

**AN ANALYSIS OF REGISTER FORM IN
“CHEF” MOVIE: SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

THESIS



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2021**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
English
Sarjana Sastra**



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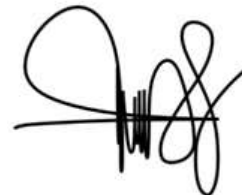
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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large loop followed by several vertical strokes and a final loop.

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THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Sosiolinguistik memiliki banyak fenomena. Salah satu fenomena tersebut adalah register. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk register dalam film Chef (2014). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fungsi register dan situasi tipe register dalam film Chef (2014). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah tuturan dalam film Chef (2014). Objek penelitian adalah register. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan metode observasi dengan teknik non partisipatif (Sudaryanto, 2015). Dalam penelitian ini, metode identitas referensi dari Sudaryanto (2015) digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori bentuk register dari Finch (2000) dan Martin & Rose (2003) untuk menganalisis fungsi register dan tipe situasi register dalam film Chef (2014). Metode penyajian hasil penelitian menggunakan metode informal (Sudaryanto, 2015). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam film Chef (2014) ditemukan fungsi dari register yaitu register formal, register konsultatif dan register kasual. Hasil penelitian juga menemukan situasi tipe register yang ditemukan pada film tersebut adalah field, mode dan tenor.

Kata kunci : fungsi, register, situasi

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to analyze register form in Chef (2014) movie. This research has two intentions which are to analyze the function of register and the situation types of register in Chef (2014) movie. This research is descriptive qualitative research. Source of the data used in this research is utterances in movie entitled Chef (2014). Object of the research is register form. Method of collecting data used observational method with non-participatory technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research, referential identity method from Sudaryanto (2015) is used to analyze the data. This research used register form theory from Finch (2000) and Martin & Rose (2003) to analyze function of register and the situation types of register in Chef (2014) movie. Method of presenting research result used informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The result of the research shows that in Chef (2014) movie found the function of register form which are formal register, consultative register and casual register. The result of the research also found the situation types of register found in the movie are field, mode and tenor.

Keywords: function, register, situation

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“All our dreams can come true, if we have the courage to pursue them”

DEDICATION

**I dedicated this to my parents and
my sister for the pray and support
Thank you for always being with me**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and gratefulness to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala who has given mercy and gifts, so that the researcher can complete this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Register Form on "Chef" Movie: Sociolinguistics Approach" for the requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, University of Putera Batam.


The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestions will always be accepted by the researcher with pleasure. With all the limitations, the researcher also realized that this thesis would not complete without help, guidance and encouragement from various parties. The greatest gratitude also address to my thesis advisor, Mr. Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd.. as thesis advisor who has contributed the idea, motivation, and patience in arranging to the researcher to write the thesis. For this reason, with all humility, the researcher expresses his gratitude to:

1. Rector of Putera Batam University; Dr. Nur Elfi Husada, S. Kom., M.SI.
2. Dean of Social Sciences and Humanities Faculty of Putera Batam University; Dr. Hendri Herman, S.E., M.Si.
3. Head of English Department of Putera Batam University; Nurma Dhona Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd.
4. All Lecturers and staff of Putera Batam University.
5. My father, my mother and my sister for all the support.
6. My beloved Julio and my friends Hardian, Merry, Yuli, Riki in Putera Batam University who have given support, laugh and togetherness.

The researcher apologizes for all mistakes have made along the studies and also the writer hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers.

May Allah give happiness, healthy and mercy for them. Aamiin.

Batam, January 26th 2020



Fitri Ventalia
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

There are many languages in the society. The study of people in society and language as a means of communication fall within the scope of sociolinguistics. The importance of language in society means that language and society cannot be separated. People in society have different types of jobs in this world. The jobs have their own words that represents their own topic. People who work in radio station have different words and job with people who work in football. The language roles play in the society makes language and society cannot be separated. According to Yule (2017), sociolinguistics seeks to explain the correlation between the embodiment of the structure or elements of language with its sociocultural factors.

Register sets of language items associated with different occupations or social groups (Wardaugh & Fuller 2015). In other words, register is a variation of the language used based on the field of uses, styles, levels of formality, and the media used, for example language in sports, social media, television, journalism, radio, and so on. Therefore registers between one field and another have different terms in contrast. The language spoken form on radio and football commentator is certainly very different. There are certain terms that exist only in one field and not in another. Apart from the term there are different tonal intonations.

Register appears on any media. One of them was found on informative media, newspapers. On The Jakarta Post entitled “Batam to test COVID-19 handling with border reopening and regional elections”. The news reported “On Monday, active Riau Islands governor Bahtiar Baharudin instructed the authorities in the province to strictly uphold **COVID-19** health protocol”. There is register “COVID-19” in the sentence of the news. COVID-19 is an infectious disease that caused by a recently discovered coronavirus. It is the word used in medical situation about the current disease. COVID-19 words used in society. An important component for smooth communication. So COVID-19 is new words phenomena appeared recently when the corona fell. The word relates to health. this is one of the of the language variations.

The other phenomena of register was found in The Guardian News entitled “Italy close to buying five million COVID-19 rapid tests: Prime Minister of Italy”. The news stated “Italy is finalising a tender to buy 5 million COVID-19 **rapid tests**”. Rapid tests is a register means test to detect the presence of viral proteins or antigens stated by the COVID-19 virus in a sample from the respiratory tract of a person. Rapid tests appeared recently when the pandemic of corona virus came. This is one of the of language variations.

Register can be found in movies. Movie is a film that is shown in theaters or on the television and often tells some stories. Movies usually tell about everyday life. Movies have utterances that are generally the same as expressions in the real life.

The movie that the researcher chose for the source of data is *Chef* (2014). *Chef* is a 2014 American film with comedy drama genre written, produced, and directed by Jon Favreau. Favreau plays as a professional chef who quit his job at a famous restaurant in Los Angeles and returned to his home in Miami to start a new life and finish building a food truck. He reconnected with his ex-wife and invited his son to join him to drive the truck to L.A. while selling Cuban sandwich in several cities it across the way. In the *Chef* movie, the researcher found some register, the examples are:

Carl : The **stemware** looks crooked

Carl uttered the word “stemware” to the waiter. It is a register commonly used in kitchen area. Stemware is drinkware that stands on stems above a base that is usually made from glass, ceramics or metals. Carl is a chef in a restaurant. He was being busy with the preparation for the customer. He made sure that the preparation went well for the important night dinner service. **Field** is need to fix things because speaker was giving information about the tools. **Mode** is spoken form because speaker was speaking his friends. **Tenor** is formal because they were in the work field.

Molly : I got him **espresso**, bought you five minutes of time.

Molly said that she gave the boss espresso to consume. Espresso is a register in the kitchen. Espresso is a which that is produced by extracting ground coffee bean then spraying hot and high pressure water into the ground coffee. Espresso comes from Italian language that means express or "fast" because it is made to be served directly to the customers. **Field** is serving the boss because speaker gave

drinks too his boss. **Mode** is spoken form because speaker was speaking to his friend. **Tenor** is informal because it happen in the kitchen and the speaker shouted.

There are many jobs found in the society. The example above represents the difference between register in different environment. The register stemware and espresso are found in the kitchen or restaurant. The register Covid-19 and rapid test are found in the medical environment. These register are used and found in their own environment.

Some researchers have conducted the researches regarding the register. Irhana, Arifin and Ariani (2017) aimed to explain the English register found in an article in Allkpop news. The main problem in this research was to know the English register found in Allkpop news article, to identify the type of meaning change presented by the English register, to identify the words formations process experienced and to identify the language function. The results of the analysis are there are a total of 30 units of English registers, almost all of English registers that have undergone morphological process are made of compounding process, English registers have different meaning and most dominant language function based on language functions.

Lubis, Ashari and Edi (2018) analyzed the term that was categorized as a register used in the Online Store community on social medias. The consultative and deliberative function were the dominant register function used by online shop but the consultative function is the most dominant function based on the research.

According to the problem statement, matters relates to the business world will be very easy to find out.

The researcher was interested in conducting the research in term of register proposed by Finch (2000) and Martin & Rose (2003). The phenomenon of register found in the *Chef* movie encourages the researcher to analyze the function of register and register situation types by using sociolinguistics approach in a research entitled "An Analysis Of Register In “Chef” Movie: Sociolinguistics Approach".

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Refers to the background of the research, from the background of the research above, it was found there are some problems to identify as follows:

1. The language variation used in informative media.
2. The form of register used in sentence in online informative media.
3. The social identities of register found in informative media.
4. The situation types of register found in utterances in *Chef* movie.
5. The function of register applied by characters in *Chef* movie.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the research, therefore limitation was focus on the analysis. The limitation focuses two main topics as show:

1. Situation types of register in *Chef* movie.
2. Function of register in *Chef* movie.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

The limitation of the problem to led creation of research question. The problems based on the limitation of the problem into the following research questions:

1. How are the situation types of register in *Chef* movie?
2. What are the function of register in *Chef* movie?

1.5. Objective of the Research

In this research was finally made to solve the research problem, the aimed to achieve some purpose. The objectives for the research are:

1. To find out situation types of register in *Chef* movie.
2. To find out function of register in *Chef* movie.

1.6. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical significance

This research is expected to provide more information about sociolinguistics to readers. This aims to provide a deeper understanding, especially about the register in the conversation. Researchers hope to provide a complete explanation of theory about the register in conversation. This research is expected to provide knowledge to readers about the function of register and situation types of register in the *Chef* movie.

2. Practical Significance

It is hoped that this research will benefit well the English Department students and in social interaction. Listeners need to know what it means when the some unique words appear in society. It is hoped that this research can increase knowledge and contribute to social interactions. Researchers hope that this research can be useful as a reference for future researchers who want to do research.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

Sociolinguistic : The study of language in an everyday life, the way it works in our conversations and the presence of societal norm, law and policy that address some language (Wardough & Fuller 2015).

Register : The specific vocabulary associated with different occupational groups. (Holmes, 2013).

Movie : A film that are shown in theaters or on television and often tell stories (Movie)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language is an important communication tool in society. It is used by people to interact with each other in their life. In this interaction, people can share and also get information through the use of language. People can also share thoughts and feelings with language. The importance of language for society means that language and society cannot be separated. Language and society are studied in sociolinguistics. Wardaugh and Fuller (2015) state that sociolinguistics is the study of language in everyday life, how it works in our conversations and the existence of norms, laws, and community policies that discuss language. Sociolinguistics also studies regional dialects, multilinguals, language policies, or non-sexist languages (Wardaugh & Fuller, 2015). In addition, sociolinguistics investigates how language and society influence each other in everyday life. Sociolinguistics observes how society affects and also shapes the way people use the language they use. It also observes how people use language in different social contexts.

Language variation is social phenomena that make a people understand other language and gives language variation in society life. The language used as a medium of communication has many variations. These language variations are created from the existence of social differences in society. Variation shows that

every speaker does not speak the same way all the time. Social differences will determine the form of language use by speakers involved in interactions.

Language variation exists in the community, used in the community to achieve goals in communication or in conveying information. Language context adds words, makes communication easier. There are some examples of language variations dialect, styles, slang word, registers. This research analyzed about register that will be deeply analyzed in the next subchapter.

