in order to make the study clear and reliable. So, the researcher takes the data from relevant literature, online journal, and other books.

C. Type of Research

In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative. This research deals as a kind of research procedure that generates descriptive data in words and languages form. Qualitative research is a type of research method that does not include any calculation. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied (Moleong, 2009:31).

The characteristic of qualitative research are, qualitative research is concern with the process, rather than the outcomes or product, and then qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures (Cresnell, 1994:145). Then the result of descriptive qualitative not shows with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The method collecting data that used for this research is documentation. According to Guba and Lincoln, document is all of written substance (Moleong, 2009: 216). This technique used because it can make to examine and interpreting something. The writer in this research used document that is the written text of jargons in magazine. From this magazine, the writer collected data that needed. In this research, writer has done steps to collecting data. The steps as follows:

a. Data listing

First, the researcher read and seeks the data from the magazine. Then, the writer analyzed the data that found in the magazine. After that, the writer writes down or makes a list the important notes based on every topic in the magazine.

b. Data classification

The researcher arranging the data into several parts, then classifying the data based on the word formation through the morphological process then the lexical and contextual meaning of these jargons.

E. Technique of Analyzing Data

In data analysis requires that the researcher be comfortable with developing categories and making comparisons and contrast. It also requires that the researcher be open possibilities and see contrary or alternative explanations for the findings.

In this research, the researcher conducted the analysis with the following steps: firstly, the researcher analyzed the word formation through the morphological process of jargons. This means that the researcher analysis of how particular jargon vocabulary in computer science are used. Secondly, the researcher analyzed the lexical and contextual meaning of each terminology called jargon that is used in computer science is used.

Finally, in the end of this discussion, the researcher had certain conclusion based on the result of data analysis. This conclusion leads the researcher to formulate some suggestions of another research of jargon.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis result is taken from the analyzing process through data concerning to the computer jargon in the 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition. This chapter consists of two main discussions; the first part is about the word formation through the morphological process of jargons and the other one is discussion about the lexical and contextual meaning of the computer jargon.

A. Data Presentation

In this part the writer presented the data that have been analyzed in the computer jargons. The data is words of jargon at "PCWorld" magazine.

Table 4.1 Word Formation

No	Jargon	Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Multiple Process	Acronym	Compounding	Back-formation
1.	Touchscreen							√	
2.	Website							√	
3.	User								√
4.	Desktop							√	
5.	CPU						√		
6.	Software							√	
7.	Processor								√
8.	Hardware							√	

9.	App				√				
10.	Password							√	
11.	Server								√
12.	Hacker								√
13.	USB						√		
14.	Printer								√
15.	Scanner								√
16.	URL						√		
17.	Provider								√
18.	Database							√	
19.	Motherboard							√	
20.	LCD						√		
21.	HTML						√		
22.	Select								√
23.	SSD						√		
24.	PDF						√		
25.	RAM						√		
26.	RPM						√		
27.	Keyboard							√	
28.	Slideshow							√	
29.	Clipboard							√	
30.	Shortcut							√	
31.	Taskbar							√	
32.	Bookmark							√	
33.	Background							√	
34.	AMD					√			
35.	LED						√		
36.	HDTV						√		
37.	VGA						√		
38.	Driver								√

39.	RST						√		
40.	Install								√

B. Data Analysis of the Word Formation

FM : Free Morpheme

BM : Bound Morpheme

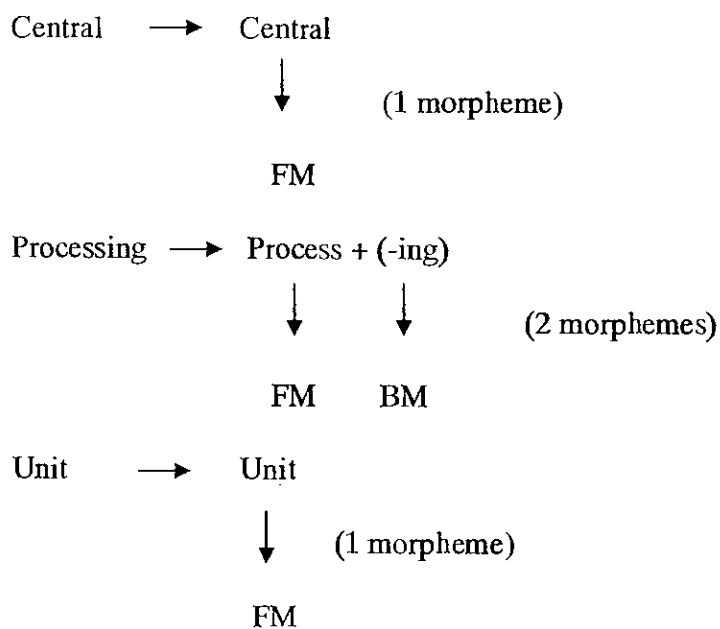
a. Acronym

Data 1 → CPU (Central Processing Unit)

CPU is an acronym of 'Central Processing Unit'. CPU is called as acronym because it is formed by making initial letter of the word in a phrase or title and pronouncing them as a word.

The word 'CPU' from abbreviation of 'Central Processing Unit' has 4 morphemes, there are:

Figure 4.1 Analysis Data 1 of Acronym

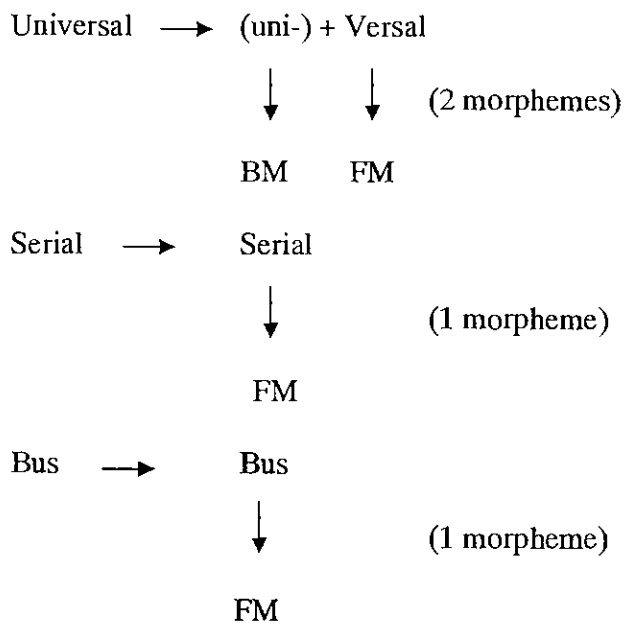


The words 'Central', 'Process', and 'Unit' are free morphemes because each of them can stand alone as a word. However, suffix (-ing) in the word 'Processing' is bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word and it must be attached to the free morpheme.

