# REGISTER USED BY THE CHARACTERS OF THE MOVIE OF "IN THE HEART OF

# THE SEA (2015)"

## A THESIS

**Submitted as partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

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## 2018

# DECLARATION

This thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university. And to the best of this candidates' knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, June 28, 2018

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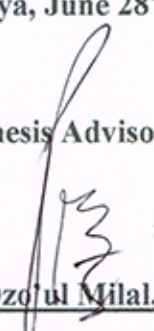
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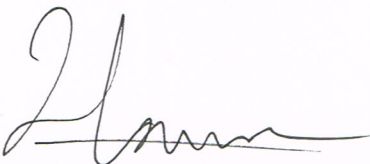

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# ABSTRACT

Suhermanto, Ma'ruf. (2018). *Register Used By The Main Character of The Movie "In The Heart Of The Sea"*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor     : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Key Words          : Register, Field, Tenor, Mode.

This Thesis investigates the use of register by the characters inside the movie titled "In the Heart of The Sea (2015)". The researcher finds lot of forms of register from its word classes until its application on their daily activity during works. Lot of terms consists of one or two unique and strange words giving the real sense that the register only used by the old-style sailormen. Various meaning of register and the relation between the user and register they uses are important points to analyze.

Using qualitative-descriptive method, the researcher picked the original dialogues of the movie formed as script. Then, the researcher identifies the registers that formed as terms using the light marker and written down the speaker besides the register following by the context. The researcher collected the register in the table completed with the columns of the speaker, register and its meaning. In how to analyze the data, there are two steps of analysis: First, the researcher analyzes the meaning of register using Halliday's theory including field, tenor, and mode. Second, the researcher explains the relationship between the user and the register they used.

Example of the register found in this study is "*get the green stuff.*" The second problem is interpreting the meaning of the register. In how to analyze the meaning, the context must be identified first. The context here is the sailors loading up the stuff to the ship. When the order has spoken, one of them starts to picking up the vegetables. Then, "*green stuff*" here means "*vegetables*". Overall, the meaning of the register is "*loads the vegetables*". The third problem is the relation among the register, speaker, and the hearer. The speaker is the man who use the register as a command, the register used as a request or an order, and the hearer become the doer or the one who taking the action as the response to the intended order.

# ABSTRAK

Suhermanto, Ma'ruf. (2018). *Register Used By The Main Character of The Movie "In The Heart Of The Sea"*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor        : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

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Penelitian ini menginvestigasi penggunan *register* oleh karakter di dalam film berjudul "In the Heart of The Sea (2015)". Penulis menemukan banyak bentuk *register* dari kelas katanya sampai penggunaan *register* itu sendiri dalam aktivitas sehari-hari mereka. Banyak istilah yang terdiri dari satu atau dua kata yang biasa digunakan untuk menunjukkan ciri khas seorang pelaut. Arti beragam dari sebuah *register* dan hubungan antara pengguna dan *register* itu sendiri merupakan point yang sangat menarik untuk dianalisa.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif, penulis mengambil naskah asli dari film yang berbentuk transkrip. Kemudian penulis memberi tanda warna pada *register* yang telah di identifikasi sekaligus memberi keterangan tentang siapa yang mengutarakan *register* tersebut. Penulis mengumpulkan *register* yang telah di identifikasi ke dalam tabel dan dilengkapi keterangan pembicara, *register*, dan artinya. Ada dua langkah untuk menganalisa data: Pertama, penulis menganalisa arti dari sebuah *register* menggunakan teori milik Halliday termasuk *field, tenor,* dan *mode*. Kedua, penulis menjelaskan hubungan antara pengguna dan *register* yang mereka gunakan.

