CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolect is one type of variety used by society   many different languages which describes the changing situation and factors.   One of them is jargon. (Burridge 2006:56) describe the jargon   such cases as a special term used by vocabulary, like other work   or other communities in this case. Jargon is a type of linguistic variety in language usage, and it has a core notion that we must understand in order to understand how it happens in society. Individuals create their own identities or communities by using jargon. In the same field or job, they speak the same language and have similar terminology. This indicates that the jargon's purpose is to depict what community groupings look like. Meanwhile, (Alwasilah 1993:70) stated that   jargon is a term used in social groups, workers, or positions, but   implemented by public speech in general. The following can be concluded that the jargon is only the organization of certain groups.

Kridalaksana (2009:87) explains that jargon is a special vocabulary used in certain fields, life, as used by mechanics, language teachers and carpenters, so that the vocabulary is not used in other fields. They have jargon and costs in their belly field their communication easier.   This means that jargon used by many

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communities in various circles. One community who use the jargon is the mechanical community. Someone whose job is to repair car motorcycles and other devices. In social life, other communication Instruments other than language can also be used by individuals. According to Badudu (1993:3), it is difficult for people not to have language, and not is language possible without society. And this relationship can only happen if there is a bond like language study of sociolinguistic organizing between language and culture Instead of looking at the inherent characteristics of speech, the study of jargon aphasia as speaker-listener communication. The 18 examples were contrasted with the 26 typical aphasics. Jargon users displayed bilateral brain involvement, other non-aphasic language abnormalities, denial of speech impairment, and selective use of jargon, particularly when attempting metaphorical representations of disability-related issues. The jargon was substituted by confabulations and idiomatic speech patterns including clichés, puns, and malapropisms when their clinical condition became better. They didn't have any significant responses.

This research aims to examine the language used by adventure vloggers to communicate with one another. The study only examines the jargon that adventure vloggers use when conversing with other adventure vloggers from the same community or from different groups who work in the same field. The purpose of this research is to determine the meaning and format of the jargon used by adventure vloggers. The study is therefore named "An analysis of the jargon used by adventure

vloggers on YouTube. And the researcher took this topic because no his one has researched this topic, therefore the researcher took this topic so that readers know the form and meaning of jargon used by adventure vloggers, and this topic very interesting for further researcher.

1.2 Problems of the study

Problems of the study based on the research background, the problem to be solved this research are:

1. What forms of jargon are used by adventure vloggers on YouTube?
2. What are the meaning of the jargons used by adventure vloggers on YouTube?
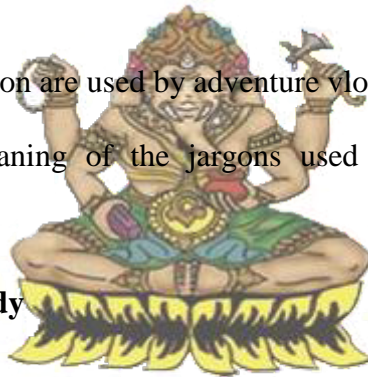
1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the problem, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the forms of jargon used by adventure vloggers on YouTube.
2. To find out the meaning of jargons used by adventure vloggers on YouTube.

1.4. Limitation of the study

Related to the background above, the author limits this study to the following extent:

1. This research analyzes the forms of jargon used by adventure vloggers on YouTube.

2. This research describes the meaning of jargon used by adventure vloggers on YouTube.

1.5. Significance of the Study

In this study, the authors have two types of significance that are expected to contribute, namely theoretical significance and practical significance which are very important to support the current research. Specially the jargon used by adventure vloggers on YouTube.

1.5.1. Theoretical Significance

The theoretical importance of this research to expand knowledge about the development of language in society and its use, especially in the field of sociolinguistics which can contribute to understanding variations of terms and types of meaning that will be discussed in the discussion according to the research topic
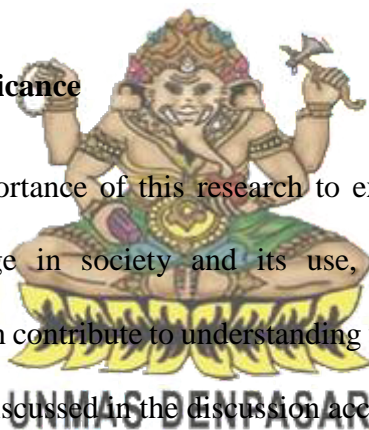
1.5.2. Practical Significance

Practical benefits from this research are expected to provide knowledge about the variety of terms and their types meaning society. The results can be used for sociolinguistic learning guidelines, especially language changing terms in society or making a dictionary about variations of terms the public from the information found in the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter consists of three components, namely the literature review, definition and theoretical review. The author takes several works that have been resolved by other students to be used as a literature review. This will encourage the author to include several variations in the jargon review between this study and other studies. In addition, the general review of this research will be given by presenting several relevant principles with the appropriate learning theory for problem analysis and factorizing facts.
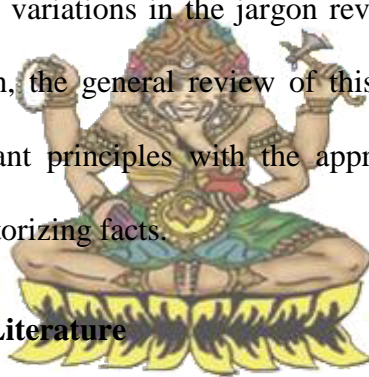
2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are several previous studies published in this scientific article to gain similarities and differences between this studies with other studies conducted by other studies that took the same subject as this study.

The first review was taken from a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Medical Jargon in Cartoons and Memes" by Sulaiman (2016). The author found that jargon related to medical situations can be found in on-line cartoons and memes. In this study, the writer analyzed the jargon found in cartoons and memes related to medical situations, and analyzed semantic and morphological processes that occur

in the words used as a jargon to then search for meaning and word formation. Writer uses three theories of Sociolinguistics, Semantics and Morphology in conducting this research. This study used semantic theories to get the meaning of jargon words by Yule (2010: 113), and used morphology theory to understand the word formation of a jargon word by Yule (2010: 53). Qualitative research methods are used in this research. At first, cartoons and memes are collected from online sources. Then, writer analyzed and validate that the words are jargon related to the medical field. As a result, the writer found 24 jargons which can be classified as medical jargon. On word formation, 19 (79%) jargon obtained from the borrowing process, 6 (25%) jargon from the suffix process, 2 (8%) jargon from the prefix process, 2 (8%) jargon from the compounding process, 8 (33%) jargon from various word formation processes and 5 (20%) jargon did not experience word formation process. The distinguished preview of the thesis analyzed is from jargon used by medical in cartoon and meme's by using sociolinguistic, semantic and morphological theory while this thesis examine the jargon used by adventure vloggers on YouTube.

The second review was taken from a thesis entitled "An Analysis of the Use of Jargon in Online Game Point" by Pratama (2021). The aims of this research are to find out the meaning, function and how to use the jargon in online game Point Blank. The data were taken from game online Point Blank and video recording of Point Blank game. This study used theory from Allan & Burridge (2006) to answer the definitions of jargon, Chaika (1982) to answer the function of jargon, and

Halligan (2004) to answer the forms of jargon. This study used a qualitative descriptive methodology. According to the study's findings, the online game Point Blank has 41 jargons. According to categorization of meaning, connotative meaning accounted for the majority of jargons with a total of 31 items, while denotative meaning accounted for 10 items. With regard to the first function of jargon, speakers of specialized fields were given 28 jargon items with which to refer to their activities. With regard to the second function of jargon, speakers of a subgroup were given 13 jargon items with which to identify members of the ingroup and exclude outsiers. Also, the context in which jargon is employed in the online game Point Blank depends on the player. The similarities between previous research and current research are how to analyze the same jargon and data collection techniques, namely using qualitative techniques. While the difference between previous research and current research is that the theory used by previous researchers is different from the theory used by current research and the objects used as data sources in analyzing jargon forms. In the previous research, the researcher took data from online game points, while the data source used by the researcher at this time is adventure vloggers on YouTube who will be a research source.
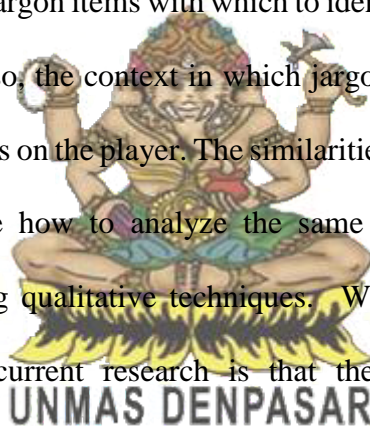
The third review was taken from an article written by Syafitri, et.al. (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Jargon Used in Political Website". The purpose of this study is the definitions, usage, and purposes of political jargon used on political

websites will be discussed by the researchers. The primary goal of this study is to define the terminology used in CNN's political news as a political website. The theory they used Chear & Agustine (2010) to answer the language varieties in the form of jargon, the meaning of jargon by Boer (1973) and function of jargon by Ives (1999). When categorizing and evaluating data, the author employs a qualitative descriptive method. The authors made a number of observations after looking into the composition, relevance, and function of jargon in CNN politics from May 1 to May 30, 2016. Political jargon is presented in the following forms on this website: 5 abbreviations, 5 phrases, 53 words, and no acronyms. There are 58 denotative meanings and 15 connotative meanings among the 73 political facts and functions that belong to particular categories in the lexical meaning category. In conclusion, jargon is utilized in this context as a political signal to convey meaning and signal to the reader. For readers to become accustomed to utilizing certain political jargon in casual talks. The similarities between the previous research and the current research are how to analyze the jargon and theory used, as well as the same data collection techniques using qualitative techniques. While the difference between previous research and current research is the object that is used as a data source in analyzing the form of jargon. In the previous research the researcher took data from political websites, while the data source used by the current researcher is the adventure vloggers on YouTube which will be a source of research.
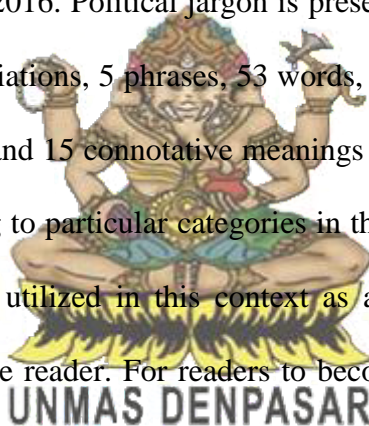
The fourth review was taken from an article written by Harefa, et.al (2020) entitled "Jargon of Hotel Advertisment in Medan". There are only 25 jargons allowed in the data. This study's goal is to identify the types of jargon, the ones that are most prevalent, and the motivations behind their use in Medan hotel advertisements. The theory they used Halligan (2004) to answer forms of jargon, the meaning of jargon by Gray (2011) and language varieties by Chaer & Agustine (2007). This study makes use of descriptive qualitative research. According to this study's findings and Halligan's theory, there are two types of jargon that can be used. Additionally, jargon that takes the shape of a sentence can be encountered. It was discovered that there are 25 instances of jargon, with 2 instances of word forms (8, 00%), 9 instances of phrase forms (36, 00%), and 14 instances of sentence forms (56, 00%). The abbreviation and acronym could not be located. According to the data, sentencing forms, which appeared 14 times and included 56, 00% of the jargon used in the hotel advertisements in Medan, were the most prevalent type. The goal of using jargon in the hotel advertisement in Medan is to ensure that the jargon is communicated properly and plainly to the reader, or in this case, the consumer. The similarities between the previous research and the current research are that the first is the same topic by analyzing jargon, and the second is that the data collection method uses the same descriptive qualitative based research. And the difference between previous research and current research is first, the purpose of previous researchers only wanted to know the most dominant form of jargon and the reasons for using jargon, while the current researcher wanted to find the form and meaning

of a jargon. The second difference is the source of the data used, previously the researcher used advertising jargon in hotels in Medan, while for researchers now adventure vloggers on YouTube is used as a data source by researchers.

The fifth review was taken from an article written by Miller, et.al. (2022) entitled "Use of Seven Types of Medical Jargon by Male and Female Primary Care Providers at a University Health Center". The goal of this study was to determine the frequency and types of jargon used by primary care physicians in university health centers, to assess the relationship between jargon use and patient outcomes, and to pinpoint any disparities in jargon usage between male and female clinicians. Additionally, a causal comparative design was adopted as the research methodology in this study. In this study they used Pitt and Hendrickson's seven-category to classification scheme for medical jargon. And this study employed a casual comparative design. Audio recordings of 87 primary care interviews were transcribed and tagged. The researchers discovered that, on average, more than four instances of jargon were used during each visit, and that approximately 80% of consultations contained at least one such instance. Technical terminology and medical jargon were discovered to be the two most commonly utilized jargon kinds. Medical English, acronyms, and superfluous synonyms are also commonly employed. Only around half of the various jargon phrases are defined. In comparison to female providers, male providers use about 50% more jargon every minute, and they employ more technical language. But they do it just as frequently

as female providers do. Based on the research findings of the researcher, who came to the conclusion that earlier research frequently restricted the operational definitions of jargon to two or three types, the comprehensive typology proposed by Pitt and Hendrickson offers an effective tool for identifying the various uses of jargon. Future studies should look at how these various jargon usage patterns affect patients who are less educated and more diverse, as well as how they affect different kinds of healthcare providers. Medical jargon may be more of a problem even in a primary care context than providers are aware of, according to the researchers' conclusions. Jargon was used on average more than once every four minutes in their sample, and only half of the terms were explained. The similarities in the previous research and the current research are the same topic as analyzing jargon. and what is the difference between the previous research and the current research is that, first, the purpose of the previous researcher only wanted to know the level and type of jargon usage, while the current researcher wanted to find the form and meaning of a jargon. The second difference is the method used by previous researchers using the casual comparative design method, whereas in the current study using qualitative methods as the method used to collect data. The third difference is the source of the data used, previously researchers used primary care at university health centers, especially in medicine and patients as data sources, while for current researchers, adventure vloggers on YouTube was used as a data source by researchers.
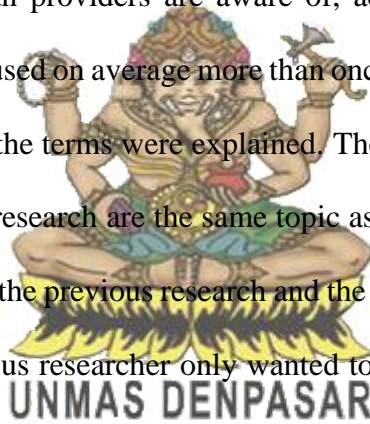
2.2 Concepts

Concept is an abstract, universal mental entity that refers to a category or class of entities, events or relationships. The term concept comes from the latin concept, which means something that is understood. Concepts keep the mind focused on the identified subject.

2.2.1 Jargon

Jargon is a term for special or technical language that is only understood by those who are members of a group or who carry out certain trades. Jargon is usually not understood by people off the pitch or job or profession. Jargon is a limited-use social variant employed by certain social groupings, according to Chaer and Agustina (2004:68). Those outside the group do not comprehend the terms used since they are exclusively understood by members of certain groups.
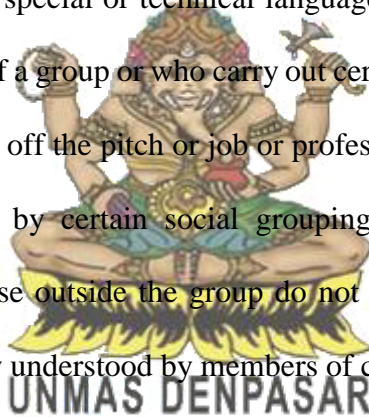
2.2.2 Adventure Vloggers

Adventure vlogger is a person who makes videos of various types of adventures that will be posted on YouTube. A video blog, often called a vlog or a video log, is a sort of blog that employs video as its main format. Posts on vlogs typically feature accompanying text, photos, and other metadata along with an embedded video (or a video link). Entries may be recorded in a single take or in a number of takes. The Vlog genre on the video-sharing website YouTube is well-liked.

An adventure is an exciting experience or undertaking that is frequently adventurous and occasionally risky. Adventures might include things like traveling, exploring, skydiving, mountain climbing, scuba diving, river rafting, or other extreme sports. Adventures are frequently carried on to elicit stimulation in the mind or to accomplish something more, such the quest of information that can only be attained through such activities.

2.2.3 YouTube

Based in San Bruno, California online video sharing is a common social media practice on YouTube. On February 14, 2005, Steve Chen, Chad Hurley, and Jawed Karim made their debut. It is owned by Google and is the second most visited website after Google Search. More than 2.5 billion individuals use YouTube each month, watching more than one billion hours of video. More than 500 hours of content every minute of videos were being uploaded as of May 2019. YouTube has affected internet trends, popular culture, and the emergence of wealthy superstars, resulting in unprecedented societal change. YouTube has received a lot of criticism despite its growth and popularity. YouTube has been under fire for supporting the spread of misleading information, violating copyright, routinely violating user privacy, allowing censorship, failing to follow standards, and endangering the wellbeing and safety of children.

2.3 Theories

Theories consist of meanings and preferences that apply to the academic literature, the most recent theories used for your unique research. Interpretations of hypotheses which are applicable to the subject of the research paper and which contribute to the expertise under consideration must be demonstrated in a theoretical context. In this analysis there are two theories that are used as the basis of this research to help explain the problem. The main theory is the theory of jargon form by (Chaer & Agustine 2010: 62), definition of jargon by (Burridge 2006:56), and the theory of meaning by (Leech 1981: 9). Another definition of jargon by Kana (2013), and the characteristics of jargon by (Palmer 1962: 158) will be a theory to support in this study.
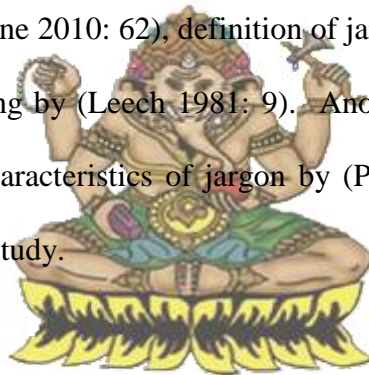
2.3.1 Theory of Jargon

Jargon is one form of language variation used in social society according to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62) jargon as a language variation used in a limited way by certain social groups. Jargon is usually used as a sign for exclusive vocabulary for some occupation or group. According to Kana (2013) that, as a specialized or technical vocabulary, jargon has a connection to regular English, which offers fresh materials for jargon to alter. The words in the jargon are usually taken from the original word but the meaning is changed. Therefore, the original word is covered with a new variation term. These phenomena make the general public less

understand the terms used by the users of the jargon, for example the word "Prof"

is an abbreviation of the word "Professor". Jargon is created as the identification of

a group that shares a trait. The following are the two traits of jargon:

Only those who belong to the "in-group" can understand jargon. According to

(Palmer 1962:158), jargon is only understood by those who are part of the "in-

group," i.e., those who are a part of the community. People from other communities

usually have a hard time understanding the term. Examples of these characteristics

include "in diving there are jargons such as skin diving, scuba diving, nitrox diving,

wet suits, snorkels, etc. When a diver trains a farmer in diving, the farmer will not

understand the meaning of the jargon. Spoken by divers because they have different

backgrounds and communities".
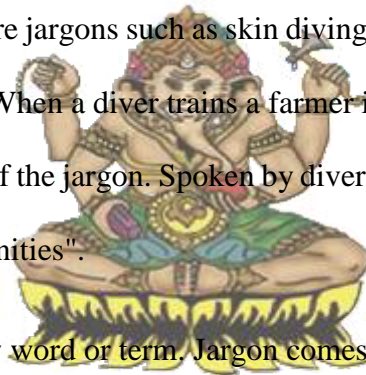
Jargon creates a new word or term. Jargon comes from a common word but is

changed by certain groups to make their own term. An example of this trait is the

military jargon " LOL " is stands for "Laughing Out Loud", medical jargon "anti-

biotic" is a term for "anti" and "biotic", computer jargon "download" is a compound

word derived from "down" and "load" etc.

2.3.2 The Forms of Jargon

According to Chaer & Agustine (2010: 62), forms of jargon can be categorized

into four different types:

1) Words

According to Chaer & Agustine (2010:63), Words are the smallest chunks of language that speakers and writers can both grasp. For instance, technical jargon like hardware (the actual components of the computer) and viruses (programs that are deliberately created to cause problems on computers).

2) Phrases

According to Chaer & Agustine (2010: 64), Phrases are groups of two or more words that function as a single entity. Examples of economic jargon include terms like "delivery orders" (documents from the owner or holder of goods requesting the release of goods held under a warrant).
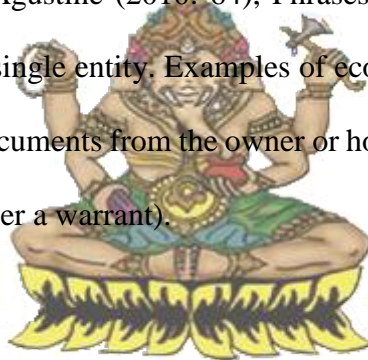
3) Abbreviations

According to Chaer & Agustine (2010: 66), Abbreviations are the result of unit abbreviations. The solid route takes the words out of the first syllable. For example, the jargon which stands for electronic MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service).

4) Acronym

According to Chaer & Agustune (2010: 68), an acronym, on the other hand, is a word. The length of the phrase determines the meaning of the term. Jargon, for instance, is an abbreviation for a computer such as a modem (Modulator/Demulator, a tool that allows computers to communicate via telephone lines).

2.3.3. Theory of Meaning

Meaning is the source revealed in the message to the observer and in a broader sense 'communicative value', and say that this communicative value embraces even different kinds of meaning (Leech, 1981:9).

1) Conceptual Meaning

The term "conceptual meaning" is used interchangeably with terms like "denotative," "designative," "cognitive," or "descriptive" meaning in different academic contexts. And the central component of linguistic communication was thought to be this meaning. While other forms of meaning are not, it is important to how a language works. Because of its similarity in structure and organization to the syntactic and phonological levels of language, conceptual meaning was regarded as being of major importance. The second concept, known as constitute structure, described how bigger language units are created from smaller ones. The two constituent structure tenets show how language was structured. The paradigmatic or "chosen" aspects of linguistic structure were contractiveness (Leech, 1981: 10).
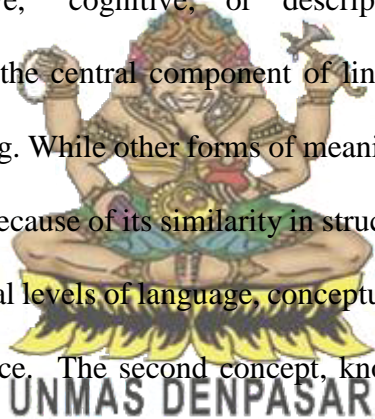
2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the added communicative value that an expression has over and beyond its strictly conceptual contents due to what it alludes to. The nation of reference overlap and conceptual meaning are closely related (Leech, 1981: 12).

3) Social Meaning

Social significance is what a piece of language conveys about social conditions of its use. The example of social meaning such as" I ain't done nothing. The sentence shows the social   circumstance between speaker and hearer that they are in conversation (Leech, 1981:14).

4) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is essentially a parasitic category in that it depends on the mediation of other meaning categories, such as conceptual, connotative, or stylistic, to represent our emotions. The conceptual or connotative content of the word used is frequently utilized to openly communicate affective meaning, as this type of meaning is sometimes referred as (Leech, 1981:15).
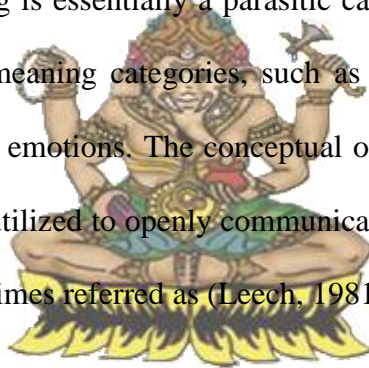
5) Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is when a term has more than one conceptual meaning, the meaning that results when one meaning from the word is reflected meaning refers to a portion of our response to another person. The use of words with taboo connotations is the most prominent example of how reflected meaning can obtrude through the sheer force of emotive suggestion (Leech, 1981: 16).

6) Collocative Meaning

The meaning that a word takes on when it is used in conjunction with other words is known as its locative meaning. The term "collocative" refers to associations that a word has with particular types of activity or its typical meaning (Leech, 1981:16).

7) Thematic Meaning

The definition of thematic meaning is "what was communicated through the sequencing, focus, and emphasis of a speaker or writer's message." In order to accentuate information in one part of a phrase and communicate the thematic meaning, stress and intonation can also be employed (Leech, 1981:19).

UNMAS DENPASAR