Data 2 → USB (Universal Serial Bus)

USB is called acronym because it is formed by making initial letter of the word and pronouncing them as a word. The word 'USB' is an acronym of 'Universal Serial Bus' and it has 4 morphemes, there are:

Figure 4.2 Analysis Data 2 of Acronym

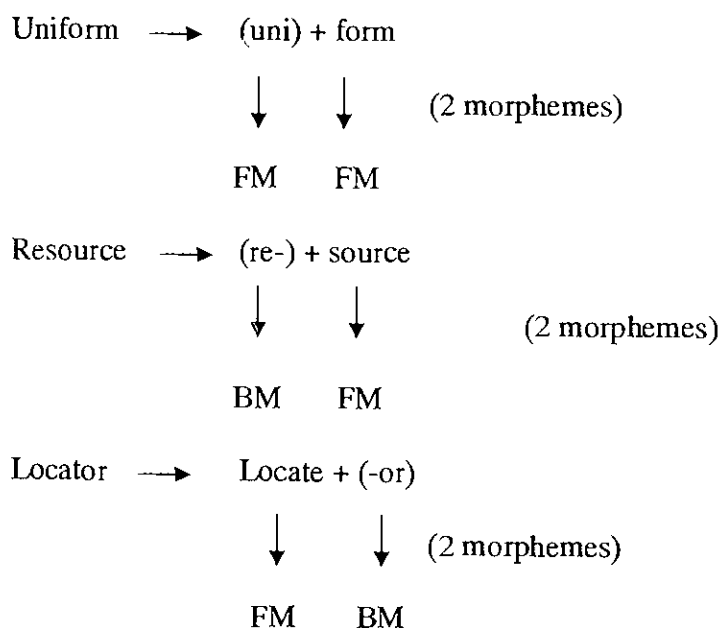


The words 'Versal', 'Serial', and 'Bus' are free morphemes because all of the words can stand alone as a word without adding affix in the word. The word 'uni' in the word 'Universal' is bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word.

Data 3 → URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

The word URL is an acronym of 'Uniform Resource Locator'. It is defined as acronym because it is formed by taking initial letter of the word in a phrase. The word URL has 6 morphemes:

Figure 4.3 Analysis Data 3 of Acronym



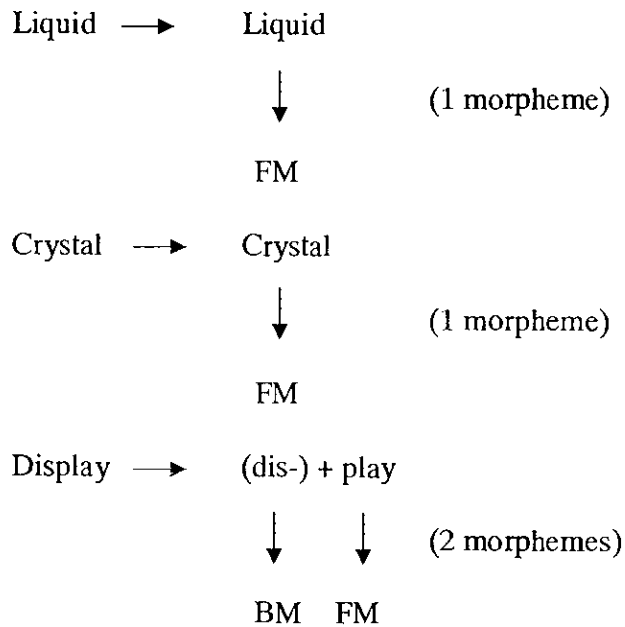
The word 'Form', 'Source', and 'Locate' can stand alone as a word without need affix in the word and it called free morpheme, but the prefix (uni-) in the word 'Uniform', (re-) in the word 'Resource' and suffix (-or) in the word 'Locator' is a bound morpheme, because they cannot stand alone as a word.

Data 4 → LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)

LCD is an acronym of 'Liquid Crystal Display'. It is called acronym because it kept the capital letter of the word. It is pronounced as

a new single words ‘LCD’ from ‘Liquid Crystal Display’. This word has 4 morphemes, there are:

Figure 4.4 Analysis Data 4 of Acronym



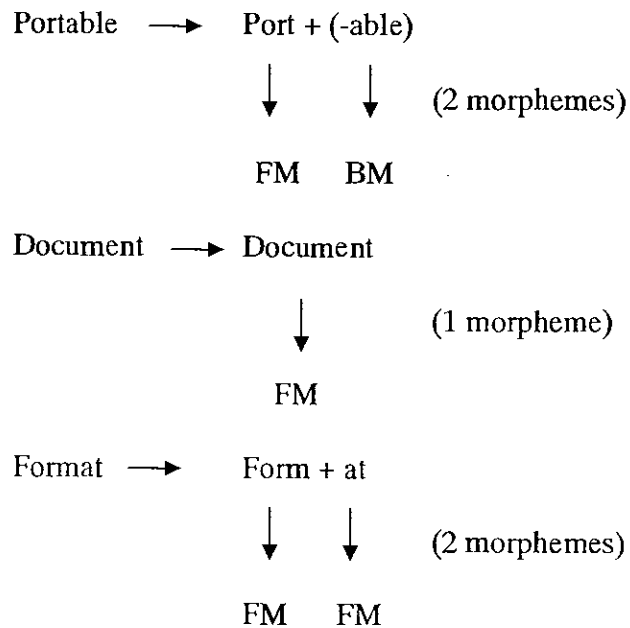
The word ‘Liquid’, ‘Crystal’, and ‘Play’ are free morpheme because they can stand by themselves as single words without need affix in the word. Meanwhile, prefix (dis-) in the word ‘Display’ is called bound morpheme.

Data 5 → HTML (Hyper-Text Mark-up Language)

The word HTML is an acronym of ‘Hyper-Text Mark-up Language’. It is called as acronym because it is formed by taking the initial letters of the words and pronouncing them as a word.

HTML, the abbreviation of ‘Hyper-Text Mark-up Language’ has 5 morphemes:

Figure 4.6 Analysis Data 6 of Acronym

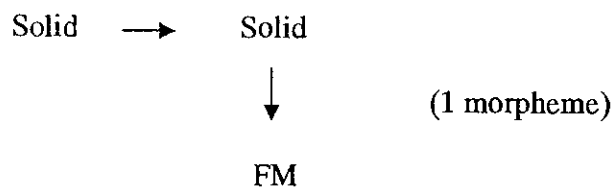


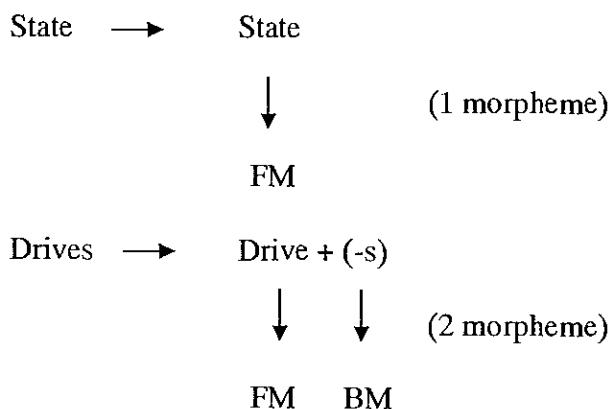
The word 'Port', 'Document', 'Form' and 'At' are free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word. Meanwhile, suffix (-able) in the word 'Portable' is bound morpheme, because it cannot stand alone as a word.

Data 7 → SSD (Solid State Drives)

SSD is called acronym because it is from initial letters of 'Solid State Drives' and pronouncing them as a word. The acronym of 'Solid State Drives' has 4 morphemes, there are:

Figure 4.7 Analysis Data 7 of Acronym



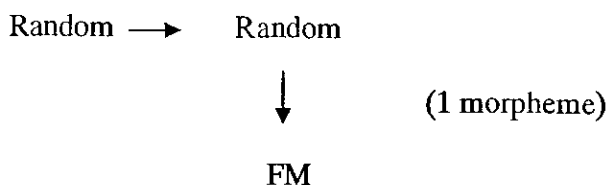


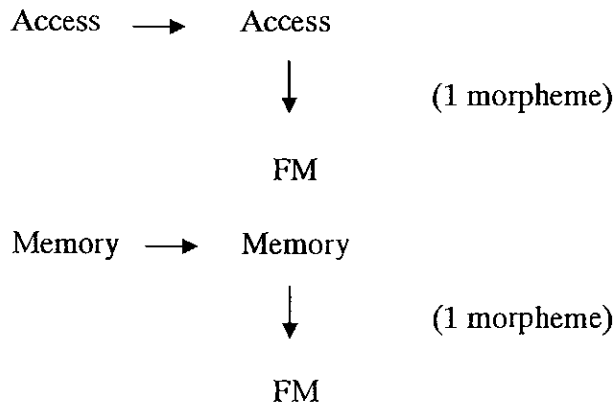
The words 'Solid', 'State', and 'Drive' above are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word without needed affixes. However, suffix (-s) in the chart above is bound morpheme. It is called bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word but it should be attached to other words or free morpheme.

Data 8 → RAM (Random Access Memory)

RAM is from initial letter of 'Random Access Memory'. It is including as one of word formation that is acronym, it is because the word 'RAM' is created from the initial letter of the words in a phrase. It has 3 morphemes:

Figure 4.8 Analysis Data 8 of Acronym



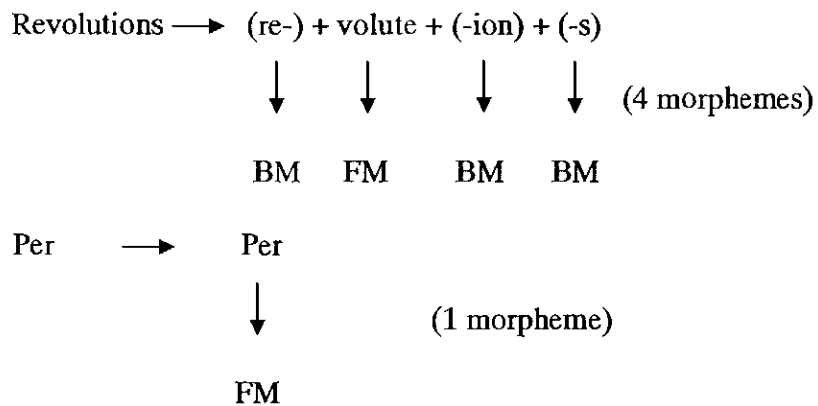


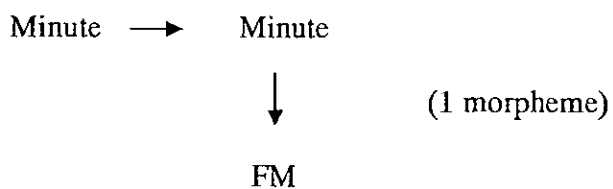
In the chart above, the words ‘Random’, ‘Access’, and ‘Memory’ are free morpheme, in another word all of the words that is acronym of ‘Random Access Memory’ is free morpheme because they can exist as a word without attached to another word or affixes.

Data 9 → RPM (Revolutions Per Minute)

Revolutions Per Minute is put initial of the letter or word as a new word ‘RPM’. It is an acronym that is one of the word formation processes. The word ‘RPM’ has 6 morphemes, there are:

Figure 4.9 Analysis Data 9 of Acronym



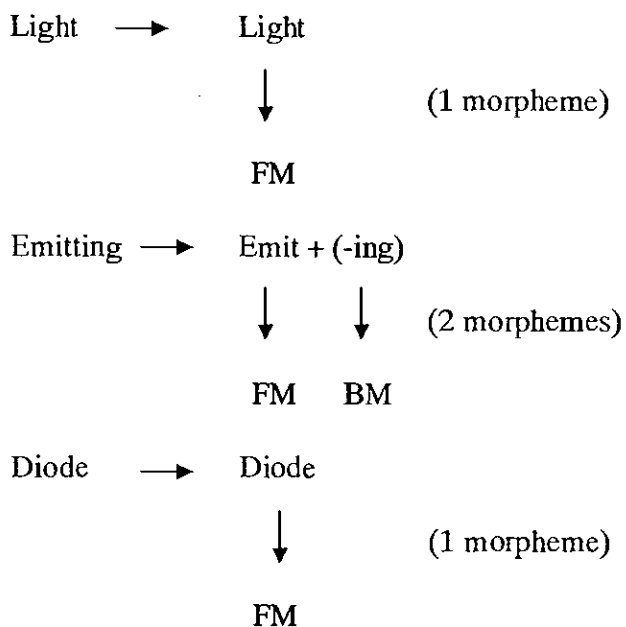


The words 'Volute', 'Per', and 'Minute' are free morpheme because they can exist as a word but, the prefix (re-), the suffix (-ion), and the suffix (-s) in the word 'Revolutions' is a bound morpheme because it must be attached to the free morpheme.

Data 10 → LED (Light Emitting Diode)

LED is an acronym of 'Light Emitting Diode'. LED is called acronym because it is created by taking first letter of the word in a phrase and pronouncing them as a word. This word 'LED' from abbreviation of 'Light Emitting Diode' has 4 morphemes:

Figure 4.11 Analysis Data 11 of Acronym

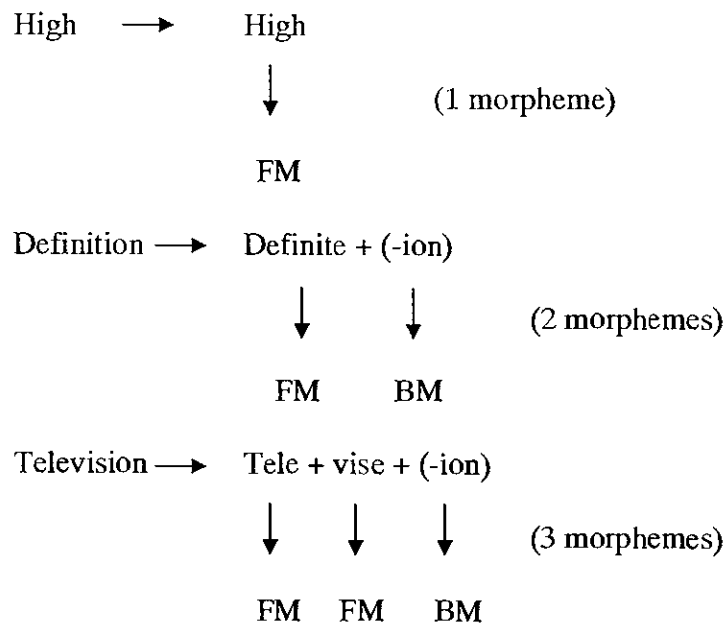


The word 'Light', 'Emit', and 'Diode' are free morpheme because they can exist as a word but (-ing) in the word 'Emitting' is a suffix and it is a bond morpheme.

Data 11 → HDTV (High Definition Television)

High Definition Television is put initial of the letter as a word 'HDTV'. It is one kinds of word formation that is acronym because the word HDTV is making first letter of a phrase 'High definition Television'. It has 6 morphemes:

Figure 4.12 Analysis Data 12 of Acronym



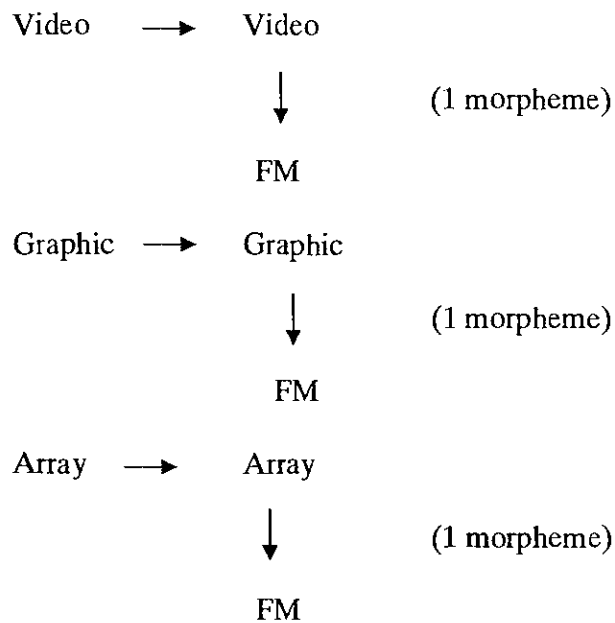
The word 'High', 'Definite', and 'Vise' are free morphemes, because each of them can stand alone as a word, but suffix (-ion) in the word 'Definition' and 'Tele' in the word 'Television' both of them are

bound morphemes, because each of them cannot stand alone as a word and they must be attached to the free morpheme.

Data 12 → VGA (Video Graphic Array)

VGA is a word from first initial letter of 'Video Graphic Array'. It is an acronym because the word VGA is created from initial letter of the words in a phrase 'Video Graphic Array'. This word has 3 morphemes, there are:

Figure 4.13 Analysis Data 13 of Acronym

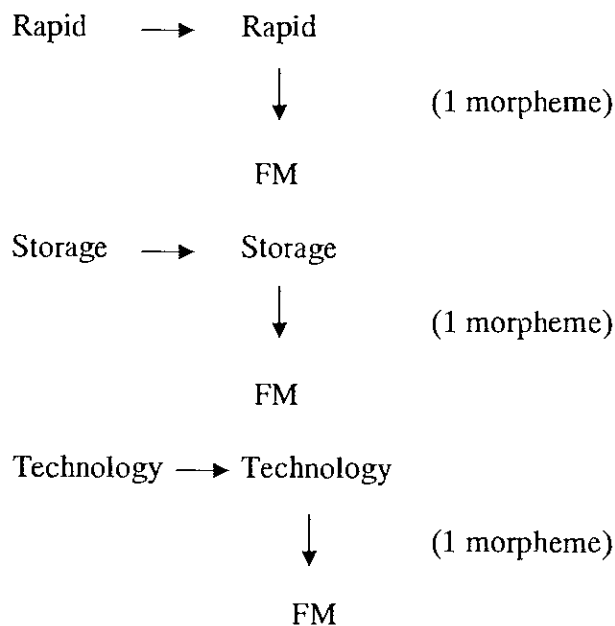


The word 'Video', 'Graphic', and 'Array' are free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word without needed affixes to attach the word.

Data 13 → RST (Rapid Storage Technology)

RST is an acronym of 'Rapid Storage Technology'. It is called acronym because it formed by making initial letter of phrase and pronouncing as a word 'RST'. This word has 3 morphemes, there are:

Figure 4.14 Analysis Data 14 of Acronym



The all word of the chart above 'Rapid', 'Storage', and 'Technology' are free morpheme. They can exist as a word. So, the word RST from abbreviation of 'Rapid Storage Technology' has 3 morphemes.

b. Clipping

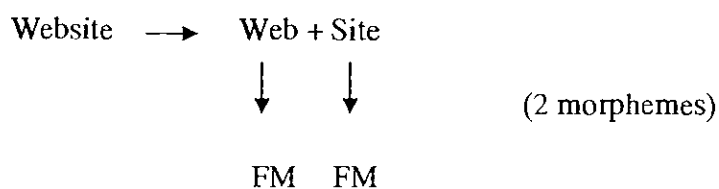
Data 1 → App

The word 'App' is called clipping because it is a shortening the polysyllabic word or by deleting one or more syllables. 'App' occurs from the word 'Application'.

Data 2 → Website

The word 'Website' is compounding. There is a joining of two words to produce single word. The two words are from the same grammatical category 'Web' (N) + 'Site' (N). The word 'Website' has 2 morphemes.

Figure 4.2 Analysis Data 2 of Compounding

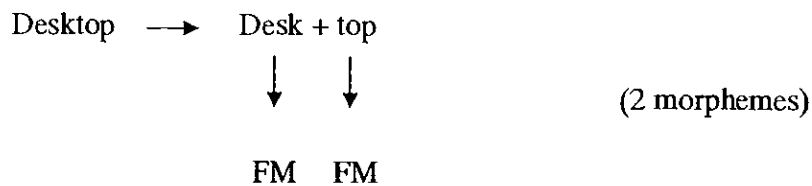


The word 'Web' and 'Site' both of them are free morphemes, because each of them can stand alone as a word.

Data 3 → Desktop

The word 'Desktop' is compounding. There is a joining of two words to produce single form. The two words are from the same grammatical category 'Desk' (N) + 'Top' (N). The word 'Desktop' has 2 morphemes.

Figure 4.3 Analysis Data 3 of Compounding

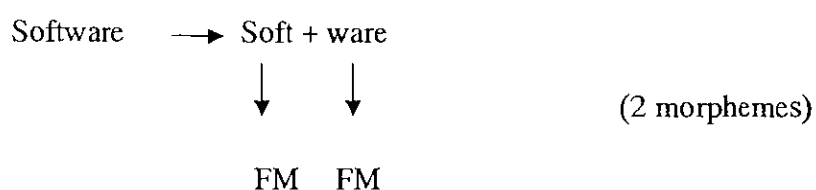


The word 'Desk' and 'Top' are free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word.

Data 4 → Software

The word 'Software' is compounding. There is a joining two separate words to produce single word. Besides, there are two words in different grammatical category 'Soft' (adj) + 'Ware' (N). The word 'Software' has 2 morphemes.

Figure 4.4 Analysis Data 4 of Compounding

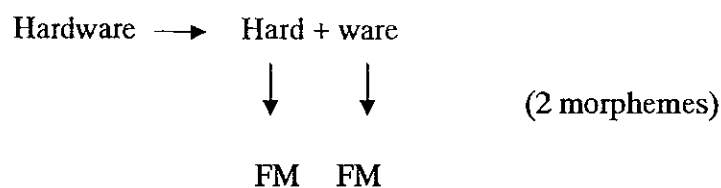


The word 'Soft' and 'Ware' both of them are free morphemes, because each of them can stand alone as a word.

Data 5 → Hardware

'Hardware' is compounding because it is a joining of two separated words to produce a single word. There are two words in different grammatical category 'Hard' (adj) + 'Ware' (N). This word has 2 morphemes.

Figure 4.5 Analysis Data 5 of Compounding

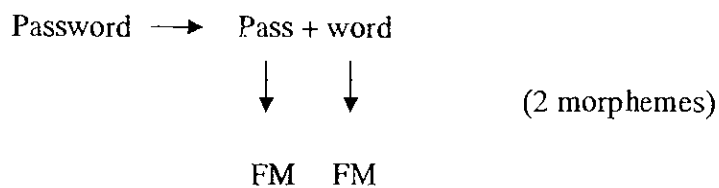


The word 'Hard' and 'Ware' are free morpheme because they can exist as a word without need affix in that word.

Data 6 → Password

The word 'Password' is compounding. There is joining two separated word into single word. The two words are from the same grammatical category 'Pass' (N) + 'Word' (N). This word has two free morphemes.

Figure 4.6 Analysis Data 6 of Compounding

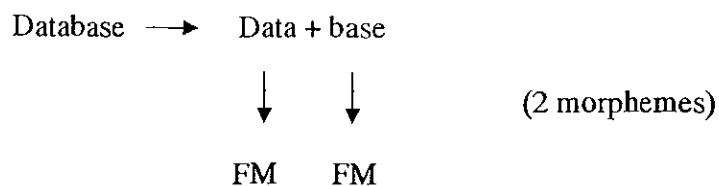


The word 'Pass' and 'Word' are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word.