Contoh *register* yang telah teridentifikasi adalah "*get the green stuff*". Masalah kedua adalah menginterpretasikan arti dari *register*. Untuk menganalisa arti dari *register* tersebut, konteks harus diketahui terlebih dahulu. Konteksnya disini adalah para awak kapal sedang menaikkan barang bawaan mereka keatas kapal. Ketika perintah diberikan, salah satu dari mereka dengan sigap segera menaikkan sayur-sayuran. Maka dari itu, "*green stuff*" mempunyai arti "sayuran". Secara keseluruhan arti dari *register* tersebut adalah "angkat sayurannya keatas". Masalah ketiga adalah hubungan antara pembicara, *register* yang digunakan, dan pendengar. Pembicaranya merupakan orang yang memerintah diatas kapal, *register* merupakan atau berperan sebagai kalimat perintah, dan pendengar adalah orang yang melakukan sesuatu sebagai respon atas perintah yang diutarakan.

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# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborated all aspects related to the research and also important as the preface or introduction to the writer's analysis. It contains background of the study, research problem, research objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitations, andthedefinition of key terms.

## 1.1 Background of the study

In the Heart of the Sea is the movie created by Charles Leavitt and Rick Jaffa & Amanda Silver in (2015) adapted by novel titled "In the Heart of the Sea: the tragedy of the whaleship Essex" by Nathaniel Philbrick. This movie provided a story about the germinal of Herman Melville's work, known as Moby Dick. This movie is the story of a crew of whaleship Essex and its captain, Captain George Pollard. In this movie, Owen Chase as the main character is the chief of the one of canoe used to hunting a whale which consist of several person. Owen Chase has a responsibility to lead his crew in a mission to chase a whale. Actually Captain George Pollard is the one who stand above them all, if Owen has a responsibility to give his best to the crew by catch the whale as much as they can, Captain George Pollard has a responsibility to guide the crew and give them a guarantee for their safe.

Every movie used a conversation as the media to make the viewer understand about the situations that happened inside the movie. Conversation among the

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characters can be interpreted normally or it may have an implicit meaning that need a different interpretation to get the meaning. Basically, a person held a conversation to gain an information. But another functions of conversation can be used as purposes, not only to gaining information. It can be purposed to ordering and requesting. This movie have a lots of conversation, mostly about giving an order and receiving commands.

Conversation needs a tool, it is language. According to Sapir Edward (1921) "*language is a purely human non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntary produces symbols.*" From his statement. Language not only used for communicating, but also used to give expression. In other word, language can applied into different purpose. Language is the best and essential part in how to hold the conversation. Language also has many forms, including "special terms".

In social aspect. Language is a part of human life. They use language to create a relationship among the people. They speak from one person to other, then from groups to other groups, until they decide to make a language to become their identity. Then, other group also create their own language. This kind of relationship creates a situation that is recognized as dissimilarity. Because not the whole world used a same language, they use different language to show who they are. They usually use "special terms" inside their own group. As the researcher stated in the previous paragraph. They use it as the way to show their identity to the others.

In the differences among the languages, there are also some different type of language used inside a language. For example a person which uses a same language with the other people makes a different word to interact with others, then it is influenced to the other people, until they used that language in certain purpose. It is recognized as the part of sociolinguistics. As stated by Holmes (1992: 1) *"sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society."* And Wardhaugh (2006: 119) *"sociolinguistics is the study of language use within or among groups of speakers"*. From those statement, language is one of the vital parts in human life. Language give an understanding among the people and give a value for each of them.

Based on Holmes (2013: 262) *"the term 'register' here describes the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups."* And Wardhaugh (2006: 52) *"registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers."* According to the statement, register is a certain statement which used by certain people in a group. A person which used register usually have a certain job. For example he is a pilot, he will use any kind of statement that related to his job to communicate with his friend in the same field to show his identity.

The researcher has analyzed the movie that give the viewer a language which used by the people inside it. The characters had unique job fields, the whale-hunter. The title is "In the Heart of the Sea", a story of the whale-hunter. They collecting the

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whale-oil which earned from the living whale day by day until they meet the most dangerous creatures in the world, recognized as the sperm-whale. Their captain sunk in his own ambition and pursued that whale. From their beginning until their climax situation, there are many registers stated not only from the captain, but also his crew.

A different position makes them used a limited kind of register, from the captain which used a kind of register which showed his authority until the crew that only used a kind of register that never used by their captain. As stated by Wardhaugh (2006: 52) *"each register helps you to express your identity at a specific time or place, i.e., how you seek to present yourself to others."* Here, this situation proved that the different role or status in the structure in different occupational culture also give a different impact to the kind of register they used. This condition will showed the status of each person in a group, and this kind of behavior has analyzed by the researcher to give the clear explanation towards the situation happened in the dissimilarity of register which used also by the different position in the crew of whale-hunter inside the movie.

In how to give shape to this thesis. The researcher used the basic theory of sociolinguistics from Janet Holmes and Ronald Wardhaugh. Also the register theory from M.A.K Halliday to help the researcher find the correct way in how to analyze the register meaning based on the situation.

The researcher interested in analyzing this topic because the uniqueness of the register itself. For some people, register may recognized as the strange words that never heard by them before. But for some groups that elevated their mind concept

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through this system and habitually used register as the codes to keep their group's privacy from the people outboard their cluster, register is just like their own identity. The researcher hope another linguistics learners understand about the meaning and concept of register and how to practice it.

## 1.2 Statement of Problems

There are various position or rank in their occupation as the whale hunter, in the heart of the sea is a movie which give the viewer a perspective of the sea-man which play role as the hunter of whales. Of course, they used different register depends on their position. From that statement, there are several problems that has already identified by the writer:

- What are the registers used by the characters?
- What is the meaning of registerused by the characters?
- What is the relation between the character's position and the registers they used?

## 1.3 Objectives of the study

Based on the problems stated above, the results that considered as the aim of this research are:

- To mention the register used by the character inside the movie.
- To interpret the purposes of register used by the character inside the movie
- To explain the relationship between the character's role position and the register they used.

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## 1.4 Significance of the study

This research give the reader a perspective of several groups that may exist in the world, but in small scale. Register is the object of this research, and the whale-hunter are the doer. This study gives contributions in theoretical and also practical matters. Theoretically, this research can be used as the references for anyone who studied about special terms and its meaning that zipped as the register. This kind of matters also give contribution to sociolinguistics and pragmatics fields, especially in analyzing terms.Practically, this study is very useful for the readers that want to practice the register that has already analyzed to the group they created.

## 1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research focused on the use of the register, it's meaning, and the relation between the register and occupation level. Following the previous statement, the scope of the researcher in this research is all of the register used by the group of whale-hunter leaded by Captain George Pollard in the movie, including the relations between the word, the meaning, and the situation. The limitation for this research is the range of the object, because the researcher only analyzed the register used by a group that is George Pollard group. The people excluding it is uncounted.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In how to avoids misunderstanding through this thesis, the researcher give some key-terms and it's meaning as the purpose to make the reader easier to understand.

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1. Register isthe kinds of language used in certain group, usually in occupational fields and used as the identity for them as the way to show anyone that they are the part of those groups.

2. In the Heart of the Sea is the title of a movie telling about the whale men's voyage to the farthest place and facing their mightiest enemy that is the white whale.

3. Field is the situation when the register has already said, because the situation happened will influence the meaning at all cost.

4. Tenor is the speaker or anyone who said the register in certain situation.

5. Mode is the type of uttered text. Based on the speaker's role and the situation, mode gives real sense to the register utterance.

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# CHAPTER II

# REWIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter elaborated any of related study both from linguistics and literature field as the source and reference for this research. Some of the theories are sociolinguistics, language variety, and register. Those theories explained below as the understanding tools for the readers to this analysis.

## 2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language and society cannot be separated. In our life, language is important tool to make anybody near us understand about anything we purposed. It's impossible to make anyone around us understand without language, both oral language and body language. As stated by Wardhaugh (2006:1) a *language* is what the members of a particular society speak. That means one of the important element of good communication in society is language. We cannot deny that both of those elements (language and society) are the important aspect in our life. Holmes also stated (2013:1) sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. That statement means the use of different languages in any places with different society.

Another statement come from Miriam (2006:1) sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying

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language. The meaning of that statement is sociolinguistics is very wide field, many sociolinguists give lots of descriptions of sociolinguistics in several models. But the core of all those statements is language cannot run without society, and vice versa.

