

**JARGONS ON COVID-19 NEWS IN CNN INTERNATIONAL
PROGRAM**

THESIS

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JARGONS ON COVID-19 NEWS IN CNN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

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2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This is to clarify that Adina Sarah Humaidah's thesis entitled "**Jargons on Covid-19 News in CNN International Program**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those one that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only who responsible for that.

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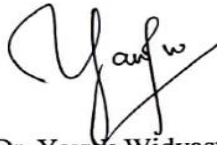
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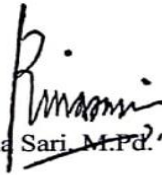
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MOTTO

Everything will be paid in the end, stay focused on your goals.

يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّوْمُ بِرَحْمَتِكَ أَسْتَغِيْثُ

(Wahai Yang Maha Hidup dan Maha Penegak, aku meminta pertolongan- untuk
dipermudah segala urusan)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My parents, Ayah Drs. Syaffrudin, S.pd & Ibu Dra. Asmaiyah

Thanks for your endless love, affection, and prayers

My beloved brother-in-law, Adib Hadiyan shah

My beloved sister, Alvin Fikrotuz Zakiah

Thanks for supporting and loving

My honorable advisor, Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M. Pd.

I really thank you every guidance, knowledge, and sincerity

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All my teacher and lectures

Thanks for valuable knowledge and experiences

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Malang, 07 June 2021

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Humaidah, Adina Sarah. 2021. *Jargons Used on Covid-19 News in CNN International Program*. Thesis. Linguistics, English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Language Variations, Jargons, Covid-19 news.*

In sociolinguistics, we have known the concept of jargon, which is language that is only used in groups without being known by others. Jargon can also be called a unique language variation used by several communities. This study aimed to find some jargons and analyze them with various forms of jargon. To identify the jargons used, this study used the theory of Halligan (2004), in which there are four forms of jargon, namely words, phrases, acronyms, and abbreviations. The objectives of the study were to identify the type of jargons used in Covid-19 news in the CNN International program and to examine the meaning of each jargon used by Covid-19 news in the CNN International program.

This study used a qualitative descriptive method because the author described the type of each jargon and defined the meaning of the jargon used in the Covid-19 news. The researcher was the main instrument of the study and assisted by several corpuses. The data was taken from several news contents. In analyzing the data, the researcher read the contents of the news carefully, and categorized the type of jargon based on relevant theory. The results of this analysis revealed that there were 22 jargons found in the news with various meanings. The jargons were defined based on their literal meanings in the dictionary and the information given by the medical personnel. In the form of words, 9 kinds of jargon were found. In the form of phrases, 6 kinds of jargon were found. For acronyms, 1 kind of jargon was found and for abbreviation, 6 kinds of jargon were found.

In conclusion, the researcher found some jargons whose meanings were not understood by most people due to language variations in the Covid-19 phenomenon. The medical staff used them to make their communication easier. The jargons were used as the identity markers of the medical personnel in handling the cases of COVID-19 phenomenon. The researcher hopes that further studies will be conducted with more comprehensive analysis data from other contexts and using different theories.

ABSTRAK

Humaidah, Adina Sarah. 2021. *Jargons Used on Covid-19 News in CNN International Program*. Skripsi. Linguistik, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: *Variasi bahasa, Jargon, berita Covid-19.*

Dalam sociolinguistik, kita telah mengenal konsep jargon, yaitu bahasa yang hanya digunakan secara berkelompok tanpa diketahui oleh orang lain. Jargon juga bisa disebut variasi bahasa yang unik yang digunakan oleh beberapa komunitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan beberapa jargon dan menganalisisnya dengan berbagai bentuk jargon. Untuk mengidentifikasi jargon yang digunakan, penelitian ini menggunakan teori Halligan (2004), di mana terdapat empat bentuk jargon, yaitu kata, frasa, akronim, dan singkatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis jargon yang digunakan dalam pemberitaan Covid-19 pada program CNN International dan untuk mengkaji makna dari setiap jargon yang digunakan oleh pemberitaan Covid-19 pada program CNN International.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena penulis mendeskripsikan jenis dari masing-masing jargon dan mendefinisikan makna dari jargon yang digunakan dalam pemberitaan Covid-19. Peneliti merupakan instrumen utama penelitian dan dibantu oleh beberapa korpus. Data diambil dari beberapa konten berita. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti membaca isi berita dengan cermat, dan mengkategorikan jenis jargon berdasarkan teori yang relevan. Hasil analisis ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada 22 jargon yang ditemukan dalam berita dengan berbagai makna. Jargon didefinisikan berdasarkan arti harfiahnya dalam kamus dan informasi yang diberikan oleh tenaga medis. Dalam bentuk kata-kata, ditemukan 9 macam jargon. Dalam bentuk frase ditemukan 6 macam jargon. Untuk akronim ditemukan 1 macam jargon dan untuk singkatan ditemukan 6 macam jargon.

Kesimpulannya, peneliti menemukan beberapa jargon yang maknanya tidak dipahami oleh kebanyakan orang akibat variasi bahasa dalam fenomena Covid-19. Staf medis menggunakannya untuk membuat komunikasi mereka lebih mudah. Jargon-jargon tersebut digunakan sebagai penanda identitas para tenaga medis dalam menangani kasus-kasus fenomena COVID-19. Peneliti berharap dapat dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan analisis data yang lebih komprehensif dari konteks lain dan menggunakan teori yang berbeda.

مستخلص البحث

حميدة ، أدينا سارة. 2021. المصطلحات المستخدمة في كوفيد-19 في برنامج سي ان ان الدولية الدولي. أطروحة. اللسانيات ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج.

المستشارون : : الدكتورة يايوك ودياستوطي هراواتي ، الماجستير

الكلمات الدالة: الاختلافات اللغوية ، المصطلحات اللغوية ، أخبار كوفيد-19 .

في علم اللغة الاجتماعي ، نحن على دراية بمفهوم المصطلحات ، أي اللغة المستخدمة فقط في مجموعات دون أن يعرفها الآخرون. يمكن أيضًا تسمية المصطلحات اللغوية المتنوعة الفريدة المستخدمة من قبل العديد من المجتمعات. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إيجاد بعض المصطلحات اللغوية وتحليلها بأشكال مختلفة من المصطلحات. للتعرف على المصطلحات المستخدمة ، تستخدم هذه الدراسة نظرية هاليجان (2004) وهناك أربعة أشكال من المصطلحات. وهي الكلمات والعبارات والمختصرات والاختصارات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، هناك مشكلتان بحثيتان من هذه الدراسة: (1) ما نوع المصطلحات المستخدمة في الإبلاغ عن كوفيد-19 في برنامج سي ان ان الدولية) . (2) ما معنى كل المصطلحات المستخدمة في أخبار كوفيد-19 في برنامج سي ان ان الدولية.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي النوعي لأن المؤلف يصف المصطلحات ومعنى المصطلحات الباحثون هم أدوات ويساعدونهم عدة مجموعات. البيانات. كوفيد-19 المستخدمة في ظاهرة أخبار مأخوذة من عدة محتويات إخبارية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يقرأ المؤلف بعناية محتويات الأخبار ، ويتم تصنيف شكل المصطلحات بناءً على النظرية. ووجدت نتائج هذا التحليل 22 مصطلحًا ومعانيًا للغة الاصطلاحية بناءً على نظرية هاليجان (2004) ، تم العثور عليها بناءً على المعاني الحرفية والمعاني المصطلحات وفقًا للعاملين في المجال الطبي. في شكل كلمات ووجدت 9 أنواع من المصطلحات. في شكل جمل ووجدت 6 أنواع من المصطلحات. بالنسبة للاختصارات ، تم العثور على نوع واحد من المصطلحات والاختصار الأخير تم العثور على 6 أنواع فقط من المصطلحات.

في الختام ، وجد الباحثون بعض المصطلحات التي لم يفهمها الآخرون مع الاختلافات اللغوية المتعلقة يستخدمه الطاقم الطبي لتسهيل التواصل. تُستخدم المصطلحات كعلامة على كوفيد-19 بظاهرة يأمل الباحث أن يقوم المزيد من البحث. كوفيد-19 هوية الطاقم الطبي في التعامل مع حالات ظاهرة بتحليل أفضل. يوصى أيضًا بإجراء مزيد من البحث لأخذ بيانات المصطلحات من سياقات مختلفة للظواهر والمهن والمجتمعات الأخرى. يأمل الباحثون في إجراء مزيد من البحث باستخدام نظريات مختلفة في تحليل المصطلحات.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of the study, research question, research objects, scope and limitations of the problem, research significance, the definitions of key terms, previous research, research methods containing of design, research instruments, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Communication as the basic human tool to rely on each other, in a small or large scope an individual need it. We cannot deny that humans also use language as an intermediary tool to communicate, so they can speak and understand what other people are doing. This means that the sound that is issued can indicate understanding meaning and interpret the voice of others. According to Fromkin, Roadman, and Hyams (2017), like deaf people, they produce and understand sign language in order to hear results understand.

