CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic studies are related to language in social contexts in the language community. Sociolinguistics can also be used to describe many ways to learn a language. Sociolinguistics emphasizes the variety of languages inherent in the language of speakers. Another branch of linguistics also emphasizes the role of speakers in concentrating on grammar, phonetics or meaning. Sociolinguistics also has a different language background not only for information but for creating individual and group identities.

According to Wardhaugh (2006) sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. In Hudson (1996) sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society whereas the sociology of language is 'the study of society in relation to language. The statement was clarified by Lillis (as cited in Ambalegin, 2019) sociolinguistic is concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

From the studies above, researchers can conclude that sociolinguistics is the study of the use of language in society, the language used between who and who, and

in what situations. how to implement language in society, where and when the language is used and what its purpose is used.

2.2 Language Variation

Language variation is a special form of language or group of languages. This includes register languages, styles, or other language forms. The use of the word variation refers to different forms avoiding the use of language terms that many people associate only with standard languages. Variations at the level of lexicons, such as slang and argot, are often considered in relation to certain styles or levels of formality can be called registers, but such use is sometimes discussed as a variety too. According to Halliday & Hasan (1989) defines as a "variety of language according to the user".

Based on the state above we can conclude that the use of language comes from the community itself and the kinds of languages that are rarely heard or spoken also arise from the community itself.

2.3 Register

A register is a variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a particular context situation. Halliday & Hasan (1989) interpret register as "the linguistic features which are typically associated with a configuration of situational features with particular values of the field, mode and tenor. The register is the set of meanings, the configuration of semantic patterns, that are typically drawn upon under the specified conditions, along with the words and structures that are used in the realization of these meanings.

From the statement above, the researcher can say that used language in register depend on situation and condition depending on what they do it can be in society, community even in social media.

2.3.1 Type of Register

The type of register according to Martin Joos (as cited in Nababan, 1993) divided into fifth parts that is frozen or static, formal or regulated, consultative or professional, casual or group and intimate or personal.

2.3.1.1 Frozen

The most official variety of languages used in solemn situations and official ceremonies. This form is sometimes called a static register, in the written form of this frozen variety contained in historic documents such as the constitution and other important documents. For example, the lord prayer and the preamble of constitution.

2.3.1.2 Formal

Formal registers are used in professional, academic, or legal settings where communication is expected to be respectful, uninterrupted, and controlled. Slang is never used. For example, official speeches, official meetings, or official meetings of the leaders of the agency meetings.

2.3.1.3 Consultative

Languages suitable for ordinary conversations in schools, companies and business meetings that are results-oriented or in other words, this variety

corresponds to the most operational level. People often use this register in conversation when they talk to someone who has special knowledge or who offers advice. His tone is often respectful but may be more relaxed if the relationship is long or friendly. Slang is sometimes used. For example, doctor and client, teacher and student and counsellor and client.

2.3.1.4   Casual

This is a register that people used between friends in conversation, recreation, sports, in group conversations, co-workers and family. Perhaps, that is what must be considered when considering how to talk with others. The use of slang, contraction, and general grammar are common, and people can also use harsh or colorless words in a number of settings. For example, chat and emails, blogs and letter to friends.

2.3.1.5   Intimate

Language between members related to family or friends that do not need to be complete with articulation that is complete, but enough with short sayings, this is because of mutual understanding and knowledge of each other. Intimate language is usually used by only two people and often in private. Intimate language might be something as simple as a joke between two college friends or a word whispered in the ear of a lover. For example, husband and wife, boyfriend and girlfriend and siblings.

2.3.2 Function of Register

The function of register according to Halliday (2006) divided into seven parts that's is the instrumental, interaction, regulatory, personal, problem solver or heuristic, imagination and information.

2.3.2.1 The instrumental function

The instrumental function is a language that is oriented towards the listener or the opposite of speech. The language used to regulate the behavior of listeners so that opponents say they want to obey or follow what is expected of speakers or writers. Instrumental functions are included in language, including in baby language, to ask for things like food, goods and so on. This can be done by speakers or writers by using expressions that express demand, appeal, or seduction for example in adult language "give it to me, ask me for coffee".

2.3.2.2 The interaction function

Interaction is the function of language oriented to contacts between parties who are communicating. The register in this case serves to establish and maintain relationships and show feelings of friendship or social solidarity. The expressions used are usually fixed patterns, such as when meeting, getting acquainted, asking about the situation, greeting, saying goodbye and so on, example in adult language "how are you, thank you, greetings from the mamang, see you later".

2.3.2.3 The regulatory function

The function regulatory is language as controlling the behavior of others and the utterance to get someone else to do something, for example "do it, please put this on the table, let's play this game, let's sing a song and so on.

2.3.2.4 The personal function

Personal is a language function that is oriented towards speakers. The language used to unite things that are personal in matters relating to him, for example in adult language" I am happy with this game, it tastes good, this is exciting, I'm already sleepy, good night".