Talking about sociolinguistics, is there any differences between sociolinguistics and linguistics? Actually, there are no significant differences between them. Both of them use language as the main media. Stated by Wardhaugh (2006:1) when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, it called the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something called a language. From that statement, language is an important tool for human communication. Communication formed the society and society decided what kind of language used. In short explanation, linguistics emphasizes on the description of the formal elements of language, and their combinations which constitute the "code" known and employed by members of a speech community. On the other hand, sociolinguistics emphasizes on variations in the form of the code according to such widely recognized sociological categories as age, sex, ethnicity, and socioeconomic class, and the uses of that code in accomplishing the everyday affairs of the community (Machan and Scott, 1992: 8).

By elaboration above, sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that combined all aspects of language with social system and created relations among the user, society, and the variation of language. Based on the theory, sociolinguistics divided into two kinds, there are macro-sociolinguistics and

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micro-sociolinguistics, stated by Trudgill (1974: 51) macro-sociolinguistics refers to sociolinguistic areas involving the study of relativity large groups of speakers, whereas micro-sociolinguistics is a term used to cover the study of face to face interaction, discourse analysis, conversational analysis and other areas of sociolinguistics involving the study of relatively small groups of speakers. Macro-sociolinguistics is concerned with the study of language history and development in the scope of society in general. Language planning and language standardization are the examples of this study. Meanwhile, micro sociolinguistics is concerned with study of language in specific speech community with the scope of discussion such as behavior toward language, style of speech, domains of language use, register, speech act, etc. The first concentrates on the role of language in society which analysis communal behavior as a unit, while the other concentrates on the individual behavior. From that statement, this research is focused on the relationship between the language user and their society in a group that is whale-man group. It is clear that the researcher used micro-sociolinguistics in this research.

## 2.2 Language Variety

Sociolinguistics comes along with several elements inside it, but the most important study to complete this research resources are language variety, pragmatics theory, speaking theory, and the register theory. First of all, in this sub chapter the researcher elaborate the meaning of language variety.

Stated by Wardhaugh (2006:5) variation implies that a language is not just some kind of abstract object of study. It is also something that people use.

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Wardhaugh statement is clear. A variation means the kinds, the models, the types. People not only use one language in their social living, more then it, they have used a lot of language types from oral language, sign language, body language, and many more.

From lots of language variation, dialect is the main factor give a language different shape. Wardhaugh stated (2006: 135) just as a regional dialect marks off the residents of one region from those of other regions, a social dialect would be a variety associated with a specific social class or group, marking that class or group off from other classes or groups. That explanation give this research a clear aim for what the researcher have to done. As the variation, regional refers to the place or where the language has used. On the other hand, social refers to the specific groups and community that practicing their own language type.

Along with Wardhaugh, Holmes also described language variation into two kinds: (Focus on users) and (Focus on uses). Holmes stated (2013: 131) people often use a language to signal their membership of particular groups and to construct different aspects of their social identity. Social status, gender, age, ethnicity and the kinds of social networks that people belong to turn out to be important dimensions of identity in many communities. That explanation shows the variety of the user personalization based on both place and social condition.

Second, language variation: focus on uses explained by Holmes (2013: 239) language varies according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used and to whom, as well as according to who is using it. The addressees and the context affect our choice of code or variety, whether language, dialect or style.

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Little bit different with the "users". "language uses" is more about the word choices along with the style and its dialect. Based on the last explanation elaborated by Holmes, the researcher also stated another following theory such as dialect, style, context pragmatics, and register below.

### 2.2.1 Dialect

From lots of language variation, dialect is the main factor of language different shape. Wardhaugh stated (2006: 135) just as a regional dialect marks off the residents of one region from those of other regions, a social dialect would be a variety associated with a specific social class or group, marking that class or group off from other classes or groups. That explanation give this research a clear aim for what the researcher have to done. As the variation, regional refers to the place or where the language has used. On the other hand, social refers to the specific groups and community that practicing their own language type.

