AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORM USED IN ''THE SUBTLE ART OF NOT GIVING A FUCK: A COUNTERINTUITIVE APPROACH TO LIVING A GOOD LIFE'' BOOK WRITTEN BY MARK MANSON

THESIS

BY
YOGA IRAWANTO

STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA
2021 M/1444 H

AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORM USED IN ''THE SUBTLE ART OF NOT GIVING A FUCK: A COUNTERINTUITIVE APPROACH TO LIVING A GOOD LIFE'' BOOK WRITTEN BY MARK MANSON

THESIS

Presented to
State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya
In partial fulfillment of requirements
for the degree *Sarjana* in English Language Education

By
YOGA IRAWANTO
NIM 170 112 1170

STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION
STUDY PROGRAM ENGLISH EDUCATION
2022 CE/1443 H

ADVISOR APPROVAL

Thesis Title	:AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORM USED IN "THE SUBTLE ART OF NOT GIVING A FUCK: A COUNTERINTUITIVE APPROACH TO LIVING A GOOD LIFE" BOOK WRITTEN BY MARK MANSON
Name	: Yoga Irawanto
SRN	: 1701121170
Faculty	: Teacher Training and Education
Department	: Language Education
Study Program	: English Education

This is to certify that the thesis has been approved by the thesis advisors for Thesis Examination/Munaqasah by the Board of Examiners of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya.

Palangka Raya, May 17th 2022

Approved by:

Advisor I

Sabarun, M. Pd.
ORN. 19680322 200801 1 005

Advisor II

Hesty Widiastuty, M. Pd.
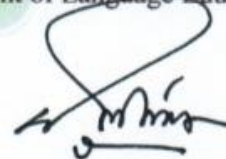**ORN. 19870928 201503 2 003**

Acknowledged by:

Vice Dean in Academic Affairs

Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M. Pd.
ORN. 19800307 200604 2 004

Chairman,
Department of Language Education

Akhmad Ali Mirza, M. Pd.
ORN. 19840622 201503 1 003

iii

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Judul	: AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORM USED IN ''THE SUBTLE ART OF NOT GIVING A FUCK: A COUNTERINTUITIVE APPROACH TO LIVING A GOOD LIFE'' BOOK WRITTEN BY MARK MANSON
Nama	: Yoga Irawanto
NIM	: 1701121170
Fakultas	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan	: Pendidikan Bahasa
Program Studi	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini telah disetujui oleh pembimbing skripsi untuk disidangkan oleh Tim Penguji Skripsi Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya.

Palangka Raya, 17 Mei 2022

Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing I | Pembimbing II

Sabarun, M. Pd.
NIP. 19680322 200801 1 005

Hesty Widiastuty, M. Pd.
NIP. 19870928201503 2 003

Mengetahui:

Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

Ketua,
Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa

Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M. Pd.
NIP. 19800307 200604 2 004

Akhmad Ali Mirza, M. Pd.
NIP. 19840622 201503 1 003

OFFICIAL NOTE

Palangka Raya, May 17th 2022

Case : **Examination of**
Yoga Irawanto's Thesis

To
The Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya

In –

Palangka Raya

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

By reading and analyzing of this thesis, we think the thesis in the name of:

Name   :   Yoga Irawanto
SRN   :   1701121170
Thesis Title   :   **AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORM USED IN "THE SUBTLE ART OF NOT GIVING A FUCK: A COUNTERINTUITIVE APPROACH TO LIVING A GOOD LIFE" BOOK WRITTEN BY MARK MANSON**

Can be examined in partial fulfillment of requirements of the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in The Study Program of English Education of The Language Education of The Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Advisor I

Sabarun, M. Pd.
ORN. 19680322 200801 1 005

Advisor II

Hesty Widiastuty, M. Pd.
ORN. 19870928 201503 2 003

NOTA DINAS

Palangka Raya, 17 Mei 2022

Perihal : **Mohon Diuji Skripsi**
          Yoga Irawanto

Kepada
Yth. Dekan FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya
In –
      Palangka Raya

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Setelah membaca, memeriksa dan mengadakann perbaikan seperlunya, maka kami berpendapat bahwa Skripsi saudara:

Nama   : Yoga Irawanto

NIM   : 1701121170

Judul   : **AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORM USED IN "THE SUBTLE ART OF NOT GIVING A FUCK: A COUNTERINTUITIVE APPROACH TO LIVING A GOOD LIFE" BOOK WRITTEN BY MARK MANSON**

Sudah dapat diujikan untuk memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Pendidikan pada Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Palangka Raya. Demikian atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Pembimbing I   Pembimbing II

Sabarun, M. Pd.   **Hesty Widiastuty, M. Pd.**
NIP. 19680322 200801 1 005   NIP. 19870928 201503 2 003

THESIS APPROVAL

Thesis Title : **AN ANALYSIS OF JARGON FORM USED IN "THE SUBTLE ART OF NOT GIVING A FUCK: A COUNTERINTUITIVE APPROACH TO LIVING A GOOD LIFE" BOOK WRITTEN BY MARK MANSON**

Name : Yoga Irawanto

SRN : 1701121170

Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

Department : Language Education

Study Program : English Education

Has been examined by the Board of Examiners of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya in the Thesis Examination/Munaqasah on:

Day : Monday

Date : May 30th 2022 CE / Syawal 29th 1444 H

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

A. **Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd**
   (Chair Examiner)   (.............................)

B. **Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S., M.Hum**
   (Main Examiner)   (.............................)

C. **Sabarun, M. Pd**
   (Examiner)   (.............................)

D. **Hesty Widiastuty, M.Pd**
   (Examiner)   (.............................)

Approved by:

Dean Faculty of Teacher Training and Education

Dr. Hj. Rodhatul Jennah, M.Pd
NIP. 196710031993032001

vii

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْٓا اِذَا قِيْلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوْا فِى الْمَجٰلِسِ فَافْسَحُوْا يَفْسَحِ اللّٰهُ لَكُمْۚ وَاِذَا قِيْلَ انْشُزُوْا فَانْشُزُوْا يَرْفَعِ اللّٰهُ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا مِنْكُمْۙ وَالَّذِيْنَ اُوْتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجٰتٍۗ وَاللّٰهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ خَبِيْرٌ

"…And when ye are told to rise up, rise up. Allah will raise up, to (suitable) ranks

(and degrees), those of you who believe and who have been granted (mystic)

Knowledge. And Allah is well-acquainted with all ye do" [Al-Mujadalah 58:11].

This thesis is dedicated to:
My beloved Father Dedi Irawanto and Mother Nur Lydia Ganang for their valuable endless prayer, sacrifice, and support. My beloved older sister, Yolanda Irawanto and also my younger sisters, Yolla Irawanto   and Yowan Irawanto

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

In the name of Allah Herewith, I:

Name	:	Yoga Irawanto
SRN	:	1701121170
Faculty	:	Faculty of Education and Teacher Training
Department	:	Language Education
Study Program	:	English Education

Declared that:

1. This thesis has never been submitted to any other tertiary education institution for any other academic degree.
2. This thesis is the sole work of author and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any person.
3. If a later time it found that this thesis is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed to me.

Palangka Raya, May 17th 2022   Youth Faithfully

YOGA IRAWANTO

SRN 1701121170

ABSTRACT

Irawanto, Yoga. 2022. *An Analysis of Jargon Form Used in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: a Counterintuitive Approach To Living a Good Life Book Written By Mark Manson*. Thesis, Department of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Advisors (I) Sabarun, M.Pd (II) Hesty Widiastuty, M.Pd

Keywords : Jargon, The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life

The present research aimed to analyse the kinds and Jargon form that was used in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck book. find the kinds and form of the jargon and classify it in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck

This research used content analysis method research, data taken from reading observations in book's paragraph, Data were analyzed by read the lines and paragraph of the book and found the jagons in it, and then analyzed it using the book tools like The Book of Jargon - US Corporate and Bank Finance, American slang dictionary: The ultimate reference to nonstandard usage, colloquialisms, popular jargon, and vulgarisms, Dictionary of business terms, and Dictionary of Medical Terms.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that: 1) There were 4 kinds of jargon language that used such as Common Jargon, Medical Jargon, Corporate/Business Jargon, and Computer Jargon and the example such as LSD, stoner, bitch, l and etc. there were totally 28 Jargons in the form of 24 words, 1 phrase, and 3 Abbreviations combined (medical, common, corporate/business and computer). 2) And also, the researcher analyzed the meaning of jargon words and classified into 3 kinds, such as Medical Jargon, Business Jargon, Common Jargon, and computer Jargon based on the jargon that was founded on paragraph Mark's books contained less of jargon phrases and acronym especially from the 4 kinds of jargons. Mark Manson books contained less story style dialogue between characters, since this was motivational/self-help book with Mark wrote to his readers with monologue and First-person POV (Point of view) style.
.

ABSTRAK

Irawanto, Yoga. 2022. *An Analysis of Jargon Form Used in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: a Counterintuitive Approach To Living a Good Life Book Written By Mark Manson*. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing (I) Sabarun, M.Pd (II) Hesty Widiastuty, M.Pd

Kata Kunci :   Jargon, The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck:a Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisan bentuk jargon dalam buku The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck. Dan mencari makna dan mengklasifikasi makna dan bentuk jargon yang ditemukan di buku The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: a Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Content Analysis, dengan melalui observasi reading dalam paragraf buku. data dianalisis dengan cara membaca buku, per paragraph dan kalimat, dan menentukan jargon dengan buku Kamus jargon dan terminologi Data dianalisis menggunakan bahan buku seperti The Book of Jargon - US Corporate and Bank Finance, American slang dictionary: The ultimate reference to nonstandard usage, colloquialisms, popular jargon, and vulgarisms, Dictionary of business terms, dan Dictionary of Medical Terms

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, Jargon yang digunakan ada 4 macam yaitu Jargon Umum, Jargon Medis, Jargon Corporate/Bisnis, dan Jargon Komputer dan contohnya seperti LSD, stoner, bitch, l dan lain-lain. Jumlah jargon tersebut berjumlah 28 jargon yang berbentuk 24 kata, 1 frase, dan 3 Abbreviation yang disatukan (medis, umum, korporasi/bisnis, dan komputer). Buku-buku Mark Manson mengandung frasa jargon yang sangat sedikit dan akronim terutama dari 3 macam jargon. Buku Mark Manson memuat sedikit dialog gaya cerita antar karakter, karena ini adalah buku motivasi/self-help Mark ditulis untuk pembacanya dengan gaya monolog dan gaya pandangan orang pertama (First Person POV).
.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to express his sincere gratitude to Allah SWT., for the blessing bestowed in his whole life particularly during the thesis writing without which this thesis would not have come to its final form. Sholawat and salam always be bestowed to the last prophet Muhammad SAW., having shown us the role of life to make our life true.

His appreciation is addressed to:

1. Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya, Dr.Hj. Rodhatul Jennah, M.Pd., for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

2. Vice Dean in Academic Affairs, Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M.Pd., for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

3. Chair of Department of English Education, Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd. for his invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

4. Chair of Study Program of Language Education, Hesty Widiastuty, M.Pd., for her invaluable assistance both in academic and administrative matters.

5. His thesis advisors, Sabarun, M.Pd. and Hesty Widiastuty, M.Pd for their generous advice, valuable guidance, and elaborated correction during their busy time to the completion of his thesis.

6. both the members of the board of examiners, for their corrections, comments and suggestions which are profitable to the accomplishing of this thesis.

7. all lecturers of Study Program of English Education from whom he got in-

depth knowledge of English and English teaching.

8. all of his friends of English Education Study Program, especially the 2017 period for the support in sadness and happiness during the study in undergraduate program and for their support to the accomplishing his thesis.

Palangka Raya, May 12th, 2022
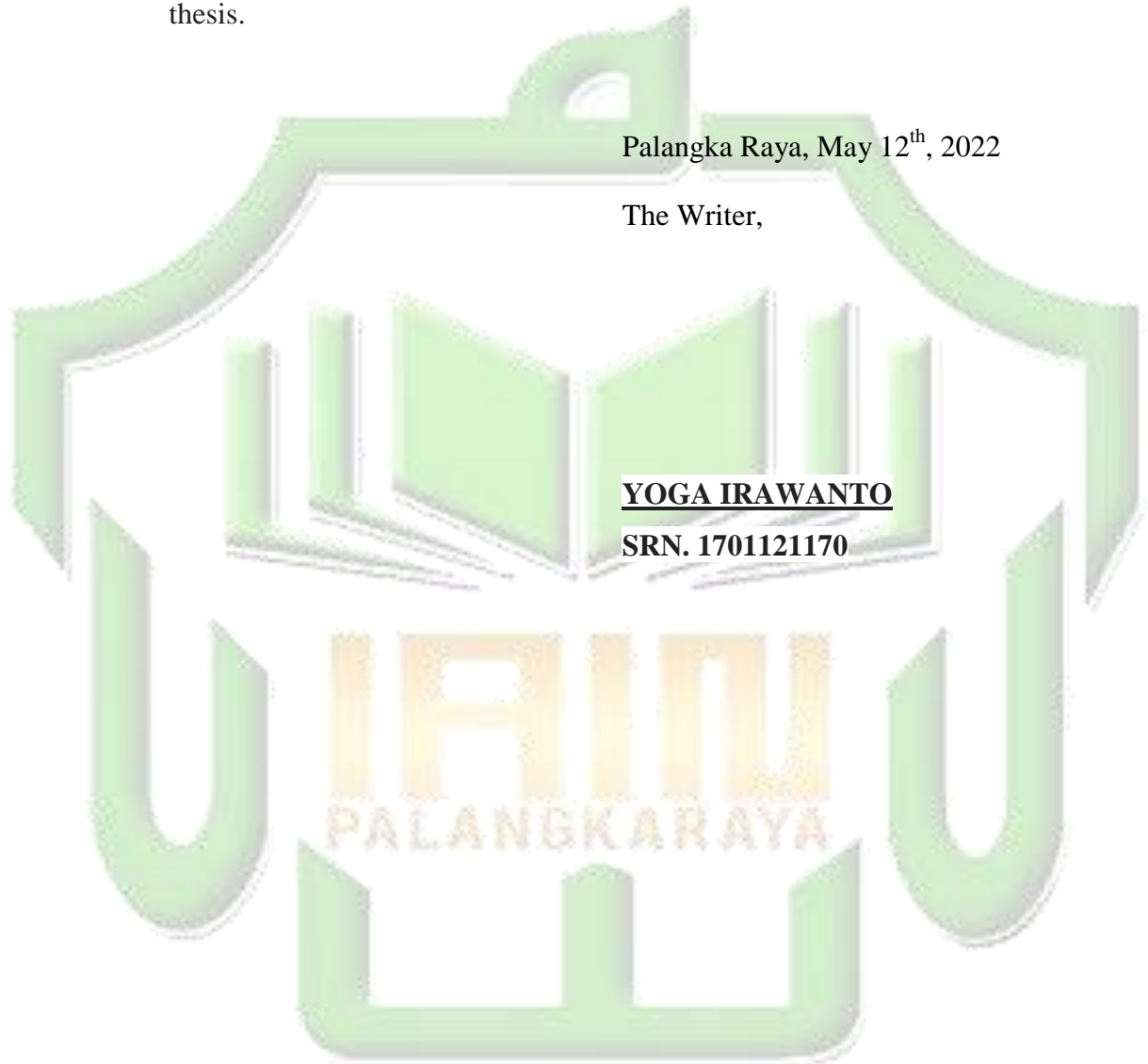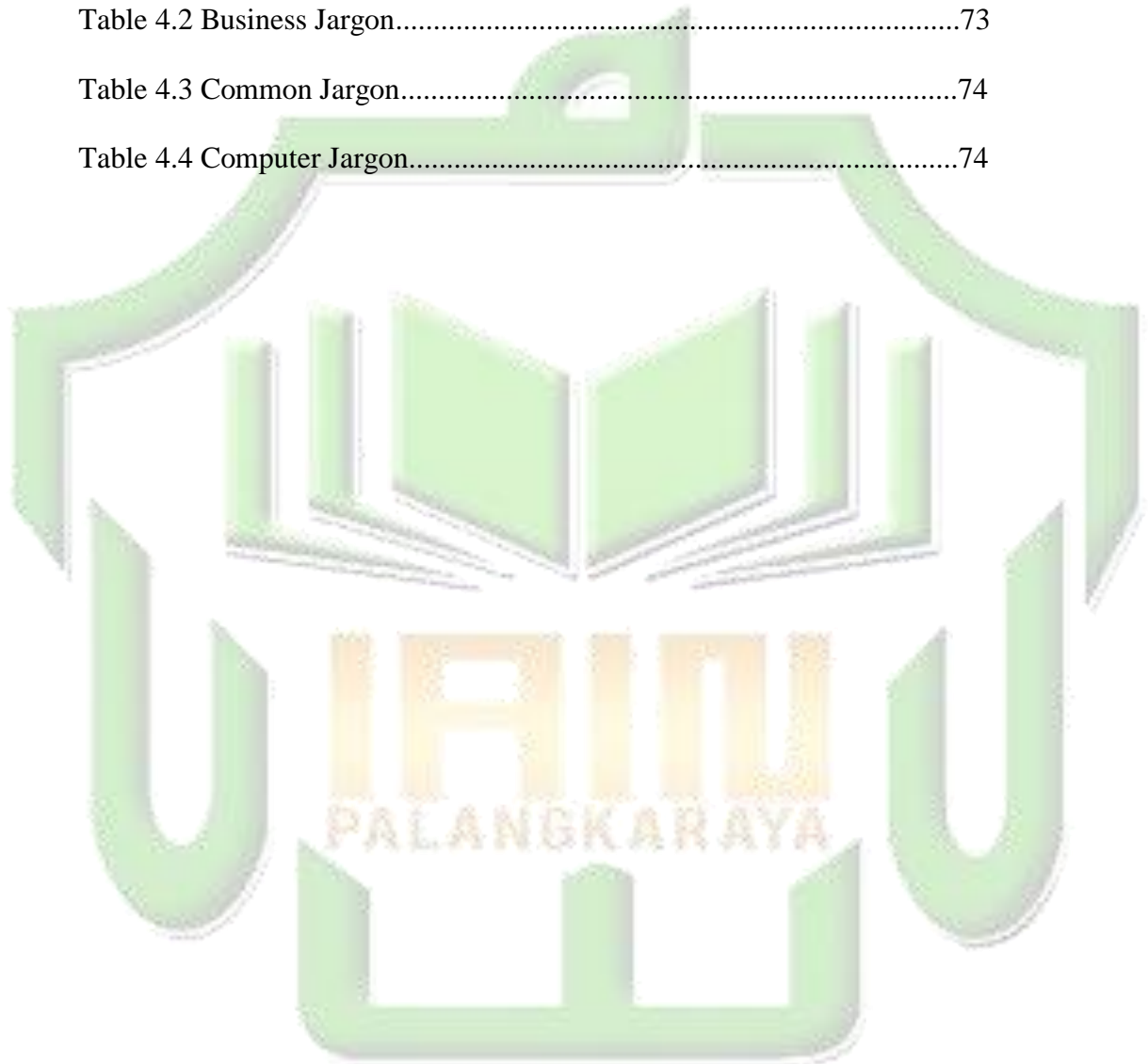
The Writer,

YOGA IRAWANTO
SRN. 1701121170

TABLE OF CONTENTS

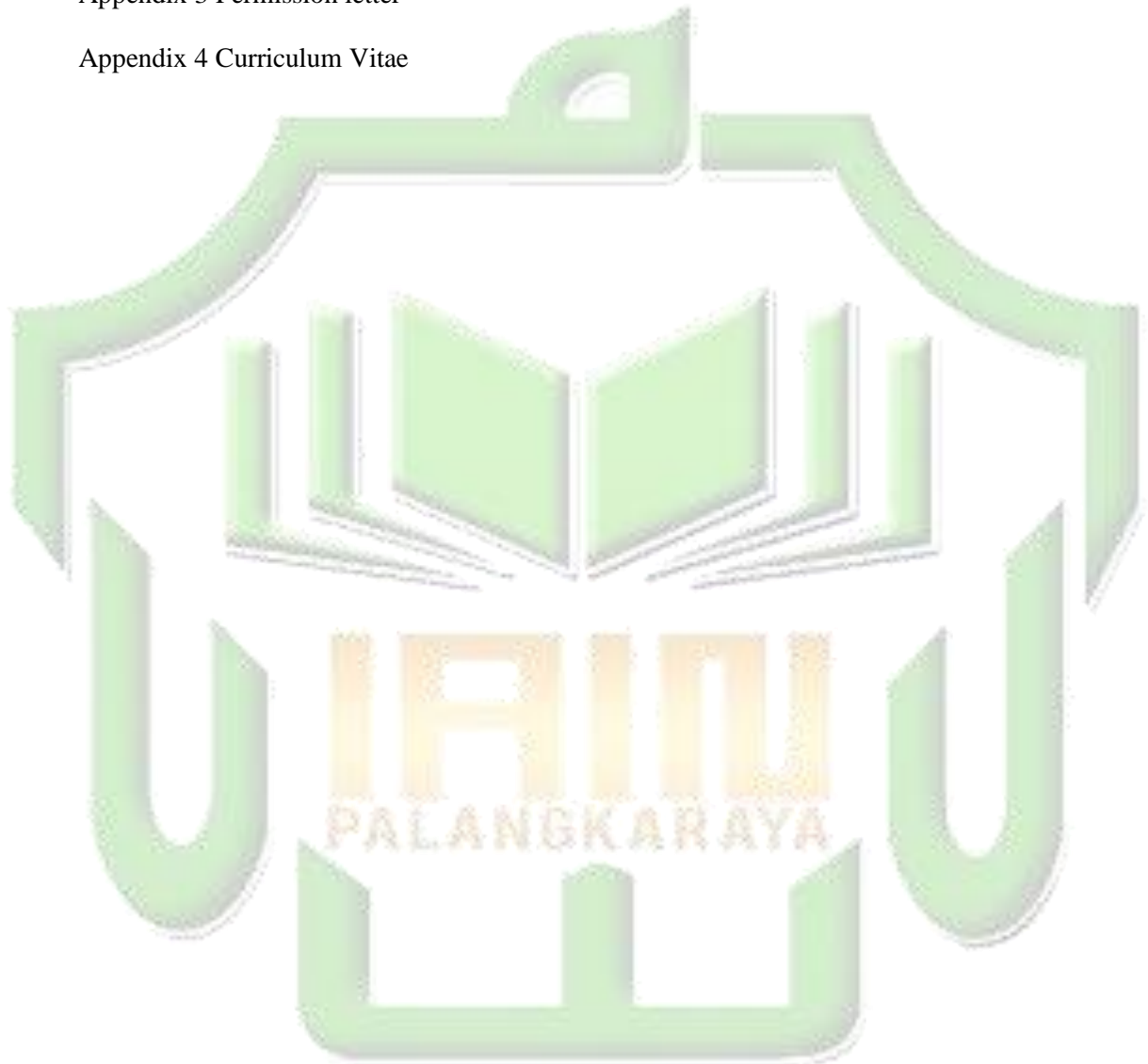# LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures:

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Research Schedule

Appendix 2 Documentation

Appendix 3 Permission letter

Appendix 4 Curriculum Vitae

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

OCD   : Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

IAIN   : Institute Agama Islam Negeri

LSD   : lysergic acid diethylamide

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, previous of the study, research focus, and problem of the study, objective of the study, theoretical framework, and significance of the study, operational definition, and frame of discussion. This part covers related studies that related to Jargon.

A. **Background of the Study**

Jargon is the specialized terminology associated with a particular field or area of activity. Jargon is normally employed in a particular communicative context and may not be well understood outside that context. The context is usually a particular occupation (that is, a certain trade, profession, vernacular, or academic field), but any group can have jargon. The main trait that distinguishes jargon from the rest of a language is special vocabulary—including some words specific to it and often different senses or meanings of words, that out groups would tend to take in another sense—therefore misunderstanding that communication attempt. Jargon is sometimes understood as a form of technical slang and then distinguished from the official terminology used in a particular field of activity There are many varieties of jargon that can be found anywhere, in real life or the internet, the form of jargon can be different in many shapes and forms, it can be funny or offensive to some people. It not always or may not be suitable for a polite or formal company, but it can be spoken in everyday

conversations, it makes the user not to feel boredom when having a conversation with the people they communicated with.

Jargon in literature is used to emphasize a situation, or to refer to something exotic. In fact, the use of jargon in literature shows the dexterity of the writer, of having knowledge of other spheres. Writers use jargon to make a certain character seem real in fiction, as well as in plays and poetry. Book is types of reading media created by people whose purpose is to give information or entertainment people. Many people like to read books because it can entertain them, so books can easily influence people. It is easier for people to copy the culture or language from the books that they like for instance. By reading books that especially more focus on motivation, life lessons, people can learn culture and jargon.

Based on the statement above, the research is finding jargons in the book. This study analyses the Book entitled The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck book based on the reasons of the kinds of a jargon that are in the book and the meaning of jargon form that written in the writings.

The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck is a book that is released on 16 September 2016. Is the second book by blogger and author Mark Manson. In it, Manson argues that life's struggles give it meaning and that the mindless positive of typical self-help books is neither practical but helpful

This study chosen The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck because this book is the book that is unique from others, and it tells the information and explanation about life problems, motivation, and how to face what is about

to come in the future, and this book is interesting to watch, besides the cussing. And there is plenty form of jargon that can be found in this book.

Based on the explanation above, the title of this thesis is An Analysis of Jargon Form Used In ''The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life'' Book Written by Mark Manson

The reasons why the researcher choose this study is to finding the Jargon it's terms or form in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck book by Mark Manson, in the title of the book ''Counterintuitive Approach''. The definition of counterintuitive is something that goes against what person or an individual believe would be logical, or something that goes against common sense. When treating someone badly makes him like the individual more instead of less, this is an example of something that is counterintuitive. Also for the scientific reasons, this book contains many jargon words and profanity that used informally by Mark Manson. And also, to determine which type of jargon that is business jargon, medical jargon etc.

The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck first appeared on the New York Times Bestseller List at #6 for the category of How-to and Miscellaneous for the week of October 2, 2016. It reached #1 for the first time on July 16, 2017. The book also appeared on the Washington Post Bestseller List at #9 in the Non-fiction/General category for the week of September 25, 2016, and on the Toronto Star List at #1 in the Self-Improvement category on September 23, 2016. In 2017, it was the best-selling nonfiction book from

Barnes & Noble, the #4 best-selling book on all of Amazon.com, and the #9 best-selling book in Canada.

This book tells the readers about something that not everything is exactly as they want or expected. Sometimes they want to push a boat to the south, but the wind blows it to the west, the other meaning is the reader want to become successful in the future but the cause or result is the opposite of it. and this book tells the reader to "Not Giving a Fuck" meaning the reader shouldn't feel sad or overthinking the opposite of the result that the want, they must move forward and enjoy the future.

Mark Manson stated about this book:

"Life is essentially an endless series of problems. The solution to one problem is merely the creation of another."

— Mark Manson, The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life

In This message, Mark Manson said that life is an endless of problem, the solutions of the problem only create branch of another problems, this is the realistic views on life by Mark Manson. Another example is Mark give life lesson to care about anything surrounds us:

"You and everyone you know are going to be dead soon. And in the short amount of time between here and there, you have a limited number of fucks to give. Very few, in fact. And if you go around giving a fuck about everything and everyone without conscious thought or choice—well, then you're going to get fucked."

— Mark Manson, The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life

The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck is a book about finding meaning in important things in life and only having those values that an individual can control. Whatever value (such as popularity) that is not under a person's control, is a bad value to have and a person should strive to replace it with something more controllable such as punctuality, honesty, or kindness. Manson further advises avoiding claiming certainty about the knowledge that is out of one's grasp and not worry about leaving a legacy for the posterity. Instead of worrying about building a body of work as a legacy, one should seek to create joy in the moment for one's self and those around. This book is considered self-help book because it helps on how the readers solve their life problem

B. **Research Problem**

The research problems are

1. What are the kinds of Jargon form found in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life book?

2. What are the meanings of jargon found in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to living a Good Life book?

C. **Objective of the Study**

Based on the research problem, the objectives of the study are to describe:

1. The form of jargon found in the Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to living a Good Life book.

2. The meanings of jargon found in the Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life Book.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focusing on jargon which is in the form of jargon and phrases because the jargon mostly in the form of both word and phrase. This study only investigating kinds of Jargon found in "The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck" book. The meanings are found in "The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck" book. An analysis was conducted towards the paragraphs and lines of the book.

E. Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to be useful as follows:

1. There are two significances of the study, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this analysis is to expand the reader's knowledge about jargon, especially the reader can understand the meaning of Jargon that are found in the Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck book.

2. Practically, this research is expect to give information to the readers about the jargons that are found in The Subtle art of Not Giving a Fuck book, especially the readers who learn about English they can not only learn English by studying the English, but they can also

learn English by the other fun way, like watching entertainment content and media like books, movies, songs, By using books, they can enrich their vocabulary and improve their listening, writing, and speaking skills., this research is also for the other researcher that have interest to extend the study subject into deeper research of analysing jargon words in the future. For Mark Manson, the author of this book, this research is dedicated for his hard work in making this book, and dedicated in analysing the content.

F.   Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in this research, there are several terminologies that the writer feels necessary to explain. The terminologies are as follow:

1.   Jargon

Jargon is sometimes wrongly confused with slang, and people often take it in the same sense but a difference is always there. Slang is a type of informal category of language developed within a certain community, and consists of words or phrases whose literal meanings are different than the actual meanings. Hence, it is not understood by people outside of that community or circle. Slang is more common in spoken language than written. Jargon, on the other hand, is broadly associated with a subject, occupation, or business that makes use of standard words or phrases, and frequently comprised of abbreviations, such as LOC (loss of consciousness), or TRO (temporary restraining

order). However, unlike slang, its terms are developed and composed deliberately for the convenience of a specific profession, or section of society. We can see the difference in the two sentences given below.

2. The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life

The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck. is an American informal motivation, self-help book that is released on 13th September 2016. Created by Mark Manson. Published by HarperOne. This book tells how author lived a large part of his life with a deep sense of discontent and took various different paths in the hope of finding the right balance. He experienced family difficulties and lived a life of excess. He decided to meet more people and travelled almost everywhere on Earth. He finally found a kind of wisdom that brought him a sense of peace. This book is also a self-help book, it can motivate the audience on how to express their feeling about their problems in life, how to face it.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This page tells about Jargon, History of Jargon, some examples/kinds or jargons, form of jargons and the explanation about The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck Book.

A   Related Studies

The jargon analysis is not the first one. But that's not mean this study rewrites all of the previous studies, to prove the originality of the study, the researcher shows the related study about jargon. This part covers the related studies of jargon that is in this research:

The first is Defi Puspita Sari (2020, p. 72) "Investigating the Meaning of Jargon on Social Media Twitter" This research aimed at identifying the meanings of the jargon, and describing the functions of the jargon employed on social media Twitter. The research employed a descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from the screenshot of the jargon used on the Twitter by using smartphone as a tool for surfing on social media Twitter. The researcher took the jargon of 30 accounts. The result of this research based on the categorize of meaning, was mostly applied denotative meaning with 26 jargon items (87%). This implied that the literal meaning were more understandable, and connotative meaning was 4 jargon items (13%).

In Jargon Used by Judges in Stand-Up Comedy Academy by Utari (2017, p. 49) 20 jargons used by judges in stand-up comedy academy, they were; act out, beat, bomb, call-back, closing line, comedian, comic, joke,

lpm, m.c, one liner, open mike, opening line, premise, punch, punchline, riffing, set, setup, and timming. The jargon used by judges in stand-up comedy academy has different meaning every jargon The word-formation process of jargon used by judges in stand-up comedy academy consists 4 types of word formation process. They were compounding, acronyms, conversion, and borrowing. The numbers of occurrences compounding were 8, the occurrences of acronyms were 2, the occurrences of conversion were 2, and the occurrences of borrowing was 8. In Siti's study, "Jargon Used By Baristas In Kopi Api Coffee Shop Makassar" (2017, p. 65) concerning the forms of jargon used by Baristas in Kopi Api Coffee Shop and the way of using jargon Baristas in Kopi Api Coffee Shop Makassar in communicate. Related to the forms of jargon, they are acronym, abbreviation, word, and phrase. Word places the most frequent one because some jargons are constituted from word. To make them simpler, word is used that the communication takes place more effective. The second conclusion, the researcher divided the part of jargon used into three parts. They are blending session, training session, and serving session. The Baristas used jargon for 20 times in blending session, because in blending session Baristas were talking with their friend who include in Barista.

The next one is Nina Vivi Permata Barus (2018, p. 48) An Analysis Of Jargon Used In Police Communication. This study focused an analysis of jargon used in police communication. The writer objectives of this study were to find out kinds of jargon used in Polsek Siantar Marihat, to describe

the meaning of jargon related to intended meaning of policemen using jargon in their communications. The data were limited on Jargon used in Polsek Siantar Marihat. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from the conversation of policemen in Polsek Siantar Marihat and gathered descriptive. The findings of this study shows there were three kinds of jargon that was found in Polsek Siantar Marihat, namely jargon related to Sandi huruf (letter code), Sandi angka (number code), and Sandi pangkat kesatuan (corps position code)..
The last one is An Analysis Of The Use Of Jargon In Online Game Point Blank by Pria Rizky Pratama (2021, p. 43) the analysis shows that there are two meanings contained in the jargon used in online game Point Blank players, including denotative meaning and connotative meaning. From the 41 data found, there are 10 jargons are containing denotative meaning and 31 jargons containing connotative meaning. The similarities between the researcher research with the previous researches, is the object, the object of the research is finding any Jargon form that are in media (book, movie) analyse, and determine what are the jargon forms that can be found in Mark Manson's book The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life

B   Language Varieties

Language can have plenty of varieties based on several points of view. Including how the way it is use. And it depends on the community or society, there are two kinds of Language varieties, Formal and Informal.

The formal language variety is referred to the variety used in writing official letters, government documents, research reports, business meetings, college lectures, and academic seminars.

Language is related between social context that is sociolinguistic is the science learns the characteristics and the functions of language varieties, and the relationship between language with the characteristics and the functions in a society. Language variety focuses on how language varies in different contexts, where context refers to things like ethnicity, social class, sex, geography, age, and a number of other factors. So, it can be relevant and clear to this analysis. According Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2010: p,430) says that the language of an individual speaker with its unique characteristics is referred to as the speaker's idiolect. For example, English may them be said to consist of million idiolects.

C   Jargon

Like a secret "insider" language, jargon is terminology only understood by people in a certain group. Most words in the English language are a part of common, everyday speech, understood by almost anyone who speaks the language. However, jargon is like a type of shorthand between members of a particular group of people, often involving words that are meaningless outside of a certain context. Following are some examples of jargon that help illustrate the concept.

Other related types of nonstandard word usage include cant and jargon, synonyms for vague and high-sounding or technical and esoteric

language not immediately intelligible to the uninitiate. In England, the term cant still indicates the specialized speech of criminals, which, in the United States, is more often called argot. The term dialect refers to language characteristic of a certain geographic area or social class.

Slang is vocabulary that is used between people who belong to the same social group and who know each other well. Slang is very informal language. It can offend people if it is used about other people or outside a group of people who know each other well. people usually use slang in speaking rather than writing. Slang normally refers to particular words and meanings but can include longer expressions and idioms.

There is also a difference between Slang, Register and Jargon. "Jargon" refers to the specific lexicon used in a profession or other community of practice. That is, words that outsiders wouldn't understand, or who would use differently--sailors, for example, talk about "port" and "starboard" instead of left and right. Those terms are not used outside of a maritime context. Jargon is the specialized terminology associated with a particular field or area of activity

"Register" refers to the level of formality of the speech. In a casual conversation with friends, you used more colloquialisms, contractions, and incomplete sentences than you would talking to, for example, a judge in court. The first is an informal register, the second a very formal one.

And "Slang" is a type of language that consists of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people.

D   History of Jargon

The story of the word jargon dates back to the Old French word jargon meaning "twittering." According to University of Bergamo professor Maurizio Gotti, author of The Language of Thieves and Vagabonds, the word showed up in the English language through Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales. (Chaucer referred to it as the utterance of birds, or sounds resembling it.) Dictionary.com refers to "jargon" today as "unintelligible, or meaningless talk or writing; gibberish." The French word is believed to have been derived from the Latin word gaggire, meaning "to chatter", which was used to describe speech that the listener did not understand. The word may also come from Old French jargon meaning "chatter of birds". Middle English also has the verb jargoned meaning "to chatter," or "twittering," deriving from Old French. The first use of the word dates back to the usage of the word in The Canterbury Tales written by Geoffrey Chaucer between 1387 and 1400. Chaucer referred to jargon as the utterance of birds or sounds resembling birds. In colonial history, jargon was seen as a device of communication to bridge the gap between two speakers who did not speak the same tongue. Jargon was synonymous with pidgin in naming specific language usages. Jargon then began to have a negative connotation with lacking coherent grammar, or gibberish as it was seen as a "broken"

language of many different languages with no full community to call their own. In the 1980s, linguists began restricting this usage of jargon to keep the word to more commonly define a technical or specialized language use.

Jargon has 2 definitions, the first definition refers to the specialized or technical language of a trade, industry or profession, such as legal or scientific jargon. It's shop talk, the shortcut language used between one expert and another in the same field. This is the positive or neutral connotation of the word.

The second definition of jargon refers to inflated or showy language, often heard in business today. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary describes this negative interpretation of jargon as "obscure and often pretentious language marked by circumlocutions and long words." It's convoluted phrasing and vague meaning.

E   Forms of Jargon

Like slangs, registers, and can't, Jargon also have many kinds, form, and variety of it. Theres 4 form of jargons Forms of jargon are words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. Here are the examples of the 4 jargons. In Halligan's Theory (2004, p,10):

a. **Acronym**

Acronym is an expression or a word shortened. Those words were spoken as a shortened form of the word itself rather than the full form actual words. Generally, the acronym using stands for the initial letter

of each word that is abbreviated and it's pronounced as say the word instead letter by letter. According to Yule (2006, p.57) states that acronyms are formed from the initial letters of the words in the name, title, or phrase.

b. **Abverrations**

According to Merriam Webster, acronym is a shortened word of a written phrase, the styling of abverations is inconsistent and includes many possible variations, some abbvervations are formed by omitting all first few letters if a word, for example: AR for Arkansas, TX for Texas, etc.

c. **Words**

A unit of language, consisting of one or more spoken sounds or their written representation, that functions as a principal carrier of meaning. Words are composed of one or more morphemes and are either the smallest units susceptible of independent use or consist of two or three such units combined under certain linking conditions, as with the loss of primary accent that distinguishes the one-word blackbird (primary stress on "black", and secondary stress on "bird") from black bird (primary stress on both words). Words are usually separated by spaces in writing, and are distinguished phonologically, as by accent, in many languages.

d. **Phrase**

A phrase is any group of words that does not contain a subject

completing an action. When a group of words contains a subject doing an action (subject-verb), it becomes a clause. Phrases can be added to sentences to make them more complex. Concepts can begin with a single word and develop into a compound sentence.

Jargon can be found in a variety of fields, from law to education to engineering. Some examples of jargon include:

1. Due diligence: A business term, "due diligence" refers to the research that should be done before making an important business decision.

2. AWOL: Short for "absent without leave," AWOL is military jargon used to describe a person whose whereabouts are unknown.

3. Hard copy: A common term in business, academia, and other fields, a "hard copy" is a physical printout of a document (as opposed to an electronic copy).

4. Cache: In computing, "cache" refers to a place for short-term memory storage.

5. Dek: A journalism term for a subheading, usually one or two sentences long, that provides a brief summary of the article that follows.

6. Stat: This is a term, usually used in a medical context, that means "immediately." (As in, "Call the doctor, stat!")

7. Phospholipid bilayer: This is a complex term for a layer of fat molecules surrounding a cell. A simpler term is "cell membrane."

8. Detritivore: A detritivore is an organism that feeds on detritus or dead matter. Examples of detritivores include earthworms, sea cucumbers, and millipedes.

9. Holistic: Another word for "comprehensive" or "complete," "holistic" is often used by educational professionals in reference to curriculum that focuses on social and emotional learning in addition to traditional lessons.

10. Magic bullet: This is a term for a simple solution that solves a complex problem. (It is usually used derisively, as in "I don't think this plan you've come up with is a magic bullet.")
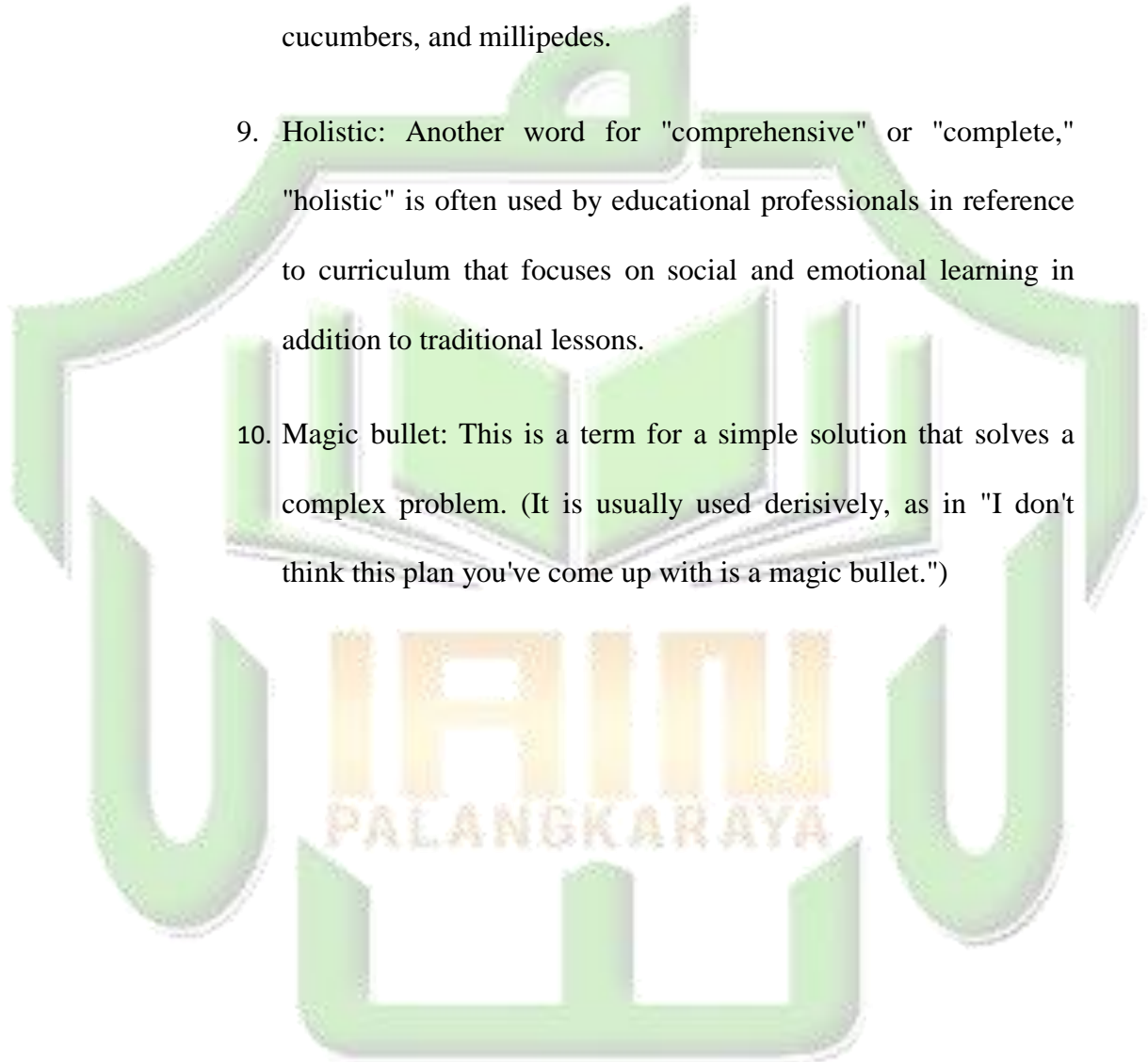
F   Kinds of Jargon

Jargon also have multiple kinds of types, such as Police Jargons, medical Jargons, Bussiness jargons, and many more, the kinds of jargon can be classified according to the situatuions on how a person communicate with each other, either at work, cafe, mall or wherever the person communicates, and their occupations, like employee, barristas, etc. . heres are some of the example:

1. **Police Jargon**

Police Jargon are the jargons the used in the field of police, they use Jargon to communicate with one to another using their own made up code, the examples of the police jargons are:

1. Suspect : suspects are the people that the police are looking at for a crime. Other names for suspect might include defendants, arrestees, or persons of interest.

2. 10-4 : even little kids playing cops and robbers know what this means. It means, "OK" or "Got it". However, the codes have changed a bit to be clearer due to most, if not all, police officers talking over radios now.

3. P.O.V. : Personally Owned Vehicle (versus patrol car, etc.)

4. Code Eight : serious situation where an officer is requesting help immediately. If you're a police officer on duty, you drop everything and go right away.

5. Taking a code 7 : - this simply means you're on lunch break

6. Code Eleven : you're on the scene

7. FTP : "Failure To Pay" means a fine wasn't paid in accordance to the law. This bit of police jargon also applies to businesses when, for example, a customer hasn't paid for the service rendered or product delivered.

8. I.R. Number : in police talk, this acronym stands for "Individual Record Number". Every person who is arrested is assigned an I.R. Number that stays in use for all correspondence related to that individual (including subsequent arrests). In the business world, an I.R. Number is similar to the account number assigned to each client or customer.

9. NFA : "No Further Action" - this one is pretty self-explanatory. In the business world it could mean that a client is satisfied or a complaint has been resolved.

10. WOFF : "Write off" - in police jargon, it means property has been written off for insurance purposes, the same that's often done in business.

11. House Mouse : this refers to a police officer that rarely leaves the building for one reason or another. A house mouse in the business

world might refer to someone who is always on site to help the associates in the field (contact person).

12. TANGO : "Thank you!" This acronym could be used anywhere, anytime!

13. 3511 **:** A vehicle that has been impounded for a mandatory 30 days

14. A.P.S. : Arizona Public Service

15. A.S.A.P. : As soon as possible

16. A.T.F. : Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

17. Bailed Out : Subject jumped out of car and ran

18. BYFRND : Boyfriend

19. Beer Run : Shoplifting beer

20. Bondout : Prisoner who is going to post bail and be released

21. Been : Made/Burned Undercover officer's ID is known
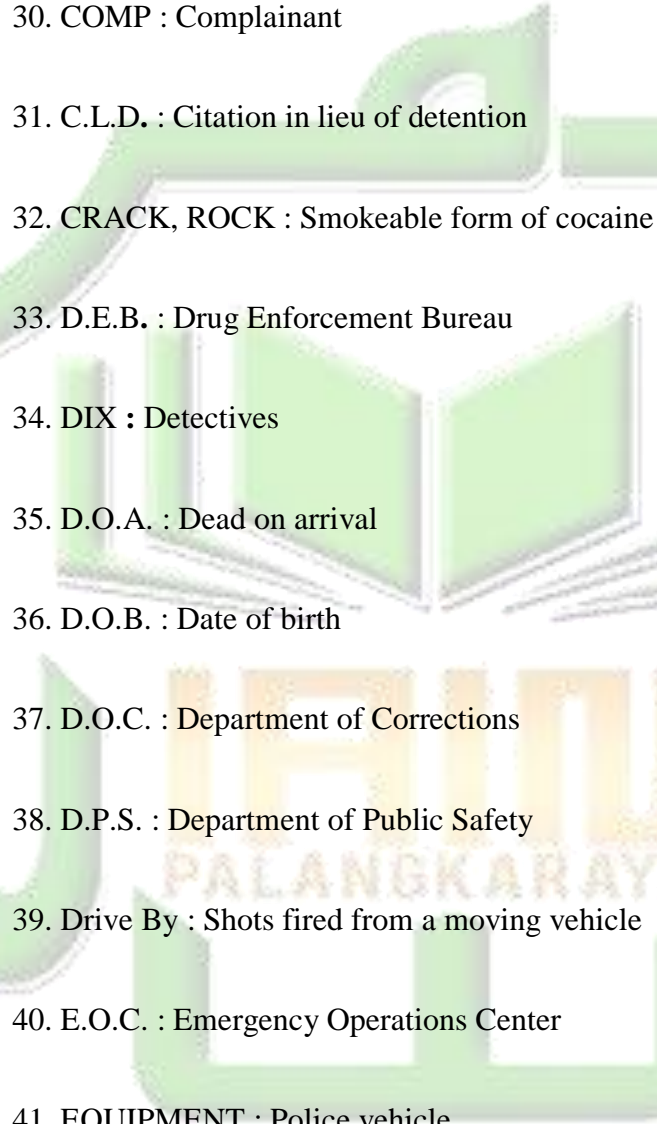
22. Bhnd **:** Behind

23. Bike **:** Motorcycle

24. Bikers : Motorcycle riders
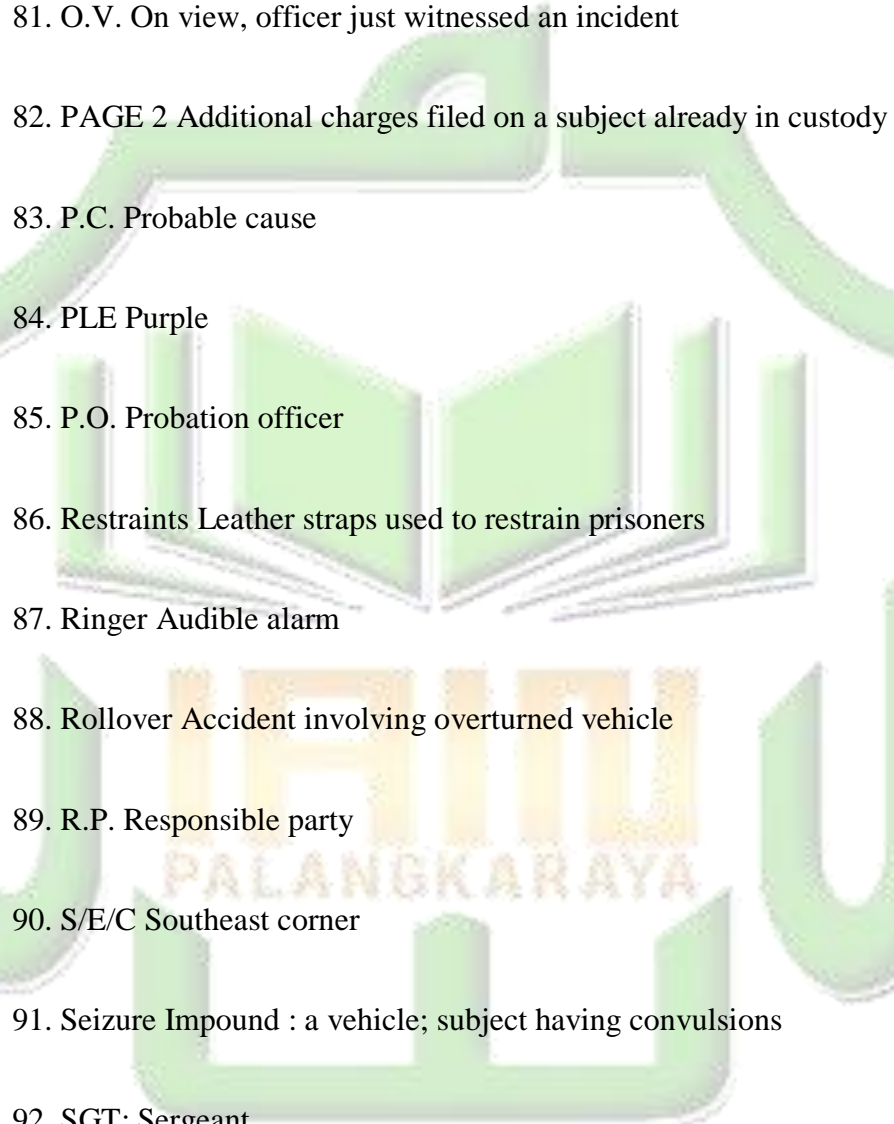
25. Booking : prisoner into jail

26. Breaking : up Radio transmissions are not being received clearly

27. BUSTED : Arrested

28. C.C.W. : Carrying concealed weapon

29. C.O. : Civilian observer

30. COMP : Complainant

31. C.L.D. : Citation in lieu of detention

32. CRACK, ROCK : Smokeable form of cocaine

33. D.E.B. : Drug Enforcement Bureau

34. DIX : Detectives

35. D.O.A. : Dead on arrival

36. D.O.B. : Date of birth

37. D.O.C. : Department of Corrections

38. D.P.S. : Department of Public Safety

39. Drive By : Shots fired from a moving vehicle

40. E.O.C. : Emergency Operations Center

41. EQUIPMENT : Police vehicle

42. E.R. : Emergency Room

43. E.T.A. : Estimated time of arrival

44. F.A.A. : Federal Aviation Administration

45. F.B.I.: Federal Bureau of Investigation

46. F.I. : Field Interrogation (Form 36 card)

47. File Stop: Notation put in police record; File Stops are confirmed

48. FLIR : Device used by aircraft to check for heat sources

49. F.O.J. : From another jurisdiction

50. FRONT DESK : Information Desk at main station

51. Fugitive : A wanted person

52. Gas Wash/Washdown : Fire Department needed to wash gas down

53. G.C.I. /B.A. : Test used to determine blood alcohol content

54. G.I.B. : General Investigations Bureau

55. GOT THE EYE : In view (on a code 5)

56. GRN : Green

57. HOND **:** Honda

58. HIT **:** Subject or item wanted

59. H.G.N**.** : Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (a test for detecting drug / alcohol use)

60. Hobbles Nylon : rope used for legs and hand restraint

61. Hook **:** Wrecker

62. HSE **:** House

63. ICE, CRYSTAL : Smokeable methamphetamine

64. J.C.C**.** : Juvenile Corrections Center

65. J.P. : Justice of the Peace

66. Jumped on : Assaulted

67. Jumper : Person attempting suicide by jumping

68. Ladder Fire Department : ladder truck

69. MARQUIS : Test for narcotics

70. M.D.C**.** : Mobile Digital Computer (Police car computer)

71. Medics : Paramedics

72. MERZ : Mercedes Benz

73. MHP : Mobile Home Park

74. Motor : Solo motor unit

75. Number 1 : Situation Probable cause for arrest

76. NUMBER 9's : Citations

77. OD : Overdose

78. One From List Contract wrecker (926)

79. One on One : Suspect / witness I.D.

80. One Roll : Fingerprints

81. O.V. On view, officer just witnessed an incident

82. PAGE 2 Additional charges filed on a subject already in custody

83. P.C. Probable cause

84. PLE Purple

85. P.O. Probation officer

86. Restraints Leather straps used to restrain prisoners

87. Ringer Audible alarm

88. Rollover Accident involving overturned vehicle

89. R.P. Responsible party

90. S/E/C Southeast corner

91. Seizure Impound : a vehicle; subject having convulsions

92. SGT: Sergeant

93. Silent alarm

94. Slim Jim : Device used to open locked vehicle

95. Smash & Grab : Broke out window, grabbed items and ran

96. S.O./M.C.S.O : Maricopa County Sheriff's Office

97. S.R.P : Salt River Project

98. Stripped : Vehicle stripped

99. Tech : Radio or computer technician

100.Thirty-Six : Field interrogation (or form 36)

101.THREE-WHEELER : Police 3-wheeled motorcycle

102.Till Tap : Grab money from register

103.Dispatch An Animal To shoot an animal

104.Traffic Box Key : Key used to open traffic signal control box

105.Xhusb : Ex-husband

106. Wagon/Wagon : Police paddy wagon

2. **Business Jargon**

      Business jargon is words and phrases used by business employees to convey unique ideas and directions, such as working too hard, sending information to clients, or giving mid-level employees more authority. Though you can replace most business jargon with other common words and phrases, the slang has become so popular it can be almost like a second language to those in the business field. Here is the example of

business jargon based on www.straightnroth.com:

1. Best of breed. "Of breed" adds nothing to "best." Just say you're the best.

2. Best regards. How lucky am I to receive your best regards rather than only your regular regards! Don't be pretentious; stick with regards.

3. Big bang for the buck. A sleazy fast-talker's way of saying this or that product or service has exceptionally high value.

4. Bleeding edge. With so many companies on the bleeding edge, it's no wonder the economy is hemorrhaging. Overstatements such as this inspire skepticism. Instead, talk about your groundbreaking business model or new approach.

5. Boil the ocean. To boil the ocean is to waste time. Since not everybody knows this, don't force readers to boil the ocean trying to figure it out.

6. Brain dump. Brain dump is an overly casual way of saying we'll teach you. (At the pretentious extreme, we engage in knowledge transfer.)

7. Brain surgery. This isn't brain surgery has been so overused it carries comical overtones the author may not intend. Better to operate with a straightforward word like complicated.

8. Brick and mortar. Physical locations are best described as such.

9. Bring to the table. This is an overused way of saying a person contributes this or that specific thing to a project or work group.

10. Business case. Redundant. If you're talking business, you should simply say case.

11. Buy-in. Try support or agreement instead.

12. Champion (as a verb). Replace with support, defend, or perhaps spearhead.

13. Change agent. A change agent is either a person who works at a toll both or a consultant with a mighty high opinion of himself. Personally, I'd prefer to develop and implement new ideas with the former rather than the latter.

14. Check the box. Replace with complete the task.

15. Circle back. A roundabout way of saying discuss later that belongs in the circular file.

16. Circular file. Wastebasket.

17. Compelling. Overused! A 90 percent discount is compelling, but a 5 percent discount is merely interesting. Don't describe something as compelling unless it is.

18. Competitive advantage. This phrase is a puffed up, boardroom-y way of saying your company excels at something.

19. Content is king. A massively overused metaphor that lets people know you don't understand content. Why? Because king metaphors apply when a clear, measurable hierarchy exists; e.g.,

The blueberry is the king of antioxidants. Content is one element of a complex marketing system in which all components have unique and essential value. Homework and discussion: What is a simple metaphor for that?

20. Contrarian. A contrarian is someone who thinks and acts contrary to public opinion. Be careful how you use this, because contrarianism can be seen as a big negative. It's also worth noting that self-described contrarians sometimes turn out merely to be raving lunatics.

21. Core competencies. A fancy way of saying we're good at this. There's nothing wrong with saying we specialize in this, or we excel at this.

22. Corporate culture. Small businesses overreach when they claim to have a culture. It's more realistic, honest, and believable to say you have a particular kind of environment or atmosphere.

23. Cross-training. A sales trainee spending an hour watching an accounts receivable clerk file invoices is not cross-training. Use this phrase only if you have a serious, comprehensive, and documented training program.

24. Cutting edge. See bleeding edge.

3. **Medical Jargon**

Medical jargon has been described as a second language used by healthcare professionals to shorten and ease communication. In patient

care, this "medical shorthand" can cause confusion and diminish understanding between healthcare professional and patient. Here's the examples of Medical Jargonaccording to Merriam webster:

1. Abrasion: A cut or scrape that typically isn't serious.

2. Abscess: A tender, fluid-filled pocket that forms in tissue, usually due to infection.

3. Acute: Signifies a condition that begins abruptly and is sometimes severe, but the duration is short.

4. Benign: Not cancerous.

5. Biopsy: A small sample of tissue that's taken for testing.

6. Chronic: Signifies a recurring, persistent condition like heart disease.

7. Contusion: A bruise.

8. Defibrillator: A medical device that uses electric shocks to restore normal heartbeat.

9. Edema: Swelling caused by fluid accumulation.

10. Embolism: An arterial blockage, often caused by a blood clot.

11. Epidermis: The outer layer of the skin.

12. Fracture: Broken bone or cartilage.

13. Gland: An organ or tissue that produces and secretes fluids that serve a specific function.

14. Hypertension: High blood pressure.

15. Inpatient: A patient who requires hospitalization.

16. Intravenous: Indicates medication or fluid that's delivered by vein.

17. Malignant: Indicates the presence of cancerous cells.

18. Outpatient: A patient who receives care without being admitted to a hospital.

19. Prognosis: The predicated outcome of disease progression and treatment.

20. Relapse: Return of disease or symptoms after a patient has recovered.

21. Sutures: Stitches, which are used to join tissues together as they heal.

22. Transplant: The removal of an organ or tissue from one body that is implanted into another.

23. Vaccine: A substance that stimulates antibody production to provide immunity against disease.

24. ECG - electrocardiogram. measures heart activity

25. EEG - electroencephalogram. measures brain activity

26. EKG - see ECG

27. eclampsia - a serious condition affecting pregnant women in which the entire body is affected by convulsions and the patient eventually passes into a coma

28. ectopic pregnancy - the development of the fetus in the fallopian tube instead of in the womb

29. edema - excessive accumulation of fluid

30. Elavil - trade name for amitriptyline

31. electrolyte analysis - tests the basic chemicals in the body; sodium, potassium, chloride, and bicarbonate

32. embolectomy - surgical removal of an embolus

33. embolus - a blood clot

34. EMS - abbreviation for emergency medical services. The term EMS is used in the American Heart Association protocols for BLS and ACLS

35. EMT - abbreviation for emergency medical technician

36. endocarditis - inflammation of cardiac tissue, usually caused by bacterial infection

37. endoscope - a long flexible tube with its own special lighting

38. epi - adrenaline, used to make heart beat faster and raise blood pressure

39. epidermis - the outer layer of the skin

40. epidural - an epidural block; an injection through a catheter of a local anesthetic to relieve pain during labor, usually done at the lumbar level of the spine

41. epiglottitis - inflammation of the epiglottis

42. epinephrine - adrenaline

43. esmolol - a beta-blocking drug

4. **Computer Jargon**

Computer jargon means words to do with computers and surrounding topics. Knowing what these words mean can help people know more about computers. Most people use these words to discuss computer ideas, but some people use these words to impress others (also known as buzzwords).. heres the example of computer jargon:

1. Adware

Adware is any free software that contains ads to generate revenue. Unlike malware (see below), adware can be annoying but does not endanger your computer.

2. Antivirus

An antivirus program is a software program that protects your computer against infection by a virus (see 'Malware' below).

3. Bandwidth

Bandwidth refers to the amount of data that can be sent over a network or modem. Measured in "bps" or bits per second, bandwidth is a bit like a road and the bits are like cars on the road. A two-lane road can't carry much traffic and is slow. A six-lane freeway is much faster.

4. Cache

A cache is a storage area that gives you speedy access to information you've recently used. If you've ever noticed that the second time you visit a website it seems to load faster, it's probably because some of the information on the website has been 'cached' somewhere on your computer or in the cloud (see below).

5. Cloud

The 'cloud' is the remote server or network of servers you connect with when using any number of internet services, including your email or social media sites. Free and paid services allow you to work or store data 'in the cloud' instead of on your personal computer.

6. Cookies

Cookies are small amounts of text websites often store in your internet browser to identify you when you return to their sites.

7. Defrag

Defrag is short for 'defragment'. Over time, information on your computer becomes 'fragmented' or moved, which slows your computer down. When you use the defrag tool in your computer, it moves them back into more easily accessed clusters.

8. Mega/Tera/Gigabyte

The word gigabyte, along with its cousins megabyte and terabyte, refer to the amount of space your computer, mobile phone or hard drive has to store data – otherwise known as its memory. A megabyte is 1,000,000 bytes; a gigabyte is 1000 megabytes (or 'megs'); and a terabyte is 1000 gigabytes (or 'gigs'). In other words, lots of space.

9. Hot spot or hotspot

A hot spot or hotspot is a physical location – like a café – that offers a WiFi connection to visitors. To keep outsiders from intruding on the

connection, you usually need to obtain a password to connect your mobile device to the WiFi service.

10. Malware

Malware is short for malicious software that can damage your computer. Different types of malware include:

11. Viruses

Which can delete information on your computer

12. Spyware

That gathers information from your computer and passes it on to another computer

13. Ghostwar

Ghostwar is a stealthy piece of code that's been cloaked, and so is used by criminals to sneak undetected on to your computer where it then hides other malicious code.

14. Blastware

Is designed to automatically destroy or disable a system if you find it on your computer.

15. Ransomware

Could lock your computer or hide important information to you until you give the criminals a fee to return it.

16. Phishing

Phishing is the practice of sending emails that look as though they're sent from a reputable company to trick you into revealing personal information like passwords or credit card numbers.

17. Spear-phishing is like phishing, but targeted to trick you personally. Spear-phishing might be even harder to spot, as the email could even be one you're expecting to receive.

18. Whaling is like spear-fishing, but targets a high-profile mark, like a CEO of a company, in order to get hold of the company's financial details.

19. RAM

When you purchase a computer, your sales assistant is bound to tell you how much 'RAM' (pronounced ram, like the sheep) the computer has. RAM stands for Random Access Memory. It's important because when you use your computer, RAM gives you quick access to 'random' information. The more RAM a computer has, the faster it was run.

5. **Internet Jargon**

Internet jargon can be found in social medias or internet , multiplayer online game, in Giovani & Fitriari's study (2018, p,340) there are jargons that can be found in internet and online game such as:

1. LOL, : Laugh Out Louds

2. LMAO: Laughing My Ass off

3. TY: Thank You

yet there were also other various jargons such as IB, Alts, DKS etc. which only common to use in Mafia Citygame . Also, there is no rule for creating the jargons. The acronyms and abbreviations found in the field were mostly in lowercase form, and the contractions were mostly lack of apostrophes. Lastly, the absence of chat features in the game keyboard also differentiated the extra-linguistic features used in Mafia City.

G   Characteristic of Jargons

There are many characteristics of Jargon that can be noticed when in conversation, in workplace, many more. People use jargon language because they have a desire to become or having unique, they using jargon language to represent their group or theirindividual. Here are some of the examples of the characteristic of jargon:

1.   Feebly used in work time

2.   It can be formal and informal

3.   often short words in aberrations

jargon is often used as informal but also as formal language in certain situations. But jargon represent more formal communications between people to people at the same group.

H   Sociolinguistic

When people interact with others in society, they must use a language. Without a language, people found some problems when they do their activities with others. The role of a language among the people in this life is very important.

Sociolinguistics is the study that is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in the communication. The focuses of Sociolinguistics are:

1. investigating the relationship of language and society

2. focus on language use

3. Social context such as topic, people interacted, and social background.

Soiolinguistic is the field that studiesthe relation between language and society. Between the uses of language and social structures in which the user of language live.

Sociolinguistics is concerns with describing language use as a social phenomenon and it attempts to establish causal links between language and society, pursuing the complementary questions of what language contributes to making community possible.

Wardaugh (2006, p.17) states that sociolinguistics is concern with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages functionin communication,"

Sociolinguistics argues that language exists in a context, dependent on the speaker who is using it and dependent on where it is being used and why.

I   The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck

The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck is a book written by Mark Manson, this book tells the eiders about how to face life's problem or any issues that have to do with life by "Not Giving a Fuck", it means if we have a problem and we can't figure it out on how to fix our problem, we just accept it and move on, focus on the future, and not let the same mistakes happened again.

Even though this Book is vulgar, informal, and offensive to the readers who can understand it, this book gives valuable lessons that are so realistic and relatable, in this book we can find many jargon that put in this book, and many jargons and any form of jargonin this book. This book teaches us how to not overthinking about our mistakes and move on from the past, and not fearing the future, this book teaches us how to avoid denials and acceptance.
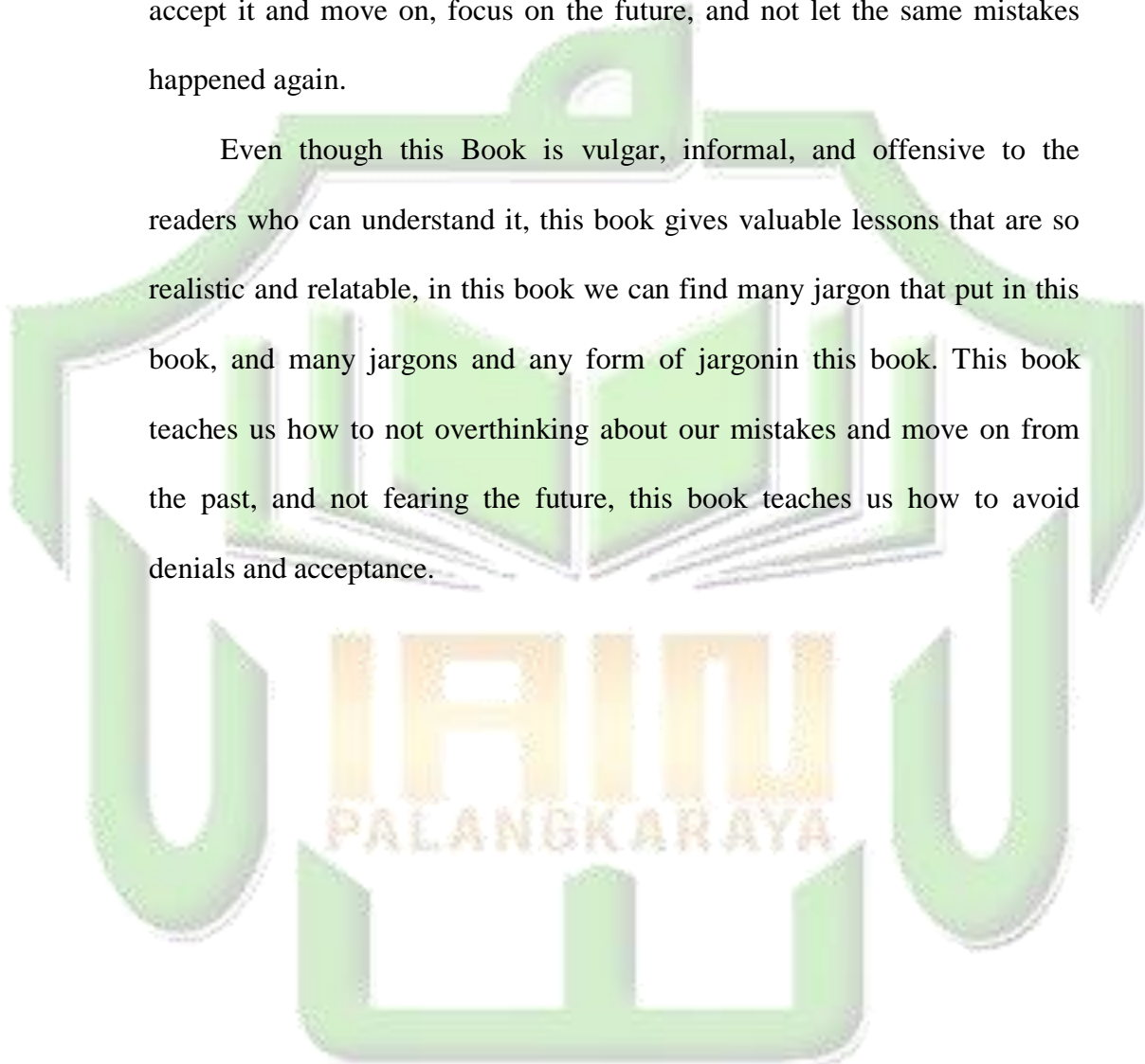
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses research type, research design, the role of the researcher in the study, research site, source of data, data collection procedure, data analysis. And the last is the method for verification of the research finding.

A. Research Design

The design of this study uses Content Analysis research. Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data. Using content analysis, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such certain words, themes, or concepts. Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use. As a technique, content analysis involves specialized procedures. It is learnable and divorceable from the personal authority of the researcher. As a research technique, content analysis provides new insights, increases a researcher's understanding of particular phenomena, or informs practical actions. Content analysis is a scientific tool (1984, p. 18). Therefore, it is also considered as an unobtrusive or non-reactive method of social research. Based on statement above, the researcher chooses the statement because the researcher wants to analyze and examine the Jargon forms that are in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck book.

There are two important reasons why the researcher uses Content Analysis research. the first one is because this study focuses on descriptions and explanations, second, the researcher use jargons that occurred in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck book because they are used to yield the findings.

In this study, the researcher used a document or content analysis as a research type. Webster's dictionary of the English Language included the term in its 1961 edition, defining content analysis as "analysis of her manifest and latent content of a body of communicated material (as a book or film) through classification tabulation, evaluation of its key symbols and themes to ascertain its meaning and probable effect." The intellectual roots of analysis, however, can be traced far back in human history, to the beginning of the conscious use of symbols and voice, especially writing. This conscious use, which replaced the magical use of language, it is shaped by the ancient disciplines of philosophy, rhetoric, and cryptography. Today, symbolic phenomena are institutionalized in art, literature, education, and the mass media, including the internet.

B.   Subject of the Study

Subject in this study are required to get the information, in Qualitative Research, Lodico et.al (2006, p.266) revealed "Depending on the types of questions asked, the researcher want to select the subjects so that they provided the key information essential for the study". It means that in qualitative research, the researchers select their subject based on the subjects' knowledge which is capable to answer the question.

In this research, the researcher choose the subject by applying, for selecting the proper objects, the researcher has read the subject daily in the book, from the observations, the subjects are found in the line and paragraphs of the book (The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck) The considerations that make the subjects chosen are:

1. These subjects include in the line & paragraphs of the book

2. The subjects are often found in nearly every sections of the book

3. The researcher assumes that the jargon that are found in the book has a kind of varieties to classify to jargons like bussiness, medical, etc.

C. **Source of Data**

In this study, the researcher used Paragraphs of *The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck* as the source of the data The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck. This book contains so many jargons form.

D. **Research Instrument**

Instrument is tools that are required to get information. Gay and Airasian (2000, p.113) stated that instrument is a tool that is used in collecting data. instrument in collecting data is a tool that is used by researchers to help them in collecting data in order to make it more systematic and easy. Here, the instrument is researcher himself.

To collect the data, the researcher use documentation as the instrument. The techniques of data collection are through several steps as follow:

Select the content to analyze. Based on the research question, choose the texts that as a subject to analyze.

1. Define the units and categories of analysis.

2. Using the instrument tools such as jargon dictionaries

3. Analyze the results and draw conclusions

E. **Data Collection Procedure**

Data analysis is one of the steps in research activities that determine the accuracy and validity of research results. The formulation of the problem and the selection of the right sample not necessarily give the correct results, if the researcher chooses a technique that is not in accordance with the existing data. For example: the researcher wants to Sanalyse the jargon formin The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck book, the researcher seeks the sample of the jargon terms that is in the book, then, the researches selected the american jargon that are in the book, determine it, and then analyze it using Content Analysis, so that the researcher found the result. But if the researcher use the technique that is outside of the existing data, it may or not giving the correct result that the researcher want.

The first step of a data analysis, the researcher reads the book, finding the jargons that are contained in every chapter, lines and paragraphs, and collected it in the list from the first jargon that is found in the book, to the last jargon that are found.

Next, the researcher analyze the jargon by determining the selected jargon to the jargon form such as the police jargons, computer jargons etc.

For example, the researcher found the jargon in a line of paragraph that associates with social matter such as homie (dude, friend) and put it on a data/table that explain which jargon belong to those jargons terms (police, medical, etc)

Then, the researcher make the explanation/discussion of the jargon that are found from the data and the table, from explaining the meaning of the jargon to which jargon that are fit with the jargons words that are found from the data.

Finally, the researcher classify all jargon words which are found in the book. It is classified to the kind and meaning of jargon by using some jargon dictionaries, and put it in the result table

F.   Data Analysis Procedure

Donald stated that data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange their data to increase their Understanding the data and enabling them to present what they learned to others. (2010 ,p 581)

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interviews, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

Data Analysis is the important phase in the qualitative study. It is the

phases that answer the problem of the study. So, it is true that data analysis needs several times or may long time and difficult to get the result of data. To get the result of data this phase uses some technique. the most serious and central difficulty in the use of qualitative data is that methods of analysis are not well formulated.

a. **Data reduction**

Data reduction is to enclose and choosing the main data, focusing on the important things that found and throwing the irrelevant data. Thereby, the data gave the data clearly, and the researcherl easier continue to collect the data.

In this study, data reduction refers to the process of selecting jargon form that is presented in each paragraph in the book. This first process is finding jargon terms, showing the kind, and meaning of jargon form.

b. **Data Display**

Data display is the relevant data that is found by the researcher. The data gotten from the study are explained scientifically by the researcher clearly.

In this study, data display is an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action-taking. After analyzing the whole datas that are found from the book, the researcher displays the result of the analysis by making the description of kind and meaning of jargon forms.

c. **Conclusion**

The conclusion is where the researcher looking for the conclusion for answering formulation of the problem. It answers the research problem that mentions the kind of jargon form and the meaning of jargon form.

Therefore, this study uses five steps to analyze the data collection to produce the finding and answer the research question in chapter I. The steps are mention below:

1. Finding the jargon form and phrase in the conversation of the book.

2. Giving the meaning of jargon words found in the conversation book that exmplain about jargons, such as McGrawhill Dictionary, Medical terminology, etc.

3. Determining the type and forms of jargon.

4. Drawing conclusions according to the result

G. **Data Endorsement**

The validity of the data is one of the most important to find and make verification of the research findings. The data that were Collected in this study was suitable in reality. In order to keep the data to be true and credible, the researcher use Triangulation method. Triangulation is a method used to determine the location of a fixed point based on the laws of trigonometry. These laws state that if one side and two angles of a triangle are known, the other two sides and angle of that triangle can be calculated.

triangulation was defined as a process of combining data from different sources to study a particular social phenomenon. In 1978, Norman Denzin identified four basic types of triangulation: (1) data triangulation: the use of multiple data sources in a single study; (2) investigator triangulation: the use of multiple investigators/research-ers to study a particular phenomenon; (3) theory triangulation: the use of multiple perspectives to interpret the results of a study; and (4) methodological triangulation: the use of multiple methods to conduct a study.there were 4 techniques to determine the validity of the data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability and comfortability. In This study, the researcher uses Theory Triangulation, the theory that uses multiple theories in investigating one phenomena (book).
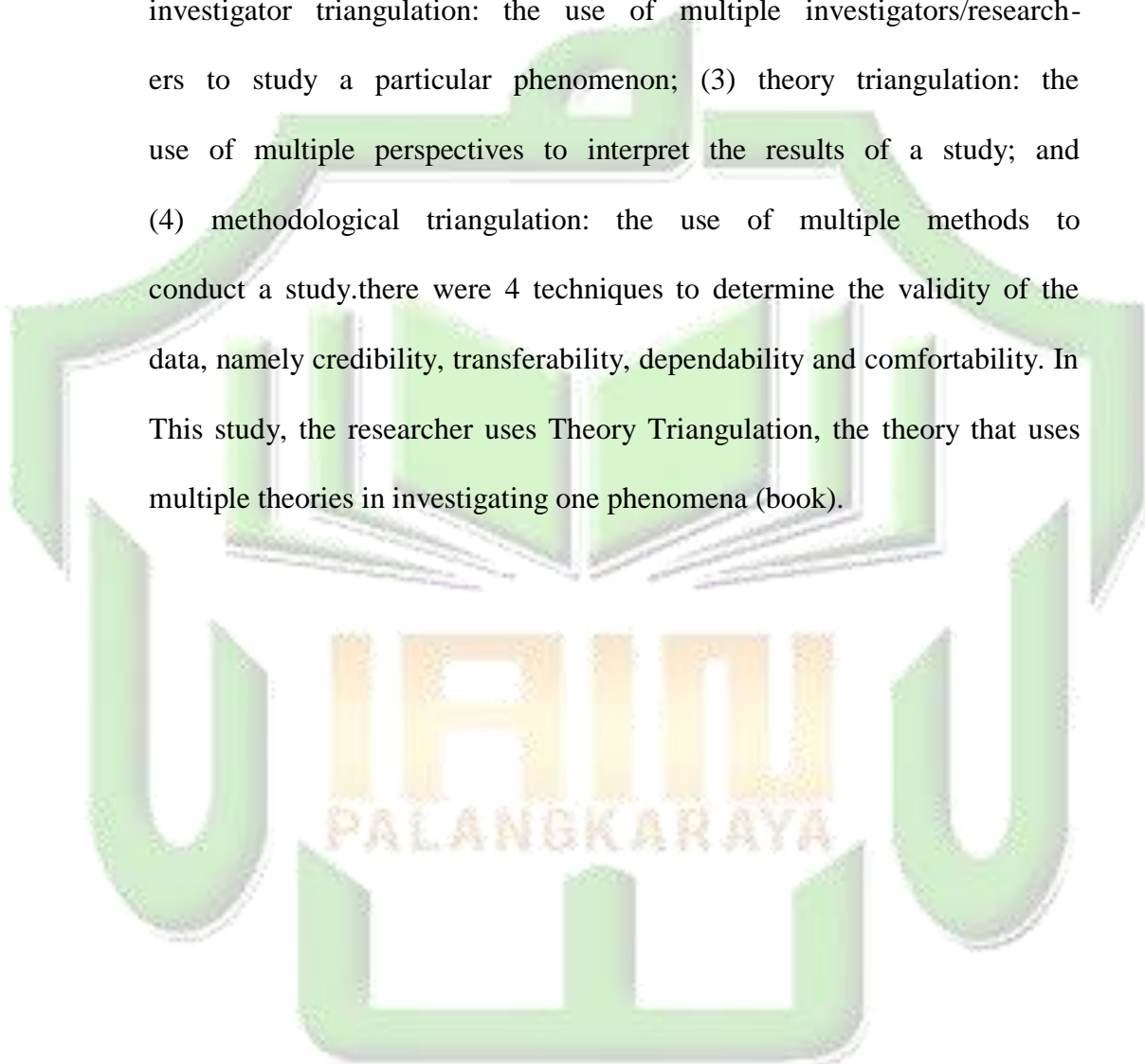
Week 1-2: - Reading The Book that the researcher analyzed
          - Search the jargon in the book that the researcher analyze

Week 3-5: - Find The meaning of the jargon
           - Determine the Jargon form such as business jaron, medical,
             etc using jargon related books, journals or website such as:
             McGrawhill dictionary, Dictionary of Medical terms, etc
           - Make a table contain jargon words, jargon form, and
             explanations of each jargon words

Week 6-7: - Interpreting the data that are found in the table
           - Making the discussion/explanations about the data

Week 9: making the conclusion of the research.

Figure 3.1 Steps of Collecting and Analyzing Data

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter described and explained 2 points. They were research findings and Discussion. The data that taken in this study were jargon forms that are found in The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life" book. But not all the paragraphs and line in the book contain Jargons, therefore, the researcher describe only the linees of paragraphs that contains jargon form. The analysis of this study is based on Chapter I

A   Data Presentation

This study was about analyzing and classifying all kinds of Jargons that is contained in the book. For knowing the meaning of Jargon, the researcher used Jargon-related books such as McGrawhill books, Dictionary of Medical Tems, etc.the following kinds of Jargon that are founded in this book are:

a.   Medical Jargons

Medical Jargons were the jargons used by specialized grup that related to medic world such as Doctor, Nurses, and Hospital, Apothecary, and Clinics workers, the medical slang used between workers to giving a code and to make their conversation easier. The book that used in finding the jargons is Dictionary of medical terms by Collins (2005). The medical Jargon that are founded in this book (The Subtle Art of Not Giving A Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a good Life are *OCD, LSD, , Traumatic,*etc.

1. OCD

    Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) (2005, p.275) is a disorder in which people have recurring, unwanted thoughts, ideas or sensations (obsessions) that make them feel driven to do something repetitively (compulsions). The repetitive behaviors, such as hand washing, checking on things or cleaning, can significantly interfere with a person's daily activities and social interactions, As is quoted in Mark Mason's book in Chapter 5 page 71::

    *"In 2013, the BBC rounded up half a dozen teenagers with obsessive **compulsive disorder (OCD)** and followed them as they attended intensive therapies to help them overcome their unwanted thoughts and repetitive behaviors."*

    Mark Mason told a story of Imogen, a seventeen year-old girl who had a compulsive need to tap every surface she walked past; if she failed to do so, she was flooded with horrible thoughts of her family dying. There was Josh, who needed to do everything with both sides of his body—shake a person's hand with both his right and his left hand, eat his food with each hand, step through a doorway with both feet, and so on. If he didn't "equalize" his two sides, he suffered from severe panic attacks. And then there was Jack, a classic germophobe who refused to leave his house without wearing gloves, boiled all his water before drinking it, and refused to eat food not cleaned and prepared himself. OCD can be

considered as **Abbreviation**, words that shortened after original ones.

2. Genetics

Genengene /di n/ noun a unit of DNA on a chromosome which governs the synthesis of a protein sequence and determines a particular (2005, p.157)

Characteristic The gene is the basic physical unit of inheritance. Genes are passed from parents to offspring and contain the information needed to specify traits. Genes are arranged, one after another, on structures called chromosomes. A chromosome contains a single, long DNA molecule, only a portion of which corresponds to a single gene. Humans have approximately 20,000 genes arranged on their chromosomes. As it stated in Mark Manson's book Chapter 5, page 73:

*"They feel that there's nothing they can do about it, so they avoid responsibility for their situation. They figure, "I didn't choose my crappy **genetics**, so it's not my fault if things go wrong."*

In this chapter, Mark gave an example of the people who have OCD that run for their responsibilities, A lot of people treat being born with a disadvantage, whether OCD or small stature or something very different, as though they were screwed out of something highly valuable. They feel that there's nothing they can do about it, so they avoid responsibility for their situation. They figure, "I didn't choose my crappy genetics, so it's not my

fault if things go wrong." Genetics can be considered as **word.**

3. Trauma

Trauma (2007, p.559) is a pervasive problem. It results from exposure to an incident or series of events that are emotionally disturbing or life-threatening with lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, and/or spiritual well-being. Traumatic is a coundition where someone has been through some horrible past, as it says in the Chapter 3, page 36 of book that is analyzed:

*"My **trauma** had revolved around intimacy and acceptance, so I felt a constant need to overcompensate, to prove to myself that I was loved and accepted at all times."*

Mark Mason stated that his trauma is "healed", it is not literally healed, but more like a act to move forward, control his trauma so it not bother his life anymore, so he became more focused to the future.

This jargon can be considered as "**Words**", because it has no shortened terms or doesn't need to shorten the words.

4. LSD

LSD (2005, p.227) (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) is a synthetic chemical, made from a substance found in ergot, which is a fungus that infects rye (grain). LSD belongs to a group of drugs known as psychedelics. When small doses are taken, it can produce mild changes in perception, mood and

thought. Larger doses may produce visual hallucinations and distortions of space and time. In Chapter 1, page 7, Mark stated that:

*"It's like this one time I tripped on acid and it felt like the more I walked toward a house, the farther away the house got from me. And yes, I just used my **LSD** hallucinations to make philosophical point about happiness. No fucks given."*

This word, LSD, can be considered as **Abbreviation**, because, LSD is a shortened words from a terms, like APD (Antisocial Personality Disorder).

5. Mechanism

Mechanism /mekən□z(ə)m/ noun 1. a physical or chemical change by which a function is carried out 2. a system in the body which carries out or controls a particular function The inner ear is the body's mechanism for the sense of balance. (2005, p.236). In Chapter 2 ,page 19 Mark mention mechanism:

*"Physical pain is a product of our nervous system, a feedback **mechanism** to give us a sense of our own physical proportions—where we can and cannot move and what we can and cannot touch."*

In this lines, Mark told about pain, Pain is what teaches the reader what to pay attention to when we're young or careless. It helps show the reader what's good for us versus what's bad for readers . It helps readers understand and adhere to our own limitations. It teached us to not fuck around near hot stoves or stick metal objects into electrical sockets. Therefore,

it's not always beneficial to avoid pain and seek pleasure, since pain can, at times, be life-or-death important to our well-being.

Mechanism can be considered as **Words**, because it is not shortened nor have some kind of abveriation.

6. Syndrome

A noun a group of symptoms and other changes in the body's functions which, when taken together, show that a particular disease is present. A syndrome is a set of medical signs and symptoms which are correlated with each other and often associated with a particular disease or disorder. (2005, p.406) The word derives from the Greek σύνδρομον, meaning "concurrence". When a syndrome is paired with a definite cause this becomes a disease. The discipline that deals with the diagnosis of syndromes is also referred to as syndromology or dysmorphology. In some instances, a syndrome is so closely linked with a pathogenesis or cause that the words syndrome, disease, and disorder end up being used interchangeably for them. This substitution of terminology often confuses the reality and meaning of medical diagnoses.

In Chapter 6 , page 87 , Mark stated in his books:

"This process, and the state of mind it resulted in, became so common that a name was introduced for it: false memory **syndrome**. *It changed the way courtrooms operate. Thousands of therapists were sued and lost their licenses. Repressed memory therapy fell out of practice and was replaced by more practical methods."*

In this page, Mark explained about psychology of the mind with the cases of younger generation felt like hundreds of wrong people were accused of sexual violence in 1990s and variety of epidemic sexual abuses. the word syndrome can be considered as **Words,** Because it has no shortened words.

7. Germs

Germs are microorganisms. This means that they can be seen only through a microscope. They can be found everywhere - in the air, soil, and water. There are also germs on your skin and in your body. Many germs live in and on our bodies without causing harm. Some even help us to stay healthy. But some germs can make you sick. (2005, p.158) Infectious diseases are diseases that are caused by germs. Chapter 5, page 72, its stated:

*"**germs** are always present and always infecting him. The goal is to get the kids to recognize that their values are not rational— that in fact their values are not even theirs, but rather are the disorder's and that by fulfilling these irrational values they are actually harming their ability to function in life"*

The word germs can be considered/ falls into the category of **word.** In this section, mark told the story about OCD patient named Jack, Jack suffered from OCD, he always panicked when there's small mistakes happen around him or panic when there's something like germ influence the cleanliness around him.

b. **Bussiness Jargon**

Corporate or Business jargon is corporate speak, corporate

lingo, business speak, business jargon, management speak, workplace jargon, corporate or commercial, is the jargon often used in large corporations, bureaucracies, and similar workplaces. The book that used in this sections are Dictionary of Business Terms by Jack P. Friedman (2000) and The Book of Jargon - US Corporate and Bank Finance by Latham (2018), and The AMA dictionary of business and management by Kurian (2013) :

1. Marketing

Marketing refers to activities a company undertakes to promote the buying or selling of a product or service. Marketing includes advertising, selling, and delivering products to consumers or other businesses. Some marketing is done by affiliates on behalf of a company. Professionals who work in a corporation's marketing and promotion departments seek to get the attention of key potential audiences through advertising. Promotions are targeted to certain audiences and may involve celebrity endorsements, catchy phrases or slogans, memorable packaging or graphic designs and overall media exposure. (2000, p.412)

Mass marketing is a marketing strategy in which a firm decides to ignore market segment differences and appeal the whole market with one offer or one strategy, which supports the idea of broadcasting a message that reached the largest number

of people possible. Traditionally, mass marketing has focused on radio, television and newspapers as the media used to reach this broad audience. By reaching the largest audience possible, exposure to the product is maximized, and in theory this would directly correlate with a larger number of sales or buys into the product.

In Chapter 3, page 40, it's stated that:

"The problem is that the pervasiveness of technology and mass **marketing** *is screwing up a lot of people's expectations for themselves. The inundation of the exceptional makes people feel worse about themselves, makes them feel that they need to be more extreme, more radical, and more self-assured to get noticed or even matter."*

The word "Marketing" mean **words**. In this page, the writer of the book explained that the problems of technology and marketing has mess up lot of peoples expectations for themselves, it only makes people feel wirds about themselves, and many more.

2. Finance

"Finance" is typically broken down into three broad categories: Public finance includes tax systems, government expenditures, budget procedures, stabilization policy and instruments, debt issues, and other government concerns. Corporate finance involves managing assets, liabilities, revenues, and debts for a business. Personal finance defines all

financial decisions and activities of an individual or household, including budgeting, insurance, mortgage planning, savings, and retirement planning. (2000, p.274).

In Chapter 1, page 8:

*"For myself, quitting my day job in **finance** after only six weeks to start an Internet business ranks pretty high up there in my own "didn't give a fuck" hall of fame. Same with deciding to sell most of my possessions and move to South America. Fucks given? None. Just went and did it."*

In this Chapter, Mark told that he quit his job in finance related job and start an internet business that the income is higher than his priious job The word finance can be considered as **words**

3. Budget

A budget is an estimation of revenue and expenses over a specified future period of time and is usually compiled and re-evaluated on a periodic basis. Budgets can be made for a person, a group of people, a business, a government, or just about anything else that makes and spends money. (2000, p.72)

Chapter 3, page 29

*" Many researchers and policymakers at the time came to believe that raising a population's self-esteem could lead to some tangible social benefits: lower crime, better academic records, greater employment, lower **budget** deficits"*

The Budget can be considered as **words** due to no acronym or shortened words. In this page, mark told that many

researchers and policymakers at the time believed that raising a population's self-esteem could lead to social benefit, like lower crime, more peaceful life,

4. Assurance

Assurance refers to financial coverage that provides remuneration for an event that is certain to happen. Assurance is similar to insurance, with the terms often used interchangeably. However, insurance refers to coverage over a limited time, whereas assurance applies to persistent coverage for extended periods or until death. Assurance may also apply to validation services provided by accountants and other professionals. (2013, p.17)

Chapter 9, page 138:

"While most people whittle their days chasing another buck, or a little bit more fame and attention, or a little bit more **assurance** *that they're right or loved, death confronts all of us with a far more painful and important question: What is your legacy?"*

In this part, Mark told that most people whittle their days chasing another buck, or a little bit more fame and attention, or a little bit more assurance that they're right or loved. The word assurance in this chapter can be considered as "**Words**"

5. Angel Investor

An investor that provides capital for a business startup, usually in exchange for convertible Preferred Stock or Equity ownership. (2018, p.9)

Chapter 3, page 28:

*"he'd rattle off the name of some firm he was consulting with, or he'd describe a promising medical app he was looking for **angel investors** to fund, or he'd talk about some charity event he was supposed to be the keynote speaker for, or how he had an idea for a more efficient type of gas pump that was going to make him billions."*

Angel Inverstor can be considered as **Words**

c. **Common Jargon**

Common jargon is kind of jargon that apply in the society, common society, this jargon is the most used Jargons from all kinds of jargons, and sometimes can be easily understood by the outsiders. any person can find this jargons in any place from house, shop, Malls, Cafe, etc. The book that used as a tool in this section is The book that is used as a tool in finding the result is "American slang dictionary: The ultimate reference to nonstandard usage, colloquialisms, popular jargon, and vulgarisms" (2007).

a. Crush

The main difference between crush and love is that crush is a brief and intense infatuation with someone while love is an intense feeling of deep affection. Both crush and love are intense feelings, and sometimes it is difficult to recognize the difference between crush and love. However, crush is mainly based on physical

attraction while love is based on trust, understanding and affection. Moreover, crush happens instantly while love grows gradually.(2007, p.83)

Chapter 7, page 105:

*"the college guy who has a **crush** on his tutor. So he agonizes over every sign, every laugh, every smile, every diversion into small talk, and emails me a twenty-eight-page novella that concludes with the question, "How do I ask her out?" Or the single mother whose now-adult kids have finished school and are loafing around on her couch, eating her food, spending her money, not respecting her space or her desire for privacy. She wants them to move on with their lives. She wants to move on with her life."*

In this page, it explained that mark's analogy about how the lifes of previous generation are same as the current generation. The word Crush can be considered as **words.**

b. Hype

Hype is a form if expression. (2007, p.864) a situation in which something is advertised and discussed in newspapers, on television, etc. a lot in order to attract everyone's interest:

Chapter 8, page 125:

*"Underneath all the **hype** and marketing is the implication that more is always better. I bought into this idea for years. Make more money, visit more countries, have more experiences, be with more women."*

In this section, Mark told that his plan and tactics to the readers Hype can be considered as **Words,** because it has no shortened words.

c. Dude

Dude[dud] 1.n. a male friend; a guy. (Also a term of address. There is no evidence as to the origin of this term. The earliest uses refer to a male who is carefully and meticulously dressed. Some people derive dude from dud. See also dude up.) (2007, p,510)

Chapter 9, page 136:

*"**Dude**, what are you doing? Stop moving. Stop it"*

This word can be classified as **words**,

d.   Hell

Hell (2007, p.172) 1n. trouble. (Use caution with hell. Common colloquial, but with a few restrictions. One would not expect middle-class children to use this at home. See the complete list of all entries with hell in the ell as a curse is colloquial.) "I went through all sorts of hell to get this done on time2.exclam. Damn! (Usually Hell!Use caution with hell.)

Chapter 2 page 27:

*"**Hell**, I didn't even try hard enough to fail at it. I hardly tried at all."*

Hell can be Classified as **Word**

e.   Asshole

Asshole (2006, p.10) is he opening at the lower end of the large bowel; the anus. (Usually objectionable.) I was so mad I could have kicked him in the asshole2.n. a worthless and

annoying person. (Also a term of address. Rude and derogatory.)

Somebody get this asshole outa here before I bust in his face!

Chapter 4, page 56:

*"When people measure themselves not by their behavior, but by the status symbols they're able to collect, then not only are they shallow, but they're probably **assholes** as well"*

In this page, mark told that when the people measure themselves outside of their behaviour, then they were probably awful people as well   The word asshole in this chapter can be considered as "**words**". Since there's wasn't any short spelling of it.

f.   Give a Fuck/Shit

Giving a fuck/shit is a phrase where someone do not care about others opinion or actions, the word "fuck" also can be considered as "care"   , give a fuck means To care or be concerned about someone or something. Usually used in the negative to mean the opposite. My mom keeps telling me that this color is too bright for a bedroom, but I don't give a fuck—I love it! (2007, p.144)

Chapter 1, page 3:

*"You are constantly bombarded with messages to **give a fuck** about everything, all the time. Give a fuck about a new TV."*

Chapter 2, page 27:

*"The daily drudgery of practicing, the logistics of finding a group and rehearsing, the pain of finding gigs and actually getting people to show up and **give a shit**, the broken strings, the blown tube amp, hauling forty pounds of gear to and from rehearsals with no car.*

It's a mountain of a dream and a mile-high climb to the top. And what it took me a long time to discover is that I didn't like to climb much. I just liked to imagine the summit."

In this section, Mark Manson told the reader about his fantasy of being famous figures, like a rock-star, he imagined people cheering for him for The word give a fuck/shit can be considered as **phrase**, because it have conjunction between the words

g.   Hooker

Hooker is a call for someone who participates in a prostitute job, a prostitute. (Usually a female, but of either sex. This has to do with hooking men into a situation where they can be exploit ed sexually or robbed. It has nothing to do with a certain General Hooker.) (2007, p.839) for ex: This neighborhood has a few hookers who hang around on the street corner.

In Mark's book, chapter 8, page 115, the word hooker mentioned:

*"If I choose to make my marriage the most important part of my life, that means I'm (probably) choosing not to make cocaine-fueled **hooker** orgies an important part of my life. If I'm choosing to judge myself based on my ability to have open and accepting friendships, that means I'm rejecting trashing my friends behind their backs."*

In This page, Mark made an analogy that if he choose the mariage in his life, then he not choose any bad ways like orgies and sex with prostitutes The word Hooker can be classified as **word.** Because it has no shortened words.

The word Hooker can be considered as **words**

h.   Bum

Bum is a word for the people who is useless at something, or the people that live as burden to other people. Bum can also be called tramp, A tramp is a long-term homeless person who travels from place to place as a vagrant, traditionally walking all year round (2007, p.50)

Chapter 2, page 17:

*"this time never to return. For years he lived as a **bum**, a discarded and forgotten remnant of society, the dog shit caked to the bottom of the social totem pole."*

In this section, Mark told the story of Buddha, Buddha was a prince that never live in the outside world, his father make him isolated in their castle. In there, Buddha is spoiled with luxury and other pleasant things, but when he curious about outside world he live as a bum, a homeless person. The word Bum can be considered as **Word**

i.   Crappy

Crappy is a form of expression where someone taste or experience something (2007, p.487) , in the book, Chapter 2. Page 23, mark stated:

*"Look, i don't mean to make your midlife crisis or the fact that your drunk dad stole your bike when you were eight years old and you still haven't gotten over it, but when it comes down to it, if you feel **crappy** it's because your brain is telling your that there's a problem that unaddressed or unresolved"*

In this section, Mark doesn't meant to offend audience, or broke their mental by worsen their midlife crisis, he just tell the reader that if the reader feels uneasy or there's something unfinished, their brain toldl them Crappy can be considered as **word**, a form of jargon that dont have any shortened words to it.

j. Piss off

Piss off is a form of expression that used by people when theyre angry. piss offANDPOin. to depart; to go away. (Objectionable to many people.) ex: Piss off, you jerk! Get out! (2007, p.106)

Chapter 4, page 54:

*"Months later, a mere three days before the recording of the first record began, Epstein finally called Best to his office. There, the manager unceremoniously told him to **piss off** and find another band."*

In this section, The writer tells a band member named Epstein in three days before recording began, the studio finally called him to the office, and the manager angry at hime and suggest find anither band to himself.

The word piss of can be coonsidered as **word.** Because it has no shortened words or acronym/abbreviation.

k. Suck

Suck/sucked is a form of expression where someone find something unpleasant or unsatisfied when they're doing something.(2007, p.349)

Chapter 1 page 14:

*"I believe that today we're facing a psychological epidemic, one in which people no longer realize it's okay for things to **suck** sometimes. I know that sounds intellectually lazy on the surface, but I promise you, it's a life/death sort of issue."*

In this section, Mark explained that he and the readers are facing a psychological epidemic. Psychological epidemic is a state os physicology where human face the same cases in their habit, like laziness, stupidity, etc.

The word Suck in this section can be considered as **Word**, The word suck in literal translation of the language is absorb-ing, but in jargon translation, the word sucks means something unpleasant or bad.

l.   Bitch

Bitch (2007, p.214) is   an unpleasant or irritating female. Example: How can anyone be expected to deal with a bitch like that, another translation of Bitch is in. to complain. (Usually objectionable.) for example: Oh, stop bitching! I'm sick of hearing your noise 3.n. a complaint. (Usually objectionable.) I've got a bitch about this new foreman4.n. a difficult thing or person. (Usually objectionable.)

Chapter 8, page 123:

*"Sure, my ego gets bruised sometimes, and I **bitch** and complain and try to argue, but a few hours later I come sulking back and admit that she was right. And holy crap she makes me a better person, even though I hate hearing it at the time."*

In this section, Mark confessed and told that his ego gets bruised sometimes, he whined and complained about anything sometimes before he realized that his wife is right, and he also understand she made him become a better person.