2.3.2.5 The problem solver or heuristic function

The function of problem solvers or heuristics is the function of the use of language contained in expressions that request, obey, or express an answer to a problem or problem. Language used is usually a tool to learn everything, investigate reality, look for facts, and explain. The expressions used in this function are questions that demand explanation, examples "try to explain how it works, because that incident was…".

2.3.2.6 The imagination function

The function of imagination is the function of the use of language that is oriented to the mandate or purpose to be conveyed. Language in this function is used to express and convey the thoughts or ideas and feelings of speakers or writers. Many forms of literature use this linguistic function, for example novels, science fiction and so on.

2.3.2.7 The information function

The function of information is the use of language that functions as a tool to give news or information so that others can be known, for example "I have something to tell".

2.4 Previous Research

There are several previous studies with register as the topic of the research. The research takes seven of them as reference in conducting this research. First, Inderasari & Oktavia (2019). They research about register language bus crew inter provincial (AKAP) at terminal Tirtonadi Surakarta. The researcher used qualitative method by doing observation directly and palace is not bound. The data was collected from bus crew inter provincial (AKAP) at terminal Tirtonadi Surakarta. The result of the research show that 50 words register findings that were classified according to the register form, the bus crew language register pattern, the creations of new word with different meanings and special words in the community between bus crew.

Second, Kartikasari, Sumani, & Ambarwati (2019). They research about register persaudaraan setia hati. The researcher uses socio-cultural theory which appear register forms. The researcher uses qualitative method. The data was collected from screenshot of the original conversation each member which is taken from Facebook group persaudaraan setia hati. The result of this research show that some register words found in the data that categories the context as follows, the participants are about the relationship between each member, the setting describes

from the place where the conversation happened, the topic are about daily life experiences.

Third, Nurani, Widya, & Harared (2018). They research about register used in the commerce colloquial conversations among sellers and buyers. The researcher used qualitative descriptive method with face to face recorded among seller and buyer. The data was collected from interaction among sellers who are native speakers of Minang engaging in the conversations. The result of this research show that the use of register in the commerce field is excessively applied to give an ease between buyers and sellers.

Fourth, Hadi (2017). This research about register used in fruit seller as a group work in Padang city. The researcher used distributional method by determining the language object to research and to analyze descriptively to portrait the occurring situation. The data was collected using recording and interviewing techniques from group of work fruit seller in Padang city. The result of this research show that the fruit sellers used certain types and functions of registers based on the kind of fruit they sold.

Fifth, Lee & Chan (2015). They research about the register-style errors of learners of Cantonese as a second language. The researcher used analyzed recorded oral materials for the research. The data was collected from spontaneous speeches delivered and storytelling by 44 Cantonese L2 learners during different learning stages. The result of this research show that cantonese learner corpus, it is discovered that prosody, lexicon, as well as syntactic structures can affect the level of formality of utterances in Cantonese.

Sixth, Hidayah (2016). This research is about the register found in spoken and written communication. The research used qualitative method. The technique of analyzing the data using descriptive method. The data was collected from a book entitled communicating theory and practice and internet. The data can be in the forms of word, phrases and abbreviation. The result of this research show that the types of register in this term will be separated into formal and informal register, and identify the meaning of register.

The last, Kaneyasu (2019). This research is about a comparative study of the Japanese (pseudo-)cleft no-wa construction, schematized as (clause) no-wa (NP/ AdvP/clause) (da), in four spoken or written registers, informal conversations, academic presentations, news reports, and newspaper editorials. The research used descriptive qualitative with interview method. The data was collected from informal conversations, academic presentations, news reports, and newspaper editorials. The result for this research show that among the four registers examined, all but News represent non-objective discourse, in Editorials, the complexity comes simply from the complexity of information, in conversations, the complexity arises from the temporal constraints and the need to engage the co- participant, in presentations, it derives from both the complexity of information and temporal constraints.

From the previous research above, the first researcher used the qualitative method by doing observation and the data collecting from the inter-provincial bus crew (AKAP) at Tirtonadi terminal in Surakarta. Second, the researchers used qualitative methods and the data was collected from screenshots of the original conversations of each member which is taken from the facebook group of