Explained by Holmes (2013: 140) dialects are linguistic varieties which are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation; the speech of people from different social, as well as regional, groups may differ in these ways. Also Wardhaugh (2006: 28) dialect is used both for local varieties of English, e.g., Yorkshire dialect, and for various types of informal, lower-class, or rural speech. 'In general usage it therefore remains quite undefined whether such dialects are part of the "language" or not. In fact, the dialect is often thought of as standing outside the language. . . . As a social norm, then, a dialect is a language that is excluded from polite society'. Then, dialect itself can be excluded from language

part but still be the factor of language variation. Based on those two references, dialect divided into two kinds, there are regional dialect and social dialect.

Regional dialect related to the place and the location of dialect utilization. Holmes (2013: 156) regional dialects involve features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar which differ according to the geographical area the speakers come from. Straight with Holmes elaboration, Wardhaugh stated (2006: 44) there may even be very distinctive local colorings in the language from one to another location. Such distinctive varieties are usually called regional dialects of the language. From Regional dialect, the hearer will learn how to distinguish among the language and its location.

Alongside with regional dialect, social dialect related to the society or the people. Wardhaugh stated (2006: 49) social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors, the principal ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity. Holmes also stated (2013: 156) social dialects are distinguished by features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar according to the social group of the speakers. Social group is usually evaluated on the basis of a range of features, such as education, occupation, residential area and income level.

### 2.2.2 Style

Every language has style. Stated by Wardhaugh (2013: 116) style is how people choose to code what they want to say on a particular occasion. And Holmes (2013: 267) people's styles of speech and written communication index not only aspects of their identity such as their ethnicity, age, gender and social

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background, they also indicate the contexts in which language is being used. Style of language determined by lots of the user's factors and make language has its own type. It is clear that the kind of language style determined by identifying the user's characteristic.

### 2.2.3 Context

In how to reveal the real meaning of words in their daily conversation, people usually relate the text with its context. Then what is the context? Holmes stated (2013: 365) context is clearly crucial in interpreting what is meant, and pragmatics extends the analysis of meaning beyond grammar and word meaning to the relationship between the participants and the background knowledge they bring to a situation. In brief explanation, context is anything supports the main text. Both in written and speech forms, context hold the important role to make the opposite easier to understanding our purpose.

## 2.3 Register

Language contains variation, style, and context. People usually use normal conversation with normal words, the words that other people easy to understand. But some of words in the world had a unique characteristic, only certain people understand it. This word is called register. Stated by Satriaki (2015: 30) the term register refers to linguistic variation in terms of context which may be unique to a single speaker. Wardhaugh also stated (2006: 52) registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, airline

pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers.

The main understanding of register has elaborated by Halliday. Based on his statement, register is a semantic phenomenon in the sense that 'register is the clustering of semantic features according to situation type' (Halliday, 1978: 68, 111, 123) the semantic stratum is, for Halliday, where language interfaces with the eco-social environment. At this interface, register is 'the necessary mediating concept that enables us to establish the continuity between a text and its sociosemiotic environment' (Halliday, 2002 [1977]: 58; see Bowcher, forthcoming) in short explanation, register is the word that connecting people and their occupation field. Only people who know well about their job environment condition can use this kind of language variety.

In order to strengthen Halliday's register thory, there is some elaboration of register itself. Kocak stated (2013: 36) the term register is used as a cover term for varieties defined by their situational characteristics. As same as Paolillo's statement (1999: 4) the term register used to denote a dimension of language variation that is orthogonal to dialect, genre, text type, modality and discourse topic. All those elaborations shows the characteristic of register as the situational words that uttered in different way and only people who related with certain occupation will understand the purpose.

Register has three main components. It is elaborated by Halliday (2004: 34) the combinations of field, tenor and mode values determine different uses of language – the different meanings that are at risk in a given type of situation. It

means that each factor give a huge contribution in register's true meaning. Further explanation elaborated below.

### 2.3.1 Field

Halliday stated (2004: 33) field – what's going on in the situation: (i) the nature of the social and semiotic activity; and (ii) the domain of experience this activity relates to (the 'subject matter' or 'topic'). Two main points about Field of Register has already explained by Halliday. In other words, field is the situation when the Register has already said, because the situation happened will influence the meaning at all cost. The meaning of the register will changed if the field and the word is not synchronized.

