

# Jargons Used in “PC World” Magazine



Darmawan Budiyo, Hastari Mayrita, Aprillizavivayarti, Boy Indrayana, Sophia Rahmawati  
Rusman Roni, Amirul Mukminin

**Abstract:** This research studies about the jargon used in “PCWorld” magazine. The research questions of this study are: 1) How are morphological processes used in creating jargons in the “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition? 2) What are contextual meanings of jargons used in the “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition? The aims of the study are to analyze the morphological process in creating computer jargon, to explain the contextual meaning of each jargon used in “PC World” magazine. In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research that made use of documentation to analyze the written jargons. The result of the study shows that: (1) The morphological process in creating computer jargon used in “PC World” magazine are acronym is a word formed from the initial letters of a name or combining initial letters of a series of words. It has 3 morphemes (13 jargons), clipping is a process of new words by shortening the polysyllabic word or by deleting one or more syllables (1 Jargon), multiple process is a process of a word formation when a word is formed through more than one process (1 jargon). compounding is a process of a word formation in which it is done by combining two words (15 jargons) and backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language (10 jargons). (2) Reveal with the lexical and contextual meaning, the writer found that (21) of jargons in the contextual meaning is higher than (4) jargons of the lexical meaning, the contextual meaning of jargons is more than with the lexical meaning and (15) words of jargon do not have any the lexical meaning.

**Keywords:** Jargons, PCWorld, Magazine

## I. INTRODUCTION

English is an international language. It means, English is used for communication by every nation in the world. Language helps people communicate with their society and gives a lot of contribution in dealing with other people. People using the language are able to tell a story, bargain, persuade, and even

improve their technical achievements on their own ways. Language plays a vital role in human’s life. However, the way to express a language is different from one nation to another or from written text to oral communication.

People use many kinds of language varieties in their daily lives, such as jargons used by people in the same profession. They use jargons because they can communicate each other easily. Besides that, many people also use other language varieties in their lives to make communication. The appearance of this language variety is caused by the heterogeneous speakers and the different interaction activities [9]. This language plays a great part and an important role in our living. Society is connected by language, because with the language we socialize. As [2]

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.

Jargon is a technical term which is formed and used by a specific profession or a group [15]. In addition, jargon is the terminologies which are created by the insider of a profession for communicating [5]. The statements show that the use of jargon is only understood by the insiders of a profession and it cannot be understood by the outsiders. Jargon sometimes is wrongly confused with slang and people often take it in the same sense but a difference is always there. Slang is a type of informal category of a certain language developed within a certain community and consists of words or phrases whose literal meanings are different from the actual meanings. Hence, it is not understood by people outside of that community. Slang is more common in spoken language than written one. Jargon, on the other hand, is broadly associated with a subject, occupation or business that makes use of standard words or phrases frequently comprising of abbreviations e.g. HTH, LOL. However, unlike slang, its terms are developed and composed deliberately for the convenience of a specific section of society. We can see the difference in two sentences given below:

- “Last night was *flop*. I was supposed to go to a party with my friendas, but they *flopped* on me. They are all such *floppers*”.

Here the slang term being used is “*flop*” Which means a planned even does not happen. A *flopper* is someone who cancels the plan at the last minute.

- Budi says “*please take the mouse*”, the word “*mouse*,” commonly refers to one kind of animal which likes a cheese, however, in the *PC World magazine*, jargon “*mouse*” refers to a part

Manuscript published on November 30, 2019.

\* Correspondence Author

**Darmawan Budiyo** is a lecturer at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Tridianti Palembang, Indonesia.

**Hastari Mayrita** is a lecturer at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Bina Darma, Indonesia.

**Aprillizavivayarti** is a doctoral student of Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.

**Boy Indrayana** is a lecturer at Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.

**Sophia Rahmawati** is a lecturer at Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.

**Rusman Roni** is dean of Teacher Training and Education of Faculty, Universitas Tridianti Palembang, Indonesia.

**Amirul Mukminin** is a faculty member in the Faculty of Education, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an [open access](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) article under the CC-BY-NC-ND license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

of computer hardware which is used for moving the pointer on the screen of a computer.

That jargon has many functions, it can identify the people activity and also jargon can be used to make easy in communication with the other in some fields but for the people that do not know with these words not interest to follow in the conversation because they are do not understand.

So, the language in jargon is different in common language and people in the outside of the group difficult to understand about this word.

Even the information technology and the internet create many overlapping jargons used by computer scientists, programmers, and users to communicate. Talking about magazine, it is familiar for 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 writer done to analyze a *PC World magazine in January 2015 edition, Volume 01 Number 1* that contain many computer jargons. That is one of the reasons why the writer chose this magazine to be the object in his reseach. For example, there are some jargons 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 may be already known and used by people, but they do not understand about the meanings of these jargons that they used, they do not understand how the word make a formation like that. For example, the word *keyboard*, it is from the word “*key*” and “*board*”. It is some problem why jargon needs to be understood and studied. In another example when a person says “*please take the mouse*”, the word “*mouse*,” commonly refers to one kind of animal which likes a cheese, however, in the *PC World magazine*, jargon “*mouse*” refers to a part of computer hardware which is used for moving the pointer on the screen of a computer. The used of these jargons often cause miscommunication because it has different meaning from the common English word. The writer hopes this study could be enrich knowledge through jargons used in magazines. So, it is appropriate with the goal of this study that was to enrich knowledge about jargons.

From the explanation above, jargon is important to learn especially for people who want to comprehend and communicate in the field of a profession through the subject material like English for Spesific Purpose (ESP) because all subjects have special jargons [14]. In learning computer, students need to learn the jargons through English for specific purpose in the form of texts or dialogues to comprehend the exact meanings of the *PC World computer magazine* jargons which are found. It is also important to learn for English students in order they can distinguish the common meanings and the specific meanings of technical words which are used in the computer field, and know what category of computer jargons included and how the process of those jargons formed.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The word “Jargon” comes from an old French word meaning “the twittering and chattering of bird” [13]. Meanwhile, [1] define jargon as the language word to particular context like a trade, profession or other group. From the

statement, it is a language which is used in a specific context through specialized vocabulary and expression. it is supported by [1] who describe a jargon is word or phrase associated with a subject field which is clear to the experts using it, but not to outsiders, e.g. the jargons of law, medical jargons.

Futhermore, [15] a jargon is a special technical vocabulary associated with peculiar area of work or interest. In this case, a jargon helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as “insiders” in some way and to exclude “outsiders.” In other words, a jargon has its own set of words and expressions which may be incomprehensible to an outsider.

A jargon is created by using different morphological rules to the normal vocabulary. The notion, just as [8] states that jargon entails an extended and terminologically normalized vocabulary and correspondingly different uses of morphological rules e.g. compounds, special prefix forms, foreign words, technical terms, metaphor characteristic of a jargon.

In conclusion, a jargon is a technical meaning of some fields such as a trade, profession, or similar group using unusual vocabulary, complex phrasing, and unclear meaning. It is an exclusive term in which mostly known by the insiders, i.e. uses of the jargons instead of the outsiders, i.e. people who do not belong to the field.

There are some motivations of creating jargon. First, it is used to exclude the people, they are those who do not belong to. If a person does not understand a jargon of a group, it means he/she does not belong to that group. Jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group. Jargon is an effective signal for identification. It is effective when it is used in the group where the jargon created or occurs. Another motivation of creating jargon is communicative efficiency. If something has to be frequently mentioned, it is more economical to have a single word to refer to it than a lengthy phrase. We know that jargon uses items already existing in the language and then extend their meaning and function. Jargon rarely uses completely new words or construction. Practically, the words are old but with new meaning and different meaning.

In this research, the writer emphasized to analyzed meaning and differentiates 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. [11] 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 [3] 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: noun, verb, adverb and adjective. They are as follows:

**1) Noun**

Noun is a word that refers to a person, a place, or a thing, a quality or an activity.

As [15] writes that noun is a word used to refer to people, object, creatures, places, qualities, phenomena, and abstract ideas.

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

**2) Verb**

Verb is a 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 for proposed questions about *where, why, how and when*.

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

**4) Adjective**

Adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. To characterize adjective, that is proposed 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 a group of words without a finite verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence or group of words which have a particular meaning when used together. [15] there are five kinds of phrase: verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, preposition phrase. They are as follows:

**1) 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. I can see that word in the text.

**2) 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*

**3) Adjective Phrase**

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

E.g. *Very old, most ridiculous*

**4) Adverb Phrase**

An adverb phrase is a group of words an adverb. There can be an adverb of degree in front of the adverb.

E.g. *Sometimes, very carefully*

**5) Prepositional Phrase**

A prepositional phrase is a preposition + noun phrase.

E.g. *On the road  
By Friday  
For a long time*

**Concepts of Morphology**

**2.2.1. Morpheme**

[11] morpheme is the smallest meaningful units of language. In morphology, morphemes are classified into: (a) free morpheme and (b) bound morpheme. They are as follows:

**A) Free Morpheme**

Free morpheme is the one that can stand alone as a word or can stand on their own as fully fledged words. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand by itself as a single word. For example: *open* and *tour* [15].

**B) Bound Morpheme**

[11] bound morpheme cannot stand alone but must be attaches 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 two kinds of affixes: (1) prefix and (2) suffix.

**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 prefixes when they are attached to the beginning of other morphemes [11].

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

**2) Suffix**

It is called suffix when a letter or group of letters attached to the end of another morpheme [11]. For example: *-ize* in words such as *modernize, equalize, centralize*.

**2.3 Morphological Processes in Word Formation**

Morphological process is a means of changing system to adjust its meaning to its syntactic and communicational system. [8] a word formation describes the ways that new vocabulary are added to language. Meanwhile, [15] classifies the word formation through some ways as follows: (1) coinage words, (2) borrowing, (3) blending, (4) clipping, (5) multiple processes, (6) acronym, (7) compounding, (8) backformation. They are as follows:

**2.3.1. Coinage Words**

Coinage words happen when speakers coin a new word by inventing a new sound sequence and pairing it with a new meaning. [15] coinage word is the invention of totally new terms. It is the process of a word formation in which it totally invents new terms. This example of this process is *“xerox.”* This word is invented as the trade names but then it becomes a daily word, people who want to copy a document may say that they want to *“xerox.”*

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.*

### 2.3.2. Borrowing

<sup>[15]</sup> Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. It is a process of a word formation in which a word is taken from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages.

The example of this process is the word "boss" which is taken from Dutch, from: Arabic: *alcohol*, *arsenal*, and *almanac*

### 2.3.3. Blending

<sup>[15]</sup> Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. In another definition blending is the fusion of words 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*.

### 2.3.4. Clipping

<sup>[15]</sup> 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 occurs where the spelling of a word has been shortened but its pronunciation is not necessarily altered <sup>[11]</sup>.

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

### 2.3.5. Multiple Processes

It is a process of a word formation when a word is formed through more than one process <sup>[15]</sup>. The example of this process is the word "snowball." This word form is formed through two processes: compounding and conversion.

<sup>[11]</sup> 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.

### 2.3.6. Acronym

Acronym is a word formed from the initial letters of a name or combining initial letters of a series of words. <sup>[11]</sup> Acronym is one of the abbreviation or shortening process. Then, <sup>[15]</sup> 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*.

### 2.3.7. Compounding

<sup>[15]</sup> It is a process of a word formation in which it is done by combining two words. The example of this process is the word "bookcase" comes from the words "book" and "case."

Two or more free morphemes are combined is called compounding <sup>[11]</sup>. Compound words are formed by combining

two or more words into one unit with a perceptible lexical meaning. The two words can be as follows:

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

### 2.3.8. Backformation

<sup>[11]</sup> 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*. As <sup>[15]</sup> Notes that 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.

### Concept of Meanings

<sup>[3]</sup> Meaning is the situation in which the speaker utters it and the response which it calls forth in the hearer. Meaning can be classified into, (1) lexical meaning and (1) contextual meaning. Ther are as follows:

#### 2.4.1. Lexical Meaning

The meaning of a content word that depends on the nonlinguistic concepts it is used to express. Lexical meaning is the meaning that is given by the dictionary, for example: the word "mouse" commonly refers to one kind of animal which likes a cheese <sup>[3]</sup>.

#### 2.4.2. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning raises from the context where and when the word, phrase sentence and expression are used, for example: "please take the mouse", the word "mouse," commonly refers to one kind of animal which likes a cheese, however, in the computer jargon refers to a part of computer hardware which is used for moving the pointer on the screen of a computer. Now you know what the word means because It has given it context. Contextual is simply the adjective form "of or relating to the context" <sup>[3]</sup>.

## III. METHODS

In this study the writer used the descriptive qualitative approach with case study design. The characteristic of qualitative research is that it concerns with the process, rather than the outcomes or product, and then qualitative research is descriptive in that the writer is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures <sup>[11]</sup> Then the result of descriptive qualitative does not use with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. The qualitative research is employing descriptive method in content analysis because it is presented by words rather than numbers as data for analysis <sup>[4]</sup>. <sup>[12]</sup>

Descriptive method can be used to identify and classify the elements or characteristics of the object of a research. Meanwhile, content analysis involves the description an analysis of text in order to represent its content [9]. In other words, this method is used for analyzing and understanding the content of written information. In this research, it is used for analyzing of computer jargons in “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition, volume 01 number 1

The object of the research in this study is the written text or the list of jargons that were found in “PC World” English computer magazine in January 2015 edition, volume 01 number 1.

**Table 3. 1**  
**List of Jargons in PC World Magazine**

1	AMD	11	Hardware	21	Printer	3	Slideshow
2	App	12	HDTV	22	Processor	3	Software
3	Background	13	HTML	23	Provider	3	SSD
4	Bookmark	14	Install	24	RAM	3	Taskbar
5	Clipboard	15	Keyboard	25	RPM	3	Touchscreen
6	CPU	16	LCD	26	RST	3	USB
7	Database	17	LED	27	Scanner	3	User
8	Desktop	18	Motherboard	28	Select	3	URL
9	Driver	19	Password	29	Server	3	VGA
10	Hacker	20	PDF	30	Shortcut	4	Website

(Sources in Edition January 2015 volume 01 number 1 at PC World Magazine)

In this study, the writer used the primary source. The primary source of data in this research is taken from “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition, volume 01 number 1 that contains many jargons of computer science and users. There are many topics discussed 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 video cameras, audio devices and televisions.

Documentation is one of the ways on how to collect the data. In this case, the writer used the documentation technique in collecting data. [7] the documentation is taken from the formal or personal (non formal) document. There are two kinds of formal document; internal document (memo announcement, instruction, and; external document (magazine, bulletin, advertisement, and statement or news in mass media such as newspaper).

The writer quoted the jargons from PC World Magazine volume 01 number 1 Edition January 2015. The writer makes checklists to inventory about the meaning and the word formation process of computer jargons in “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition, volume 01 number 1 and the writer uses some specific dictionaries entitled Dictionary of Computing by Peter Collin and Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms by Douglas Downing and *Kamus Istilah Informatika* by Andino Maselena and some articles on the

website [www.webopedia.com](http://www.webopedia.com) and [www.computerhope.com](http://www.computerhope.com), and [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com) to help finding meaning and word formation process of Computer jargons in in “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition, volume 01 number 1.

After that the writer used Triangulation approach to check and rechecked the data to four senior lectures at state of Sriwijaya University and PGRI University as the respondents to get the data validation. [10] triangulation means using more than one method to collect data on the same topic. This is a way of assuring the reliability of research through the use of a variety of methods to collect data on the same topic, which involves different types of samples as well as methods of data collection. However, the purpose of triangulation is not necessarily to cross-validate data but rather to capture different dimensions of the same phenomenon.

In analyzing the data, the writer focussed on Jargons found of in “PC WORLD”, a Magazine by Steve Fox by using qualitative study with descriptive method. The writer identifies the meanings of the computer jargons based on Yule’s theory whether they are analyzing word formation process of computer jargons based on Yule’s theory whether they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, acronym, and multiple process. In this case, the writer also gives codes to indicate where the jargons are found in the magazine. Conclusion: drawing/verification is used for drawing how many jargons which are formed from coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, acronym, and multiple processes and how many jargons which are lexical and contextual meaning. [11] procedures used in analyzing data, there are three steps as follows: (1) data identification, (2) data listing and (3) data classification.

**1) Data Identification**

The writer identifies the jargons in the magazine to select information that analyzed as the preview method in the research. The writer presents the concepts of morphology to justify the morphological process used in creating jargons in the “PC WORLD” magazine in January 2015 Edition. Related which the concepts of morphology presented are very important in answering the first statements of the problem in which to know the morphological process used in creating computer jargons found in the “PC WORLD” magazine in January 2015 Edition.

**2) Data Listing**

First, the writer reads and seeks the data from the magazine. Then, the writer will analyze the data found in the magazine. After that, the writer writes down or makes a list of the important notes based on every topic in the magazine.

**3) Data Classification**

The writer arranges the data into several parts, and then classifies the data based on the morphological process then the contextual meaning of these jargons. Concepts of Meanings is needed to see which approach is the most relevant to the study,



and this study applies concepts of meanings as the most relevant because this study discusses the contextual meanings of jargons used in the "PC WORLD" magazine in January 2015 Edition.

Therefore the concepts of Meaning to explain. This is the answering of second statements of the problem.

IV. RESULTS

The first part is about the morphological process used in

creating jargons and the second is discussion about the contextual meanings of the computer jargon used in "PC WORLD" magazine in January 2015 edition.

4.1 Morphological Processes Used in Creating Jargons

The writers analyzed the word formation process the computer jargons which were found in "PCWorld" magazine in January 2015 edition based on Yule's theory. They included coinage, borrowing, compound, blending, clipping, backformation, acronym, and multiple processes. There were 40 computer jargons found in "PC World" magazine in January 2015 edition. Out of the 40 jargons, there was 1 jargon with clipping process 13 jargons with acronym process, 15 jargons with compounding process, 10 jargon words with backformation process, and 1 jargon with multiple processes.

It means that the computer jargons with compounding process were the most dominant in "PCWorld" magazine in January 2015 edition and the computer jargons with clipping and multiple process were the least dominants in "PCWorld" magazine in January 2015 edition. Jargons with coinage, borrowing, blending process are not found in "PCWorld" magazine in January 2015 edition.

Table 4.1  
Total of Number Morphological Processes Used in Creating Jargons

No	Total of Jargon words	Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Multiple Process	Acronym	Compounding	Back formation
1	40	-	-	-	1	1	13	15	10

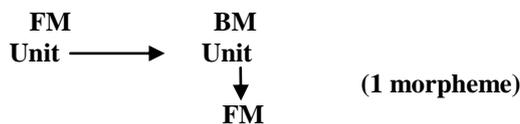
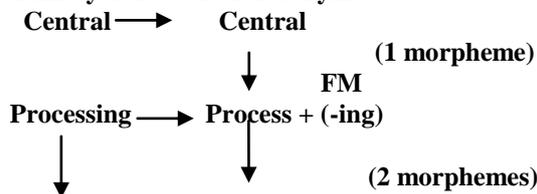
1. ACRONYM

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.

2. 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".

3. MULTIPLE PROCESSES

Data 1 → AMD

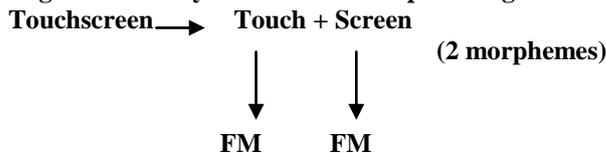
The word "AMD" is called multiple processes because it occurs with combining two word formation processes that is from coinage word and acronym. It from coinage word because invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms that is a name of processor that represent all the name of processor. Whereas, the word "AMD" is also called acronym because created new word by take the first initial letter of the word "Advanced Micro Device".

4. Compounding

Data 1 → Touchscreen

"Touchscreen" is compounding because it is a joining of two separated words to produce a single word. There are two words in same grammatical category "Touch" (V) + "Screen" (N). This word has 2 morphemes.

Figure 4.1 Analysis Data 1 of Compounding



The word "Touch" and "Screen" are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word without affix.

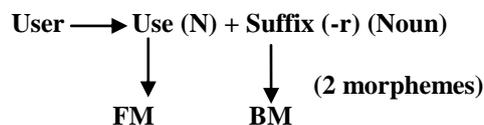
5. Backformation

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



The writer analyzed 40 words of computer jargon from “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition. These words were analyzed into the morphological process used in creating 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.

V. DISCUSSION

Data Analysis of The Lexical And Contextual Meanings of Jargons

After analyzing the processes of the morphological process used in creating jargons above, the writer analyzed the lexical and contextual meanings in the following table.

TABLE 4.2  
LEXICAL AND CONTEXTUAL MEANING ANALYSES

Jargon	Sentence in the Magazine	Lexical Meaning	Contextual Meaning
<b>Touchscreen (Data 1)</b>	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 <i>touchscreen</i> 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
<b>Website (Data 2)</b>	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	Place connected to the Internet, where a company, organization etc puts information that can be found on the <i>World Wide Web</i>	A horde of pages used to show information of text, picture, animation and other. Its connected to the <i>hyperlink</i> .

	improve the OS's navigation. (Page 7)		
<b>Install (Data 40)</b>	Before you click a button, check in at a shop or restaurant, post an update about a product or service, or install 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

1) JARGON “TOUCHSCREEN”

a. Jargon in the Magazine

The company hopes to reinvigorate its user base just as it back in 1995, while positioning Windows for the brave new world of *touchscreen* and tablet. (Page 7).

b. Lexical Meaning

Display device which allows you to use a computer by touching areas on the screen

c. Contextual Meaning

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.

2. JARGON “PASSWORD”

a. Jargon in the Magazine

Exit the command prompt, and then use your new *password* to log back in. (Page 95)

b. Lexical Meaning

Secret word or phrase that you need to know to be allowed to enter a place, use a computer, etc.

c. Contextual Meaning

A set of secret number or word that used by computer user to enter or log back into the program of the computer.

VI. CONCLUSION

From the analysis about jargons that used in “PC World” magazine in January 2015 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, is the morphological process used in creating jargon and the second contextual meaning of jargons that found in “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition. Based on the analysis of data, the writer make conclusion as follows: firstly, the meanings of morphological process in creating jargon used in “PC World” magazine that found by



the researcher are 13 words of acronym, a word of clipping, a word of multiple process, 10 words of backformation, and 15 words of compounding. So, the word formation of jargons that is used in the “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition mostly compounding.

Secondly, Dealing with the relation between the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of jargons used in “PC World” magazine are 21 of jargons in the contextual meaning is higher 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 do not have the

lexical meaning. Based on the analyses in the previous chapter, the writer concluded that the computer jargons in “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition were formed through the word formation process which consisted of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronym, multiple process and contextual meaning.

It is very important for English teachers to know and comprehend computer jargons with the word formation process for adding their knowledge about English vocabulary and a reference in teaching English material which related to computer science in the form of English for Specific Purpose (ESP) and also the lexical and contextual meanings of jargons that found in “PC World” magazine in January 2015 edition. And it is also very important for English students. The first is to know the word formation process of computer jargons in order they know how the jargon words are formed and the second is the lexical and contextual meaning of jargons, to know and compare the meaning of computer jargons in general context and in the computer science context in order they will not misunderstand about the meaning of a word when it is used in specific context like in the computer science context.

## REFERENCES

1. Allan, Keith & Burrige, Kate. 2006. *Forbidden Words-Taboo and The Censoring of Language*. London: Cambride University press.
2. Alwasilah, A. Chaedar. 1985. *Pengetahuan Kebahasaan Buku Materi Pokok*. Jakarta: PT. Karunika.
3. Bloomfield, Leonard. 1995. *Language (Bahasa)*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
4. Bricki, Nouria & Green, Judith. 2007. *A Guide to Using Qualitative Research Methodology*. London: Medecin Sans Frontieres.
5. Business Coach Series. 2011. *Making Sense of Financial Terms and Jargon*. Accessed From <http://www.bmo.com/bes/image/TermsJargon.pdf> on wednesday, May 20th 2015.
6. Bussman, Hadumod. 2006. *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics Third Edition*. London: Routledge.
7. Creswell, J.W. 1994. *Research Design (Qualitative and Quantitative Approach)*. London: Sage Publication.
8. Meyer, Charles F. 2009. *Introducing English Linguistics*. Cambride: Cambride University Press.
9. Miller, Robert L & Brewer, John D. 2003. The A-Z of Social Research. Accessed from <http://srmo.sagepub.com/view/the-a-z-of-social-research/n17.xml>, on Sunday, May 24<sup>th</sup> 2015.
10. Miles, M. y Huberman, M. 1994. *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
11. Mullany, Louise and Peter Stockwell. 2010. *Introducing English Language*. New York: Routledge.
12. Neville, Collin. 2007. *Effective Learning Service: Introduction to Research and Research Methods*. Bradford: University of Bradshort School of Management.
13. Sarah, Carr. 2006. *Technical Jargon; An Approach, An Idea and An Offering*. Accessed from [http://S3euwst1 amazonaws .com Plidev/App/publjc/System/Files/28/O riginal/Tech nicalja rgon.pdf](http://S3euwst1.amazonaws.com/Plidev/App/publjc/System/Files/28/O riginal/Tech nicalja rgon.pdf). on Tuesday, May 2nd 2015.

14. Stockly, Corrine & Watts, Lissa. 1983. *Usborne Guide to Computer Jargon Illustrated*. Canada: Hayes Publishing.
15. Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language (3<sup>th</sup> Edition)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

## AUTHORS' PROFILES



**Darmawan Budiyanto** is a lecturer at faculty of teacher training and education, Tridinanti University, Palembang, South Sumatra.



**Hastari Mayrita** is a lecturer at faculty of teacher training and education Bina Darma University, Palembang, South Sumatra.



**Aprillitzavivayarti** is a head of administrator at Jambi University, Indonesia.



**Boy Indrayana** is a lecturer at Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.



**Sophia Rahmawati** is a lecturer at Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia



**Rusman Roni** is the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Tridinanti University, Palembang, South Sumatra.



**Amirul Mukminin** is a faculty member in the Faculty of Education, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.