

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.

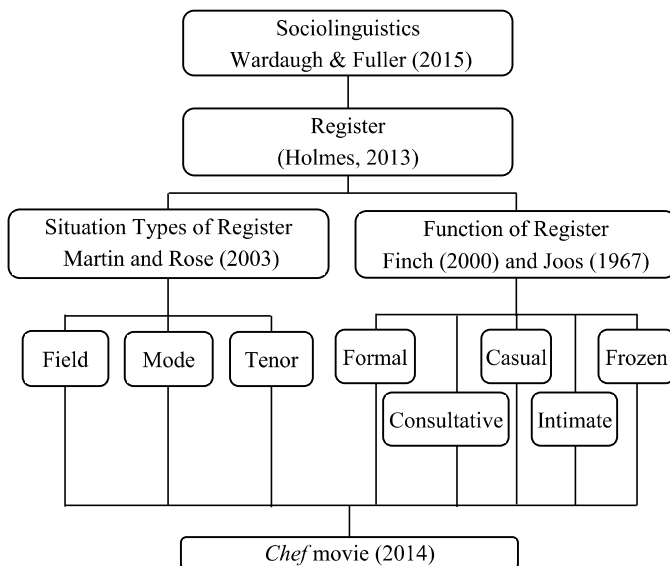


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework