

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Definition of Language**

Language is using to communicate between one people and others people. Language is like an idea, emotions, and desires that can be produced some symbols. According to Verderber (1999, p. 52) language is the body of words and the system for their use in communicating that are common to the people of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition.

There are the uses of language as follows ( Verderber, 1999, p.52) :

1. We use to designate, label, define, and limit. As we use language we not only designate and define, we also limit meaning that will be understood.
2. We use language to evaluate. Because there is an evaluate component to much of our language choice, we need to select our words carefully so that we do not unintentionally offend others.
3. We use language to discuss things outside our immediate experience. Language enables us to speak hypothetically, to talk about past and future events, and to communicate about people and things that are not present.
4. We can use language to talk about language. We can use language to discuss how we phrased a question and whether better phrasing would have resulted in more precise question and thus a more informative answer.

Furthermore Richards and Platt (1992, p. 196) state language the system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation ) into larger units. Then, language is any particular system human communication. Sometimes a language is spoken by most people in a particular country, but sometimes a language is spoken by only part of the population of a country, for example Tamil in India.

On the other hands, Halliday (2003, p. 2) defines that a language is a system of meaning- a semiotic system. A language is almost certainly the most complicated semiotic system we have.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that language is used to communicate between a human and another human by using an idea, emotions, and desires that can be produced some symbols. They use the language for communicating with the people of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition.

## **2.2 The Definition of Communication**

Communication is any act by which one person gives to or receives from other person information about that person's needs, desires, perceptions, knowledge, or affective states. Based on Verderber's statement (1999, p. 24) communication as the process of sharing meaning, whether the context is informal, group interaction, or public speaking. There are some elements of the communication process such as context, participants, messages, channels, noise, and feedback.

Communication serves several important functions in our lives ( Verderber, 1999, p.12) :

1. We communicate to meet needs. Because we are by nature social animals, we need other people just as we need food, water, and shelter.
2. We communicate to enhance and maintain our sense of self. Through our communication, we learn who we are, what we are good at, and how people react to how we behave.
3. We communicate to fulfill social obligation. We use such statement as "Hi" when we pass people we know in order to meet social obligations.
4. We communicate to develop relationships. Not only do we get to know others through our communication with them, but more important, we develop relationships with them-relationships that grow and deepen or stagnate and wither away.

5. We communicate to exchange information. Some information we get through observation, some through reading, some through television, and a great deal through direct communication with others.
6. We communicate to influence others. It is doubtful whether a day goes by in which you don't engage in such behavior as trying to convince your friends to go a particular restaurant or support a political candidate.

Furthermore, there are six principles that affect our ability to communicate effectively (Verderber, 1999, p. 13) as follows :

1. Communication has purpose. When people communicate with one another, they have a purpose for doing so.
2. Communication is continuous, because communication is nonverbal as well as verbal, we are always sending behavioral messages from which others draw inferences or meaning.
3. Communication messages vary in conscious encoding. Sharing involves encoding messages into verbal and nonverbal symbols. For each of us there are times when our communication reflects a spontaneous expression of emotion.
4. Communication is relational. That means that in any communication setting people not only share content meaning, they are also negotiating their relationships.
5. Communication has ethical implications. In encounters, we choose whether or not we will communicate ethically. Ethical principles are high standards that define honest and honorable methods and outcomes when dealing with others according to a particular moral code.
6. Communication is learned, because communication appears to be a natural, inborn, unchangeable, behavior, we seldom try to improve our skills however inadequate they may be.

On the other hand, Richards and Platt (1992, p. 196) states that communication is the exchange of ideas, information, etc. between two or more persons. In an act of communication there is usually at least one speaker or

sender, a message which is transmitted, and a person or persons for whom this message is intended ( the receiver ).

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that communication is an act by one person gives to or receives from another person information about the person's ideas, needs, desires, perceptions, and so on. Communication can be a media for sharing meaning in the informal and formal situation, group interaction, or public speaking.

## **2.3 Definition of Jargon**

### **2.3.1 Introduction of Jargon**

Generally speaking, jargon, in its most positive light, can be seen as professional, efficient shorthand. Etymologically, the word “jargon” can be traced to 14<sup>th</sup> century Old French, but the actual origin is unknown. Jargon is derived from the fourteenth century term for “twittering or warbling of birds”, which in turn has the root “garg” from which also stem such words as “gargle”, and “gurgle”. The original meaning was “to make a twittering noise or sound”, but by modern standards, it has three derivations.

Richards and Platt (1992, p. 193) states jargon is speech or writing used by a group of people who belong to a particular trade, profession, or any other group bound together by mutual interest, such as the jargon of law and medical jargon. A jargon has its own set of words and expression, which may be incomprehensible to an outsider. The term jargon is typically not used by the group itself but those unfamiliar with that particular type of language, and/or by those who dislike it (Richards and Platt, 1992, p. 193).

Jargon is sometimes also used for the first (developmental) stage of pidgin language, where there is a great deal of individual variation, a simple sound system, very short sentences and a restricted number of words (Richards and Platt, 1992, p. 193).

Varderber (1999, p. 68) says that we form language communities as a result of the work we do, our hobbies, and the subcultures with which we identify.

But we can forget that people who are not in our same line of work, do not have the same hobbies, or are not from our group may not understand language that seems to be such a part of our daily communication.

Sometimes jargon words are shared by multiple fields, and occasionally two fields might use similar terms for very different purposes. For example register in linguistics, this often refers to levels of language used for specific purposes, such as formality or genres. In computer engineering, however, this refers to a device which is used for storing information, and in music this refers to a sound quality of a note or melody.

The use of jargon is only when it improves communication with the audience. If the intended reader is not likely to understand the jargon that you are using, then it is inappropriate to use jargon.

Furthermore, according to Lutz (1992) states that when people use jargon not to communicate but to impress their audiences with their importance or use it to announce membership in a group, communication suffers and the jargon can quickly degenerate into something close to the twittering of birds.

In conclusion, from the explanations above we can conclude that jargon is like a communication by a group of people who belong to a particular trade, profession, or any other group bound together by mutual interest. Besides, jargon is a specialized language for people within a particular field.

### **2.3.2 The Forms of Jargon**

Yuniasih (2013, p. 14) states that jargon has many forms like word, meanings, and function as follows :

#### **a. Word**

Word is the smallest unit of language that people can understand if it is said or written on its own. For example the word of jargon forms ( a program that has been deliberately created to cause computer problems). Based on Richards and

Platt (1992, p. 406) states that word is the smallest linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing.

**b. Phrase**

A phrase is two or more words that work together as a unit. The example of jargon in the phrase form such as in economic likes delivery order ( a document from owner or holder of the goods requesting the release of goods held under warrant). A phrase is a group of words form a grammatical unit. A phrase does not contain a finite verb and does not have a subject-predicate structure ( Richards and Platt, 1992, p.53).

**c. Abbreviation**

According to Sudaryanto (1985, p.230) cited in Yuniasih (2013, p.15) states that abbreviation is the result of shortened unit. The way of shortened takes the first syllable from the words. For instance of jargon in the abbreviation form in the electronic SMS (Short Messaging Service) and MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service).

**d. Acronym**

In the other word, acronym is the word. The meaning of the word is the long of that word. For example of jargon in the acronym form in computer like modem (Modulator/Demodulator is a device for allowing computers to communicate over a phone line).

### **2.3.3 The Meaning of Jargon**

Yuniasih (2013, p.15) defines that meaning is what referred or indicated by such as sounds, words, or signals. Meaning can be divided into two elements like lexical and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning given to linguistics element. Lexical meaning is the smallest unit in the meaning system of a language that can be distinguished from other similar units (Richards and Platt, 1992, p.210).

Grammatical meaning is meaning brought the pattern in the language. Grammatical is a phrase, clause, or sentence which is acceptable because it follows the rules of a grammar, is described as grammatical (Richards and Platt,

1992, p. 161). Meaning is the way or how the people utter the words so the hearer understands what the people speak or write. Meaning in linguistic based on Richards and Platt (1992, p. 222) is what a language expresses about the world we live in or any possible or imaginary world.

**a. Denotative Meaning**

Denotative is the natural meaning and no addition. Yuniasih (2013, p.15) states the meaning in the word not connected with the other thing, not explain in the connection with the other event. The denotative meaning is the meaning that suitable with the definition in that denotative is the part of the meaning of a word or phrase that relates it to phenomena in the real world or in a fictional or possible world (Richards and Platt, 1992, p. 101). In a meaning of system, denotative meaning may be regarded as the “central” meaning or “core” meaning of a lexical item. For example the medicine has the denotative meaning the art and science of the prevention and cure of disease.

**b. Connotative Meaning**

According to Richards and Platt (1992, p. 78) connotative meaning is the additional meanings that a word or phrase has beyond its central meaning. These meanings show the people’s emotions attitudes towards what the word or phrase refers to. For example, child could be defined as a young being but there are many other characteristic which different people associate with child, e.g. affectionate, amusing, lovable, etc.

Yuniasih (2013, p. 16) states that some of the connotative meaning has been write on the dictionary if these meaning become to general connotation. It is the subjective because there are many additional feelings and values. The connotative meaning only can the denotative meaning can be understood by many people. The connotative meaning is actually depends on the personal interpretation. For instance, itchy has the connotative meaning having or producing irritation on the skin.

### **2.3.4 The Functions of Jargon**

Based on Ives (1999) cited in Yuniasih (2013, p. 16) states that jargon has some functions that jargon can give a person a sense of belonging a specific group, jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their friend, and jargon is effective as signals for identification.

### **2.3.5 The Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Jargon**

According to Peter Ives cited in Caudle et al (1914) “for those who use it, it is a language which describes the world in which we live”. The occupations of today almost demand their own jargon. Jargon is a way for groups in society to have their own specific language.

Here are some advantages for using jargon ( Caudle et al, 1914) as follows :

1. Using jargon can be fun, for instance, jargon can give a person a sense of belonging to a specific group.
2. Jargon can also make it easier for a person to communicate with their fellow employees and/or their friends. For instance, someone going for a job interview at a bank or financial institution, would use banking terminology, thus banking jargon to show their expertise in the field.

Using jargon can be disadvantage. Here are some disadvantages for using jargon :

1. Jargon can leave someone feeling excluded from a conversation. The military, advertising, teachers, and politicians have all been criticized for using jargon.
2. Jargon can be a good thing as long as it is not abused.

## **2.4 The Definition of News and Newspaper**

Based on National Open University of Nigeria (2012) News is one of the most difficult issues to define in mass communication. In general terms, news is very relative and depends on what one thinks is news. At any given moment, millions of events happen simultaneously throughout the world.



Agbese (2008) cited in National Open University of Nigeria (2012) also sees news as finding out and publishing the things people do not want others to know and second, anything that will make people talk.

News is one of the parts of journalism. News is something of the fact or information which is written by journalist from their activities such as looking for the information, collecting the information, processing the information, loading the information, then spreading the information in the mass media such as newspaper, magazines, radio, and television (Juwairiyah, 2008, p. 27).

Based on Totok Djuroto (2000, p.11) cited in Juwairiyah (2008, p.29) defines that newspaper is a collection of news, articles, stories, advertisements, and so on are printed in sheets of paper plank, which is published on a regular, can be everyday or once a week and sold to the public.

Based on explanation above, then it can be concluded that the news something or events that have occurred and happened recently and can be an information. News is the main menu on a mass media which is one of parts of the world journalism. The news is the information which is found and written by journalist and presented the news in the mass media like newspaper, magazines, radio, and television