2.1.1 Register

Register is described as the language used in situations relating to a group of people with the same interest or occupation, and refers to the use of a certain language style by a certain group of people in the conditions they are involved in (Holmes, 2013). Registers are used in many social and speaker settings which provide a variety of contexts and situations in which they are used and are incorporated into a variety of languages. Various speech applications and speech intentions are the reasons for the speech to be analyzed clearly to avoid confusion when compared one scope to another. Variation occurs when the way a language is spoken form is different by different speakers. Registers have certain characteristics where register speech can be applied in many scopes and fields with different meanings for each speech.

2.1.1.1. Situation types of register

According to Martin and Rose (2003), registers are divided into three general types or dimensional factors that affect our registers based on context situations. The register context situation is entered into Field, Mode and Tenor. These are variations in context situations that affect registers in their function. Below are the types of registers according to Martin and Rose:

A. Field

It refers to what is happening, the nature of the social action that is taking place: what the participants are involved in, of which language is an important component. This is related to generalization across genres according to the domestic or institutional activities that are happening (Martin and Rose, 2003). From the statement above, the field includes what the speakers talked about or what they discussed. Also about what situations the speaker is involved in. Apart from that, the speaker's purpose in the conversation is also one aspect of this type.

In other words, the field is where we see what topic we are talking about, not the place. It is important for both speakers and listeners to gain field understanding in order to avoid misinterpretation because to variations in knowledge of a field. Even if the speaker and listener share the same occupation or professional field, there is little chance of misunderstanding and misinterpretation because they may have different experiences or different hours of flying.

B. Mode

The modes of reform to which parts of the language play, what participants expect the language to do in the situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status it has, and its function in context (Martin and Rose, 2003). The mode includes the action part of the communication, both spoken form and written. How the speakers deliver their message is an aspect of being in a concerned fashion. In a conversation, messages tend to be sent verbally but that does not mean that writing is not used, it is just not in accordance with the situation at that time.

Simply put, fashion is the action that is expected of the audience after the speech has been conveyed. Also the methods we use to transmit registers in written or oral form. In this case the possibility of understanding the written form is smaller than the spoken form form because we may not know who the speakers and listeners are so we cannot explain what the meaning of the text is and to whom it is intended, except in direct written form. Just like texting, but that doesn't mean texting is a misunderstanding-free way in written form. In spoken form form, fashion intent is much clearer and the likelihood of misunderstanding is lower than in written.

C. Tenor

Tenor refers to who takes part in the nature of the participants, their status and role; What types of relationship roles are obtained, including permanent and temporary relationships from one type to another, both types of socially

significant relationships in which they are involved (Martin and Rose, 2003). Tenor relates to who the speakers and listeners are. Their position in the conversation is also a major concern of this type. It's mostly about the identities of the people involved in the conversation. The tenor reveals the participant's relationship by knowing who they are in the conversation.

Like the previous statement, participant identity is a major aspect of this type. Aspects of who is the speaker and listener, social status and their role and influence in the conversation are included in tenors. Each speaker has their own position in a conversation that occurs which means they have their own influence in it.

2.1.1.2. Function of register

Finch (2000) classifies registers into five function classifications as mentioned above. Finch provide a different classification of register functions, which can be used as parameters of inferred speech functions. Apart from Finch, there is Martin Joos (1967) who describes a speech style similar to a register function whose classification is similar to Finch. The five classifications according to Finch and Joos are as follows.

A. Formal Register

A formal register is a register that usually used by lectures, da'wah, and jury. The features of this register are complex structure, simple vocabulary and natural intonation (Finch. 2000). These registers are found in conversations that involve

one-way communication for which the speaker does not expect immediate feedback and conversations that involve discussion, conversations that have one or all of the characterizations to be incorporated into this function. The formality of the situation when registering is carried out is one aspect that needs attention because it is the easiest to pay attention to. As Finch puts it, the formal situation of teachers, lecturers, lectures, lectures, and judges are examples of speakers whose register function is commonly found.

Registers can be obtained in the most rigid manner and with distinctive features which must be observed carefully. If we even slightly lose our attention to the speaker, it will be difficult for us to keep ourselves in the context of the conversation because there is less and even no feedback from them and other audiences. Registers are most commonly found in educational situations, religious situations, institutional situations, political situations and many more.

B. The Consultative Register

A consultative register is a kind of formal register. It is used in dialogue and conversations with strangers and small groups during discussion. The language used in the consultative register complements the grammatical form, main sentence, and core vocabulary items, slang, clear pronunciation, and friendly intonation (Finch. 2000). Consultative registers are similar to formal registers in that they are usually found in discussion conversations but are less formal in situation. In addition, this function also expects an immediate response. Although

the situation is a bit formal, what is most visible is the speaker discussing and using a friendly intonation.

Commonly used for talking to strangers, talking to colleagues, group discussions formed by moderators, doctors listening to their patients and possibly interns. Participants often don't know each other or may already know but don't get along very often. In fact, they chose to use grammatical sentences and basic intonation to convey their meaning so that there would be no misunderstanding because to lack of information from the other person.

C. The Casual Register

Casual registers are registers used for easy conversation among friends (Finch, 2000). It depends on the closeness in the relationship to make the registers they use achieve the same meaning when used. The utterances that fall into the category of register casual often have very different meanings and purposes based on the groups that use this type of register speech.

The casual register language are in mostly of the conversation with friends and relatives who are close to us. Whether within the conversation contains uncommon words or structures, these utterances have its own meaning when this group talking to others. It may bring issues when people who are not close to this friends or relatives because different interpretation of utterances that are used

D. The Intimate Register

Registers are used by people who know each other very well, such as spouses. The characteristics of the language used in the intimate register are non-

verbal communication (shrugging and groaning) of private vocabulary, reduced range of special meanings, nonsense words, heavy use of stress and intonation, sometimes exaggerated, dialect, a broader dialect (Finch. 2000). Private conversations between husbands and wives or friends that have special meaning in the words they use. Intimate registers are not intended for others who only know the speaker from the workplace or are strangers as this can create confusion for the listener's point of view. These registers are usually found in very close relationships and even romantic relationships and that means they are exclusive to other people.

We can consider this register private as it is used by what we call husband and wife, spouse or lover and close friends. These registers are not suitable for formal situations because they sometimes contain personal intents and meanings between certain people, which can cause feelings of discomfort if others hear these words.

E. The Frozen Register

The Frozen Register is commonly used in literary and legal work areas. The features of frozen registers are often outdated structural sentences, ancient vocabulary and neutral Indonesian (Finch. 2000). They are similar to formal registers, but frozen registers are often found in papers, Bibles, bibliographic references, medical or statutory guides, but presented to listeners by stating them. These registers may be found to be frequently used by the community in certain fields but rarely or never change because their use is very strict. In order to

understand this register further knowledge of speech is required to avoid confusion of its use.

This register situation is very formal and rarely modified by people. The construction of speech in sentences can also go on for years without change. It is usually a written text read by the speaker in certain, truly formal situations and contexts, such as national flag ceremonies and prayers.

2.2. Previous Research

Budiarsa (2017) focused on the use of language, dialects, language variations, social stratification and registers related to the social life of local communities. The most important point is to differentiate the terms from each other. There are three main points to discuss: language, dialect, and registers. Formal arrangements can condition formal registers, which are characterized by certain lexical items. Informal arrangements can be reflected in casual registers that show less formal vocabulary, more non-standard features, examples of stigmatized variables, and so on.

Hidayatulloh and Pujiati (2020) aimed to describe the form of the register, describe the register of meaning, and describe the language function of the register contained in cell phone advertisements on the OLX online buying and selling site. The results showed that the register form is a single form and a complex form in the form of affixation, abbreviation and repetition; the meaning of register is in the form of lexical, grammatical, and contextual meanings; and language

functions in the form of instrumental functions, function regulation, function representation, functional interaction, and personal functions.

Rustono and Nafia (2019) aims to identify the form of register used in the pesantren community in Semarang. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Some forms of registered pesantren communities in Semarang are: based on the lingual unit, namely registers in the form of basic words, words with affixes, compound words, and phrases, based on their origin, registers in Indonesian, Javanese loan words, Arabic loan words, and words Sundanese language loans, based on the type of register, are divided into open registers and closed registers.

Kartikasari, Sumani and Ambarwati (2018) aimed to describe the register, context, social meaning of the register used by the Setia Hati Persaudaraan. This research approach is qualitative research and the type of research is a case study because the researcher can identify the form of register used by the Setia Hati Persaudaraan Setia Hati and the social meaning in society. to describe the register, context, social meaning of the register used by the Setia Hati Persaudaraan. The research approach is qualitative research and the type of research is a case study because the researcher can identify the form of register used by the Setia Hati Persaudaraan Setia Hati and the social meaning in society.

Ambarsari and Rusnaningtias (2016) aimed to describes the registers used in the conversation between doctors and nurses at Adi Husada Undaan Wetan Hospital Surabaya. Linguistic features include vocabulary and morphological features that mark the list of doctor-nurse conversations in this hospital. The

findings indicate that the features of vocabulary spoken form by doctors and nurses in their conversations are clearly distinguishable from vocabulary used in other contexts. Furthermore, the results of the morphological analysis show that many words used in conversation are formed through the shortening process, namely clipping and abbreviations. In short, conversations between doctors and nurses adopt certain linguistic traits including certain vocabulary and morphological traits.

Purnomo (2016) aimed to analyze the form, function and meaning of the sociocultural registers used by tourists and tourism service providers in the Surakarta Residency, Central Java, Indonesia. This descriptive and qualitative study is presented in a sociocultural linguistic framework. The results show that the form of tourism registers is utterances that have a special meaning expressed by tourists and tourism service providers; register forms are classified into linguistic units, such as words, phrases, and acronyms; Through registers used as a means of communication, there is also cultural contact between tourists and tourism service providers.

Nugroho and Sari (2019) were meant to look for the form of register polity, various meanings of register polity and characteristics of register polity. With regard to research methods, the author uses qualitative methods. The results show that the meaning of the largest register in the Indonesian state government is different from its true meaning and tends to be euphemistic. This phenomenon shows that the polity register used by Indonesian politicians tends to hide its true meaning. This can happen because there are several interests behind the list of

Indonesian governments, among others, to maintain and maintain power. In short, registers are used to keep authority running.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The research starts by explaining about sociolinguistics. Afterwards, the register theory by (Holmes, 2013) is explained in the next topic. There are five function of register, namely formal register, consultative register, casual register, intimate register and frozen register. There are also three situation types of register, namely field, mode and tenor. The register theory is used to analyze the register in the “Chef” (2014) movie.

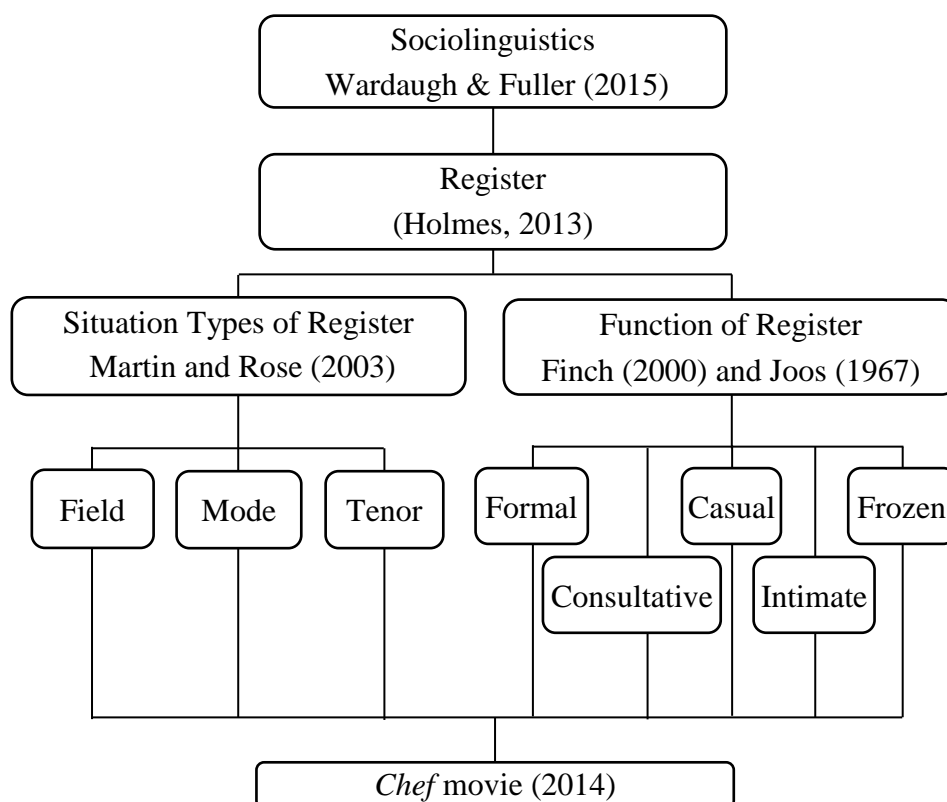


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs. Qualitative research is not related to numbers and symbols (Creswell, 2003). The results of this study are presented descriptively. So that in this study the data until the results are displayed in the form of words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs.

Sociolinguistic phenomena appear in data in the form of words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs in the form of speech. The method of data collection and data analysis is based on the theory of Finch (2000) and Martin and Rose (2003) regarding the function of the register and the situation types of register situation applied in the film *Chef* (2014). The phenomenon as a case study occurs in the real life of the community (Creswell, 2012).

3.2. Object of the Research

Object of the research is an attribute or attitude or value of people, object or activity that have certain variations that are determined by the researcher to be studied and then draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2012). The object of this research is the register. Register theory comes from Finch (2000) and Martin and Rose

(2003). It analyzes register functions and register situation types. These theories are applied in reliable data sources in the film *Chef* (2014) for analysis.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

In the data collection process, this study uses the observation method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). In the process of collecting data, the senses are used to hear, see, and feel phenomena related to the register of conversation. This research does not involve the interaction of scenes or words with the speakers in the film. Thus, this study uses non-participatory techniques Sudaryanto (2015).

There are several steps to collecting data. First, the utterances in the film are converted into scripts. Then the speech that has the register phenomenon is adjusted to the context to get the data. Finally, the data is highlighted for analysis as a register based on Finch (2000) and Martin and Rose (2003)

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

After the data is collected, analyzing the data uses the referential identity method according to Sudaryanto (2015). This study identifies the sociolinguistic phenomena that appear in speech. The referential identity method is concerned with relation between language and a particular entity outside the language which is being referred. This means that each speech causes a specific action competence in equalizing in context situation. The context situation was applied because it combines word and situation. The basic method used is the competency technique in equalizing, this technique is used to classify the text structure contained in the

conversation in the film. The data is copied from the film script and then illustrated the ways according to the register function and register type situations.

The data that has been interpreted theoretically will be analyzed. There are several steps that researchers take to analyze the data. First, the researcher will start by describing the theory the researcher used in finding the data, namely the register function and register type situations. Second, the researchers began to quote the parts of the utterances appeared in the film. Furthermore, the speech is analyzed based on theory. Finally, the researchers began to connect these data based on the theory used and explain them step by step based on the theory.

3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result

To present the results of this study, according to Sudaryanto (2015) two methods of presenting research result are namely formal and informal. Researchers use informal methods. Informal methods are used to present research results with ordinary words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs. Researchers presented the results descriptively. The results of the analysis presented are identified in a simple manner so that readers can easily understand the topic.