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## JARGONS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC FEATURES

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### ABSTRACT

This article, "Jargons and their linguistic features," delves into the realm of specific vocabularies within various fields. Jargon, comprising terms unique to specific domains, often reflects aspects of human environments, experiences, and daily activities. The study employs a qualitative research method, focusing on descriptive explanations to analyze and understand these specialized words.

### KEYWORDS

Linguistic features, aspects of jargons, slang words, specific vocabulary.

### INTRODUCTION

People navigate a world rich in diverse societies and language variations, employing various languages based on situations, professions, or educational contexts. The intricate relationship between language and society, explored in the field of sociolinguistics, delves into the multifaceted functions of language within different social groups. Wardhaugh (2006, p.10) suggests a reciprocal connection, where linguistic structures may influence or determine societal

structures and behaviors, or vice versa. Sociolinguistics, as highlighted by Wardhaugh, scrutinizes the dynamic interplay between language and society, acknowledging their mutual impact.

Within this linguistic tapestry, jargon emerges as a distinctive language variety, encompassing a set of specialized vocabulary utilized by individuals sharing common interests, social status, or positions in specific

areas, such as workplaces. Professions like politicians, police, and doctors wield their own jargon, facilitating smoother communication within their respective domains. This study recognizes jargon as a pervasive tool adopted by diverse communities across different fields, illustrating its integral role in enhancing communication within specific social contexts.

Literature review. In the contemporary era, the term "jargon" has become commonplace, denoting the specialized language employed by professional or occupational groups (Nordquist, 2019). Notably prevalent in the hospitality industry, especially within the cruise line sector, jargon has evolved into a widely accepted mode of communication. Embracing various forms, including words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms, jargon constitutes a distinct language variation, specific to trades, professions, or groups like doctors and engineers in their respective domains (Patoko and Yazdanifard, 2014). Industries and institutions have adeptly crafted their jargon, with cruise lines developing unique expressions, contributing to the proliferation of jargon within the industry.

Jargon, as defined by Wright (2010), represents the specialized language used by specific professional groups, often manifesting in terms, phrases, or abbreviations with distinctive meanings. In the cruise line context, the adoption of jargon is deemed essential, particularly for professionals, serving as a

form of communication that simplifies complex words or lengthy phrases. This linguistic phenomenon, characterized by unique combinations or shortened forms representing specialized meanings, has become an integral element of organizational culture within enterprises, including the cruise line industry (Rebrina and Generalova, 2019). The assimilation of jargon not only facilitates pronunciation but also contributes to the cultural identity of the organization, making it a pervasive and valuable aspect of professional communication.

## DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Jargon assumes diverse forms, comprising words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms, as articulated by scholars such as Seli (2019) and Halligan (2004). The initial manifestation, word jargon, finds primary usage among professionals in specific dialogues, where its specificity is confined to particular groups, offering nuanced insights into the departmental conditions of a hotel. As a linguistic tool, word jargon thrives on its exclusivity within distinct groups.

The second facet of jargon, the phrase form, intricately constructs expressions word by word, preserving specialized meanings known only to specific groups. Aligned with the distinct conditions of a department, phrase jargon serves as a communicative shorthand within its designated context.

Moving on, jargon assumes the form of abbreviations, deftly condensing lengthy expressions into concise forms. This abbreviation form facilitates professional communication, allowing for efficient expression without sacrificing meaning. The final manifestation, acronymic jargon, parallels abbreviations but offers increased memorability and pronunciation ease due to its word-like form. This form reconstructs intricate and lengthy phrases into easily pronounceable acronyms, all while retaining the essence of the original expressions.

In essence, this study comprehensively examines jargon across its varied categories—words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. Through this detailed analysis, it unveils the multifaceted role of jargon in professional communication, showcasing its adaptability and nuanced significance within different linguistic frameworks.

Within the cruise line, an array of jargon expressions seamlessly intertwined with the diverse hotel services offered to guests. These expressions mirrored the familiar jargon prevalent in hotels, serving as a distinctive communication tool. The jargon, employed to designate positions like GM (General Manager), HK (House Keeping), and CS (Cleaning Services), extended to naming specific areas such as FO (Front Office) and Audit (Auditorium). Furthermore, it encompassed product nomenclature, as seen in F&B (Food and Beverage) and BRA (Best Rate Available).

This specialized language became an integral part of daily communication, employed both verbally and in written form, serving to streamline communication among staff. Notably, the use of abbreviations, a form of jargon, played a pivotal role. As defined by Nordquist (2019) and Andrew (2017), abbreviations are shortened forms of words or phrases, offering a convenient way to convey complex terms without linguistic challenges. The research discerned four types of abbreviations—initialism, acronym, shortening, and contraction—highlighting the need for a nuanced classification system to comprehensively analyze jargon within this unique context. This deliberate effort to classify jargon types underscores the research's commitment to systematically document and understand the intricacies of this specialized language in the cruise line industry.

In the realm of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) lessons, jargon played a pivotal role, serving as a unique component tailored to facilitate comprehension of English language usage within specific professions. ESP, as an instructional approach, aimed to equip learners with an understanding of the distinct linguistic nuances employed in their chosen fields. Each profession boasted its own set of specialized terms, contributing to a linguistic landscape where, as Juddin (2017) notes, "each profession has a special word that does not appear in other professions."

Within the ESP framework, this specialized language was meticulously crafted for exclusive use within specific professional contexts, such as business emails, notes, and memos, as articulated by Matthew (2013). The incorporation of jargon in these communications carried the dual function of fostering professionalism and enhancing memorability, particularly through the use of acronyms, as highlighted by Brad (2015).

Recognizing that professionals need to master language to effectively communicate and execute job-related functions, ESP assumes a crucial role in developing language skills for specific professions (Fiorito, 2006). This holds particularly true for occupations like the operational division crews in cruise line hotels, where jargon becomes an integral part of communication, emphasizing the close relationship between ESP and language instruction in specific professional domains.

In the operational division of cruise line hotels, jargon played a crucial role in facilitating communication among the crews and with the guests. This research serves as a valuable resource, offering insights into the examples and forms of jargon expressions prevalent in the cruise line hotel division. It serves as a reference to prevent misunderstandings between staff and guests, emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive understanding of cruise line jargon for effective communication.

Various forms of jargon, including words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms, were routinely utilized by cruise line crews in their communications. The crews, dedicated to ensuring guest comfort and enjoyment, recognized the significance of effective communication skills. The use of jargon, while enhancing internal communication, also presented challenges, especially when interacting with guests unfamiliar with certain expressions.

The research highlighted the potential pitfalls of relying extensively on jargon, where unfamiliar expressions could lead to guest dissatisfaction and hinder effective information delivery. This underscored the importance of clear communication to avoid misunderstandings that could compromise the overall cruise experience.

Ultimately, the study aimed to analyze and understand the dynamics of jargon expressions within the hotel operational division, recognizing both its advantages and potential drawbacks in the pursuit of seamless communication on cruise lines.

This study focused on three key aspects. Firstly, it aimed to identify and classify examples of jargon expressions utilized by the hotel operational divisions' crews in the cruise line. These expressions were categorized based on their forms, encompassing words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. Secondly, the study sought to elucidate the meanings

of these jargon expressions in the context of daily communication. Clear comprehension of these expressions was deemed essential for understanding entire sentences and ensuring complete reception of conversational information. Lastly, the research aimed to uncover the functions of jargon employed by the hotel operational divisions' crews in the cruise line. Understanding the roles of these four jargon forms in communication bolstered confidence in their usage. The outcomes of this study serve as valuable references for readers seeking insights into and understanding of jargon expressions within the cruise line's hotel operational division.

This compilation delves into significant theoretical and practical considerations surrounding the study of argot, jargon, and slang in both American and European linguistics. Drawing upon the works of esteemed foreign and domestic linguists, the exploration encompasses descriptive and analytical endeavors dedicated to unraveling the terminology of social dialects. Noteworthy contributions from scholars such as V. A. Vinnik (2004), F. Gade (1992), O. T. Gorbach (2006), M. A. Grachev (2009), and others shed light on the intricate nuances of these linguistic phenomena. The works of D. Delaplace (2000, 2004, 2008, 2009), B. S. Istomin (2011), L.-J. Calvet (1993), J. E. Leiter (1994), A. T. Lipatov (2010), and more provide a comprehensive exploration of argot, jargon, and slang, spanning the late XX century to the early XXI

century. This body of research contributes significantly to our understanding of the multifaceted nature of social dialects and their terminologies.

Delving into the historical trajectory, D. Delaplace (2004) scrutinizes the emergence of the term "argos" in literature, unraveling its nuanced meanings [Cited in: 19, p. 27]. In parallel, J. E. Leiter (1994) and R. A. Speirs (1991) comprehensively illuminate the essential characteristics inherent to slang, setting it apart from other linguistic phenomena [Cited in: 1, pp. 45-46; 41, p. vi-vii]. M. A. Grachev (2009) embarks on an exploration of the etymology of the term "argot" and traces the historical evolution of the term "argot" within the French language [6, pp. 128-129]. These scholarly insights contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the intricate dimensions surrounding the terminology and distinctive features of slang.

These studies offer valuable theoretical insights into the multifaceted examination of the terminology associated with social dialects. However, the analysis suggests an insufficient representation of this issue in the current scientific literature.

This article aims to explore the perspectives of linguists spanning the 19th to the early 21st century concerning argot, slang, and associated terminology. The specific objectives include:

1. Conducting a linguohistoriographical review of works addressing argot, jargon, and slang terminology.
2. Systematizing the noteworthy scholarly contributions from both foreign and domestic researchers.
3. Comparing terminology across various authors and languages.
4. Analyzing theoretical aspects of terminology.
5. Identifying potential avenues for future research in terminology.

The attention given to the terminology of social dialects within linguistic discourse is intentional, as a comprehensive understanding of this terminology is foundational for in-depth investigations into social dialectology and its constituent elements.

The term "argo" found its way into the Russian language in the 1860s, specifically denoting thieves' language and initially recorded by F. Toll in 1863-1864. In the early 20th century, Russian science adopted "argot" to describe secret languages associated with the criminal underworld. Jargon or argo, referred to as secret language, is known by various names globally: slang or cant in English, rotwelsch in German, xérigonza or hermania in Spanish, calao in Portuguese, bargoens in Dutch, and argo in French. In Soviet linguistics, "cant" aligned with the term "argot."

Conclusion. Originally confined to the language of declassified groups such as beggars, thieves, and gamblers, argot's meaning expanded over time. According to J. Jordaan, argot can refer to: 1) the language of criminals, vagrants, and beggars; 2) jargon, the specialized language of social categories like military, workers, students, artists, and schoolchildren; 3) expressions from folk speech permeating literary language, characterized by naturalness and spontaneity. Jordaan emphasizes the first meaning as the most widespread. While the first two align with the Slavic tradition's conceptual definition, the third diverges from it. In a narrow sense, argot denotes communication among declassified elements, used in the underworld (thieves' argot) and by people in itinerant professions and beggars.

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