persuadaraan setia hati. Third, the researchers used a qualitative descriptive method with face to face recorded among sellers and buyers and the data was collected from interactions among sellers who are native speakers of Minang engaging in the conversations. Fourth, the researchers used the distributional method used by determining the language object to study and to analyze descriptively to portrait the occurring situation and the data was collected using recording and interviewing techniques from the fruit seller's group of work fruit sellers in Padang City. Fifth, the researcher used technique recorded and the data was collected from spontaneous speeches delivered and storytelling by 44 Cantonese L2 learners during different learning stages. Sixth, the researcher used technique of analyzing the data using descriptive method and the data was collected from a book entitled communicating theory and practice and internet. The data can be in the forms of word, phrases and abbreviation. And the last, the researcher used descriptive qualitative with interview method. The data was collected from informal conversations, academic presentations, news reports, and newspaper editorials. Difference from the previous researchers and this research that is, this research examines the types and functions whereas of all previous studies only two or three have examined using types and functions. Then from the source of previous research and this research is different. The source of this research is the game.
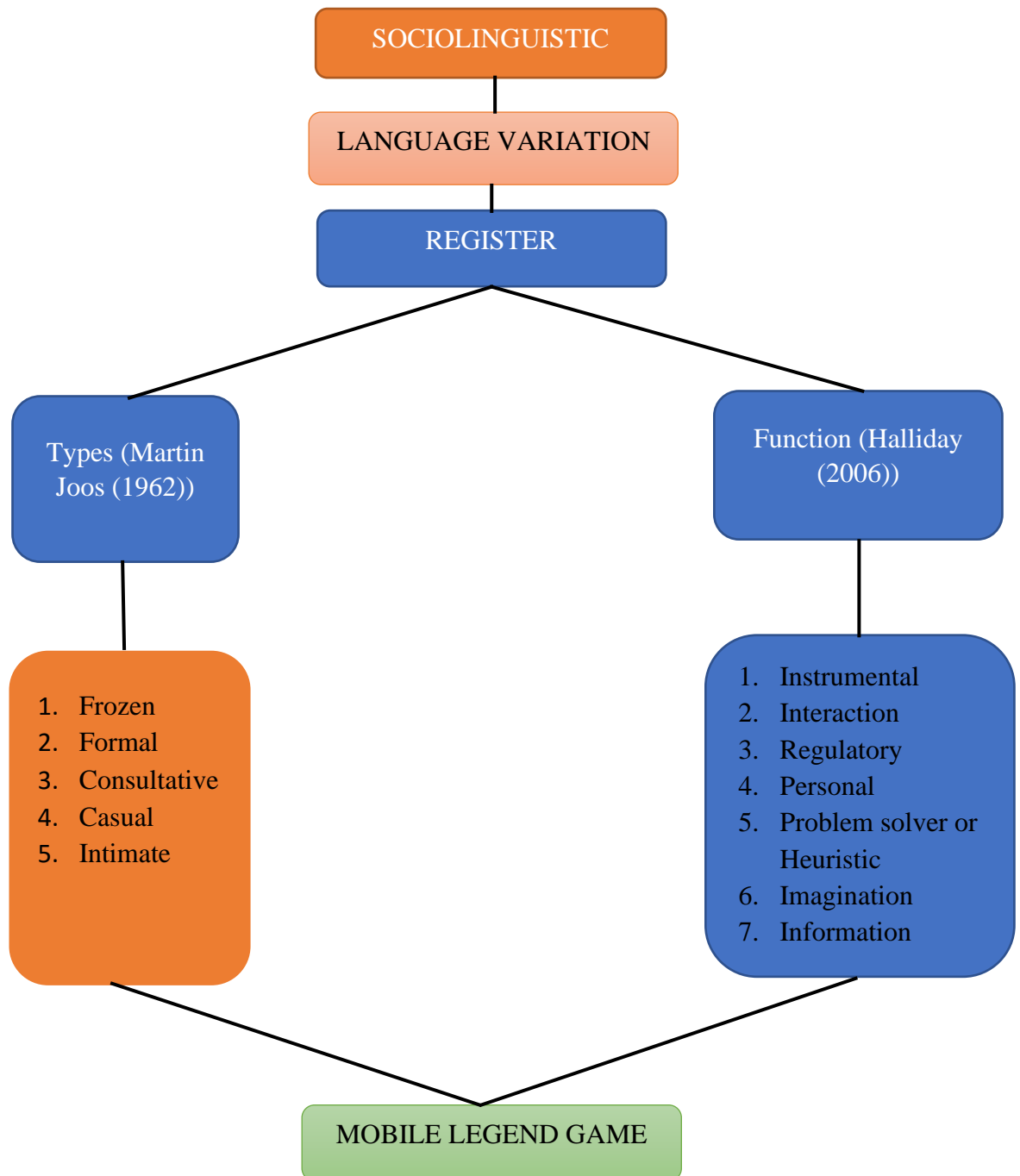
2.5 Theoretical Framework


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                    SOCIOLINGUISTIC

                LANGUAGE VARIATION

                      REGISTER

    Types (Martin              Function (Halliday
    Joos (1962))                    (2006))

    1. Frozen                 1. Instrumental
    2. Formal                 2. Interaction
    3. Consultative           3. Regulatory
    4. Casual                 4. Personal
    5. Intimate               5. Problem solver or
                                 Heuristic
                              6. Imagination
                              7. Information

                MOBILE LEGEND GAME
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Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework