Jargon Formation on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
ALAUDDIN
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THESIS

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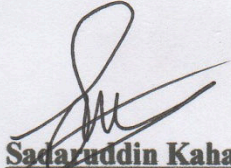
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PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

Skripsi yang berjudul **Jargon Formation on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus,** yang disusun oleh **Sadaruddin Kahar**, **NIM: 40300111120**, Mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, telah diuji dan dipertahankan dalam *Sidang Munaqasyah* yang diselenggarakan pada hari **Selasa, tanggal 15 Januari 2019 M,** bertepatan dengan **9 Jumadil Awal 1440 H,** dinyatakan telah dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum.) dalam Ilmu Adab Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, dengan perbaikan-perbaikan.

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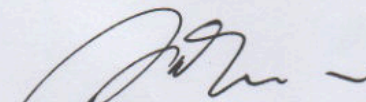UIN Alauddin Makassar

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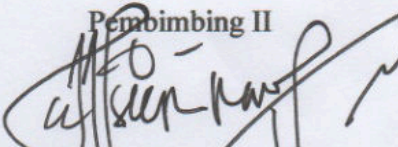NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

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PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Pembimbing penulisan skripsi Saudara **Sadaruddin Kahar, NIM: 40300111120**. Mahasiswa jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, setelah dengan seksama meneliti dan mengoreksi skripsi yang bersangkutan dengan judul **"Jargon Formation on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus"**, Memandang bahwa skripsi tersebut memenuhi syarat-syarat ilmiah dan dapat disetujui untuk diajukan pada sidang *munaqasyah*.

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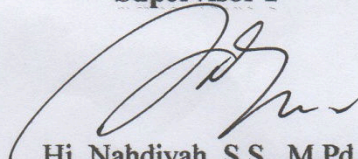NIP. 19870704 201903 1 007

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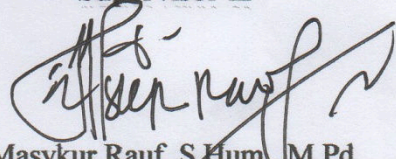
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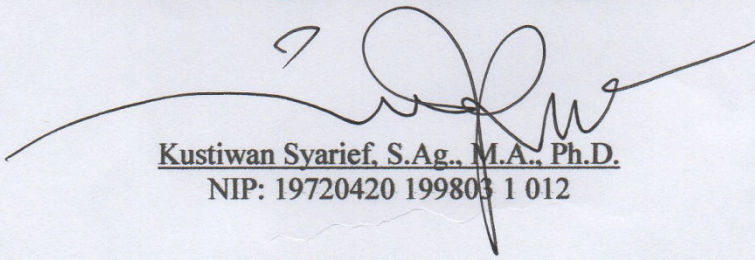
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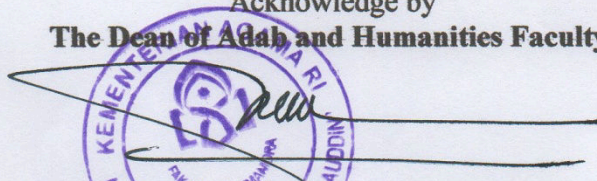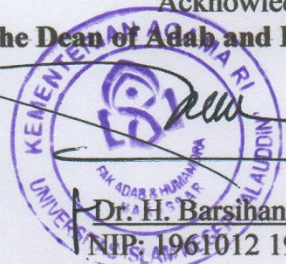Hj. Nahdiyah, S.S., M.Pd.
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ABSTRACT

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This research discussed about word formation of jargon. This research aimed to explain about word formation through the morphological process of jargon and to find out lexical and contextual meaning each jargon used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus. This researcher focused on Yule's, Katamba's and Plag's theory about word formation namely coinage, borrowing, clipping, acronym, abbreviation, compounding, conversion, derivational, onomatopoeia, blending, backformation and multiple process. Data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used data card as main instrument to find out valid data. The findings showed that nine from twelve types of word formation were found namely; coinage consist 1 word, borrowing consist of 2 words, clipping 5 words, acronym 3 words, abbreviation 6 words, compounding 8 words, backformation 3 words, conversion 1 word, and multiple process consist of 1 word and 16 jargon word from 29 jargon found, did not have lexical meaning. The researcher concluded that the most word formation types is compound word, and not all the jargons used on PC Game Subforum have lexical meaning because jargon words only used in particular group.

Keywords: *Jargon, Word Formation, Meaning, PC Game*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Human beings as an individual and social creature are impossible to cooperate with the others without language. Society is connected by language, because with the language people socialized. As Pit 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". People communicate with others directly or indirectly in the spoken and written form. Human beings create the communication style in order to socialize easily to each other that can cause language variations in expressing feeling and the meaning of a word. It is proved in Al-Quran, Allah Swt says in Surah Ar-Rum Verse 22 :

وَمِنْ ءَايَٰتِهِۦ خَلْقُ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱخْتِلَٰفُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَٰنِكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ فِى ذَٰلِكَ لَءَايَٰتٍ لِّلْعَٰلِمِينَ ۝

Translation:

"And among His Sign is the creation of the heavens and earth, and the variations in your languages and your colours: verily in that are Sign for those who know". (Ar-Rum verse 22)

Based on Shihab (2002:190) the verse above says "*And among His Sign is the creation of the heavens and earth, and the variations in your languages and your colors: verily in that are Sign for those who know"*. Also your different colors, black, sawo and white. Otherwise, you are all from the same origin. In

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truth, those are the signs owned by religious human beings, especially their knowlegdge.

Based on the verse above, language difference is one of signs of language differenciation. It is a sign of Allah authorization. One of the language variations is jargon. Jargon is certain language that is usually used by group of society. The language also usually only be understood by the group itself and it has no secret in the characteristic.

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. People who use jargon are normally in the same field or profession. Fromkin (282:2003) states jargon used to describe the special terms of a professional or trade group. Jargon's vocabulary sometimes unknown by outsiders and used by certain groups. Different groups have different jargon. Katamba (113:2005) says jargon that exists in a social community is usually about the subject matter related to their field.

This era every ages such as kids, teens even old ages playing video games. Although playing video games has negative effects Gray (2015) states game gives positive effects of video games on basic mental processes--such as perception, attention, memory, and decision-making. Who play video game or gamer has their own jargon to communicate with each other.

Kaskus is the biggest of virtual forum in Indonesia. There are several Subforum in kaskus but researcher only focused on PC Game subforum. PC Game

subforum is community of people who play video game on computer. In Kaskus, they discuss about previews of new games, trading video games or game hardware and reviews of the latest popular PC games, along with other features relating to hardware, mods, "classic" games and various other topics. Researcher has observed and found there are many jargon there such for example FPS, RAM, MOBA, DLC VGA, Procie etc. Fabrijiniac (2013:23) says jargon simplifies the words so that meaning could be transferred and the choosing of the formation can adjusted with the user needs. This jargon is already used in PC game subforum but the problem is they do not understand about how the word can make a formation like that and for general society that jargon may sound unfamiliar or not common in general society. For example, the word VR, which derived from the word virtual and reality refers to the use of computer technology to create a simulated environment.

There are some factors that cause most people difficult to understand jargon meaning, such as they do not know the lexical and contextual meaning of that word and also do not understand well about word formation of jargon. Plag (9:2008) notes word formation is study about how new complex word are built on the basis of other word or morphemes. In this case, studying the jargon formation is important because sometimes, the use of word in jargon will be confusing or ambiguous which cause the meaning of the word cannot be understood easily. If people understand the correct meaning, they can choose the right form of language to express the mind appropriately, and make good communication with jargon users.

Based on explanation above. The researcher was interested in analyzing word formation process of jargon formation on PC Game subforum in Kaskus. Whereas, the previous research Maghfirah (2017) had analyzing jargon used by Barista who work at Coffee Shop became the informants at her study. She found 37 jargon used and Nurmala (2013) analyzing Jargon Formation in Online Trading and she found there are 51 jargons and divide into 10 types of jargon formation, they are: abbreviation, clipping, clipped compounds, borrowing, coinage, derivation, reduplication and antonomasia.

In this study, the researchers choose theory of Yule, Katamba and Plag to analyze the word formation process through jargons found on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus. Based on Yule (200:52-59), Plag (2003:163) and Katamba (1993:105) word formation process classified into twelve categories, they are; coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronyms, derivation, conversion, abbreviation, multiple process, and onomatopoeia.

B. Research Question

Based on background of the study above, the issues to be examined in these studies are;

1. What are types of the word formation through the morphological process of jargons used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus?

2. How are the lexical and contextual meanings of jargons used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus?

C. Objectives of the Research

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

1. To explain the word formation through the morphological process of jargons used on the "PC Game Subforum in Kaskus".

2. To find out the lexical and contextual meanings of jargons used on the "PC Game Subforum in Kaskus"

D. Research Significance

The researcher expected that the study of jargon formation on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus, gives result of the study becoming valuable contribution. First, to the researcher, this research is expected to increase the researcher's knowledge in sociolinguistics especially in part of jargon. Second, to the readers, the final findings can increase the reader's knowledge about jargon and make sure the 'outsider' of that community can understand the meaning of jargon and not fooled by the 'insider' of that community or users of the jargon. The last, to the future researchers, this research is expected to be useful to give references to the future researcher in conducting a similar research about jargon.

E. Scope of Research

The scope of this research is focuses on analyzing of word formation, lexical and contextual meaning process on the PC Game Subforum in Kaskus. Relating to the research questions above, the scope of this research is limited in form of jargon on pc game subforum in kaskus because the site has found many things about the research question. In connecting with the thesis, the researcher

focuses on sociolinguistic approach and morphological theory of word formation by Yule (2006:52-59), Plag (2003:168) and Katamba (2005:105).

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

There are two previous studies reviewed by the researcher related to the jargon and word formation. First, Siti Maghfirah (2017) in his thesis "*Jargon Used by Baristas in Kopi Api Coffee Shop Makassar*". She used descriptive qualitative study as the research design. Barista who work at Coffe Shop became the informants at her study.. In this study, Magfirah (2017) found 37 (thirty seven) jargons used by Barista in Kopi Api Coffe Shop Makassar based on the theory proposed by Halligan (2004) and Yule (2006). The similarity of this study with Maghfirah's study is Maghfirah and the researcher investigate and analyze the jargon used by community. However there is a difference between Maghfirah's study and the reseracher's study, the difference are about subject of the study and study focuses. Maghfirah's study tried to observe jargon used by Barista in Kopi Api Coffee Shop Makassar, however the researcher's study tries to observe the word formation through the morphological process of jargon used by PC Games of Kaskus.

Second Study made by Linda Nurmala (2013) her research entitled "*The Analysis of Jargon Formation in Online Trading: A Case Study of Jargon Formation in Forum Jual Beli Kaskus*" is aimed to reveal jargon formation in FJB Kaskus postings and investigate context of situation underlying the use of jargons. This research used some theories for the theoretical framework. To analyze the formation of jargons, the theories used are from Bauer's (1983), Yule's (1996),

O'Grady & Guzman's(1996), and Stageberg (2000), while Hyme's (1974) theory are used to analyze the context of situation. The result shows that there are 51 jargons that can be divided into 10 types of jargon formation, they are: abbreviation, clipping, clipped compounds, borrowing, coinage, derivation, reduplication and antonomasia. Those jargons are used in various situations depending on the context. Most of them are used in greeting, offering, and in giving notice with various tone in formal and informal register.

Based on the previous research above, the researcher found out similarities and differences with those two studies. The similarity of this study Nurmala (2010) study is Nurmala (2010) and the researcher investigated and analyzed the jargon used by community which located in Kaskus. However there is a difference between Nurmala's study and the researcher's study, the difference is about subject of the study. Nurmala's study tried to observe word formation process of jargon used on online trading which located in FJB Kaskus, however the researcher's study tried to observe the jargon formation process on PC Game Community which focused on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus.

Those two previous studies give additional knowledge to the researcher, since the researcher also conducts a study of jargon in a community. From the previous studies, she learns the ways how to analyze the jargon occur in certain community such as Coffee Shop community and Online Trading community. Those two studies that have been review help the researcher to find out and analyze the jargon formation on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus, the meaning and the word formation through the morphological process.

B. Pertinent Ideas

1. Sociolinguistic

Hymes (1974: 83), states sociolinguistics is the most recent and the most common terms for a study which relates the study of linguistics with anthropology. In this type of study, people not only identifying language as an object which stands alone but also as an object which has a connection to the society. In addition Stockwell (2007:264), sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which investigates the relationship between language and society. Thus, based on the above explanation, it is clear that language and society indeed has a strong relationship since language is the primary tool to communicate in society. Moreover, as stated by Spolsky (1998:3), language lives in social structures in which the society uses it to communicate. Language is also become a tool of communication. Without language, it will be difficult to understand what the people want to share. That's why language becomes important thing, it is because people cannot interact with each other without using language.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics and variations of language, and the relationship among the speakers with the characteristic functions of language variation in a language society. Hudson (1996:24) defines " a variety is a set of linguistics items with the sense of mutual intelligible, which means that among people who are in communication which one another they will understand each other. It can be seen from the way they pronounce the words, how they construct phrases and the

grammatical features". Meanwhile, Turnip (2014:17) says people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar feature of intonations, and characteristic bit of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations. Jargon is part of language variation.

2. Jargon

a. Definition

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). Same As Ohoiwutun (2007:23) defines 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.

Widarso (1989:63) believes that 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 effective, efficient, brief and clear. The specialized vocabulary that used in jargon is not a secret vocabulary like vocabularies that used by criminal. Furthermore Akmajian (2004:302) says jargon is a special vocabulary evolves to meet the particular needs of the profession. The language used in jargon usually using acronym abbreviation. All of the things above, jargon is language that used by people in the same field or particular group that it is not secret.

b. Forms of jargon

A form of jargon is the physical appearance of a term or combined terms that results important technical meanings. Halligan (2004) elaborates four forms of jargon. They consist of acronym, abbreviation, word, and phrase.

1) Word

Word is a speech sound or combination of sounds having meaning and used as a basic unit of language and human communication. Mullany and Stockwell (2010:6) states 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.

2) 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:

- Verb phrase

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

- Noun phrase

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

- Adjective phrase

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

- Adverb phrase

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

- Prepositional phrase

A prepositional phrase is a preposition + noun phrase.

3) Acronym

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

4) Abbreviation

Fromkin, et al. (2002: 84) says that abbreviation is intended to simplify words or combined words by putting one or some syllables of the original word/ words. In addition Culpeper (2009: 109) who mentions that an abbreviation is formed by taking the initial letters which does not

result in well-formed syllables. In addition It can be formed by longer words or phrases such as phone for telephone, math for mathematics, board for blackboard, and fridge for refrigerator. By taking the only initial letters of each word that has already contained complete information such as BBC standing for British Broadcast Corporation, using abbreviation might increase more efficient communication, (Allan and Burridge, 2006: 89).

3. Morphology

a. Definition

There are number of definitions of morphology proposed by many experts. First, Bauer (33-34:1983) affirm that morphology is a branch of linguist which deals with the internal structure of word. meanwhile Lieber's (2:2009) defines morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined the language of world, and the way forms of words varied depending on how they used in sentences. Then, Carstairs and McCarthy (16:2002) says morphology is the study which concerned with the structure of words and with relations between words involving the morphemes that compose them. Furthermore, O'Grady and Dobrovsky (89:1989) defines morphology is a component of grammar that deals with internal structure of words, particularly of complex words. In addition, Katamba (3-1993) believes that morphology as the study of internal structure of word.

b. Branches of English Morphology

There are two types of morphology. Sukirman (4:2013) divided morphology in two main branches inflectional morphology and word formation (also lexical morphology).

1) Inflectional morphology deals with various forms of lexemes. In other words, it deals with the variant forms of the "same" word (lexeme). Rubba (2006) states that inflectional deals with the process by which affixes are combined to the roots of the words to indicate basic grammatical categories such tense or plurality.

2) Word formation deals with the creation of new word structure or lexemes. Ba'dulu (2005: 87) states word formation can be divided in two classifications: derivational and compounding. Derivational concerns the formation of new words, compounding with the formations of new words from two or more potential stems.

4. 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 fledge words. Free morpheme is morpheme

that can stand by them as single words. For example: open and tour (Yule, 2006:63). Ba'dulu (2006:89) divided free morpheme into two classes:

1) Closed Class

The closed categories are the function words, pronouns, conjunction, determiner, and a few others. Newly coined or borrowed words cannot be added to these categories, which is why they are closed

2) Open Class

The categories of words that are open are the major lexical categories: nouns, verbs, adjective, and adverbs. It is to these categories that new words may be added.

b. Bound morpheme

Akmajian (2004:18) stated that a bound morpheme cannot stand alone but must be attaches to another morpheme. Sukirman (19-23:2013) says certain bound morphemes are known as affixes, both prefixes (re-, mis-, un-, and so forth) and suffixes (*-s, -ment, -ly,* and *so on*) and can be classified into:

1) Inflectional Bound morphemes

Inflectional bound morphemes can be defined as a bound morpheme which cannot produce a new word and change parts of speech. There are only six inflectional bound morphemes: *-s, -ing, -ed, -'s, -er* and *–est*. For example *lion*; it is a noun. If we add it with suffix *–s* (dealing with plural marker), it will be *lion-s* which is still a noun.

2) Derivational Bound Morphemes

Derivational bound morphemes can be in forms of either prefixes (*un-, pre-,* and *re-*) or suffixes (-ly, -ate, -full, -er, and so forth). Derivational morphemes refer to morphemes which can produce or create new words by changing the part of speech of the word as well changing the meaning of the words. For example, the word *Write* is considered verb; if it is added with the suffix *–er* (becoming writer), the *verb* write will change into the noun *writer*.

5. Word Formation Process

Word formation process or 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). Based on Yule, Plag and Katamba theory of morphology process, there are 12 process of word formation in morphology.

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:

Hoover → From the Hoover suction sweeper company which
produced the first vacuum cleaner and widely used in
expression "clean something with vacuum cleaner

Kodak → From the eastman kodak company that the pioneer of
photography film and widely used to say camera.

Google → From one of internet search engine and widely used in
expression "to use the internet to find information.

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words
by taking from other language. The borrowed words are called loan words.
A loan word is a word directly taken into one language from another with
little or no translation. Katamba (2005:134) said that A loanword is a word
belonging to one language which is imported or adopted by another

For example:

Arabic   → *Alcohol*, A*rsenal*, and *Almanac*.

Japanese → *Karaoke, Tsunami,* and *Sushi.*

Chinese → *Ketchup, Chop suey* and *Tea.*

Hindi   → *Pajamas, Shampoo,* and *Jungle.*

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 → Radio and Telegram.

Motel → Motor and Hotel.

Edutainment → Education and Entertainment

Smog → Smoke and Fog

Emoticon → Emotion and Icon

Brunch → Breakfast and Lunch

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. Plag (2002:187) believe people are mostly deliberate to save time and space; such clipping are, technically speaking, not new words, but stylistic variants of existing words. Yousefy in Sukirman (2013:164) proposed three kinds of clipping :

1) Back-Clipping

Back clipping or apocopation is the most common type, in which the beginning is retained. The unclipped original may be either a simple or a composite

For example:

Ad → Advertisement

Demo → Demonstration

Prof → Professor

Mom → Mother

Gym → Gymnastics

2) Fore-Clipping

Fore-clipping or aphaeresis retains the final part.

For example:

Phone → Telephone

Gator → Alligator

Coon → Raccoon

Chute → Parachute

3) Middle-Clipping

In middle clipping or syncope, the middle of the word is retained.

For example:

Flu → Influenza

Jams → Pajamas

Tec → Detective

e. Acronym

Acronym is word formed from the initial letters of a name or combining initial letters of a series of words and can be pronounced as a single word. Plag (2002:163) said usually capital letter are used, which can be interpreted as a formal device that clearly links the acronym to its base

words. Moreover Rachmadi (1986:63) defined acronym is the result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase.

For example:

RADAR → RAdio Detecting And Ranging.

LASER → Light Amplification (by) Stimulated Emission (of) Radiation.

NATO → North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

SCUBA → Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus.

UNICEF → The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

LOL → Loud Of Laugh

f. Abbreviation

Katamba (2005:127) state that sometimes shortened forms are created using the initial letters of words which do not give permissible syllables. They fail the phonological test. In such cases, each letter is sounded separately. We call such forms ABBREVIATIONS rather than acronyms. Thus, unlike an acronym, an abbreviation cannot be pronounced as if a word, the people should spell as what the initial letters are.

For Example:

USA → United Stated of America→ pronounced /yu es ai/ instead of /yusa/.

VIP → Very Important Person → pronounced /vi ai pi/ instead of /vip/.

ATM → Automatic Teller Machine → pronounced /ai ti em/.

ICU → Intensive Care Unit → pronounced /ai si yu/ intead of /aisu/

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*

In some of the examples we have just considered, there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.(Yule, 2010:5)

h. Backformation

Srijono (2001:56) states 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. 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* → Televise
>
> *Emotion* → Emote
>
> *Donation* → Donate
>
> *Editor* → Edit
>
> *Babysitter* → Babysit

i. Conversion

Conversion is a process of moving syntactic category or part of speech of a word to another part of speech without changing its form in anyway. A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be as a verb (without any reduction), is generally know as conversion (Yule 2006:57)

For example:

1) Noun to verb: *Butter* → Don't *butter* the bread for me. I prefer jam.

2) Verb to noun: *Cheat* → He used some *cheats* in the computer game to make him win easier.

3) Adjective to noun: *Crazy* → Stop Shouting and running around like a *crazy*

4) Adjective to verb: *Dirty* → Don't sit on the floor. You might *dirty* you dress.

j. Onomatopoeia

Sukirman (169:2013), onomatopoeia is way of creating a new word by imitating like they sound when pronounced. In other words, the words are named in accordance with their sound when we pronounce them.

For example:

Meow → created by imitating the cat's sound.

Splash → created by imitating the water throwing sound.

Knock → created by imitating a sudden short sound caused by blow on a door to attract attention.

Clink → created by imitating the collision between glass object sound.

k. Derivation

Plag in Yousefy (2009) defined derivation is used to form new words, as with happi-ness and un-happy from happy, or determination from determine. A contrast is intended with the process of inflection, which uses another kind of affix in order to form variants of the same word, as with determine/determine-s/determin-ing/determin-ed. A derivational suffix usually applies to words of one syntactic category and changes them into words of another syntactic category. For example, the English derivational suffix -ly changes adjectives into adverbs (slow → slowly).

For example:

1) adjective-to-noun: *-ness* (*slow* → *slowness*)

2) adjective-to-verb: *-ize* (*modern* → *modernize*)

3) noun-to-adjective: *-al* (*recreation* → *recreational*)

4) noun-to-verb: *-fy* (*glory* → *glorify*)

5) verb-to-adjective: *-able* (*drink* → *drinkable*)

6) verb-to-noun: *-ance* (*deliver* → *deliverance*)

l. Multiple Process

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

For Example:

Snowball → Snow and Ball (Compounding) → Problem with the family have snowballed (Conversion).

Deli → Delicatessen (Clipping) → From Deutsche (Borrowing).

Chocolate → From Mexico *chocolatl* (Borrowing) → She has chocolate brown eyes (Conversion).

6. 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. Lyon (1984:136) stated that there are many types of meaning, such as lexical meaning, philosophical meaning, contextual meaning, grammatical meaning, sentence meaning, descriptive meaning, expressive meaning and social meaning

In this study, the researcher focus on the theory of meaning that related with his study is the lexical and contextual meaning.

a. Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning is usually considered as being the meaning of word. Samsuari (1987:14) stated that "Lexical meaning is the meaning of word itself beyond the sentences compositions. So the meaning will be changed when the words are put in sentences". According to Lyon (1984:140) lexical meaning is a meaning described in the lexicon or dictionary.

b. Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of words to the situations in which they are used (Lyons: 1984:143). Different situations give different meaning. In addition, contextual meaning also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in social context (Crystal, 1991:79)

C. Kaskus

Kaskus is an indonesian internet forum that was the largest Indonesian online community. Kaskus was made in 6 November 2000 by three young man from Indonesia that was continuing their study in Seattle, United Stated of America. Kaskus managed by PT. Darta Media Indonesia and have 400.000 active users from 2,3 million registered users and 250 million postings. Their users not only from Indonesia but also from another countries. Kaskus users generally from young adult to mature. In kaskus there are several field or subforum that are representation of users hobbies, needs and professions such as military, business, news and info, entertainment, technology, knowledge, sports, lifestyle, buying and selling forum e.tc. One of kaskus subforum is Games. In Games subforum there is

subject called PC Games that discuss about video games on computer platform for example reviewing of video games, software and hardware test from a variety manufactures and various other topics related to video game on computer.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to provide an overview of jargon formation on "PC Game Subforum in Kaskus". The aspect described here are word formation process of jargons used on the 'PC Game Subforum in Kaskus' and lexical and contextual meaning of jargon.

Based on the type of research the researcher used qualitative research method. 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).

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research is takes from 'PC Game Subforum in Kaskus that contain of many jargon of computer science and gamer. The reason researchers choose Kaskus because Kaskus is the biggest site of virtual community forum in Indonesia and Kaskus have 400.000 active users from 2,3 million registered user and 250 million postings. On PC Game Subforum in Kaskus There are many topics that discuss in this site, for example about reviewing new game and test hardware and software products from a variety of manufactures.

C. Instrument of the Research

This research uses the data card as main instrument to get qualitative data when analyzing word on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus. Edi in Hanif (2014:7) defines data card is a relevant data that written in the card. Then, the data is focused on data description then analyzed them in the data analysis. This research also makes notes, and chooses the theory which is relevant with the words and used the dictionary

D. Procedures of Data Collection

These are some procedures the researcher did some step in the process of data collection as follow:

1. The researcher read and sought the data from the postings .

2. The researcher highlighted or made a list the important notes based on every important topic in the postings.

3. The researcher wrote down the data in data card.

4. The researcher selected the data which contained jargon.

E. Technique of Analyzing data

After the data are collected, the next step was data analyzed use qualitative research by Miles and Hubberman method. Miles and Hubberman (1994) suggest that qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures; data reduction, data display and verification. Furthermore, the researcher would analyze the data based on procedure as follows:

1. First, the researcher classified the jargon used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus based on the morphological process of word formation using theory of Yule, Plag and Katamba.

2. Secondly, the researcher analyzed and described the morphological process of jargon formation that has been classified.

3. Thirdly, the researcher analyzed the lexical and contextual meaning of each terminology called jargon that is used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus.

4. The last, the researcher drew the conclusion, in order to make sure that all data is covered.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter was divided into two parts, they were findings and discussion. The findings consisted of the types of the word formation process of jargons used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus and the lexical and contextual meanings of jargons used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus.Then the discussion was related to what have been found from the findings, theoritical framework, and the previous studies to answer the problems.

A. Findings

The data of this study were taken from the postings and comments by users on PC games subforum in kaskus. The data collected using bibliography technique and random sampling to filter out some of data which are too numerous to gain written source. And then, the data identified in data card from the postings on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus based on each types of word formation.. After the process of data reduction, the researcher of this study came up with 29 data from 13 postings and 16 data from comments. The process of the reduction based on the appropriate data which were related to the theories used by the researcher. Moreover the data selection was based on the criteria made by presented researcher.

1. Types of The Word Formation Process of Jargons Used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus

The researcher classify jargon found on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus into several types of word formation process using theory of Yule (2006:52-

59), Plag (2003:163) and Katamba (1993:105). Word formation process classified into twelve categories, they are; coinage, borrowing, blending, clipping, acronyms, abbreviation, compounding, backformation, conversion, onomatopoeia, derivation, and multiple process.

The researcher found 9 types of word formation from 12 types of word formation based on Yule's (2006:52-59), Plag's (2003:163) and Katamba's (1993:105) theories. They were: coinage, borrowing, clipping, acronyms, abbreviation, compounding, derivational, conversion, and multiple process. The findings were as follow:

a. Coinage

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.

Extract 1 :

> *"Dan itu yg menjadi masalah kenapa orang2 masih kesulitan bobol **denuvo** sampai sekarang."*
>
> *(And that became the problem is why people are still difficult to cracking **denuvo** until now.)*

This sentence (**Extract 1)** was taken from Kaskus Comments October 3rd 2016. The word **Denuvo** can be classified as a coinage word because it completely new word which is **Denuvo**, is an anti-tamper technology and digital rights management (DRM) scheme developed by the Austrian company Denuvo Software Solutions GmbHr. It does not use any pre-existing words. It is word that has been use since most of PC game are

pirated. **Denuvo** consist single free morpheme and it can stand alone as a word.

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. The borrowed words are called loan words. Katamba (2005:134) said that a loanword is a word belonging to one language which is imported or adopted by another.

Extract 2 :

> *"Jawabanya sih simplel; sebagian besar dari mereka yang berani beli PC **Sultan** itu karena tau banyak keuntungan yang bakal didapat."*
>
> *(The answers is simple; most of them that bravely bought **Sultan** PC because knowing many benefits that will be achieved.)*

The word (**Extract 2)** was taken from Kaskus Postings January 14th 2018. The word **Sultan** is called borrowing because it is formed by borrowing from other language. The word **Sultan** is a loan word from Arabic language *Sulthaanun* and it is consist of single free morpheme and can stand alone without attached to another word.

c. Clipping

Plag in 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.

Extract 3 :

> *"Gua sebagai **Noob** mah pake hero yang gua kuasain aja.*
>
> *(As a **Noob**, I am just use a hero that I have mastered.)"*

The word (**Extract 3)** was taken from Kaskus Comments August 2nd 2016. The word *Noob* is called clipping because it is a shortening the polysyllabic word or by deleting one or more syllables. *Noob* occurs from the word *Newbie*. The word *Noob* consist of single morpheme, a free morpheme. It can stand alone as a word.

Extract 4 :

> *"Siapa tau nantinya di thread ini bisa saling berbagi informasi tentang game-game **Ori**."*
>
> *(Who knows if this thread will be The sharing information about **Ori** games.)*

The word (**Extract 4)** was taken from Kaskus Postings February 12th 2018. The word *Ori* has one morpheme and it is free morpheme because it can stand alone as word. The word *Ori* classified as clipping word. Back of the concept of clipping; it is the process involving the deletion of initial morpheme or final word segment. The word *Ori* is omitting the first part of the word from *Original*. It shorts by clipping some letter to make it easier to say.

Extract 5 :

> *"Set graphic ma **Reso** disesuaikan kemampuan GT930M ya gan."*
>
> *(Set the graphic and **Reso** then adjust it with the capability of GT930M okay.)*

The word (**Extract 5)** was taken from Kaskus Comments February 1st 2016. The word *Reso* is shortening from *Resolution* and classified as clipping because it shortens the word *Resolution* into *Reso* by clipping off the final word segment *(Reso)lution* without changing the meaning to make

it easier to say. **Reso** is a single free morpheme and it can stand independently as a word.

Extract 6 :

> "Kira-kira buat main the witcher 3 sm metal gear 5 kuat ga ya? secara **Spec** game itu gahar semua."

> *(Approximately to play the wither 3 and metal gear 5 is it capable? Cause **Spec** of that all game is frightening.)*

> The word (**Extract 6**) was taken from Kaskus Comments February 2nd

2016. The word **Spec** is an informal form of Specification and classified as clipping. It creates from shortening word *specification* by deleting the polysyllable *(spec)ification* without changing the meaning to make it easier to use. The word **Spec** has one morpheme and it is free morpheme because it can stand alone as word.

d. Acronym

Yule (2006: 57) states that acronyms are formed from the initial letters of the words in the name, title or phrase. Generally, acronym is shortening word by taking initial letter and can be pronounced as a single word.

Extract 7 :

> "Pertama kali ane mau ngebahas **MOBA** games yang di gandrungi anak muda."

> *(The first time I want to discuss about **MOBA** games that loved by youth.)*

> This word (**Extract 7**) was taken from Kaskus Comments March 25th

2018. **MOBA** is called acronym because it is formed by making initial letter of the word and pronouncing them as a word. The word **MOBA** is an

acronym of *Multiplayer Online Battle Arena* and it has 7 morphemes, there are:

Multiplayer → Multi + Play + (-er)

               ↓   ↓   ↓ (3 morphemes)

             FM   FM BM

Online   → On + Line

             ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)

             FM   FM

Battle   → Battle

             ↓ (1 morpheme)

             FM

Arena   → Arena

             ↓ (1 morpheme)

             FM
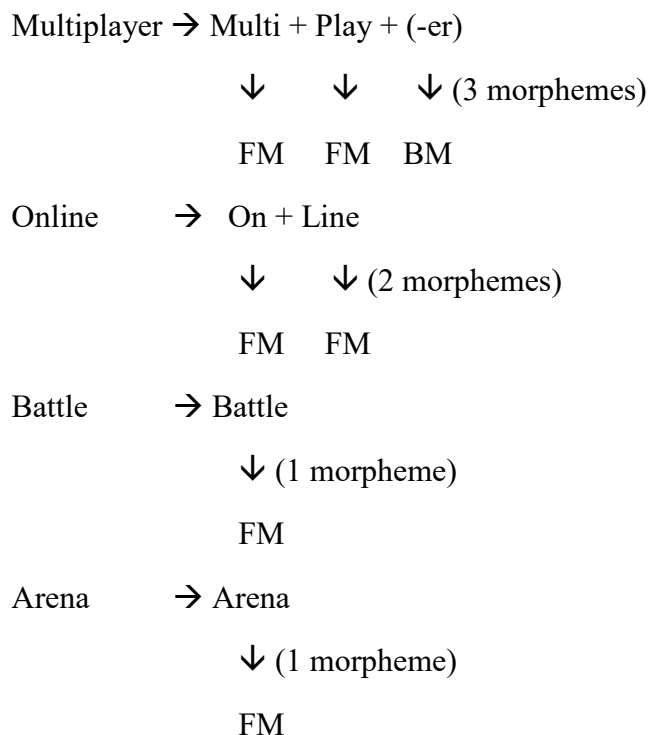
The words *Multi, Play, On, Line, Battle and Arena* are free morphemes because all of the words can stand alone as a word without adding affix or suffix in the word. The suffix *-er* in the word *Multiplayer* is bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word.

Extract 8 :

> *"Percuma ram 4GB+, pake **OS** 32bit ram Cuma bisa ke pake 3.6GB sisanya ngaggu"*
>
> *(It is useless with ram 4GB+, use 32bit **OS** the Ram only can be used 3.6GB and the remain is wasted.)*

The word (**Extract 8)** was taken from Kaskus Comments November 17th 2017. **OS** is acronym of *Operation System*. **OS** is called as acronym

because it is taking from initial letter of *Operation System* and pronounced as one word rather than spelled letter by letter. It has 3 morphemes:

Operation → Operate + Suffix (-ion)

↓   ↓ (2 Morphemes)

FM   BM

System   → System

↓ (1 morpheme)

FM

The words *Operate* and *System* are free morphemes because all of the words can stand alone as a word without adding suffix in the word. The word *-ion* in the word *Operation* is bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word.

Extract 9 :

> *"Waktu gw jalan yang muncul notifnya cm **RAM**nya gak cukup kuat buat mainin tuh game, trus di ok in aja bisa jalan"*
>
> *(When I walked the notification is appeared, but its **RAM** is not strong enough to play that game and I just click okay, to play it.)*

The word (**Extract 9**) was taken from Kaskus Comments October 14th 2017. ***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 and can be pronounced as one word */reim/* instead of */ar ei em/*. It has 3 morphemes:

Random   → Random

↓ (1 morpheme)

FM

Access   → Access

              ↓ (1 morpheme)

          FM

Memory   → Memory

              ↓ (1 morpheme)

          FM

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.

e. Abbreviation

Katamba (2005:127) state that sometimes shortened forms are created using the initial letters of words which do not give permissible syllables. They fail the phonological test. In such cases, each letter is sounded separately.

Extract 10 :

> *Nah saran buat gamer **AFK** tipe yang ini sih selalu cek kondisi internet agan.*
>
> *So, the advice for **AFK** gamers of this type, is always checking your internet conditions.*

This sentence (**Extract 10**) was taken from Kaskus Comments July 24th 2017. **AFK** is an abbreviation of *'Away From Keyboard'*. It is called Abbreviation because it kept the capital letter of the word. It is pronounced letter by letter */ei ef ki/* from *Away From Keyboard*. This word has 4 morphemes, there are:

Away → Away

     ↓ (1 morpheme)

    FM

From → From

     ↓ (1 morpheme)

    FM

Keyboard → Key + Board

    ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)

   FM FM

The words **AFK** has 4 morphemes because *keyboar*d has 2 morphemes that are *key* and *board*. All of the words that is acronym of *Away From Keyboard i*s free morpheme because they can exist as a word without attached to another word or affixes.

Extract 11 :

*Kenapa ya kalau pake dota 2 di laptop **CPU** meternya ga stabil.*

*Why if I using dota 2 in laptop its **CPU** meter not stable*

The sentence (**Extract 11)** was taken from Kaskus Comments April 11th 2018. **CPU** is an abbreviation of *Central Processing Unit*. **CPU** is called as abbreviation because it is formed by making initial letter of the word in a phrase or title. The word **CPU** from abbreviation of *Central Processing Unit* has 4 morphemes, there are:

Central → Central

     ↓ (1 morpheme)

    FM

Processing → Process + (-ing)

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \text{(2 morphemes)}$$

$$\text{FM} \qquad \text{BM}$$

Unit $\rightarrow$ Unit

$$\downarrow \text{ (1 morpheme)}$$

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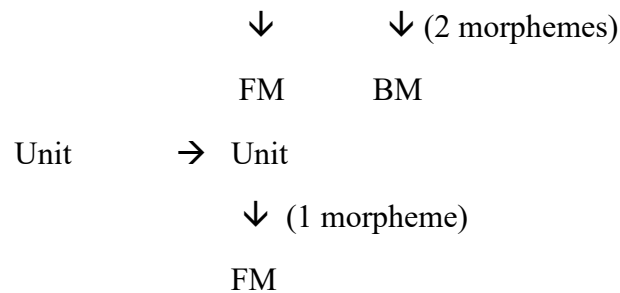
The words *Central, Process*, and *Unit* are free morphemes because each of them can stand alone as a word. However, suffix *(-ing)* in the word *Processing* is bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word and it must be attached to the free morpheme.

Extract 12 :

*"Request **DLC** nya buat lego marvel super heroes boleh? di page 1 gak ada."*

*(Request the **DLC** for lego marvel super heroes, could i? none in page 1.)*

This sentence (**Extract 12**) was taken from Kaskus Comments July 11th 2017. **DLC** is an abbreviation of *DownLoaded Content*. **DLC** is called abbreviation because it is shortening word by taking initial letter of phrase or title . This word **DLC** from abbreviation of *Downloaded Content* has 4 morphemes:

Downloaded $\rightarrow$ Down + Load + (-ed)

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \text{(3 morphemes)}$$

$$\text{FM} \qquad \text{FM} \qquad \text{BM}$$

Content $\rightarrow$ Content

$$\downarrow \text{ (1 morpheme)}$$

$$\text{FM}$$
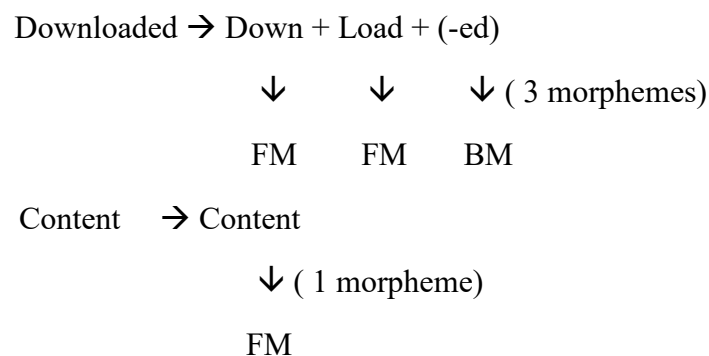
The word *Down, Load*, and *Content* are free morpheme because they can exist as a word but *(-ed)* in the word *Downloaded* is a suffix and it is a bond morpheme.

Data 13 → FPS

> *Rata2 bisa lah main game mentok settingan kanan 60 **FPS**, tapi ada beberapa game yang tetap lag, kayak salah satunya dayz standalone yang cuma bisa 20 **FPS**.*
>
> *In average play game maximally right setting 60 **FPS**, but there are some game that still lagging, for example dayz standalone that only get 20 FPS.*

The sentence (**Extract 13)** was taken from Kaskus Comments July 22th 2017. *Framerate Per Second* is put initial of the letter as a word ***FPS***. It is one kinds of word formation that is abbreviation because the word ***FPS*** is making first letter of a phrase *Framerate Per Second*. It has 4 morphemes:

Framerate → Frame + rate

$\qquad\qquad$ ↓ $\qquad$ ↓ (2 morphemes)

$\qquad\qquad$ FM $\qquad$ FM

Per $\qquad$ → Per

$\qquad\qquad$ ↓ (1 morpheme)

$\qquad\qquad$ BM

Second $\quad$ → Second

$\qquad\qquad$ ↓ (1 morpheme)

The word *Frame*, *Rate*, and *Second* are free morphemes, because each of them can stand alone as a word, but word *(Per-)* is affixes that cannot stand alone as a word and they must be attached to the free morpheme.

Extract 14 :

*Monster Hunter is an action **RPG** series that puts you in the boots of hunter, facing off against gigantic monster in magnificent, lush environments*

This sentence (**Extract 14)** was taken from Kaskus Postings May 7th

2016. **RPG** is an abbreviation of *Role Playing Game.* It is called

abbreviation because it formed by making initial letter of phrase and

pronounced by spelling. This word has 4 morphemes, there are:

Role   → Role

      ↓ (1 morpheme)

   FM

Playing → Play + (-ing)

     ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)

    FM   BM

Game   → Game

     ↓ (1 morpheme)

   FM

The word *Role, Play*, and *Game* are free morpheme. They can exist as

a word. but, the suffix *(-ing)* from word *Playing* is bound morpheme

because it cannot stand alone without attached to another word.

Extract 15 :

*Abis denger2 **VGA** mesti disupport dr processornya juga*

*I have hear if **VGA** should be supported from also its processor.*

This sentence (**Extract 15)** was taken from Kaskus Comments June

18th 2018. **VGA** is a word from first initial letter of *Video Graphic Array*. It

is as abbreviation 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:

Video → Video

↓ (1 morpheme)

FM

Graphic → Graphic

↓ (1 morpheme)

FM

Array → Array

↓ (1 morpheme)

FM

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

f. 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

Extract 16 :

> *"Tapi ane kurang yakin ma x4 860k gan karena beberapa **Benchmark** game amd x4 athlon or phenom masih di bawah core i3 gen 1 or quadcore"*

> *(But I am not really sure with x4 860k because in some game **Benchmark**, amd x4 athlon or phenom still in the under of core i3 or quadcore)*

This sentence (**Extract 16**) was taken from Kaskus Comments November 11th 2017. **Benchmark** is compounding because it is a joining of

two separated words to produce a single word. There are two words in different grammatical category *Bench* (N) + *Mark* (N). This word has 2 morphemes.

Benchmark → Bench + Mark

↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)

FM   FM

The word *Bench* and *Mark* are free morpheme because they can exist as a word without need affix in that word.

Extract 17 :

*"Masih nunggu **Gameplay** video beneran, ngejalanin misi atau ngebunuh 1 monster besar."*

*(Still wait the real **Gameplay** video, playing a mission or kill 1 big monster.)*

The sentence (**Extract 17)** was taken from Kaskus Comments April 10th 2017. **Gameplay** is compounding because it is a joining of two separated words to produce a single word. There are two words in same grammatical category *Game* (N) + *Play* (V). This word has 2 morphemes.

Gameplay → Game + Play

↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)

FM   FM

The word *Game* and *Play* are free morpheme because they can stand alone as a word without affix.

Extract 18 :

*"Ane mau bangun pc game tapi ane gak tau harga – harga **Hardware** di pasaran gan"*

*(I want to built up a pc game but I don't know **Hardware** prices in the markets)*

This sentence (**Extract 18)** was taken from Kaskus Comments September 17th 2016. ***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.

    Hardware → Hard + ware
              ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)
          FM   FM

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

Extract 19 :

*Thread ini dibuat untuk memperkenalkan kepada kaskuser mengenai mechanical **Keyboard**, selain itu menjadi sarang buat ngumpul-ngumpul para pengguna mech Keyboard.*

*This thread was made to introduce kaskuser about mechanical **Keyboard**, beside it became a nest to gathering with all user of mechanical keyboard.*

This sentence (**Extract 19)** was taken from Kaskus Postings January 3rd 2018. ***Keyboard*** is compounding, because the word created from two separate words that is the word *Key* as a noun (N) and the word *Board* as a noun (N). It creates a new word and it has different meaning in the two words above. It has two morphemes.

    Keyboard → Key + Board
              ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)
          FM   FM

All of the words above are free morpheme. It can stand alone as a word without added affix to the word. So, it called free morpheme.

Extract 20 :

"Vga add on itu ndak menyesuaikan ma cpu tapi lebih ke ***Motherboard*** *gan"*

(The vga add on is not adjusted with cpu but more to the ***Motherboard****.)*

The sentence (**Extract 20)** was taken from Kaskus Comments June 20th 2017. The word ***Motherboard*** is called compounding, because it formed by combining two words into single word. It is combining by the word *Mother* as a noun (N) and *Board* as a noun (N). There are two morphemes in the word ***Motherboard***.

Motherboard → Mother + Board

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ (2 morphemes)

FM   FM

The word *Mother* and *Board* above is free morpheme that can exist as a word.

Extract 21 :

"Rekomendasi game ***Openworld*** *di atas tahun 2010 dong gan"*

(Recommendation of ***Openworld*** *game above 2010 please)*

This sentence (**Extract 21)** was taken from Kaskus Comments July 9th 2018. The word ***Openworld*** is compounding. There is a joining of two words to produce single word. The two words are from the different

grammatical category *Open* (V) + *World* (N). The word ***Openworld*** has 2 morphemes.

> **Openworld** → Open + World
>
>   ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)
>
>   FM   FM

The word *Open* and *World* both of them are free morphemes, because each of them can stand alone as a word.

Extract 22 :

> *"Kalo di **Overclock** ato tidak juga harus detail ngasih taunya"*
>
> *(If **Overclock** or not, also should give the detail.)*

This sentence (**Extract 22**) was taken from Kaskus Comments January 10th 2016. The word ***Overclock*** is compounding. There is a joining of two words to produce single form. The two words are from the different grammatical category *Over* (Adj) + *Clock* (N). The word ***Overclock*** has 2 morphemes.

> **Overclock** → Over + Clock
>
>   ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)
>
>   FM   FM

The word *Over* and *Clock* are free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word.

Extract 23 :

> *"Saya buat main game gan, saya main di gameranger jadi itu (**Software** gamer international jadinya ,main sama luar gan"*

*(I used it to play game, I had play in gameranger so it's international gamer **Software**, play with the overseas.)*

This sentence (**Extract 23)** was taken from Kaskus Comments March 19th 2016. 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.

Software → Soft + ware

↓   ↓   (2 morphemes)

FM   FM

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

g. Derivational

Plag in Yousefy (2009) defined derivation is used to form new words, as with happi-ness and un-happy from happy, or determination from determine. A contrast is intended with the process of <u>inflection</u>, which uses another kind of affix in order to form variants of the same word, as with determine/determine-s/determin-ing/determin-ed.

Extract 24:

*"**Driver** na kk, download dari website nvidia langsung atau dari website lain"*

*(Its **Driver** bro, directly download it from nvidia website or from another website.)*

This sentence (**Extract 24)** was taken from Kaskus Comments March 2ⁿᵈ 2016. ***Driver*** is a derivaional which is created from the verb *Drive* into the noun ***Driver*** by adding suffix -r. The word *Drive* derives from ***Driver*** in which *(-r)* in the end of word as affix that is a suffix. The word ***Driver*** has 2 morphemes that can see from the analysis below:

Driver → Drive (V) + Suffix (-er)
(Noun)   ↓   ↓   (2 morphemes)
            FM   BM

Extract 25 :

*"Mau tanya Fifa 16 ama gta v masih ngangkat gak ya? ane cek di salah satu website **Processor** ane bad buat gta v"*

*(I want to ask about Fifa 16 with gta , it is still compatible, is'nt? I have check in on of website my **Processor** is bad for gta v)*

This sentence (**Extract 25)** was taken from Kaskus Comments April 19ᵗʰ 2018. The word ***Processor*** is called derivational because it is carries from the verb *Process* into the noun ***Processo*r**. 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:

Processor → Process (V) + Suffix (-r)
(Noun)   ↓   ↓ (2 morphemes)
                  FM   BM

Extract 26 → Server

*"Yup **Server** konami dari pes 2017 kebawah memang ancur karena modenya P2P macam For Honor"*

*(Yes, konami **Server** from pes 2017 under 2017 were bad because of its P2P mode like for honor.)*

This sentence (**Extract 26)** was taken from Kaskus Comments July 5th 2017. The word **Server** is called derivational because it is carries from the verb *serve* into the noun **Server.** The word *Server* derives from *Serve* in which *(-r)* 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:

Server → Serve (V) + Suffix (-r)
(Noun)   ↓   ↓   (2 morphemes)

               FM   BM

h. Conversion

Conversion is a process of moving syntactic category or part of speech of a word to another part of speech without changing its form in anyway. A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be as a verb (without any reduction), is generally know as conversion (Yule 2006:57)

Extract 27 :

*"Kemarin liat live streamnya Bethesda, tadinya ane pikir remaster atau port ke C**onsole** lain"*

*(Yesterday I saw Bethesda livestream, I think it was remaster or port in other **Console**.)*

This sentence (**Extract 27)** was taken from Kaskus Comments July 24th 2017. The word **Console** is called conversion because it change part of speech without change its form. **Console** is a verb refers to Comfort

(someone) at a time of grief or disappointment but its convert into a noun that refers to A small electronic device for playing computerized video games. The word ***Console*** has one morpheme and it is free morpheme because it can stand alone as word.

i. Multiple process

Multiple process is process that created a new word by more than one word formation processes. Yule (2006:60) says 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

Extract 28 :

> *"Rencana mau pake amd a4 6300 dan pake vga ge force 6300 gt, nah sekarang yang ane mau tanya, kompatible gak vga sama **AMD** nya?"*
>
> *(Planning to use amd a4 6300 and vga geforce 6300 gt, now that I want ask, is it compatible vga with its **AMD**?)*

This sentence (**Extract 28)** was taken from Kaskus Comments December 13th 2017. The word ***AMD*** is called multiple processes because it occurs with combining two word formation process 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.*

Extract 29 :

*"Kipas **Procie** ane muternya kencang terus ga pernah pelan gan, mulai PC di nyalain kipas Procie muter kencang trus ga lama pc mati."*

*(My **Procie** fan rotate fastly and never slowing down, start from pc turn on my procie fan rotating fastly and not long enough my pc shutdown.)*

This sentence (**Extract 29)** was taken from Kaskus Postings September 17th 2016. The word **Procie** classified as multiple process because it has two word formation process. The first word formation process of **Procie** is backformation because it is carries from the verb *Process* into the noun *Processo*r with adding suffix *(-r)*. The second is clipping because word **Procie** is occurs from word *Processor*. It shortens the word *processor* into **Procie** by clipping off the final word segment (*proc)essor* to make it easier to use.

2. Lexical and Contextual Meaning of Jargon Used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus

After observing the processes of the word formation through the morphological process above, the writer have found the lexical and contextual meaning. Lyon (1984:140-143) defines lexical meaning is a meaning described in the lexicon or dictionary and contextual meaning is the meaning of words to the situations in which they are used. To describe the lexical meaning researcher used dictionary and the contextual meaning based of how the words used in sentences. The data has been listed in the following table.

Jargon Words	Posting Date	Sentences	Lexical Meaning	Contextual Meaning
AFK (Extract 30)	July 24th 2017	*"Nah saran buat gamer **AFK** tipe yang ini sih selalu cek kondisi internet agan"* *(So, the advice for **AFK** gamers of this type, is always checking your internet conditions.)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	Someone who are disconnected from online game.
AMD (Extract 31)	December 13th 2017	*"Rencana mau pake amd a4 6300 dan pake vga ge force 6300 gt, nah sekarang yang ane mau tanya, kompatible gak vga sama **AMD** nya"* *(Planning to use amd a4 6300 and vga geforce 6300 gt, now that I want ask, is it compatible vga with its **AMD**)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	A major manufacturer of semiconductor or devices including compatible CPU, embedded processor, flash memories, and networking chips
Benchmark (Extract 32)	November 11th 2017	*"Tapi ane kurang yakin ma x4 860k gan karena beberapa **Benchmark** game amd x4 athlon or phenom masih di bawah core i3 gen 1 or quadcore"* *(But I am not really sure with x4 860k*	A standard or point of reference against which things may be compared.	A test designed to evaluate or compare the performance of computer hardware or software.

		*because in some game **Benchmark**, amd x4 athlon or phenom still in the under of core i3 or quadcore.)*		
CPU (Extract 33)	April 11th 2018)	*"Kenapa ya kalau pake dota 2 di laptop **CPU** meternya ga stabil"* *(Why if I using dota 2 in laptop its **CPU** meter not stable ?)*	The part of a computer in which operations are controlled and executed.	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
Console (Extract 34)	July 24th 2017	*"Kemarin liat live streamnya Bethesda, tadinya ane pikir remaster atau port ke **console** lain."* *(Yesterday I saw Bethesda livestream, I think it was remaster or port in other **console**.)*	Comfort (someone) at a time of grief or disappointment.	A small electronic device for playing computerized video games.
Denuvo (Extract 35)	October 3rd 2016	*"Dan itu yg menjadi masalah kenapa orang2 masih kesulitan bobol **denuvo** sampai sekarang"*	Does not have lexical meaning.	Anti-tamper technology and digital rights management that protect a

		*(And that became the problem is why people are still difficult to cracking **denuvo** until now)*		game from being pirated or cracked.
DLC (Extract 36)	July 11th 2017	*"Request **DLC** nya buat lego marvel super heroes boleh? di page 1 gak ada"* *(Request the **DLC** for lego marvel super heroes, could i? not yet in page 1)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	Add on of a game that can be downloaded after the base game has been released.
Driver (Extract 37)	March 2nd 2016	*"**Driver** na kk, download dari website nvidia langsung atau dari website lain"* *(Its **driver** bro, directly download it from nvidia website or from another website)*	1) A person who drives a vehicle. 2) A program that controls the operation of a device such as a printer or scanner.	Software which is needed by windows (and the other operation system) to communicate with peripheral.
FPS (Extract 38)	July 22th 2017	*"Rata2 bisa lah main game mentok settingan kanan 60 **FPS**, tapi ada beberapa game yang tetap lag, kayak salah satunya dayz standalone yang cuma bisa 20 FPS"* *(In average play game maximally right setting 60 **FPS**, but there are some game that still lagging, for example dayz standalone that only get 20 FPS)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	The frequency rate at which consecutive images called frames appear on a display.

Gameplay (Extract 39)	April 10th 2017	*"Masih nunggu **Gameplay** video beneran, ngejalanin misi atau ngebunuh 1 monster besar"* *(Still wait the real **Gameplay** video, playing a mission or kill 1 big monster)*	The features of a video game, such as its plot and the way it is played, as distinct from the graphics and sound effects.	the pattern defined through the game rules, connection between player and the game,challenges and overcoming
Hardware (Extract 40)	September 17th 2016	*"Ane mau bangun pc game tapi ane gak tau harga – harga **hardware** di pasaran gan"* *(I want to built up a pc game but I don't know **hardware** prices in the markets)*	The machines, wiring, and other physical components of a computer or other electronic system.	One of the computer component that can see, feel directly which support the computer working
Keyboard (Extract 41)	January 3rd 2018	*"Thread ini dibuat untuk memperkenalkan kepada kaskuser mengenai mechanical **Keyboard**, selain itu menjadi sarang buat ngumpul-ngumpul para pengguna mech Keyboard"* *(This thread was made to introduce kaskuser about mechanical **Keyboard**, beside it became a nest to gathering with all user of mechanical keyboard)*	1) A panel of keys that operate a computer or typewriter 2) A set of keys on a piano or similar 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.
MOBA	March	*Pertama kali ane*	Does not have	A real time

(Extract 42)	25th 2018	*mau ngebahas **MOBA** games yang di gandrungi anak muda.* *The first time I want to discuss about **MOBA** games that loved by youth.*	lexical meaning.	strategy game that can be played by 10 – 20 player per match and every player should be online to play it.
Motherboard (Extract 43)	June 20th 2017	*Vga add on itu ndak menyesuaikan ma cpu tapi lebih ke **Motherboard** gan.* *The vga add on is not adjusted with cpu but more to the **Motherboard**.*	The main part of a computer, which contains the CPU.	The main board circuit on the PC, and through that every component connected and communicated.
Noob (Extract 44)	August 2nd 2016	*Gua sebagai **Noob** mah pake hero yang gua kuasain aja.* *As a **Noob**, I am just use a hero that I have mastered.*	Does not have lexical meaning.	A beginner in game that still not really understand how to play that game.
Openworld (Extract 45)	July 9th 2018	*"Rekomendasi game **Openworld** di atas tahun 2010 dong gan"* *(Recommendation of **Openworld** game above 2010 please)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	A game genre which the player can explore and approach objectives freely, as opposed to a world with more linear gameplay.
Ori	Februar	*"Siapa tau nantinya*	Does not have	The legal

(Extract 46)	y 12th 2018	*di thread ini bisa saling berbagi informasi tentang game-game **Ori**"* *(Who knows if this thread will be the sharing information about **Ori** games)*	lexical meaning.	copy that can be obtained by buy it at its official store.
OS (Extract 47)	November 17th 2017)	*"Percuma ram 4GB+, pake **OS** 32bit ram Cuma bisa ke pake 3.6GB sisanya ngaggur"* *(It is useless with ram 4GB+, use 32bit **OS** the Ram only can be used 3.6GB and the remain is wasted)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	The system software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs.
Overclock (Extract 48)	January 10th 2016	*"Kalo di **overclock** ato tidak juga harus detail ngasih taunya"* *(If **overclock** or not, also should give the detail)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	Pushing computer components harder and faster than the manufacturer designed them to go.
Processor (Extract 49)	April 19th 2018	*"Mau tanya fifa 16 ama gta v masih ngangkat gak ya? ane cek di salah satu website **processor** ane bad buat gta v"* *(I want to ask about five 16 with gta , it is still capable, is'nt? I have check in on of*	A machine that processes something.	The logic circuitry that responds and processes the basic instructions that drive a computer

		*website my **processor** is bad for gta v)*		
Procie (Extract 50)	September 17th 2016	*"Kipas **Procie** ane muternya kencang terus ga pernah pelan gan, mulai PC di nyalain kipas Procie muter kencang trus ga lama pc mati"* *(My **Procie** fan rotate fastly and never slowing down, start from pc turn on my procie fan rotating fastly and not long enough my pc shutdown)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	The logic circuitry that responds and processes the basic instructions that drive a computer
RAM (Extract 51)	October 14th 2017	*"Waktu gw jalan yang muncul notifnya cm **RAM**nya gak cukup kuat buat mainin tuh game, trus di ok in aja bisa jalan"* *(When I running it the notification is appeared, but the **RAM** is not strong enough to play that game and I just click okay, to play it)*	1) An uncastrated male sheep 2) The falling weight of a pile driving machine	Hardware of the computer that has function as temporary storage
RPG (Extract 52)	May 7th 2016	*"Monster Hunter is an action **RPG** series that puts you in the boots of hunter, facing off against gigantic monster in magnificent, lush*	Does not have lexical meaning.	a genre of video game where the gamer controls a fictional character (or characters)

		environments"		that undertakes a quest in an imaginary world
Reso (Extract 53)	February 1st 2016	*"Set graphic ma reso disesuaikan kemampuan GT930M ya gan"* *(Set the graphic and reso then adjust it with the capability of GT930M okay)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	Display modes of a digital television, computer monitor or display device is the number of distinct pixels in each dimension that can be displayed.
Server (Extract 54)	July 5th 2017	*"Yup Server konami dari pes 2017 kebawah memang ancur karena modenya P2P macam For Honor"* *(Yup, konami Server from pes 2017 under 2017 were bad because of its P2P mode like for honor)*	A computer or computer program which manages access to a centralized resource or service in a network.	The authoritative source of events in a multiplayer video game that transmits enough data about its internal state to allow its connected clients to maintain their own accurate version of the game world for display to players.

Software (Extract 55)	March 19th 2016	*"Saya buat main game gan, saya main di Gameranger jadi itu **Software** gamer international jadinya ,main sama luar gan"* *"I used it to play game, I had play in Gameranger so it's international gamer **Software**, play with the overseas"*	The programs and other operating information used by a computer.	Software which is needed by windows (and the other operation system) to communicate with peripheral
Spec (Extract 56)	February 2nd 2016	*"Kira-kira buat main the witcher 3 sm metal gear 5 kuat ga ya? secara **Spec** game itu gahar semua"* *(Approximately to play the wither 3 and metal gear 5 is it capable? Cause **Spec** of that all game is frightening)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	Hardware specifications are technical descriptions of the computer's components and capabilities of processor speed, model and manufacturer.
Sultan (Extract 58)	January 14th 2018	*"Jawabanya sih simplel; sebagian besar dari mereka yang berani beli PC **Sultan** itu karena tau banyak keuntungan yang bakal didapat"* *(The answers is simple; most of them that bravely bought **Sultan** PC because know that many benefits that will be*	A Muslim sovereign.	Expensive or branded hardware that only someone who filthy rich can buy it.

		achieved)		
VGA (Extract 59)	June 18th 2018	*"Abis denger2 VGA mesti disupport dr processornya juga"* *(I have hear if VGA should be supported from its also processor)*	Does not have lexical meaning.	Hardware device that rendering or process images from CPU to monitor and its output is graphic display in monitor.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher discussed the data of jargon on PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus. The researcher analyzed the word formation process based on using Yule's (2006:52-59), Plag's (2003:163) and Katamba's (1993:105) theory and also discussed the lexical and contextual meaning each jargon.

In this part, the researcher discussed more about word formation through the morphological process of jargon used on PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus. The researcher also discussed about the lexical and contextual meaning of jargon itself. From the findings, the researcher found 29 jargons on PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus based of word formation theory it can be divided into: coinage, borrowing, clipping, acronyms, abbreviation, compounding, backformation, conversion, and multiple process. They used a particular word that is called jargon. They have their own jargon and used it in their field in order to make their communication became easier to be understood by people in this community.

1. Word Formation Process of Jargon Used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus

The researcher found PC Gamer community specificly in PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus use jargon to communicate easily to each other. The jargon word that they use has formation, Yule (2006:52-59), Plag (2003:163) and Katamba (1993:105) elaborates word formation into twelve categories. They were:, coinage, borrowing, clipping, acronyms, abbreviation, compounding, backformation, conversion, derivation, onomatopeia, and blending and multiple process.

a. Coinage

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.

The researcher found coinage word according to Yule's Theory (2006:53), in **Extract 1** the researcher found 1 coinage word used as a jargon on PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus. In **Extract 1** when someone try to explain why nowadays game is really hard cracking its denuvo system. He said "*And that became the problem is, why people are still difficult to cracking **denuvo** until now*". The word Denuvo is really new word and do

not have pre-existing word also it takes from trade name for commercial product that it Austrian company Denuvo Software Solutions and became widely use as security system of game that protect PC Game from cracker.

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. Katamba (2005:134) said that A loanword is a word belonging to one language which is imported or adopted by another. The borrowed words are called loan words. A loan word is a word directly taken into one language from another with little or no translation. Based on Katamba's (2005:134) theory. The researcher found 1 borrowing in **Extract 2** when someone make postings about computer hardware. In **Extract 2** he wrote "*The answers is simple; most of them that bravely bought **Sultan** PC because they know that many benefits that will be achieved*" from this extract the word **Sultan** was adopted from Arabic word *Sulthaanun* without translation.

c. 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. Plag (2002:187) believe people are mostly deliberate to save time and space; such clipping are, technically speaking, not new words, but stylistic variants of existing words.

The researcher found 4 clipping words that is used as jargon on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus, one of that is in **extract 4**. He wrote "*Who knows if this thread will be The sharing information about **Ori** games*". The word Ori here is the clipping word based on Plag's (2002:187) theory because Ori is not new word but taken from word Original by removing its final word segment but not change the orginal meaning and technically use to save time or to make it easier to use.

d. Acronym

Acronym is word formed from the initial letters of a name or combining initial letters of a series of words and can be pronounced as a single word. Plag (2002:163) said usually capital letter are used, which can be interpreted as a formal device that clearly links the acronym to its base words.

In this research, the research found 3 acronym that is used as jargon on PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus according to Plag's theory (2002:163). One of them is in **extract 9**, When someone explain about their hardware problem when playing game she said *When I running it the notification is appeared, but the **RAM** is not strong enough to play that game and I just click okay, to play it.* The word RAM here is acronym of *Random Access Memory* so it tooks initial letter became new form and can be pronounce as a singel word.

e. Abbreviation

Katamba (2005:127) state that sometimes shortened forms are created using the initial letters of words which do not give permissible syllables. They fail the phonological test. In such cases, each letter is sounded separately. We call such forms ABBREVIATIONS rather than acronyms. Thus, unlike an acronym, an abbreviation cannot be pronounced as if a word, the people should spell as what the initial letters are.

The researcher found 6 abbreviation word used as jargon on PC Game Subforum on Kaskus. One of them is in **extract 15**, "*I have hear if **VGA** should be supported from also its processor*" from this extract the word VGA is abbreviation based on Katamba's theory (2005:127) because VGA is taken from initial letter of Video Graphic Array and do not have permissible syllables so when it pronounced is letter by letter.

f. Compounding

Yule (2010:5) define that compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible lexical meaning

The researcher found 8 compound word according to Yule's Theory (2010:5), the researcher found compounding word used as jargon on PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus. In **Extract 1**7 when someone responded the postings about new game review he said "*Still wait the real **Gameplay** video, playing a mission or kill 1 big monster*" from this extract the word

Gameplay is jargon, it is only understanded in particular group and also it is compounding word because the word **gameplay** taken from joining two separate word into one word that are game and play.

g. Derivational

Plag in Yousefy (2009) defined derivation is used to form new words, as with happi-ness and un-happy from happy, or determination from determine. A contrast is intended with the process of inflection, which uses another kind of affix in order to form variants of the same word, as with determine/determine-s/determin-ing/determin-ed. A derivational suffix usually applies to words of one syntactic category and changes them into words of another syntactic category. For example, the English derivational suffix -ly changes adjectives into adverbs (slow → slowly).

The researcher found 3 derivational word used as jargon on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus based of Yule's theory (2006). One of them is in **extract 25** when someone use that word to asking about her computer hardware parts. In **extract 25** he said "*I want to ask about Fifa 16 with gta , it is still compatible, is'nt? I have check in on of website my **Processor** is bad for gta v*" this word processor is derivational word because it is taken from pre-existing word *process* by adding it suffix *–or* and change the word classes from verb into noun. The word processor is used as jargon because it is easier to use and understand rathen than describe it using another word.

h. Conversion

Conversion is a process of moving syntactic category or part of speech of a word to another part of speech without changing its form in anyway. A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be as a verb (without any reduction), is generally know as conversion (Yule 2006:57)

The researcher found conversion according to Yule's theory (2006:57), in **extract 27** the researcher found 1 acronym used as jargon on PC Game Subforum. In **extract 27** she write "*Yesterday I saw Bethesda livestream, I think it was remaster or port in other Console*" the word **console** is jargon because it is not same meaning in general English dictionary. Only particular group of them that understand it and it is conversion because **console** in general English dictionary is a verb but in jargon used is a noun without changing its form.

i. 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. Yule, 2010:60).

In this research, the research found 2 multiple process that is used as jargon on PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus according to Yule's theory (2010:60). One of them is in **extract 29**, "*My Procie fan rotate fastly and*

*never slowing down, start from pc turn on my procie fan rotating fastly and not long enough my pc shutdown",*the word **Procie** is taken from word processor that the researcher discuss it in the above as a derivational word but in used to make it easier to pronounced or to save time the word processor clipped in to **Procie** without change the meaning processor itself.

2. Lexical and Contextual 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. Lyon (1984:136) stated that there are many types of meaning, such as lexical meaning, philosophical meaning, contextual meaning, grammatical meaning, sentence meaning, descriptive meaning, expressive meaning and social meaning. In this study, the researcher focus on the theory of meaning that related with his study is the lexical and contextual meaning.

a. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is usually considered as being the meaning of word. Samsuari (1987:14) stated that "Lexical meaning is the meaning of word itself beyond the sentences compositions. So the meaning will be changed when the words are put in sentences". According to Lyon (1984:140) lexical meaning is a meaning described in the lexicon or dictionary.

The researcher found 13 lexical meaning from 29 data. This natural case because back to basic concept of jargon is the language that is segmented and used only by particular social groups. In generally, jargon

that does have lexical meaning is acronyms and abbreviations. In **extract 33** for example, "*Why if I using dota 2 in laptop its CPU meter not stable'* the word **CPU** here does not have lexical meaning because when it is attaches to another context or sentence that does not have relation with computer or pc gamer field it does not have meaning. They used jargon to communicate each other easily.

b. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of words to the situations in which they are used (Lyons: 1984:143). Different situations give different meaning. In addition, contextual meaning also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in social context (Crystal, 1991:79)

The researcher found all the contextual meaning of jargon. One them is in **extract 51** "*When I running it the notification is appeared, but the RAM is not strong enough to play that game and I just click okay, to play it*" in this context the jargon **RAM** is refers to hardware of the computer that has function as temporary storage but when we attaches it to another context for example in animal livestock context, **RAM** change the meaning into an uncastrated male sheep. So, the jargon word in particular context that built it have their own meaning when it attaches to another particular context it will change the meaning.

Related to the previous study was conducted from First, Siti Maghfirah (2017) in his thesis "*Jargon Used by Baristas in Kopi Api Coffee Shop*

Makassar. Her studies analyzed the form and the way of using jargon. There are 37 jargons found in this study. The result of form classifications show that 19 jargons belong to word, 16 phrases, 1 abbreviations, and 1 acronyms. The similarity of this research with Maghfirah's research, Maghfirah and the researcher analyzed the jargon used by community. However there is a difference between Maghfirah's research and the researcher's research, the difference was about subject of the research and the researcher also observed about word formation process through the morphological process on PC Game subforum in Kaskus . But, Maghfirah's research observed the way of using jargon by Baristas in Kopi Api Coffee Shop.

The second Second Study made by Linda Nurmala (2013) her research entitled "The Analysis of Jargon Formation in Online Trading: A Case Study of Jargon Formation in Forum Jual Beli Kaskus" is aimed to reveal jargon formation in FJB Kaskus postings and investigate context of situation underlying the use of jargons. This research used some theories for the theoretical framework. To analyze the formation of jargons, the theories used are from Bauer's (1983), Yule's (1996), O'Grady & Guzman's (1996), and Stageberg (2000), while Hyme's (1974) theory are used to analyze the context of situation. The result shows that there are 51 jargons that can be divided into 10 types of jargon formation, they are: abbreviation, clipping, clipped compounds, borrowing, coinage, derivation, reduplication and antonomasia. The similiarity of this research with Nurmala's (2014) study was she observed jargon formation of online community through the morphological studies in

Kaskus as their object. The differences of her study with researcher's research are in the subject. Nurmala's research observed jargon formation in Kaskus generally but in this research trying to analyzed jargon formation in particular on PC Game subforum in Kaskus.

Based on findings and discussion above, PC Game Subforum in Kaskus have their own jargon. The jargon they used is different with another community because characteristic of jargon itself that jargon only understand in particular group and sometimes it is hard to understand when used in outsider of that community. They used jargon to communicate each other to communicate easily by using acronym or abbreviation to save time or it is really a new word or borrowed word because of the word that refer to the object is not yet exist, so they make new word by taking it from another language or compound two separate word into one word.

Jargon as variation of language widely use in some community to communicate each other about topics that related to their field. most of jargon word is shorthening and compound word. They use shortening word to save time rather than explain it with common word that is taking long explanation but it makes jargon understanded or not it depends of basic knowledge about the word that have made shorten. It is same with shortening word, compound word is combining two separate word into one word and one meaning rather than explain it we can combining that separate word into one in our minds for example like "Keyboard" it is from two separate word Key and Board. If looked into the formation of that word key refer to a piece of metal to unlock

something or something that makes able to understand and board that refer long thin piece of wood. In computer field or computer jargon word keyboard become long thin hardware that have key or tuts to operate a computer.

There are some benefit factors why a community using jargon to communicate each other. First, jargon is easy to use and save time. Some jargon word is taking by shortening a word as known as abbreviation, clipping and acronym. It is easy to use because of we only take half composition of that word and in that community were understand without change the meaning. Second, jargon does not have ambiguity meaning. It means jargon itself has only one meaning when used in community, so it helps jargon user when share some information to another jargon user without afraid of misunderstanding. The last, jargon is an identity. Jargon is use in particular community it means different community different jargon, it makes jargon became identity of some specific community and became the establishing bond between them.

Beside of jargon benefits there are deficiency of using jargon to communicate because of jargon words only understand in particular language. When jargon brought into outside of its context, jargon does not have meaning because jargon meaning depends on where context they attempts and it makes jargon is hard to understand for outsider of a community where jargon exist. If someone outsider of a community wants to understand jargon of that community, he should become parts of that community and ask someone from that community how to use that word as a jargon. Different with slang words that is temporarily word jargon always exist depends on object that mainly

discuss still exist or not so for outsider he should follow the main discussion or for example in PC Gamer Subforum in Kaskus they should know latest hardware or game in computer platform.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study and the suggestion of the researcher would like to give. This chapter is divided into two sections. They are conclusions and suggestions. The detail of each section will be presented below.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the researcher can answer two problems concerning the word formation process through the morphological process of jargon used on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus and the lexical and contextual meaning each jargon found on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus.. There are twenty nine jargon found in this research and can be classified into coinage one word, borrowing two words, clipping five words, acronym three, abbreviation six words, compounding eight words, backformation three words, conversion one word, and multiple process only one word. Jargon as variation of language widely use in some community to communicate each other about topics that related to their field. most of jargon word is shorthening and compound word. They use shortening word to save time rather than explain it with common word that is taking long explanation but it makes jargon understanded or not it depends of basic knowledge about the word that have made shorten.

The second conclusion, the researcher analyzed the lexical and contextual meaning each of jargon used. From twenty nine jargons that have found there are sixteen jargons did not have lexical meaning because jargon word only used in several field. The jargon on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus used to communicate

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easily with each other. There are some benefit factors why a community using jargon to communicate each other. First, jargon is easy to use and save time. It is easy to use because of we only take half composition of that word and in that community were understand without change the meaning. Second, jargon does not have ambiguity meaning. It means jargon itself has only one meaning when used in community, so it helps jargon user when share some information to another jargon user without afraid of misunderstanding. The last, jargon is an identity. Jargon is use in particular community it means different community different jargon, it makes jargon became identity of some specific community and became the establishing bond between them.

Beside of jargon benefits there are deficiency of using jargon to communicate because of jargon words only understand in particular language. When jargon brought into outside of its context jargon does not have meaning because jargon meaning depends on where context they attempts and it makes jargon is hard to understand for outsider of a community where jargon exist.

B. Suggesstions

Morphology, especially the study of word formation has many interesting sides to be studied. Languange phenomenon and variety of object can be the topic of a research. This research is about jargon formation in online communication, especially in virtual forum. The object in this research is postings and comment on PC Game Subforum in Kaskus. For online communication itself, there are lots of objects that can be analyzed beside virtual forum, for example, the research can

cover jargon formation in communication in social network, communication in online chatting, online dating forum, and etc.

For futher research in the future, there are some suggestions that can be considered. First, the object of the research can be added, for example, not only in one subforum, but also in others subforum in kaskus because as we know there are several subforum category in Kaskus like sport forum, entertainment forum, politic forum etc. Second , further research might consider other aspects to complete the details of data collected, for example, the analysis can cover the gender of the writer and the age of the writer to make the analysis more convincing. Hopefully, this research will be useful for those who have an interest in linguistics and communication study.

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APPENDICES

Observation Sheet

No.	Jargon	CN	BW	BD	CP	AN	ABV	CPD	BF	CV	ONT	DV	MP
1	AFK						✓						
2	AMD												✓
3	Benchmark							✓					
4	CPU						✓						
5	Console									✓			
6	Denuvo	✓											
7	DLC						✓						
8	Driver											✓	
9	FPS						✓						
10	Gameplay							✓					
11	Hardware							✓					
12	Keyboard							✓					
13	MOBA					✓							
14	Motherboard							✓					
15	Noob				✓								
16	Openworld							✓					
17	Ori				✓								
18	OS					✓							

No	Word	CN	BW	BD	CP	AN	AB	CPD	BF	CV	ONT	DV	MP
19	Overclock							✓					
20	Processor											✓	
21	Procie				✓								
22	RAM					✓							
23	RPG						✓						
24	Reso				✓								
25	Server											✓	
26	Software							✓					
27	Spec				✓								
28	Sultan		✓										
29	VGA						✓						
	TOTAL	1	2	-	5	3	6	8	-	1	-	3	1

CN : Coinage   **AN   : Acronym**   **CV   : Conversion**

BW : Borrowing   **AB   : Abbreviation**   **ONT : Onomatopeia**

BD : Blending   **CPD : Compounding**   **DV   : Derivation**

CP   : Clipping   **BF   : Backformation**   **MP   : Multiple Process**

BIOGRAPHY

Sadaruddin Kahar was born in Sungguminasa Kab.Gowa on November 27th 1993 as the third son of Kaharuddin Umar and Tutik Aryati. He has two brothers.

He started his study at SDN 2 Sungguminasa and graduated in 2005. In the same year, he continued his junior high school at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and graduated in 2008. Next, he continued his study at SMAN 1 Bajeng and graduated in 2011. After finishing his study at high school, he was accepted as a student in English and Literature Department at Adab and Humanities Faculty, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makasssar (UINAM).

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