Language is an arbitrary verbal system used to communicate verbally to other people (Wardough, 2006), language is a product created by society to be used as a means of communicating and transferring the meaning conveyed by its speakers. In human life, language does not escape the problems that exist in a community group. Yule (2015) argues that: the use of sociolinguistics, in general, is to strengthen the relationship between languages and society. In sociolinguistic studies, there are many branches that discuss language according to its use, such as the variety of languages,

where the variety of languages is created because of the level of language in society. Language diversity can occur due to difference in the speaker's point of view, geography, accent, or situations that can cause language variations to be formal and informal.

There are many kinds of various languages in society, namely: register, slang, jargon, dialect, and sociolect. The use of language that occurs in the community, if examined carefully, will cause many different meanings, and depending on the ability of each individual who expresses it. The creation of humans in groups causes language to have various meanings in terms of certain factors. Jargon is a special or unique language used by a certain group, usually the use of this jargon is used by someone who has an interest, social status, or line of work. Many communities use of jargon, such as chefs, pilots, comedians, politicians, medical personnel, et cetera. The purpose of using jargon in their profession is to facilitate communication with members of the community. Jargon is a variety that serves as a label for new language concepts and creates bonds between members of certain groups by providing boundaries for outside groups. Jargon is usually only understood by certain groups (Spolsky, 1998)

According to Allan (2001) it proposes three criteria for identifying jargon. The first, it can be identified using lexical markers such as specialized used vocabulary. Second, it can also use syntactic markers, imperative or passive sentences. Third, jargon can be identified with the term prosodic (voice quality, amplitude, rhythm). In this study, using a

theory based on Halligan (2004), who explains how to identify jargon, there are four forms: words, phrases, acronyms, and abbreviations. This study uses only part of the way because the authors analyze it depending on the form of words found when retrieving data.

Based on a phenomenon that is thought to have occurred in August in Wuhan, China, the spread of covid-19 caused by the *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2). Covid-19 spreads between humans quickly and spreads in several countries in just a few months. This is not the first time there has been a virus. In 2002 *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome* (SARS) called SARS-Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and in 2012, *Middle East Respiratory Syndrome* (MERS) called MERS-Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) according to journal (Yuliana, 2020), the spread of this virus is more aggressive, it can be caused by droplets that come out when talking, coughing or sneezing. According to the latest news as of January 12, 2021. The spread of the Covid-19 Virus has reached 93.2 million cases worldwide, with a death rate of two million and a recovery of 51.4 million, creating several new terms expressed by medical staff related to the language produced in Covid-19. The medical staff has created some jargon language that can use to make it easy for them to communicate, like parking attendants, chefs, politicians, salons, and others.

People get these sources from local or international news. As the international news station, namely is the *Capable News Network* (CNN) program. CNN is the world's news product, provides information online and

seeks to inform, engage, and empower the world. The television station was launched in June 1980 in U.S. The CNN digital contains a lot of news originating from all over the world. Related to this phenomenon, not many people realize that this phenomenon has given rise to several new terms that were coined to make it easier for a community to communicate and understand it. In this research, health-related news, namely Covid-19, was investigated. Several reasons why the author took the topic because, first, the existence of a recent phenomenon that makes the author interested in analyzing the issue. Second, every jargon created by various professional groups or societies must be different. Third, to find out how much jargon medical staff is creating.

In the previous studies, the study about jargon is mostly found in the gaming community, professions. Several researchers have conducted the study of jargon in English. They investigated the use of jargon in several ways, for example:

Umakaapa (2016) has analyzed an analysis of jargon used by pusdik arhanud soldiers in the war training. The researcher uses theory from Brown and Attardo (2000) to investigate jargon which has several specific terms that refer to various occupational activities. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The results of this study found nine kinds of jargon.

Irawan (2018) has analyzed semantic analysis of 2019 political jargon in president and vice president election in Indonesia. The researcher used the

theory of Luriawati (2006) that the use of jargon is carried out by certain professional groups, communities, and environments that use certain language codes personally. The researchers used a qualitative research design method. This research focuses on analyzing the meaning of political jargon, which includes the form of words, phrases, and the essence of the conveyed food. In this study, it was found that there were connotative meanings and social meanings used by the two candidates.

Susandi, Hakim, & Suryati (2017) have analyzed Jargon in English parliamentary debating. This study uses Fromkin and Rodman's (1979) theory. Jargon is a collection of certain words or terms used by a group of people, which only they can understand. This research uses a descriptive analysis method based on the listed theory. This study observes the jargon of certain groups based on the form, meaning, and function of the jargon.

Djawa (2018) has analyzed an analysis of the jargon used by players of the clash of clans game, an online game. This study uses the theory of Chaika (1982) and Halligan (2004). The result of the research was conducted to identify jargon and to find out its form, meaning, and how to use it. This study also uses a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher found twenty-two jargon in COC games. For further research can be an example to improve communication skills in English.

Yadnya & Ramendra (2019) have analyzed jargons used by male balinese dancer at sanggar seni manik utara Singaraja. This study uses the

theory of Liaw, Dani, Johari (2013), and baecker (2015). The results of this study are to find the form, meaning, and function created from the sanggar seni manik utara Singaraja.

Thus, this research is expected to fill the gap on a phenomenon of covid-19 that has recently occurred in the world. The author is interested in a jargon language created by medical personnel in facilitating communication. In general, this research has similarities and differences with previous research. Similarities, as has been discussed in this subject, all previous studies examined the jargon used in everyday phenomena as research subjects and had some theoretical differences. Meanwhile, this study uses CNN as the object used. The use of CNN is due to the complete features related to Covid-19 news, such as the date of publication and the journalist's name.

Several studies have been done in the field of jargon, but no one has investigated the booming problem as of now. The problem at this time is the Covid-19 phenomenon that makes researchers interested in researching this. In this case, this research focuses on sociolinguistics, especially on the jargon used in the news of covid-19. The researcher read the news carefully by looking for any jargon in the news. The use of jargon is often used by various professions to facilitate their communication and increase their vocabulary when speaking. Furthermore, the discussion in this study will be important because it focuses on the jargon created by the medical staff in the

Covid-19 news on the CNN International program. Meanwhile, this research will help communication in different professions or groups to be better.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, the problems of the study are:

1. What types of jargon does the Covid-19 news program used in CNN International program?
2. What is the meaning of each jargon used by the Covid-19 news in CNN International program?

C. Objectives of the Study

Related to the research question above, the objectives of the study are presented as follows:

1. To find out the jargons used by Covid-19 news in the CNN International program.
2. To find out the meaning of the words of each jargon used by Covid-19 news in the CNN International program.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study focuses on the jargon used in reporting on Covid-19 which is used by the CNN International Program. The study aimed to determine the types of jargon used by medical staff in the Covid-19 phenomenon, by looking at several problems from various aspects such as the type and meaning of each jargon. The limitation of the study also uses the theory proposed by (Halligan, 2004). The author identifies the jargon

word and analyzes it by looking at the meaning explained by the medical staff related to the word.

E. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research can provide an enrichment of linguistic knowledge in the field of sociolinguistics, especially in the jargon language variant of the covid-19 phenomenon.

Practically, the author hopes that this research can also make it easier for readers to find out what words are included in the Covid-19 news jargon on CNN international, and find out other forms of language variations. The author also hopes to contribute to language, students, and lecturers at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, especially students of the English Department. Further researcher interested in the topic of jargon on a phenomenon can take the same topic and object by examining it from a different point of view because groups of people and professions have different language characteristics and were created to be easily carried out by the group itself.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Sociolinguistics: the use of sociolinguistics in general to strengthen the relationship between language and society.
2. Language Variations: types of language varieties whose functions and ways of use are adapted to the language concerned.
3. Jargon: the language used in a group that is not understood by people

outside the group. As well as words that have special meanings related to the profession.

4. CNN International program: one of the second largest television stations with many awards linked to users and audiences.
5. Covid-19: The disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which can cause respiratory problems. Covid-19 spreads between people and works rapidly by spreading to dozens of countries.

G. Previous Studies

The use of jargon can be found in certain communities. Several previous studies are examining the topic of jargon: According to Seli (2019) has analyzed word formations of jargon used in the US Military in the *Expendables 3* movie. This research is also based on Lieber's (2009) theory. The writer found 15 of jargons and also found 9 formations of jargons. The writer used a qualitative descriptive method.

Syafitri & Ikhsan (2019) have analyzed an analysis of jargon used in political website. The writing of this research uses the theory of (Yuniasih, 2013). According to the results of the study, it describes the jargon in political news CNN as a political site. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, and the researcher found 73 data.

Ardiyanto (2014) has analyzed jargon used by stylists at the beauty salon Rabel galunggung Malang. This study uses Yule's (1996) theory of jargon,

which is one of the features of language variation used in certain groups. The researcher found 19 jargon used by stylist in rabel beauty salon. This research aims to write only to focus on jargon when communicating with other people and to know the jargon used by salons, what the jargon means, and the reason for using the jargon. Further research can find jargon with different linguistic phenomena in society.

Datah, Krisnawati, & Puspani (2016) have analyzed form and meaning of English jargon in Andrew Kramer's keynote speech at after effects world conference 2014. This research uses the theory of Yule (2006) and Louw (1991). This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The purpose of this research is to determine the process of word-formation contained in jargon and to explain the meaning of these terms based on the context. The results of this study indicate that there are 107 jargons and 8 words formation processes.

Juddin (2017) has analyzed the jargon used by employees of food and beverage service (FBS Division) at hotels. The research used the theory of (Allan & Burridge, 2006). This writer uses descriptive qualitative with a conversation approach analysis (CA). This researcher aims to find out the jargon used by the food and beverage employees who are on duty at the Aria Barito hotel, Banjarmasin. The Researchers used participant observation, recording, and documentation. The results of the study found 54 jargon.

Budianto & Pramesti (2016) have analyzed a study of jargon used on food and beverage division at the Alimar Premier Hotel Surabaya. The researcher uses Sociolinguistics theory from Chaer (1994) and jargon theory (Ives, 1999). This study aims to learn the forms of jargon and functions used by the food and beverage division using qualitative methods. There are some similarities from the jargons from those previous studies, namely looking for function and meaning. In my next research, I use the theory jargon from Halligans (2004), which refers to the word form in data information taken from Covid-19 news on CNN news, so this research is different from previous research because it only focuses on jargon and meanings found in a phenomenon. The novelty created in this research because no one has previously investigated this phenomenon.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method with a case study approach. The data described and analyzed the jargon related to Covid-19, which are used by CNN international news. The qualitative methods are based on understanding the linguistic phenomenon that is happening, emphasizing images of phenomenon on Covid-19. According to Creswell (1997), qualitative research is a process of understanding inquiry based on a different tradition of inquiry methodology that explores social or human problems. The researcher created complex and holistic images, analyze words, reported the views of informants in

detail, and according to Sagadin (1991) in the journal (Starman, 2013) states that case studies are used when we analyze and describe, for example, each person, a group of people, individual institutions or problems, processes, phenomena or events in a particular institution.

2. Research Instruments

In this study, data collection was used as a document observation technique on the news feed by looking for jargon words also acts as a human instrument that focused her research by examining some Covid-19 news on the CNN website.

3. Data and Data Source

The data and data source was taken from the transcript jargons utterance by medical staff on CNN International news. The data were also taken in various types in this research, such as form, word, phrase, acronym and abbreviation based on Halligan's (2004) theory. The Covid-19 news was used in this study as primary data searched on the CCN International program web. Then, data were analyzed from news transcripts that had been written.

4. Data Collection

The technique of processing the data, the researcher followed chart 1.1

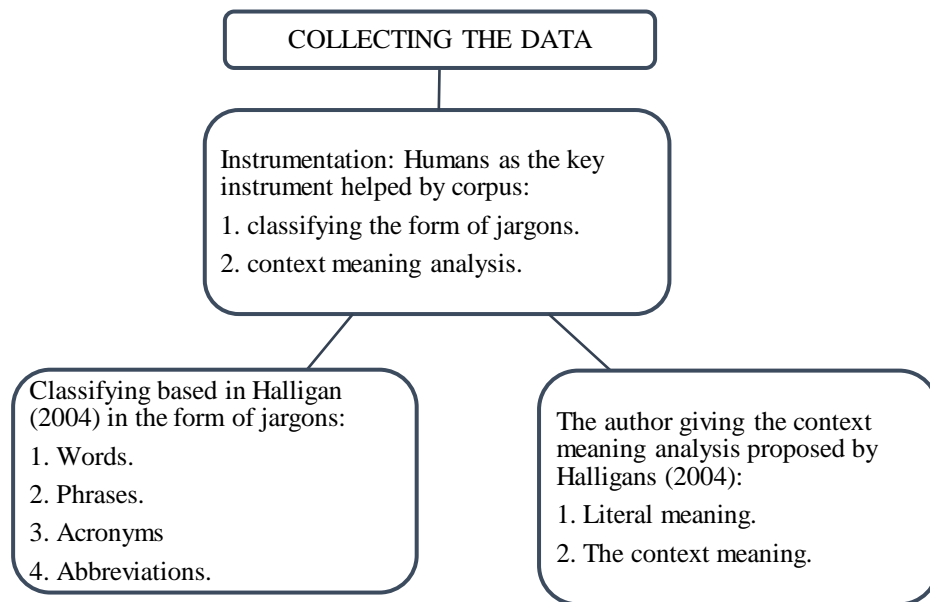


Chart 1.1 Technique of Processing the Data

In this data collection, the researcher tried to explain the technique of processing the data. The researcher is the key instrument that composes and analyzes this research. The data used comes from the news content found on the Covid-19 news on the CNN International program. After the data was collected, the researchers identified jargon in the contents of the Covid-29 news and classified it based on the theory used. Halligan's theory (2004) was used in this study, in which he gave four categories of jargon forms, including words, phrases, acronyms, and abbreviations. Besides that, in analyzing meaning, the researcher uses literal meaning and contextual meaning.

The data in this study were collected using several steps. First, collecting some news related to Covid-19 jargon, such as on the CNN news program. Data were taken from the news posted in 2020. Second,

reading news content and identifying words that include jargon. Third, the words that have been found are then classified based on the specified word form. Fourth, the writer interprets the meaning of each jargon based on the literal meaning and contextual meaning. Fifth, classify data and analyzing it in paragraph.

5. Data Analysis

On some news pages, not all sections are analyzed by the author. The researcher only focused on analyzing of topics discussed "Jargon" which is used by medical staff to facilitate conversations in a phenomenon that is happening. As stated by Milles and Huberman (1994) the analysis can be classified into three parts of the activities that are data reduction, data display, and conclusion. In this study, the writer used Miles and Huberman's theory to analyzing the data.

The first step is data reduction. Data reduction is used for the initial step in analyzing the data. The data in this research is in the form of jargon on Covid-19. Halligan's theory (2004) is used in analyzing the data of this study.

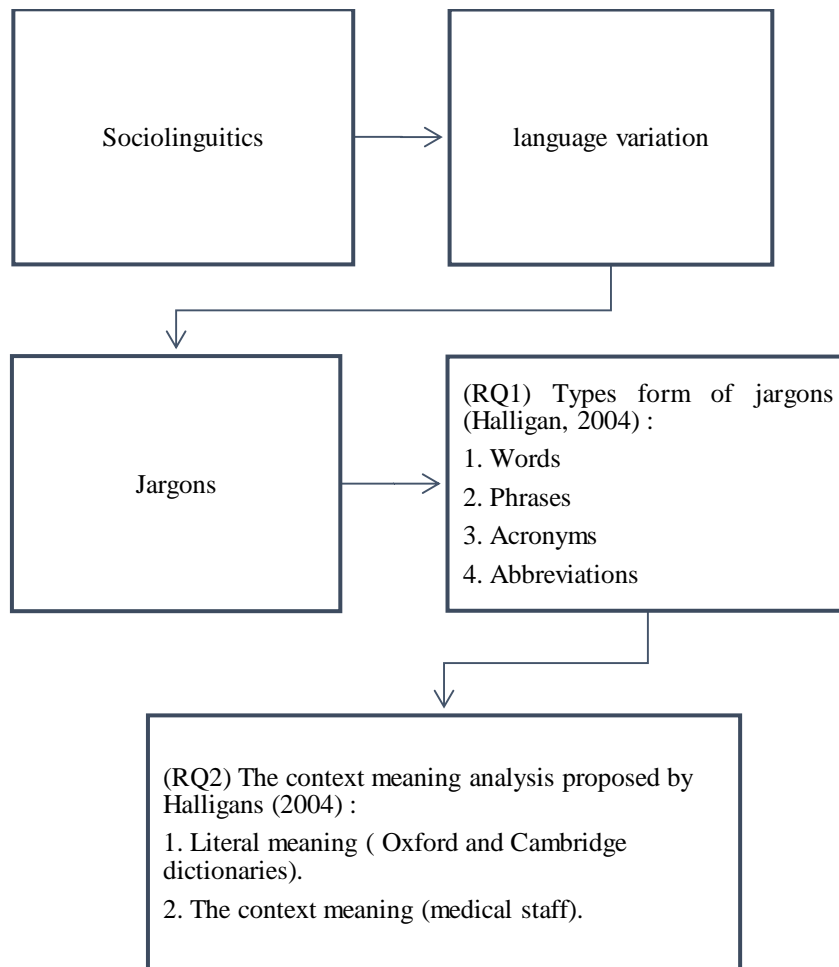
The data were analyzed based on: first, the researcher identified the jargon in the news content. Second, the researcher classified the forms of jargon based on words, acronym phrases, and abbreviations. Third, the researcher identifies the meaning of jargon based on literal meaning and contextual meaning.

The Second is data display. The display data in this study was to find out what types of jargon were found, the form of jargon, and what implied meaning in each jargon in Covid-19. The last step is to analyze the data and draw conclusions. The results of the analysis are explained in a narrative form.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss several previous studies and theories that are used to analyze the data in this research, and provide insights related to sociolinguistics, language variation, and jargon. Thesis related literature was described in Chart 2.1:



A. Sociolinguistics

In general, this research studies the relationship between language and society by looking at the condition or function of language in the community. According to Hudson (1996), the differences between sociolinguistics and sociology are as follows: sociolinguistics is "the study of language in relation to society", whereas sociology is "the study of society in relation to language". This means that sociolinguistics studies language and society, while sociology studies people in the community and carrying out social processes. In the book of (Wardaugh, 2006)

Furthermore, according to (Andrews, 2006) sociolinguistics is a scientific study that studies how language is related to social factors and shows that language is also a symbol of social behavior. The words 'language' and 'society' are so closely related that there is no possibility of not understanding both. The diversity of language use can affect every aspect of society, cultural norms, and how language survives in society.

The development of language research on the way people use language produced in different social contexts can provide valuable information about how language works, how language relates to social communities, and shows social identity through language. A small part of the purpose of sociolinguistics is to understand the relationship of social factors based on different social

statuses, different life backgrounds, gender, politeness, and different professions.

In addition, the above statement proves that the basis brought by individuals will show that each individual has a different way of speaking. This means that they have their own rules for communicating with other people. The language used by humans to reflect with whom they will process the language to be spoken because when language enters the community, it will have a lot of stigmas that will be accepted by the community. Besides that, without language it will certainly make it difficult for individuals to understand what other people want to talk about and will not interact with others. Sociolinguistic studies provide interaction with language and society by bringing language as one of its instruments. Language is also homogeneous, which means that language is not owned by individuals or individuals, but the language is located between groups of speakers who use the language.

B. Language Variation

The definition of language (n) in (Oxford Dictionary, 2008) is a communication system for speaking and writing used by people throughout the country. Language is one of the basic communication tools for people to communicate. Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and society through language variations. "Variation" of language becomes key with "language" being applied to its usage. In conclusion, language varies and

changes with the emergence of social functions and the way these languages are close together, the meaning of both can be interpreted as transferring meaning from social language. Language variation is also an expression of distinct linguistics and focuses on using variations of the colloquial language used to communicate. Communication is carried out by two or more people to understand each other and exchange goals. In communication, there are several kinds of language used in society. The basic concept of sociolinguistics which is the root of this variety of languages, is that language is diverse and varied, both in terms of meaning and accent. The diversity of languages is created by the presence of several different speakers, multilingual or a community that brings it.

Making language diversity a homogeneous language is certainly one of the reasons why this diversity of languages is carried out differently by speakers in the community to interact.

The universe also witnesses how beautiful the variety of languages used by humans is, of course not free from the touch of the owner of nature (Allah SWT). Allah says in the Al- Qur'an Karim in Surah Ar-Rum; 22,

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَاللُّغَمَاتِ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

Translation:

And of his signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the difference of your languages and colours. Surely in this are signs indeed for people who have knowledge (Surah Ar-Rum: 22)

Besides, according to Hudson quoted in the book of (Wardough, 2006) said that language variety is 'a set of linguistics items with similar distribution' indicating that 'to treat all the languages of some multilingual speaker or community, as a single variety, since all the linguistics items concerned have a similar social distribution'. And the existence of language diversity is a big part of one language or 'common' language.

Another definition of variety i.e according to Ferguson quoted in the book of (Wardough, 2006) any of human speech patterns that are homogenous enough to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic descriptions and who have a sufficiently large repertoire of elements and arrangements or processes with sufficient semantic scope to function in all formal contexts of language communications.

The language shows the variations and characteristics in the actual usage made by speakers to the other speakers. Moreover, that every time language changes and results in a diversity of other languages. In linguistics, it is usually using language variations as an introduction to several languages. In social communication, there is a lot of language diversity due to the presence of

speakers who come from various circles. There are several forms of language variations such as argot, slang, dialect, idiom, register, jargon and etc.

C. Jargons

The meaning of Jargon (n) is quoted in the Oxford dictionary (2008), namely 'technical words or expressions used by particular profession or group of people'. The conclusion is that the language is easy to understand if the context is appropriate and may not be understood because it is out of context. Jargon is often used as a reference as a unique vocabulary series used by several groups.

A function that is created so that people can be involved in their rules, especially in activities created in a group. Community groups use jargon so that the group's meaning can easily understand and make an identity. An individual who is working in the computer field will certainly have a technical expression that is special and different from working in a salon. There are examples of professions related to jargon, such as politicians, medicine, trade, salons, and several things related to science.

This study has been explained by (Hornby, 1995) namely "jargon is one part of the variety of languages or expressions used by certain circles ". Without community jargon it will be difficult to express their conversation. In the same

sense (Fromkin, Roadman, Collins, & David, 1996) argue that 'jargon is commonly used by different professional groups '.

In addition, (Brown & Attardo, 2000) discuss jargon terms by referring to several specific terms, namely in the activities of certain professional fields. Jargon is intended to provide an expression and specific language. Brown and Attardo (2000) also stated that jargon has two functions, namely:

1. The existence of jargon makes it easy for speakers to understand, so that ambiguous terms do not occur in their activities.
2. The existence of jargon indicates that the speakers come from one professional field or group who that understands the jargon and the exception for outside groups.

In his book (Spolsky , 1998) argues that jargon serves not only as a label for a new concept but to build relationships between members and groups and to limit external groups. 'If you can't understand my group's jargon, then you don't belong to my group '.

At a conference of sociologists in America in 1977, love was defined as 'the cognitive-affective state characterized by intrusive and obsessive fantasizing concerning the reciprocity of amount feelings by the object of the amorance '. That is jargon – the practice of never calling a spade a spade when you might instead call it a manual earth restructuring implement-Bryson 1984, in the book of (Allan & Burrige, 2006)

According from the book *Forbidden Word* by (Allan & Burridge , 2006) the term Jargon as a special language for trade, profession, or other groups. This makes jargon language, commonly used in both implied and express text. The use of jargon often involves words, forms of expression, and lexical differences that refer to grammar.

In conclusion, jargon is a unique set of technical or vocabulary languages from several similar professions using unusual vocabulary, uncommon expressions, and unclear meanings. A term that many people in the group are familiar with, namely jargon users, not outsiders. There are several motivations for making jargon. First, it is used to exclude for specific groups. If someone does not understand a group's jargon because it means he is not part of the group. Likewise, Jargon can make a person feel like they belong to a specific group. Jargon is an effective signal for identification. It is effective when used in groups where jargon is created or occurs. The next motivation for making jargon is to make communication more efficient. If there is something to be said it is simpler to use one word rather than a long phrase. Often jargon takes items that already exist in the language and then expands their meaning and function. To be more practical, the vocabulary has been created for a long time but with a new meaning and a different meaning.

D. Theory and Word Forms of Jargon

To strengthen the existence of this research, the authors analyzed the data

using the theory of (Halligan, 2004) to identify several forms of jargon based on words, phrases, acronyms, and abbreviations. Here are some explanations:

1. Word:

"Word" is a small unit of language that has a meaning and the most important part of linguistics which is a component of grammar. Thus, without a 'word' mean cannot convey thoughts through language. A 'word' does not have to be written in written form but can be in verbal form. The definition of 'word' is explained by the expert, namely, according to (Lieber, 2009) a word is one or more morphemes that can stand alone in a language. Word also consists of only one morpheme.

For examples:

- Book
- Viruses
- Vaccines
- Mask and et cetera.

The meaning of 'word' is that it can be determined from the meaning of a word related to semantics, circumstances, actions, or the quality of the speaker, 'word' consists of prepositions, pronouns, nouns, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, and adverb.

2. Phrase:

A phrase is a series of several words but has no subject and object. "A phrase is a set of words that function in a sentence, such a phrase does not have a subject (S) and a verb (V)", according to (Rozakis, 2003). It can be concluded that this phrase may not stand alone and does not become a perfect sentence. It's just that it functions as a part of speech. The phrase has several kinds, namely, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, preposition phrase, Verb phrase, and et cetera.

For examples:

- The good vaccine.
- The pandemic
- The AstraZeneca Vaccine and et cetera.

3. Acronym

An acronym is the formation of a new word that comes from the beginning of a letter, a combination of several syllables. The process of arranging words from a phrase or sentence.

According to Quirk et al (1985) quoted in the book *Linguistics \ Foreign: English* (2017) that there are two main acronyms, namely, first, acronyms are pronounced as abbreviations such as NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration), COVID (Corona Virus Disease). Often many acronyms are found to come from a phrase and refer to jargon, which is used

for a professional field. In other words, according to (Plag, 2002). The pronunciation of the acronym must be in accordance with the English phonological pattern. Otherwise, it will result in an invalid phonological word.

For examples:

- NACI (Canada's National Advisory Committee on Immunization).
- DOH (Department of Health).
- NCDHHS (The North Carolina department of health and human services).

4. Abbreviation:

According to the Oxford dictionary (2008), abbreviations (n), namely, 'short form of a word or phrase'. The Abbreviation is an abbreviation of a word or phrase that is pronounced letter by letter, even though the form abbreviation is pronounced in the same way but writing still uses abbreviations.

For examples:

- Flu (influenza)
- Etc (Et cetera)
- e.g. (Example) and soon.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter also provides of findings and discussion. Likewise, the findings discuss how a medical staff uses this jargon in this phenomenon by a theory based on Halligans (2004). While, the discussion also discusses what is found in the findings, the theoretical framework and answers to the previous problems.

A. Findings

The researcher took the data from the expressions and meanings of jargon used by medical staff in the content news from CNN news program as a sample of this research. That way, the data is taken from the time the Covid-19 news began. And there may be a reason they use jargon when communicating with others. The researcher found data by reading from each section of the content news and choosing what words contained appropriate jargon in this research for further analysis. In this study, the researcher found twenty-two jargons used by medical staff in the case of the Covid-19 phenomenon.

1. Jargon on covid-19 news in CNN news programs.

The researcher analyzes the jargon based on the utterances or writings used in the content of the news on the CNN news program. In this case, to answer the first research problem, the author makes a table arrangement to list the jargon found in the CNN news program. The twenty-two types of Jargon include the

data for 9 (41%) words, 6 (27%) phrases, 1 (5%) acronyms, and 6 (27%) abbreviation. So, the total data is 22 (100%)

2. The meaning of the Jargons.

In the next step, the researcher wants to explain and describe the actual sentence and the meaning of the jargon based on the understanding of the medical staff used in the Covid-19 news on the CNN International program. This purpose is to provide readers with an understanding of the meaning of the jargon used by different professions.

Table 3.1 datum 1:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
7 th of December, 2020.	Markian Howryluk, Kaiser Health News.	Contact tracing in immigrant communities is most effective with trusted voices from within.	“I ended up calling 13 different families, and I put a total of 85 people in isolation or quarantine ”.Rebolledo leon recalled.

This data is in the jargon of “*isolation or quarantine*”. The jargon word form is a **word formation**, such as isolation as a noun, and also a word form consist of two morphemes. Isolate (noun) and -ion (suffix). Quarantine as a noun comes from the word *quaranta* from Italian, as a form of a word consisting of one morpheme.

Based on the literal meaning, “*isolation*” separates a person or animal from other people or animals by putting it in a different place. “*Quarantine*” is a

specific period time in which a person or animal has a disease or be kept away from others in order to prevent the spread of the disease. While in the contextual meaning, it means someone who is currently exposed to the Covid-19 virus. They must carry out self-isolation in a different place so as not to spread the same virus to someone who has sufficient immune power. Thus, “*isolation or Quarantine*” can also be done by healthy people to anticipate contracting the virus. So, in datum 1 it is concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004)

Table 3.2 Datum 2:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Content of news
7 th of December, 2020.	Scott Mclean and Florence Davey.	‘Immunity passports’ are already here. But they come with warnings.	“It’s certainly theoretically possible that some people even who have antibodies may not be protected”, Dr. Ania Wajnberg tells CNN outside her lab at Mount Sinai Hospital’s Ichan School of Medicine in New York.

This data is in the form of the jargon "*antibodies*". The word jargon in the form of a **word formation**, namely, antibodies as a noun, and also in the form of word that consists of two morphemes, antibody (Noun) and -ies (Suffix).

Based on the literal meaning, “*antibodies*” are a substance that the body produce in the blood to fight disease or as a reaction when certain substances are put into the body. Besides that, based on contextual meaning, “*antibodies*” is works to fight viruses. When the virus enters and infects the

body, the body will immediately create the appropriate antibodies to fight the virus. The immune system is also important in the current state of phenomena in various ways. The immune system returns to normal, by eating nutritious foods, exercising, getting enough rest, or a healthy lifestyle. Likewise, Covid-19 attack the human body, which does not have a good immune system very quickly. In datum 2, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.3 datum 3:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
7 th of December, 2020.	Hollie Silverman	Navajo Nation Implements another three-week lockdown as ICUs reach capacity amid Coronavirus surge.	The Najavo Nation has extended its lockdown for three more weeks to try slowly the growth of Covid-19 cases in the community that has already filled nearly all of their ICUs to capacity.

This data is in the form of the jargon “lockdown”. The word forms found are **word formations**, namely, lockdown as noun and in the form of words consisting of two morphemes. Lock (noun) and down (noun), has different meaning and function.

Based on the literal meaning, “lockdown” is a period of time in which people are not allowed to leave their homes or travel freely because of a dangerous disease. Besides that, based on the contextual meaning is an effort

to control the spread of virus infection. This also refers to the presence of Covid-19 and an emergency measure for the condition of the community in each area, temporarily prevented from entering or leaving one location to another. Lockdown is usually in the form of dismissing education places, being prohibited from travelling, and not abstaining from doing activities in public areas. In datum 3, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004)

Table 3.4 datum 4:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
7 th of December, 2020.	Laura Smith Spark, Mia Alberti and Niamh Kennedy.	UK prepares to give first Covid-19 vaccinations as the world watches.	UK health officials expect to have up to 4 million doses of the Pfizer or BioNTech Vaccine , which offers up to 95% protection against Covid-19, available by the end of December, Cordery said.

This data is in the form of the jargon “vaccine”. The word forms found are **word formations**, namely, vaccine as noun and in the form word consisting of one morpheme. Based on the literal meaning, “vaccine” is a substance containing a virus or bacterium in it is nor harmless, given to a person or animal to prevent them from getting the disease that the virus or bacterium causes.

While, based on the contextual meaning, vaccine in the Covid-19 phenomenon is often the conversation of the general public. There are several types of vaccine that have been distributed and are ready to be distributed among people who have been struck by Covid-19. The goal of giving the vaccine is to weaken bacteria or viruses so that when the immune system is attacked, the vaccine will recognize and fight the disease. Besides that, it is also to reduce the death rate from Covid-19. In datum 4, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.5 datum 5:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
16 th of December, 2020.	Fred Pleitgen, CNN.	Germany shatters record for Covid-19 deaths as country enters lockdown.	Germany was previously hailed for its success in containing the Virus thanks to decisive early action, a world-class health system and an exemplary test and trace program.

This data is in the form of the jargon “virus”. The word forms found are **word formations**, namely, virus as a noun and in the form of word consisting of one morpheme. Based on the literal meaning, “virus” is an extremely small piece of organic material that causes disease in humans, animals or plants.

While based on the contextual meaning, an organism that is very small and have acidic molecules wrapped in a protein layer so that it can carry genetic information and multiply rapidly resulting in higher infection rates. However, in this context, the virus referred to the corona virus or *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* (SARS COV-2). The virus can cause respiratory problems and lung infections and lead to death. At the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, the incubation period for the virus in the body is around 2 weeks accompanied by symptoms such as fever (temperature reaches 38 degrees Celsius), dry cough, loss of the ability to smell and taste, shortness of breath etc. The achievement of cases of this virus worldwide has reached 2 million; with this virus which can replicate itself, it will quickly spread. In datum 5, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004)

Table 3.6 datum 6:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
16 th of December, 2020.	Jeremy Diamond, Sam Fossum and Veronica Stracqualursi.	Giuliani hospitalized after testing positive for Corona Virus.	There have been no additional details provided about his condition, and it is unclear when Giuliani received a positive-test for Covid-19.

This data is in the form of the jargon “positive test”. The word forms found are **phrases formations**; namely, positive test as a noun and in the

form phrase that consist of two words is positive (adjective) and test (noun) has a different meaning and function.

Based on the literal meaning, “positive test” is something that has the results is good. Besides that, based on the contextual meaning is the result of tests conducted by people who have been exposed to the virus. This virus will cause no symptoms or mild to moderate symptoms. There are several ways of self-recovery and prevention of the spread of Covid-19 that can be done independently while not causing severe symptoms. The word of positive context meaning it will change a person’s mood into bad news. In datum 6, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004) .

Table 3.7 datum 7:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
4 th of October, 2020	Besty klein and Daniella diaz.	Pence test negative and continuous complaining despite Trump diagnosis.	“Vice president Mike Pence has tested negative for Covid-19 at third time, an administration official said Sunday, after travelling to multiple states for indoor and outdoor events, participating in numerous White House events and meetings and having been in frequent close contact with President Donald Trump this week.

This data is in the form of the jargon “negative test”. The word forms found are **phrases formations**; namely, negative test as a noun and in the

form of phrase consist of two words are negative (adjective) and test (noun) has a different meaning and function.

Based on the literal meaning, “negative test” is something that has the result is bad. Besides that, based on the contextual meaning is means the results of a test conducted by a person to ensure that no signs of virus symptoms are found and get a result of "not being exposed" to the Covid-19 virus. In addition, individuals must maintain their distance in public areas and carry out in accordance with health protocols. The context of negative meaning is very important because the result obtained on this negative test will change the atmosphere of a person’s day into good news. In datum 7, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.8 datum 8:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
7 th of December, 2020.	Amy woodyatt and Niamh kennedy	This is what the UK's Covid-19 vaccinations cards will look like.	Image have been released of a credit card sized document that will be given to recipients of the Covid-19 in the UK, recording the specific of the medication and reminding them to receive a second dose of the job

This data is in the form of the jargon “vaccination card”. The word forms found are **phrases formations**, namely, vaccination card as a noun and in the

form of phrase which contains of two words are vaccinate (verb), -ion (suffix) and cards (noun).

Based on the literal meaning, “vaccination card” is a small piece of stiff paper or plastic with information on it, especially information about somebody’s identity. Also, contextual meaning is used as proof and will be accepted by someone who has been vaccinated. In datum 8, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.9 datum 9:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
7 th of December, 2020.	Kristen rogers.	Think your normal temperature is 98, 6? Maybe not (and why that’s important).	The concepts of a standard body temperature is generally credited to late German doctor Carl Wunderlich, who in the mid of 1800s, analyzed over 1 million armpit temperatures of about 25.000 patients. From those reading, he came up with the average if 98, 6 F and his standard has since prevailed, at least in the minds of many people who aren’t doctors.

This data is in the form of the jargon “body temperature”. The word forms found are **phrases formations**, namely, body temperature and noun and in the form of Phrase which contains of two words are body (noun) and temperature (noun), which has a different meaning and function.

Based on the literal meaning, “body temperature” is the measured amount of heat in a place or the body. While, based on the contextual meaning is a body temperature check that is done to know and understand that the temperature is normal or abnormal, because in this viral phenomenon normal body temperature is very important to know the symptoms of being exposed to the virus or not, while abnormal is one of the early symptoms of the corona virus. Normal temperature is at the point of 36, 5-37, 2 degrees Celsius. In datum 9, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.10 datum 10:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
7 th of December, 2020.	CNN Health's shelby lin erdman.	Health agencies need to clarify whether people who've recovered from Covid-19 should get vaccinated, Azar says.	It's unclear whether Americans who have had Corona Virus and have antibodies to the virus should get ad Covid-19 Vaccine when on becomes available, Health and Human services secretary Alex Azar said Monday. “That’s something that the FDA (United States Food and Drug Administration) has not ruled on and CDC (Centers for disease control and prevention) has not ruled o, yet in the terms of providing guidance, “Azar said during an interview with NBC News host Lester Holt.

This data is in the form of the jargon “FDA (Food and Drug Administration”. The word forms found are **abbreviation formations**, namely FDA as a noun in the form of abbreviation. Based on the literal

meaning, “FDA” is a government organization in the US that makes rules concerning the safety of food, medicines, and medical devices.

Also, based on the contextual meaning is often mentioned in the news on CNN News related to Covid-19. The explanation from the FDA is an agency that oversees the circulation of drugs, food, supplements, and medical products in the United States. In datum 10, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.11 datum 11:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Content of news
7 th of December, 2020.	CNN Health's Shelby Linderman.	Health agencies need to clarify whether people who've recovered from Covid-19 should get vaccinated, Azar says.	It's unclear whether Americans who have had Corona Virus and have antibodies to the virus should get a Covid-19 Vaccine when one becomes available, Health and Human Services secretary Alex Azar said Monday. "That's something that the FDA (United States Food and Drug Administration) has not ruled on and CDC (Centers for disease control and prevention) has not ruled on, yet in the terms of providing guidance," Azar said during an interview with NBC News host Lester Holt.

This data is in the form of the jargon “CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)”. The word forms found are **abbreviation formations**, namely CDC as a noun in the form of abbreviation. Based on the literal meaning, “CDC” is a British government organization that invests in small businesses in poorer developing countries in order to encourage growth.

Also, based on the contextual meaning is a means that controls improving public health and safety and the development of disease progression, environmental health etc. In datum 11, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.12 datum 12:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
09 th of December , 2020.	Amanda jackson	Oklahoma woman with Covid-19 received 3 false negative-test before being diagnosed. Now she's warning people to remain Vigilant.	She went that day to a different testing facility this time to take a PCR test , her second Covid-19 test, molecular test such as PCR test, look for the virus "genetic material".

This data is in the form of the jargon "PCR test". The word forms found are **phrase formations**, namely PCR test as a verb and in the form of phrase, which consist of two words are PCR (adjective) and test (noun). Based on the literal meaning, "PCR test" is a medical examination of part of your body to find out how healthy it is or what is happening with it. While based on contextual meaning this test is used to diagnose the Covid-19 virus by detecting genetic material in the virus. The procedure is carried out during the PCR test by taking samples of sputum, mucus or fluids from the nose and throat. In datum 12, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.13 datum 13:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
8 th of December , 2020	Rhea mogul, Esha mitra, Vedika Sud and Deepak Rao, CNN.	Unidentified illness hospitalizes more than 300 people in India.	“All patients have tested negative for Covid-19 ”. Said Roy, adding that about 180 patients have now been discharged, while the rest are “stable”.

This data is in the form of the jargon “Covid-19”. The word forms found are **acronym formations**. Based on the literal meaning, “Covid-19” is an infectious disease caused by a coronavirus is that usually causes fever, tiredness, a cough, and changes to the senses of smell and taste, can lead to breathing problems, and severe illness in some people.

Based on the contextual meaning is a viral phenomenon that first occurred in Wuhan China in 2019 which was caused by a new type of coronavirus, namely *SARS-CoV-2*. The virus can easily replicate itself, making this virus react more quickly to spread and spread in various regions and countries on this earth. The virus can spread through droplets that come from the nose or mouth when sneezing or coughing. Most likely, it will spread because droplets fall on objects around them. If someone touches these objects, it will be contaminated with droplets that have been infected by Covid-19. In datum 13, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.14 datum 14:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
09 th of December , 2020	Julianne Pepitone	The “bubble” saved the NVA season from Covid-19 but another crisis was waiting inside.	The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Pandemic , warning the virus had been found on almost every continent

This data is in the form of the jargon “pandemic”. The word forms found are **word formations**, namely pandemic as an adjective in the form of word consisting of one morpheme. Based on the literal meaning, “pandemic” is a disease that exist in almost all areas or in almost all of a group or people, animals or plans. Besides that, based on the contextual meaning, is a phenomenon of a disease outbreak that spreads in several countries or continents, usually these outbreaks can affect and spread on a very large scale. This pandemic is based on an outbreak of contagious and infectious disease for a long time. In datum 14, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004)

Table 3.15 datum 15:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
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9 th of December, 2020	Holly yan	As hospitals start to max out, medical workers beg officials for new Covid-19 mandates.	But growing research shows mask mandates do work, even if they take some time to be effective in reducing Covid-19 spread. Some local jurisdictions in Florida issued their own mask mandates, but desantis recently banned from issuing fines to violators.
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This data is in the form of the jargon “mask”. The word forms found are **word formations**, namely mask as a noun in the form of word that consists of one morpheme. Based on the literal meaning, “mask” is something that covering for all parts of the face for protects, hides and decorates the person wearing.

Also based on the contextual meaning is a protective mask for the mouth and nose to avoid dust, bacteria and viruses, and protects from droplets released by other people from entering our nose and mouth. However, at this time, masks are very important for the community, especially when travelling outside the house or in public areas. So, in this corona pandemic, many campaigns are still being carried out to remind people not to be careless about wearing masks. WHO recommends that the masks used remain clean and sterile, not only that, the use of masks must also be accompanied by the routine of the community to always wash their hands regularly using soap and water or hand sanitizer made from alcohol. The government recommends several types of masks that are safe for use by the

public. In datum 15, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.16 datum 16:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
10 th of December, 2020	Yoko Wakatsuki.	Japan reports record number of Covid-19 infections for second day in a row.	The ministry's data shows 543 patients are intensive care, while a further 22, 272 are receiving treatment in hospitals.

This data is in the form of the jargon “patients”. The word forms found are **word formations**, namely patients as a noun and in the form of word consist of one morpheme. Based on the literal meaning, “patients” is a person who is receiving medical care or who is cared for by a particular doctor or dentist when necessary.

Also based on the contextual meaning is someone with physical and mental weakness who should receive special treatment by medical personnel. Here, the word "patient" in the context of the Covid-19 phenomenon is someone who is infected and is tested positive for corona by medical personnel and requires several treatments so that the immune system returns to normal. The treatment of Covid-19 patients is based on the symptoms they cause, both severe and mild, because the treatment given will be different from the symptoms they cause. There are three

criteria (they undergo independent isolation for approximately 14 days from the date of taking the test results). Second, patients with mild symptoms (those who underwent independent isolation approximately 14 days from the date of experiencing some symptoms). Third, patients with severe symptoms (who have got the examination results and several symptoms need more intensive care). In datum 16, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.17 datum 17:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Content of news
12 th of December, 2020.	Julia Horowitz, CNN business.	These containers used to ship fresh tuna. Now they'll deliver Covid-19 vaccines	The Coronavirus vaccines developed by Pfizer (PFE) and BioNTech has to be stored at -70 degrees Celcius, or -94 degrees Fahrenheit, while in transit

This data is in the form of the jargon “PFE”. The word forms found are **abbreviations formations**, namely PFE as an adjective is in the form abbreviation containing of one morpheme. Based on the literal meaning, “PFE” is the vaccine in which the result of a collaboration between a biotechnology company from Germany and BioNTech from America. Besides that, based on the contextual meaning is one type of vaccine that is ready to be distributed to the public. In datum 17, it can be concluded that

the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.18 datum 18:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
12 th of December, 2020.	Julia Horowitz, CNN business	The containers used to ship fresh tuna. Now they'll deliver Covid-19.	Another vaccine produced by Moderna (mRNA) , which also uses MRNA technology, could also be approved by governments in the coming weeks

This data is in the form of the jargon “mRNA”. The word forms found are **abbreviation formations**, namely mRNA as an adjective. Based on the literal meaning, “mRNA” is vaccines that have the latest technology and variants. While based on the contextual meaning is means one type of vaccine that was created to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and this vaccine is ready to be distributed. In datum 18, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.19 datum 19:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
13 th of December, 2020.	David Mckenzie.	Despite promises of solidarity on Covid-19, rich countries are snapping up the supply of promising vaccine.	Dr. Richard Mihingo, the coordinator of Immunization and Vaccine Development at the World Health Organization (WHO) Africa region, said he understood that countries needed to ensure that their own citizens get vaccinated.

This data is in the form of the jargon “World Health Organization (WHO)”. The word forms found are **abbreviation formations**, namely WHO as a noun.

Based on the literal meaning, “WHO” is a department of the United Nations that aims to improve health all over the world and limit the spread of disease. While based on the contextual meaning is the world health organization that coordinates international public health. The WHO's role in the covid-19 phenomenon is as an organization that deals with preventing infectious diseases and play an important role in overcoming this coronavirus. In datum 19, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.20 datum 20:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
14 th of May, 2021	Katia Hetter, CNN	What to make of the CDC’s new guidelines for vaccinated people? Dr. Wen explains.	(CNN) - The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced that people fully vaccinated against Covid-19 do not need to wear masks or practice physical distancing in virtually all indoor and outdoor settings.

This data is in the form of the jargon “physical distancing”. The word forms found are **phrase formations**, namely physical distancing noun and in the form phrase which contains of two words are physical adjective and distancing verb has a different meanings and function.

Based on the literal meaning, “physical distancing” is the practice of keeping a certain distance from other people in order to stop a disease from spreading to another person or other people. While, based on the contextual meaning is means is something that must be applied when we are in a crowd or public area. Awareness of maintaining distance has been implemented by the government because maintaining distance is the main factor in breaking the chain of the virus and preventing the spread of the corona virus because the transmission of the corona virus can be through droplets that come out of our mouths and noses or other people. In addition, the government urges to always keep a maximum distance of 2 meters from other people. In datum 20, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.21 datum 21:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
12 th of May, 2021.	Jacqueline Howard, CNN.	Mixing Covid-19 vaccines tied to more side effects, early UK data suggests.	The researchers found that people who got different vaccines had more side effects following the second dose, with feverishness reported by 34% of those who received the AstraZeneca (AZN) vaccine first and Pfizer vaccine second, compared with 10% of those given the AstraZeneca vaccine for both doses.

This data is in the form of the jargon “AstraZeneca (AZN)” The word form found are **abbreviation formations**, namely AZN as a noun. Based

on the literal meaning, “AZN” is the result of a collaboration between the University of Oxford and astrazeneca which has been developed since 2020. And also, based on the contextual meaning is one type of vaccine that is contributed to society. In datum 21, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

Table 3.22 datum 22:

Update	Journalist	Headline	Contain of news
14 th of December , 2020.	Faye Chiu, CNN	. Why a Covid-19 vaccine doesn't mean that you can stop wearing a mask	It's possible that someone could get the vaccine but could still be an asymptomatic carrier.

This data is in the form of the jargon “asymptomatic” The word forms found are **word formations**, namely asymptomatic as an adjective and in the forms of word consisting of one morpheme. Based on the literal meaning, “asymptomatic” is showing no symptoms of a particular disease. And also, based on the contextual meaning in the covid-19 phenomenon shows different symptoms, even though they are in a condition with the virus. Thus, giving understanding to asymptomatic that there are no symptoms felt by these patients. In datum 22, it can be concluded that the data findings are in accordance with the theory proposed by Halligan (2004).

B. Discussion

The discussion in this section, the researcher presents further explanations of the various jargon based on Halligan's (2004) theory. The discussion shows that there are twenty-two jargon used in Covid-19 news based on four word forms that are in accordance with Halligan's (2004) theory. The form of Covid-19 news jargon in the classification consists of 9 (41%) words, 6 (27%) phrases, 1 (5%) acronyms, and 6 (27%) abbreviations. The total data is 22 (100%). The percentage of data shows that the form of jargon, with the highest percentage is the word form 41% with a jargon frequency of 9 words.

The researcher determined the lexical meaning of each jargon based on the Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries. Likewise, the contextual meaning is assumed based on the context. Each jargon has a different meaning, although there are some jargons that have the same meaning as the literal meaning used. The conclusion shows that not all meanings derived from literal meanings are the same as those found in contextual meanings, depending on the form of jargon used and the implied meaning conveyed. Here is an example of jargon that has the same meaning between lexical and contextual:

Table 3.2 datum 1:

Jargon	Literal Meaning	Contextual Meaning
Isolation	Separating a person or animal that has a disease by placing it in a different place for a certain period of time.	A person exposed to the COVID-19 virus must separate themselves in different places so as not to transmit the virus and be carried out for a certain period of time.

The meaning contained in table 3.2 datum 1 explains that the meaning of isolation does not distinguish the implied meaning from literal meaning and contextual meaning because medical personnel uses it to make it easier to pronounce and instruct other medical personnel or the public. Furthermore, examples of jargon that have different literal meanings from contextual meanings:

Table 3.6 datum 6:

Jargon	Literal meaning	Contextual Meaning
Positive test	Something that has good results.	The results of tests carried out by a person exposed to the virus and have poor results.

The meaning contained in Table 3.6 datum 6 explains that the meaning of the word positive test has a different meaning between literal meaning and contextual meaning. This is due to the context of the words used by medical personnel in a pandemic situation or the presence of the Covid-19 virus. This situation causes that the word positive test have a different meaning. The conclusion from the two data, this study produces various kinds of meanings of jargon in terms of Covid-19 on the CNN International program.

Related to previous research in several previous studies which showed that each of the studies in this field had different results and theories, as was the case in research according to (Ardiyanto, 2014), analyzing using Yule's theory

(1996). This study focuses on the jargon used by stylist in rabel Beauty salon. The author analyzes the data based on interview information. This study found 19 jargons used by hairdressers.

Furthermore, according to (Syafitri & Ikhsan, 2019), analyzing using theory according to Yuniasih (2013) by examining the form, meaning, and function of jargon in politics. This research found 73 jargons, and in the lexical sense, found two types of meaning, namely denotative and connotative. The similarity of this research with previous research is in identifying the research problem used and analyzing the jargon contained in a phenomenon. However, the difference between this study and previous research is that there are different objects and theories, for research of Ardiyanto tries to observe the jargon used by stylist in the salon, while Syafitri and Iksan try to observe the jargon in the field of politics and for this study, the researcher tried to observe the jargon used by Covid-19 news in the field of medical.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter contains of conclusion, and some the suggestion from this research of the researcher would like to give.

A. Conclusion

From this chapter, the writer discussed more about jargon used on covid-19 in CNN international program. The researcher also analyzes several meanings of the word jargon, namely the literal meaning based on the Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries, and gets additional meaning from the jargon explained by the medical staff. Besides, in this chapter, the researcher also summarizes the conclusion from chapter III. There are problems with this research. First, what types of jargon are used in the Covid-19 news on the CNN international program? And the second is, what is the meaning of every jargon found in the covid-19 news on the CNN international program?

The conclusion are Jargon is applied in the Covid-19 news on the CNN international program with the discovery of twenty-two jargon words created by medical staff. The following are various jargons: *isolation, quarantine, antibodies, lockdown, vaccine, virus, masks, pandemic, patients, asymptomatic, positive tests, negative tests, vaccination cards, body temperature, physical distance, FDA, CDC, PCR test, PFE, MRNA, WHO, COVID-19 and AZN*. While the following types of forms: words, phrases, acronyms, and abbreviations. The frequency of total form jargons in this

research are, words contain of 9 kinds of jargons around 41 percent. In the form of phrases, there are 6 kinds of jargon around 27 percent. In the form of acronyms, there is 1 kind of jargon around 5 percent, and while abbreviation, there are 6 kinds of jargon around 27 percent. So, in conclusion, this research results in the form of "word" more dominant in the jargon.

The meaning of each jargon is determined from the literal meaning and the meaning of the jargon itself. The implied meaning of jargon comes from literal and contextual meanings showing different and the same results. The vocabulary used by medical staff in this phenomenon is generally to facilitate the public and the wider community in providing understanding when speaking.

B. Suggestion

This research has weaknesses in analyzing and collecting data that has been taken from the Covid-19 news on the CNN International program web; errors can be caused by mistakes in writing, structuring language. In this chapter, the writer gives some suggestions for further research, especially in researching the transcript of a news story or text; one must be more careful in reading to avoid differences in understanding. Next, look for research data that is easy to collect and research. Further suggestions related to this research, the researcher hope that further research is even better. This research can provide benefits and participate in contributing to linguistics,

the next further researcher can find a lot of jargon that is researched and found in a profession or community as well as phenomena that are busy being discussed in a community environment because the benefits of the many jargons found will make it easier for us as common people to understand and say what other communities say. As well as increase vocabulary in linguistics. Besides, it is hoped that further research can use different theories to produce more varied sources.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX I

Frequency of Jargon

Word Formations	Number of Frequency	Number of Percentage
Words	9	41 %
Phrases	6	27 %
Acronym	1	5 %
Abbreviation	6	27 %
Total	22	= 100 %

APPENDIX II

Type of Words Formation (Jargons)

NO	JARGONS	WORD FORMATIONS				MEANING	
		W	P	AC	AB	Contextual	Literal
1.	Isolation/ Quarantine	√				Someone who is currently exposed to the Covid-19 virus. They must carry out self-isolation in a different place so as not to spread the same virus to someone who has sufficient immune power. Thus, isolation or Quarantine can also be done by healthy people to anticipate contracting the virus.	-
2.	Antibodies	√				Works to fight the viruses. When the virus enters and infects the body, the body will immediately create the appropriate antibodies to fight the virus. The immune system is also important in the current state of phenomena in various ways so that the immune system returns to normal, such as eating nutritious foods, exercising, getting enough rest or a healthy lifestyle. Likewise, Covid-19 attacks the human body which does not have a	A substance that the body produce in the blood to fight disease, or as a reaction when certain substances are put into the body.

					sufficient immune system very quickly.	
3.	Lockdown	√			An effort to control the spread of virus infection. This also refers to the presence of Covid-19 and is an emergency measure for the condition of the community in each area, temporarily prevented from entering or leaving one area to another. Lockdown is usually in the form of dismissing education places, prohibited from traveling and not abstaining from doing activities in public areas.	A period of time in which people are not allowed to leave their homes or travel freely, because of a dangerous disease.
4.	Vaccine	√			Often the conversation of the general public. There are several types of vaccine that have been distributed and are ready to be distributed among people who have been struck by Covid-19. The goal of giving the vaccine is to weaken bacteria or viruses so that when the immune system is being attacked, the vaccine will recognize and be able to fight	-

					the disease. Besides that, it is also in order to reduce the death rate from Covid-19.	
5.	Virus	√			An organism that is very small and has acidic molecules wrapped in a protein layer so that it can carry genetic information and multiply rapidly resulting in higher infection rates. However, the virus referred to in this context is the corona virus or <i>Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2</i> (SARS COV-2).	An extremely small piece of organic material that causes disease in humans, animals or plants.
6.	Positive test		√		The result of tests conducted by people who are said to have been exposed to the virus. This virus will cause no symptoms or mild to moderate symptoms. There are several ways of self-recovery and prevention of the spread of Covid-19 that can be done independently while not causing severe symptoms.	Something that has the results is good.
7.	Negative test		√		The results of a test conducted by a person to ensure that no signs of virus symptoms are found and get a result of "not	Something that has the result is bad.

					being exposed" to the Covid-19 virus. In addition, individuals must also maintain their distance in public areas and carry out in accordance with health protocols.	
8.	Vaccination cards		√		Used as proof and will be accepted by someone who has vaccinated.	A small piece of stiff paper or plastic with information on it, especially information about somebody's identity.
9.	Body temperature		√		A body temperature check that is done to know and understand that the temperature is normal or abnormal, because in this viral phenomenon normal body temperature is very important to know the symptoms of being exposed to the virus or not, while abnormal is one of the early symptoms of the corona virus. Normal temperature is at the point of 36, 5 - 37, 2 degrees Celsius.	-

10.	FDA				√	(United States Food and Drug Administration) this agency is often mentioned in the news on CNN News related to Covid-19. The explanation from the FDA is an agency that oversees the circulation of drugs, food, supplements, and medical products in the United States.	-
11.	CDC				√	A means that controls improving public health and safety as well as the development of disease progression, environmental health etc.	
12.	PCR Test		√			This test is used to diagnose the Covid-19 virus by detecting genetic material in the virus. The procedure is carried out during the PCR test by taking samples of sputum, mucus or fluids from the nose and throat.	A medical examination of part of your body in order to find out how healthy it is or what is happening with it.
13.	COVID				√	A viral phenomenon that first occurred in Wuhan China in 2019 which was caused by a	-

					new type of coronavirus, namely <i>SARS-CoV-2</i> . The virus can easily replicate itself, making this virus react more quickly to spread and spread in various regions and countries on this earth. The virus can spread through droplets that come from the nose or mouth when sneezing or coughing. Most likely it will spread because droplets fall on objects around them, if someone touches these objects. They will be contaminated with droplets that have been infected by Covid-19.	
14.	Pandemic	√			A phenomenon of a disease outbreak that spreads in several countries or continents, usually these outbreaks can affect and spread on a very large scale. This pandemic is based on an outbreak of a contagious and infectious disease for a long time.	-
15.	Mask	√			A protective mask for the mouth and nose to avoid dust,	-

					<p>bacteria and viruses, and protects from droplets released by other people from entering our nose and mouth. However, at this time masks are very important for the community, especially when traveling outside the house or in public areas.</p>	
16.	Patients	√			<p>Someone with physical and mental weakness who should receive special treatment by medical personnel. Here, the word "patient" in the context of the Covid-19 phenomenon is someone who is infected and is tested positive for corona by medical personnel and requires several treatments so that the immune system returns to normal. The treatment of Covid-19 patients is based on the symptoms they cause, both severe and mild, because the treatment given will be different from the symptoms they cause.</p>	<p>A person who is receiving medical care or who is cared by a particular doctor or dentist when necessary.</p>

17.	PFE				√	One type of vaccine that is ready to be distributed to the public.	-
18.	MRNA				√	One type of vaccine that was created to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and this vaccine is ready to be distributed.	-
19.	WHO				√	The world health organization that coordinates international public health. The WHO's role in the covid-19 phenomenon is as an organization that deals with the prevention of infectious diseases and plays an important role in overcoming this corona virus.	-
20.	Physical Distancing		√			Something that must be applied when we are in a crowd or public area. Awareness of maintaining distance has been implemented by the government because maintaining distance is the main factor in breaking the chain of the virus and preventing the spread of the corona virus because the transmission of the corona virus can be through	-

						droplets that come out of our mouths and noses or other people. In addition, the government urges to always keep a maximum distance of 2 meters from other people.	
21.	AZN				√	One type of vaccine that is contributed to the society.	-
22.	Asymptomatic	√				The Covid-19 phenomenon shows different symptoms, even though they are in a condition with the virus. Thus, giving understanding to asymptomatic that there are no symptoms felt by these patients.	-