The word bitch can be considered as **Word** form of jargon, even though Bitch literal meaning is a person or a woman who act so annoying or prostitute.

m.   Booze

Booze is some sort of drugs, it is not scientific kind of way to describe drugs or drunk. ooze[buz] 1.n. beverage alcohol. (Slang since the 1500s.)" I don't care for booze. It makes me sneeze". (2007, p.280)

Chapter , page 1:

*"Bukowski had a day job as a letter-filer at a post office. He got paid shit money and spent most of it on **booze**."*

Booze is a kind of drinking that make whoever drink it be drunk : for example: beer, vodka, etc...the word Booze can be considered as word is a **word.**

n.   Stoner

Stoner a drug user who is generally stoned (out). He's a stoner. He'll never amount to much (2007, p.344). In Marks book.

Chapter 9, page 130,

*" I had been a pretty typical middle-class **stoner** kid: lazy, irresponsible, socially anxious, and deeply insecure. Josh, in many ways, had been a person I looked up to."*

In this paragraph, Mark described himself as a middle class stoner kid, Which means a middle class kid who requently use drugs The word Stoner can be considered as **Word.**

o.   Badass

Badass is a form of word that describing someone or something cool. (of a person) difficult to deal with; mean-tempered and sometimes violent. so tough, assertive, or independent as to be somewhat intimidating: He is one badass sheriff who stops at nothing to solve a mystery. awesome or impressive; worthy of admiration: badass American sports cars; a bluegrass band with a badass fiddler.(2007, p.194).

Chapter 2, page 26:

*"I fantasized about being a musician—a rock star, in particular. Any **badass** guitar song I heard, I would always close my eyes and envision myself up on stage, playing it to the screams of the crowd, people absolutely losing their minds to my sweet finger-noodling glory."*

Badass can be considered as **Word.**

4. Computer Jargon

Computer Jargon is a jargon used in computers. The term computer jargon relates to the words and nouns used to refer to computers, computing activities and related topics. Using these words enables clear communication around computer related issues and activity. The book that is used as a tool in this study is Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms by Douglas (2009):

a. PDF

Portable Document Format (PDF), standardized as ISO 32000, is a file format developed by Adobe in 1992 to present documents, including text formatting and images, in a manner independent of application software, hardware, and operating systems.(2009, p.182).

Chapter 8, page 111 stated:

*"In 2009, I gathered up all my possessions, sold them or put them into storage, left my apartment, and set off for Latin America. By this time my little dating advice blog was getting some traffic and I was actually making a modest amount of money selling **PDFs** and courses online."*

The word PDF can be considered as **Abbreviation**, because it speels per alphabeth.

B.   Research Findings

In this Chapter IV. the researcher founded Jargons in The Subtle Art Of Not Giving a Fuck book, the methods of the finding the jargons are using the dictionaries according to what form of jargons that are founded, such as MC-Graws Hill Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions The Most Up-to-Date Reference for the Nonstandard Usage, Popular Jargon, and Vulgarisms of Contempos by Richard Spears. Dictionary of Business Terms (Barrons Business Guides) by Jack P. Friedman,The Book of Jargon – US Corporate and Bank Finance by Latham Watkins LLP, and Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms by Douglas.

There were 4 kinds of Jargons that can be found in this book, the first one was Common Jargon, the most informal and commonly easier to found

in public place, the second one was bussiness jargon, the jargon that can be found in workplace or job-related thing, and the last one was medical jargon, in this books, Mark Mason's explained about something medical like LSD, analogyzing the story of his expreience with drugs, etc.

The researcher collected and analyzed the data that found in the book, and colleted them into table forms, there are some terms used as medical jargons as described in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Medical Jargons

NO	Jargons	meaning	Kinds	Form
1	LSD	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	Medical	Abbreviation
2	Genetic	Hereditary	Medical	Words
3	Traumatic	Distressing	Medical	Words
4	Mechanism	Body function	Medical	Words
5	OCD	Obsessive compilsive disorder	Medical	Abbreviation
6	Germs	Microbe	Medical	Words
7	Syndrome	Sympthoms	Medical	Words

In this table, it can be explained that there are 7 Medical Jargons in "The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck" book, each jargon contain 5 words, and 2 Abbreviations of the medical jargon, the 8 jargons can be founded in the book, which is in the form of paragraphs and sentences.

The next kinds of jargon would be Coorporate/Business jargon, in this books, Mark put so many corporate jargons to explaining his advice, stories, and experience.

Table 4.2 Business Jargons

No	Jargon	Meaning	Kinds	Form
1	Marketing	Management	Business	Word
2	Finance	Shop	Business	Word
3	Budget	Income quantity	Business	Word
4	Assurance	Seed investor	Business	Word
5	Angel Investor	Independent services	Business	Word

n this book, mark only mentioned these business jargons when he's telling stories about the people he knew. The corporate/ business jargons that can be founded in this book are just in the form of words. Mark dosen't put jargon phrase much in this book.

Another one of the jargon that can be found in this book is Social Jargon, social jargon was the most easier to find in this book, because social jargon is the most informal jargon and sometime can be used in public place, the jargon contain informal and innaprppriate words, because mark deisgn this book with such informal languages.

Table 4.3 Common Jargons

No	Jargons	Meaning	Kinds	Form
1	Crush	Love interest	Social	Word
2	Hype	Excited	Social	Word
3	Dude	My friend	Social	Word
4	Hell	Oh no	Social	Word
5	Asshole	Rude person	Social	Word
6	Give a Fuck/Shit	Care	Social	Phrase
7	Hooker	Prostitute	Social	Word
8	Bum	Homeless	Social	Word
9	Crappy	Bad	Social	Word
10	Piss off	Go away	Social	Word
11	Suck	Unpleasant	Social	Word
12	Bitch	complain	Social	Word

13	Booze	Alcoholic Drink	Social	Word
14	Stoner	Drug obsessed person	Social	Word
15	Badass	Amazing	Social	Word

From the text above, it can be seen that common jargon that's contained in this book has 15 jargons, 14 words and 1 phrase.

Finally, The last one that was founded in this book is is computer jargon, computer jargon only contains 1 Abbreviation in Mark Mason's book:

Table 4.4 Computer Jargon

No	Jargons	Meaning	Kinds	Form
1	PDF	Portable Data Format	Computer	Abbreviation

C. Discussion

The finding concluded that there were 4 kinds of jargon form language that used in The Subtle Art of Not Giving A Fuck: a Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life" this book have 149 pages with 9 Chapters, the are jargons that used in this book such as Common Jargon, Medical Jargon, Corporate/Business Jargon and Computer Jargon

and the example such as LSD, fuck, bitch, l and etc.the are totally 28

Jargons in the form of 24 words, 1 phrase, and 3 Abbreviation combined

(medical,social, corporate/business, and computer). Mark Manson books

contains no story style dialogue between characters, since this is

motivational/self-help book with Mark wrote to his readers with First-

person POV (Point of view) style.

Mark used many Jargon in the form of "Word", in 28 founded

jargons, the "word" jargon are dominate numbers than Acronym and

Abbverviation.   This research results also supported Yule's theory (2020)

stating that jargon help to create and maintain connections among people

whether they are included or excluded of a group of people. Mark used

informal language to make readers comfortable as if they were talking/write

to their friends.

The finding was also supported by Defi Pustpita Sari (2020, p. 72), in

her thesis, Puspita analyzed the kinds of jargons that are founded in the

social media Twitter. The thesis concluded that it was found the use of

jargon which was commonly   used by Twitter users to interact with other

Twitter users. The jargon used in   the social media twitter had a meaning

that Twitter users must know first to communicate with other Twitter users.

It could be categorized into denotative meaning and connotative meaning

based on the use of the jargon, and based on the meaning of jargon, the

function of was formed.

The finding was also in line with Sri Utari's study (2017, p. 49) The

findings of this research were found 20 jargons used by judges in stand-up comedy academy, such as act out, beat, bomb, callback, closing line, comedian, comic, joke, lpm, m.c, one liner, open mike, opening line, premise, punch, punchline, riffing, set, setup, and timming. Every jargon used by judges in stand-up comedy academy were different meaning. The word-formation process of jargon used by judges in stand-up comedy academy consists 4 types that were the occurrences of compounding was 8, the occurrences of acronyms was 2, the occurrences of conversion was 2, and the occurrences of borrowing was 8. The different between these two study is how the researcher was analyzed the jargons, while Defi used Dentonative and Conotative meaning, Sri only analyzed the literal meaning and categorize it.

Siti Magfira's study (2017, p. 65) the findings showed that the Baristas of the coffe shop makassar used four forms of jargons, one acronym, one abbreviations, ninteen words, and sixteen phrases, the result is word form is the most frequent form that occured in their (baristas) communications. The blending session was alsoaccured among group member, the researcher concluded that the baristas used jargons in working area.

The finding was also in accordance of Nina Vivi Permata Barus (2018, p. 48). The data were taken from the conversation of policemen in Polsek Siantar Marihat and gathered descriptive. The findings of this study show there were three kinds of jargon that was found in Polsek Siantar

Marihat, namely jargon related to Sandi huruf (letter code), Sandi angka (number code), and Sandi pangkat kesatuan (corps position code). There were 40 words that are considered as jargon in Polsek Siantar Marihat. The codes are non-literal meaning. 40 words included non-literal meaning because we mean something different from what our words mean.

The Findings also were in line with Pria Rizky Pratamas's study (2021, p. 43) . The findings of the research show that there are 41 jargons found in online game Point Blank. Based on categorized of meaning, most of the meaning of jargons were connotative meaning with total 31 jargon items and denotative meaning was 10 jargon items. Based on the first function, the jargons were provided to the speakers of specialized domains with clear and unambiguous terms to refer their activities with 28 jargon items, and based on the second function of jargon were provided speakers of a subgroup with means marking ingroup membership and excluding outsders with 13 jargon items. And all of jargons in online game Point Blank used depends on context when the player play the game

However this finding different fron the previous study is Siti's study was just analyzed the founded jargons by categorizing ito kinds like abbreviations, acronym etc, while Pria and Nini's studies are analyzed the connotative and dentonative meaning, while and the reasons of how the jargons is necessarily used. Like in Rizky's study, the writer analyzed the informal jargon founded verbally or written ingroup or outside of the game group, while Nini analyze the jargon in a form of code. Sandi huruf (letter

code), Sandi angka (number code), and Sandi pangkat kesatuan (corps position code). and Nini also analyzed the non-literal meaning of the jargon that is used, different from Rizky's study.

The difference between the current research and the previous researchers above is the object of the research, while the 5 previous researchs analyzed the jargon in the field place with listening through the verbal communication of the community from the field, this research analyzed the 4 jargon form in content analysis method that was founded in the lines, paragraphs of the The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: a Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life book in a form of monologue style.

What made this study new than previous studies was the subject that was analyzed and the object of the research, the researcher analyzed the 4 jargon forms such as Abbreviation, Phrase, Word, and Acronym, and the kinds of jargons category such as Medical, Common, Business, and Computer based on the jargon founded in lines & paragraphs of the book, the researcher founded the jargon in the form of lines and words, not through dialogues between characters. the subject of the research was a book titled The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck: A Counterintuitive Approach to Living a Good Life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher outlines the conclusions of the research findings and discussion and recommendations that are recommended to further researcher who want or are interested in analysing jargon form in the future.

A. Conclusion

Based on the finding of the data, it can be concluded that:

1) There were 4 kinds of jargon language that used such as Common Jargon, Medical Jargon, Corporate/Business Jargon, and Computer Jargon and the example such as LSD, stoner, bitch, and etc. there were totally 28 Jargons in the form of 24 words, 1 phrase, and 3 Abbreviations combined (medical, common, corporate/business, and computer).

2) Also, the meaning of the jargon that was founded, for example: LSD is lysergic acid diethylamide, and Crush mean love interest. Mark's books contained less of jargon phrases and acronym especially from the 3 kinds of jargons. Mark Manson books contained less story style dialogue between characters, since this was motivational/self-help book with Mark wrote to his readers with dominantly First-person POV (Point of view) style or monologue.

B. Suggestion

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

1. For the teachers

It was recommended for the teacher to teach Jargon language to the students appropriately, because not all of jargon is bad language. It will be easy for teacher to teach the student using jargon language because mostly students like to know something new.

2. For the students

It was recommended fo students to learn jargon language in order to improve student's communication among each other, also, for the students who want to use Jargons in their topic of research in the future. It also hopes that they can understand the sociolinguistics and speech act that may appear in the learning process, their environment or in their everyday life. It is hoped that by reading this research they can better understand jargon as a variety of language and increase knowledge about sociolinguistics related to various languages and terms.

3. For the future researchers

Since this research only examines the meaning, function, and how jargon is used, hopefully, this research can be a reference for conducting the similar research with different point of view a and can

improve this research's weakness for a better updated research.

explore sociolinguistic phenomena with jargon in people daily live.

REFERENCES

Ardiyanto.(2011) A Sociolinguistic Analysis Of Billiard Jargon Employed By Billiard Community In Yogyakarta, English Education Department Faculty Of Languages And Arts Yogyakarta State University

Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., Razavieh, A., & Ary, D. (2010). Introduction To Research In Education (8th Ed). Wadsworth.

B. Spolsky. (2018) Sociolinguistic, Oxford Introductions toswan Language Study

Collin, P. H. (2005). Dictionary of medical terms. A & C Black. http://www.credoreference.com/book/acbmedterm

Downing, D. (Ed.). (2009). Dictionary of computer and Internet terms (10th ed). Barron's Educational Series.

Friedman, J. P. (2000). Dictionary of business terms (3rd ed). Barron's Educational Series.

Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). An introduction to language (9. ed., international student ed). Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.

Gay, L. R., Mills, G. E., & Airasian, P. W. (2012). Educational research: Competencies for analysis and applications (10th ed). Pearson.

Giovani, W., & Fitriati, S. W. (2018). The Realization of Conversational Features in Massively Multiplayer Online Game Chat Entitled 'Mafia City'. 11.

Halligan, Nancy. 2004. A Short Course on Writing Technical Report, (Online), (http://www.technicalwriting course.com/index.htm 1 downloaded on 12 April 2022).

Kurian, G. T. (2013). The AMA dictionary of business and management. AMACOM.

Latham (2018). The Book of Jargon - US Corporate and Bank Finance. Latham & Walkins

Puspita. (2020) Investigating The Meaning Of Jargon On Social Media Twitter, Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan

Rizky P. (2021) An Analysis of The Use of Jargon In Online Game Point Blank, Faculty of Teacher Training And Education University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan.

Shelley, M., & Krippendorff, K. (1984). Content Analysis: An Introduction to its Methodology. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 79(385), 240. https://doi.org/10.2307/2288384

Siti.(2017) Jargon Used By Baristas In Kopi Api Coffee Shop Makassar, English And Literature Department Adab And Humanities Faculty, Jakarta

Spears, R. A. (2007). American slang dictionary: The ultimate reference to nonstandard usage, colloquialisms, popular jargon, and vulgarisms (4th ed). McGraw-Hill.

Utari.(2017) Jargon Used By Judges In Stand Up Comedy Academy, Faculty Of Teachers Training And Education University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan

Wardhaugh, R. (2006). An introduction to sociolinguistics (5th ed). Blackwell Pub.