Data 7 → Database

The word 'Database' above is compounding because it created from two separated words into single form. The two words are from the same grammatical category 'Data' (N) + 'Base' (N). This word has 2 morphemes.

Figure 4.7 Analysis Data 7 of Compounding

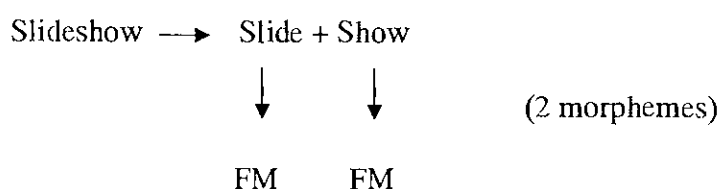


The words above are free morphemes. It called free morpheme because it can stand alone as a word without affix.

Data 10 → Slideshow

The word 'Slideshow' above is called compounding. It called compounding because it is a combining of two words to produce single form. The word 'Slideshow' is combining by the words 'Slide' (N) and 'Show' (V). It also has 2 morphemes, as follow:

Figure 4.10 Analysis Data 10 of Compounding

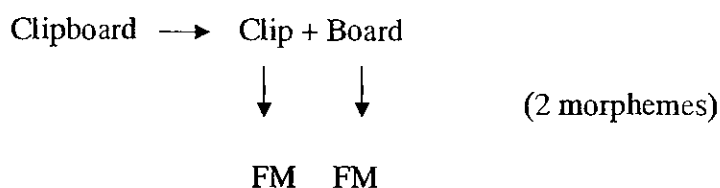


All of the words above are free morpheme. It is because they can stand alone as a word 'Slide' and 'Show'.

Data 11 → Clipboard

'Clipboard' is compounding. It called as compounding because the word 'Clipboard' is created from the word 'Clip' as a noun (N) and the word 'Board' as a noun (N). It has 2 free morphemes, as follow:

Figure 4.11 Analysis Data 11 of Compounding

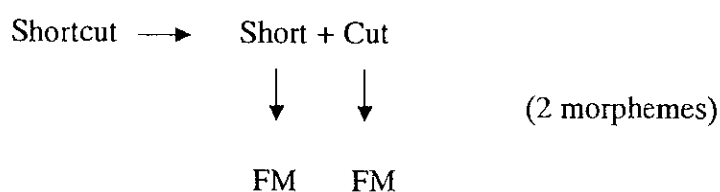


The word 'Clip' and 'Board' are free morpheme. It called free morpheme because the words above can stand alone as a word.

Data 12 → Shortcut

The word 'Shortcut' above is compounding. It is combining two words into single word. It is from the word 'Short' as adjective and 'cut' as a verb. This word has two morphemes.

Figure 4.12 Analysis Data 12 of Compounding

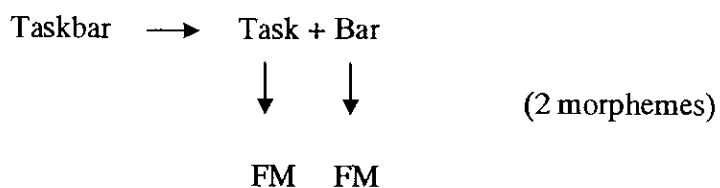


The word 'Short' and 'Cut' are free morpheme that can stand alone as a word without need affix in the word.

Data 13 → Taskbar

'Taskbar' is one of compounding. It called as compounding because it combining two word into one unit with a perceptible lexical meaning. The word 'Taskbar' is from the word 'Task' as a noun (N) and 'Bar' as a (N). Besides that, this word also has 2 morphemes that consist of all free morphemes, as follow:

Figure 4.13 Analysis Data 13 of Compounding

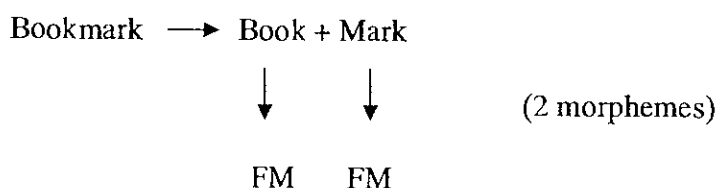


The word 'Task' and 'Bar' above are free morpheme that can exist as a word.

Data 14 → Bookmark

'Bookmark' is called compounding because the word is formed by two words into single form. It's from the word 'Book' (N) and 'Mark' (N). This word has 2 morphemes that consist of all free morphemes.

Figure 4.14 Analysis Data 14 of Compounding

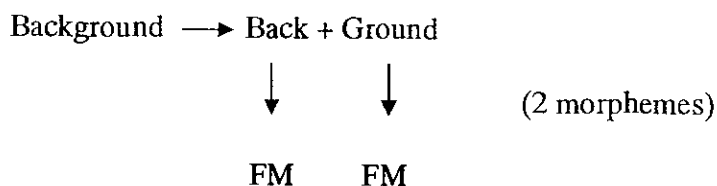


The word 'Book' and 'Mark' above are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word without added affix to the word.

Data 15 → Background

The word 'Background' is compounding. There is a joining of two words to produce single form. The two words are from the different grammatical category 'Back' (N) + 'Ground' (V). The word has two morphemes, as follow: ...

Figure 4.15 Analysis Data 15 of Compounding



The word 'Back' and 'Ground' above are free morpheme because they can exist as a word.

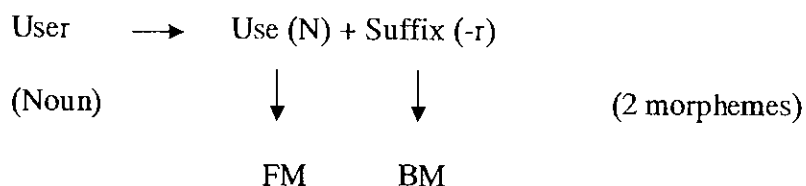
e. Backformation

Data 1 → User

The word 'User' is backformation. It is because carries from the verb 'Use' into the noun 'User'. The word 'Use' derives from 'User' in which (-r) in the end of the word as suffix.

From the word 'User' above, there are two morphemes. There are one free morpheme and one bound morpheme.

Figure 4.1 Analysis Data 1 of Backformation

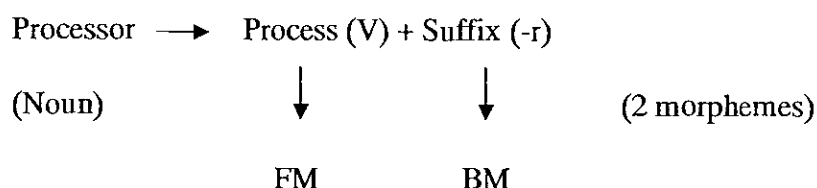


Data 2 → Processor

The word 'Processor' is called backformation because it is carries from the verb 'Process' into the noun 'Processor'. The word 'Process' derives from 'Processor' in which (-r) in the end of word is supposed as affix that is as a suffix.

From the word 'Processor' above has 2 morphemes; there are free morpheme that can stand alone as a word and bound morpheme that need another word to pronounce a word. It can see from the analysis below:

Figure 4.2 Analysis Data 2 of Backformation

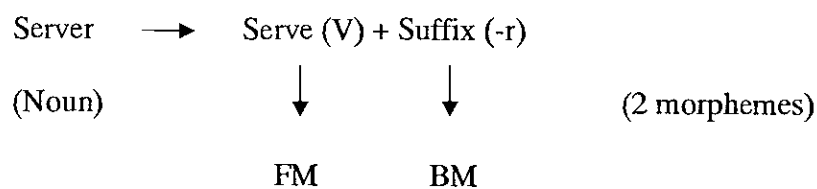


Data 3 → Server

The verb 'Serve' carries into the language as backformation of the noun 'Server'. The word 'Serve' derives from 'Server' in which (-s) in the end of the word as a suffix.

The word 'Server' has one free morpheme and one bound morpheme, it can see from the analysis below:

Figure 4.3 Analysis Data 3 of Backformation



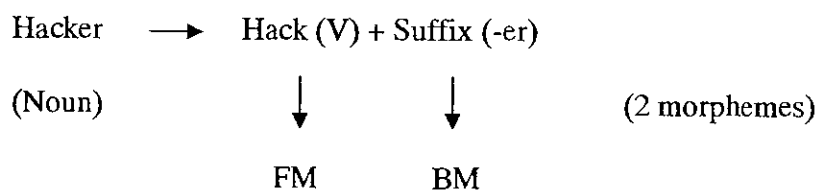
Data 4 → Hacker

'Hacker' is a backformation which is created from the verb 'Hack' into the noun 'Hacker'. Whereas, one of affix (-er) in the word 'Hacker' is as suffix (-er).

From the word 'Hacker' above can analyze that the word has 2 morphemes that are one free morpheme can exist as a word and one

bound morpheme that need another free morpheme. It can see from the analysis below:

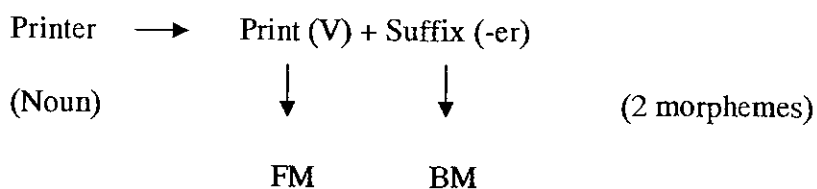
Figure 4.4 Analysis Data 4 of Backformation



Data 5 → Printer

The word 'Printer' is a backformation because it making a new word as 'Printer' that is a noun from word 'Print' as a verb. Meanwhile, the word 'Printer' in which (-er) in the end of the word is suffix. This word has 2 morphemes that consist of one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. See the chart below:

Figure 4.5 Analysis Data 5 of Backformation

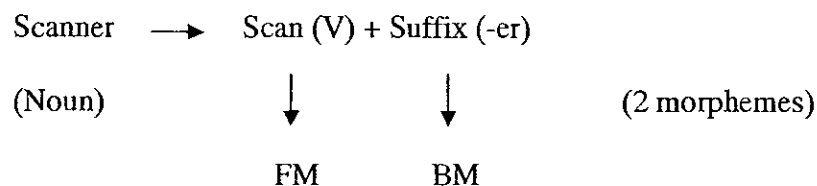


Data 6 → Scanner

The word 'Scanner' is a backformation because it making a new word as 'Scanner' that is as noun from the word 'scan' as a verb. Whereas, the word 'Scanner' in which (-er) in the end of the word is

suffix. This word also has 2 morphemes that consist of one free morpheme and one bound morpheme. It can see from the chart below:

Figure 4.6 Analysis Data 6 of Backformation

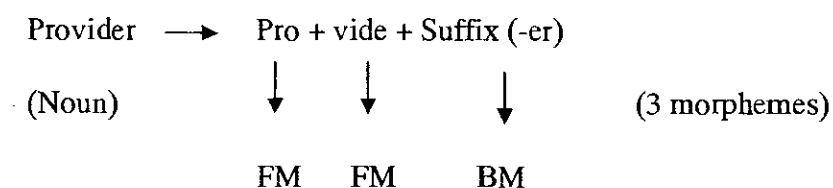


Data 7 → Provider

The verb ‘Provide’ carries into the language as backformation of the noun ‘Provider’ and there is (-r) in the end of the word ‘Provider’ is supposed as suffix.

There are 3 morphemes that can find in the word ‘Provider’, there are one free morpheme and one bound morpheme as a suffix.

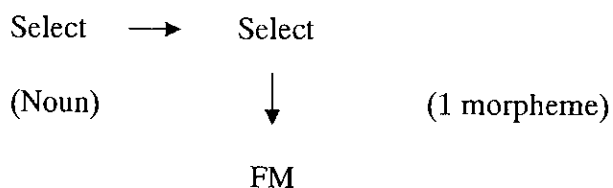
Figure 4.7 Analysis Data 7 of Backformation



Data 8 → Select

The word ‘Select’ is a backformation because it is a reduction process from the noun ‘Selection’ into the verb ‘Select’. From the word ‘Select’, there is only one free morpheme that can be find and it can exist as a word without attached to another word.

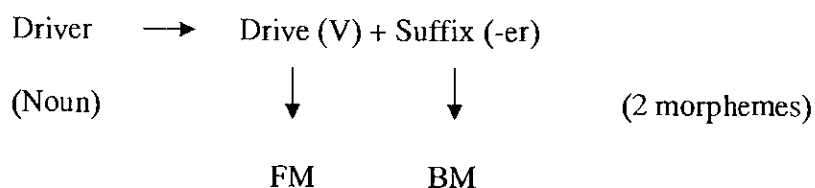
Figure 4.8 Analysis Data 8 of Backformation



Data 9 → Driver

Driver is a backformation which is created from the verb 'Drive' into the noun 'Driver'. The word 'Drive' derives from 'Driver' in which (-s) in the end of word as affix that is a suffix. The word 'Driver' has 2 morphemes that can see from the analysis below:

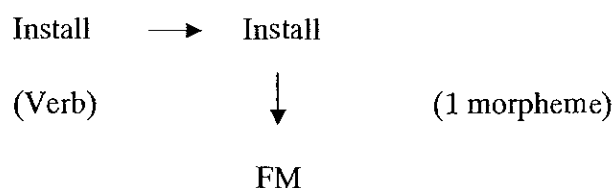
Figure 4.9 Analysis Data 9 of Backformation



Data 10 → Install

The word 'Install' is a backformation because it is a reduction process from the noun 'Installation' into the verb 'Install'. From the word 'Install', there is only one free morpheme that can be find and it can stand alone as a word. See the analysis below:

Figure 4.10 Analysis Data 10 of Backformation



The writer analyzed 40 words of computer jargon from 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition. These words were analyzed into the word formation through the morphological process of these jargons. There are some the word formation that we know; there are coinage, borrowing, acronym, clipping, blending, compounding and backformation.

Compared to the data founding of 40 words of jargon, the writer can make result; there are 13 words of acronym, a word of clipping, a word of multiple process, 15 words of compounding, and 10 words of backformation. Moreover, the writer also makes percentages from those results to easily understanding the findings, as follows; there are 32.5 % acronym, 2.5 % clipping, 2.5 % multiple process, 37.5 % compounding, and 25 % backformation,

C. Data Analysis of the Lexical and Contextual Meaning of Jargon

After observing the processes of the word formation through the morphological process above, the writer would than analyze the lexical and contextual meaning in the following table.

Table 4.2 Lexical and Contextual Meaning Analysis

Jargon	Sentence in the Magazine	Lexical Meaning	Contextual Meaning
Touchscreen (Data 1)	The company hopes to reinvigorate its user base just as it back in 1995, while positioning Windows for the brave new world of <i>touchscreen</i> and tablet. (Page 7)	Display device which allows you to use a computer by touching areas on the screen	A new program of windows that serve touchscreen that is a tool with high programming to make easy user to use computer just touch the computer area to choose the computer application or program
Website (Data 2)	Indeed, criticism of Windows has ground so heated that a former Microsoft employee started a <i>website</i> entitled Fixing windows 8, suggesting ways to improve the OS's navigation. (Page 7)	Place connected to the Internet, where a company, organization etc puts information that can be found on the World Wide Web	A horde of pages used to show information of text, picture, animation and other. Its connected to the hyperlink.
User (Data 3)	Worse, he goes on to say that most <i>user</i> just need a machine to host their photos, stream their movies. (Page 9)	Son or thing that uses something	Someone who use a computer include the program of the computer
Desktop (Data 4)	Applications such as Internet Explorer, for instance, look and	Computer with a keyboard, screen	The appearance of face from operating

	operate very differently in metro and on the <u>desktop</u> . (Page 64)	and main processing unit that fits on a desk	system that showing a sun of application icon, file or folder
CPU (Data 5)	Also, no one mentions the life span: with the monitor in the same box as the <u>CPU</u> , forget gaming or any intensive computing, as that will no doubt shorten the life span of the system. (Page 9)	Part of a computer that controls all the other parts of the system	Hardware within a computer system which carries out the instruction of a computer program by performing the basic arithmetical, logical, and input/output operations of the system
Software (Data 6)	The March Back Page item "A Touchy Interface" implied that the expression "curses-based" found in <u>software</u> . (Page 10)	Programs used to operate a computer	A group of program that can't see and will help operate hardware working
Processor (Data 7)	Our review model, priced at \$1250, carries an Intel Core i5-2400 <u>processor</u> . (Page 81)	(1) Machine or person that processes things (2) (Computing) part of a computer that controls all the other part of system	The logic circuitry that responds and processes the basic instructions that drive a computer
Hardware (Data 8)	The Android tablets we choose represent a cross section of <u>hardware</u> and operating system	(1) Machinery and electronic parts of a computer system	One of the computer component that can see, feel directly

	versions. (Page 10)	(2) tools and equipment used in the house and garden	which support the computer working
App (Data 9)	Sure, it lacks finer exposure controls, but Apple's <i>app</i> work more smoothly.(Page 48)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	Program designed to do a particular thing in the computer
Password (Data 10)	Exit the command prompt, and then use your new <i>password</i> to log back in. (Page 95)	Secret word or phrase that you need to know to be allowed to enter a place, use a computer, etc	A set of secret number or word that used by computer user to enter or log back into the program of the computer
Server (Data 11)	With simple start-up, intuitive management and toolless design, this <i>server</i> is easy to deploy and manage. (Page 17)	Program that manages information or devices shared by several computers connected in a network	Computer program that is become a center and controller on a network of computer
Hacker (Data 12)	iPhone <i>hacker</i> coined jailbreaking in reference to breaking the iPhone out of Apple's iTunes. (Page 18)	Person who looks at computer data without permission	The name for person that enthusiastic in computer science, mastery language programming and computer system so common called as the

			expert to enter the computer program without permission.
USB (Data 13)	The Cannon Prima MX892 connects to the world in multiple ways not just through a <u>USB</u> cable. (Page 20)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	An industry standard that defines the cables, connectors and communication protocols used for connection, communication and power supply between computer and electronic devices
Printer (Data 14)	This inkjet multifunction <u>printer</u> can print items from the cloud. (Page 20)	Machine for printing text on paper, especially one attached to a computer	Printer is a machine to print or duplicated pictures, words, text or photos, etc
Scanner (Data 15)	The easiest mobile <u>scanner</u> solution to create compressed and editable documents. (Page 22)	device for examining or recording using beams of light sound or X-rays	Equipment to choosing and editing pictures or text of document
URL (Data 16)	If you open a tab to a secure site, typically indicated by the 'https' at the beginning of the <u>URL</u> . (Page 36)	Address of a World Wide Web page	A unique address in the internet used to identified or found a website.

Provider (Data 17)	Today, assorted competitors also give consumers a soapbox on service <u>provider</u> . (Page 29)	Someone whose business is to supply a particular service or commodity	Someone or company that provides individuals and other companies access to computer program or internet
Database (Data 18)	In data centers, SSDs can improve <u>database</u> or virtual desktop infrastructure performance. (Page 32)	Organized store of computer data	Part of the computer as a storage of the computer data
Motherboard (Data 19)	But applying this dual-drive approach to laptops requires having a unit large enough to support two disk drives, or buying the rare laptop that has the SSD integrated into the <u>motherboard</u> but still offers a 2.5-inch bay for a hard drive. (Page 32)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	The main board circuit on the PC, and through that every component connected and communicated
LCD (Data 20)	On the front of the unit, you'll find four locking drive bay trays, an <u>LCD</u> status display. (Page 44)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A screen display technology of a computer
HTML (Data 21)	Remote attackers could use it to inkjet malicious Web script or <u>HTML</u> into your website.	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	The manner for writing the web page content, so that the result is readable and

			able showed by the web browser
Select (Data 22)	You'll also find Enter and <u>Select</u> buttons next to the LCD, for setting the initial array type when you add drives. (Page 44)	Choose carefully from a group of people or things	Select means an act to choose the program of the computer
SSD (Data 23)	As <u>SSD</u> decline in price and improve in performance, they are finding their way into server farms, laptops, and desktop.(Page 32)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	Data storage device that uses integrated circuit assemblies as memory to store data persistently
PDF (Data 24)	The Xerox mobile scanner can turn printed items into <u>PDF</u> . (Page 47)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A file format that preserves most attributes including color, formatting, graphics, and more of a source document no matter which application, platform and hardware type was originally used to create it
RAM (Data 25)	In addition to an Intel Core i5-2500 processor, 4 gigabit of <u>RAM</u> , and an AMD radeon. (Page 82)	Computer memory in which data can be changed and which can be looked at in any order	Hardware of the computer that has function as temporary storage

RPM (Data 26)	We compared windows 8 to windows 7 on our WorldBench 7 test suite, using identical hardware configurations: an Intel Core i5-2500K processor, 8GB of RAM, a western digital 7200- <i>rpm</i> .	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A function of the design of the equipment and the power supply that rotates in one minute
Keyboard (Data 27)	The <i>keyboard</i> has a stable feel; its keys can travel farther than those on ultraportable, and the pc has little flexed overall. (Page 50)	Set of keys on a computer, typewriter, piano or other musical instrument	Input unit of processing the data of the computer that has function to enter letters, number and also as a media for user to save file and other
Slideshow (Data 28)	Right now, the included apps for pen mode are polar is office, S memo, and a game called Crayon Physics, Polaris Office lets you create documents, spreadsheet, and <i>slideshow</i> presentation. (Page 54)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A way to show material that write in power point program
Clipboard (Data 29)	It can monitor the <i>clipboard</i> and parse any URL that you copy into it to see whether it contains files that could be downloaded. (Page 59)	Portable board with a clip at the top for holding papers	A section of computer memory that temporarily stores data as text or a graphic image especially to facilitate

			its movement or duplication
Shortcut (Data 30)	To go to the desktop tile, a keyboard <i>shortcut</i> , or the tile for a desktop application that you've pinned to your Start screen. (Page 62)	Way of doing more quickly and efficiently	A way for user to go to the program of computer destination quickly
Taskbar (Data 31)	Windows 95 brought the <i>taskbar</i> and start menu. (Page 62)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A row of buttons or graphical controls on a computer screen that represent open programs among which the uses can switch back and forth by clicking on the appropriate one
Bookmark (Data 32)	Sign in to your account on another pc and lots of your tools and content your metro apps, settings, desktop preference, taskbar setup, browser <i>bookmark</i> . (Page 64)	Record of the address of a file, a Web page that enables you to find it quickly	An address for a website stored on a computer so that the user can easily return to the site
Background (Data 33)	In multiple monitor setups, taskbar icons can follow apps to the monitor that their window appears on, and <i>background</i> can span all of your displays. (Page 66)	(1) Details of a person's family or education (2) Circumstances or past events which explain why	Something in the behind of the main object of multiple monitor used as base display

		something is how it is; information about these (3) Part of scene behind the main object, people, etc	
AMD (Data 34)	Unless the hardware has Intel <u>AMD</u> or inside. (Page 67)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A major manufacturer of semiconductor devices including compatible CPU, embedded processor, flash memories, and networking chips
LED (Data 35)	The glossy, 23-inch, <u>LED</u> -backlight widescreen display has a native resolution of 1920 by 1080 pixels. (Page 80)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A display and lighting technology used in almost every electrical and electronic product of laser-class printers
HDTV (Data 36)	Lenovo bills the 21.5-inch Idea centre B320 as a "sleek desktop" with "two extreme missions" to be an <u>HDTV</u> . (Page 82)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	The kind of digital television which perform a picture excellent than common television
VGA (Data 37)	Four slim buttons (one for switching to <u>VGA</u> , two for brightness, and a fourth for turning the machine off) sit at the bottom. (Page 84)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	A widely used analog interface between a computer and monitor
Driver (Data 38)	When the windows installation is complete, install the	(1) Person who drives vehicle	Software which is needed by windows

	<i>driver</i> for your computer. (Page 92)	(2) (Computing) software that controls the sending of data between a computer and a piece of equipment attached to it, e.g. printer	(and the other operation system) to communicate with peripheral
RST (Data 39)	Once the drivers are in place, the system will restart and the <i>RST</i> control panel will be accessible via an icon in the system tray. (Page 92)	Doesn't have the lexical meaning	An Intel program of computer as a storage
Install (Data 40)	Before you click a button, check in at a shop or restaurant, post an update about a product or service, or <i>install</i> an app that tracks or shares your actions. (Page 24)	Fix machines furniture into position	Set in position and prepare for use an application of the computer

From the data above, the writer found the lexical and contextual meaning of those jargons. There are the words of jargon in the contextual meaning is broader than the lexical meaning, the words of jargon in the contextual meaning is opposite with the lexical meaning and the words of jargon doesn't have the lexical meaning.

There are 21 words of computer jargon in the contextual meaning is broader than the lexical meaning, then 4 words of jargon in the

contextual meaning is opposite with the lexical meaning, and there are 15 words of jargon doesn't have the lexical meaning.

Moreover, the writer also makes percentages from those results to easily understand the findings, as follows; There are the contextual meaning of jargons is broader than the lexical meaning (52.5 %), then the contextual meaning of jargons is opposite with the lexical meaning (10 %), and words of jargon doesn't have the lexical meaning (37.5 %).

According to those data, it can be concluded that in 'PCWorld' magazine have these findings; first, the word formation through the morphological process of jargon that found in the magazine mostly compounding for about 37.5 %, then based on the analysis of lexical and contextual meaning, the words of jargon that is used in 'PCWorld' magazine mostly the contextual meaning of jargons is broader than the lexical meaning for about 52.5 %.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After reviewing and describing some terms relating to the word formation through the morphological process and the lexical and contextual meaning of jargons, the writer comes into last discussion. In this chapter the writer presents two terms that include of conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

From the analysis about jargons that used in 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition, the writer finds several important features related to this research. The writer has performed in the previous chapters; there are two kinds of analysis. First, the word formation through the morphological process of jargon and second is the lexical and contextual meaning of jargons that found in 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition.

Based on the analysis of data, the writer can make conclusion as follows: firstly, the word formations through the morphological process of jargon used in 'PCWorld' magazine that found by the researcher are 13 words of acronym (32.5%), a word of clipping (2.5%), a word of multiple process (2.5), 10 words of backformation (25%), and 15 words of compounding (37.5%). So, the word formation of jargons that is used in the 'PCWorld' magazine in May 2012 edition mostly compounding for about 37.5%.

Secondly, Dealing with the relation between the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of jargons used in 'PCWorld' magazine are 21 words of jargon in the contextual meaning is broader than the lexical meaning (52.5%), then 4 words of jargon in the contextual meaning is opposite with the lexical meaning (10%), and there are 15 words of jargon doesn't have the lexical meaning (37.5%).

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer proposes the suggestion as follows:

1. For the students

The students can improve their knowledge about jargon by themselves. They can learn jargon from magazine, internet and other reference. Especially from magazine, this research can lead students to understand about jargon that used in magazine.

2. For the other researcher

From this research, the writer hopes that this research can be as a beginning reference for the following researchers. Then, the writer also suggests them to study more about jargon in different opinion and way in the analysis, and perception.

3. For the readers

The writer hopes the readers would not be confused about what people means when they use some terminology of jargon in make

conversation with others or in the written text such as; magazine. So, from this research the readers have an alignment about terminology of jargon.

4. For learning process

The writer hopes by studying computer jargon that used in magazine may help students and teachers to reduce misunderstanding of the lexical and contextual meaning that may appear in the process of learning at the class.

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APPENDIXES



NEW iPad OUR HANDS-ON REVIEW p.46
THE ANDROID COMPETITION p.

PCWorld

A RADICAL REDESIGN

p.60



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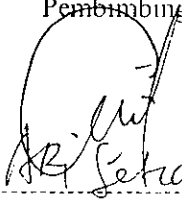
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 in May 2012 Edition

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1.	16/5	Proposal	- grammar & reference	Ari
2	26/5	Proposal	- Focused on topic to discuss.	Ari
3.	30/7	Revisi proposal	chapter I	Ari
4	13/8	chapter I chapter II	- sample should be in italic	Ari
5	7/9	chapter II III	- Consider p. - Pay attention on sentence formation	Ari
6	8/9	chapter IV	- table & figure should be titled.	Ari
7	16/9	IV	- grammar (Please pay attention)	
8	11/9	chapter I - II	- Abstract evidence to Kurva Ari	Ari

CATATAN:

SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing


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Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

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Assalamualaikum w.w.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

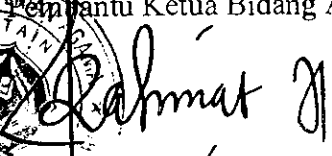
N a m a : Daru Tiyas Suharjani
NIM : 11308142
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE VARIETY BASED ON THE WRITER USED IN
READER'S DIGEST MAGAZINE IN JANUARY 2012 EDITION

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum w.w.

a.n. Ketua,
Bantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

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13.	Certificate A Half-Day Teacher Training Workshop "Motivating Your Students Focusing on Speaking Skill" IALF Bali	15 Juli 2011	Peserta	3

14.	Sertifikat Seminar Entrepreneur dan Koperasi KOPMA dan KSEI	25 Agustus 2011	Peserta	3
15.	Seretifikat Seminar Nasional Enterpreneurship "Tren Bisnis Berbasis Multimedia dan Teknologi Informatika sebagai Wujud Pasar Modern"	21 April 2012	Peserta	6
16.	Sertifikat Anniversary Kopma Fatawa	17 Mei 2012	Panitia	3
Jumlah Nilai				56

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