### 2.3.2 Tenor

In describing Tenor, the researcher took another Halliday's explanation. Halliday stated (2004: 33) tenor – who is taking part in the situation: (i) the roles played by those taking part in the socio-semiotic activity – (1) institutional roles, (2) status roles (power, either equal or unequal), (3) contact roles (familiarity, ranging from strangers to intimates) and (4) sociometric roles (affect, either neutral or charged, positively or negatively); and (ii) the values that the interactants imbue the domain with (either neutral or loaded, positively or negatively). Based on the explanation, tenor is the speaker or anyone who said the register in certain situation. The combination between the speaker's role and the situation will make a perfect sense toward the register utilization.

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### 2.3.3 Mode

Last component of register is mode. Halliday said (2004: 33, 34) mode – what role is being played by language and other semiotic systems in the situation: (i) the division of labour between semiotic activities and social ones (ranging from semiotic activities as constitutive of the situation to semiotic activities as facilitating); (ii) the division of labour between linguistic activities and other semiotic activities; (iii) rhetorical mode: the orientation of the text towards field (e.g. informative, didactic, explanatory, explicatory) or tenor (e.g. persuasive, exhortatory, hortatory, polemic); (iv) turn: dialogic or monologic; (v) medium: written or spoken; (vi) channel: phonic or graphic. Halliday has already give a clear elaboration about mode. It is the type of uttered text. Based on the speaker's role and the situation, mode gives real sense to the register utterance.

These three register variables are used to explain people's intuitive understanding that individuals use different resources, different kinds and different parts from the system of language (Matthiessen & Halliday 1997) the statement is clear, when one of those three variables is different with anything speaker purposed, then the meaning also changed and misinterpreted by the interlocutors.

The indicator of register depends on the language. Stated by Almurashi (2016: 4) inside the language itself, the SFL describes a model with three levels as a tristratal model of language as mentioned in Table 1. They are as follows:

1. *Discourse-Semantics* has three metafunctions. They are: interpersonal metafunctions, ideational metafunctions, and textual metafunctions.

2. *Lexico-grammar* includes both grammar and vocabulary in one stratum and represents the view of language in both lexis and grammar.

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3. *Phonology, orthography (or graphology***)** which refers to the sound system, the writing system, and the wording system.

# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates the research design and the data collection method. The researcher has already mentioned five main subs for this section including research design, data, data source, research instruments, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

## 3.1 Research Design

Firstly, there is a description of research design or research procedures. There are two of them, quantitative and qualitative, stated by Coulmas (1998: 102) quantitative studies tend to simplify many phenomena; qualitative analyses, on the other hand, often rely on samples which are too small to draw general conclusions. There are differences between the method of quantitative and qualitative that is how the researcher got the data. Based on Coulmas (1998: 182; Dorian: 1981; Schmidt, 1985) in such a situation, there is enough of a population of fluent elder speakers, fluent younger speakers and semi-speakers to be able to turn to quantitative methodologies, based on the collection of data through surveys and questionnaires. This is clear that quantitative is a method that getting the data through collectively ways and formed as numerical data.

Different with quantitative, qualitative is a method using descriptive explanation. This method used by the researcher to elaborate the data. As stated by Coulmas (1998: 176) qualitative studies require sensitivity to the particular relation of the last speakers towards their stigmatized obsolescent language. In

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addition, fieldwork on obsolescent languages raises all the questions of ethics inherent to research on marginalized and dominated populations, issues which are best addressed before and monitored during the time of fieldwork. Another statement is from Mallinson, Childs, and Herk (2013: 13) in qualitative sociolinguistic research, the social system is moved toward a more central position, and the relationship between linguistic variation and identity is prominent. Here the researcher used qualitative method to analyze the data focused on register that has already influenced by the social context around it.

## 3.2 Data and Data Source

The researcher used all elements from the movie of "In the Heart of the Sea" including the scenes, the dialogue, and the transcript as the data source for this research. The data itself, formed as the registers uttered by the main characters inside the movie. Register used by the characters contains a lot of meaning depend on the situation.

## 3.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument for this research is the researcher himself as the data collector, the data analyzer and conclusion maker. Alongside with the researcher as the main instrument, there are some supporting instrument such as media to help the researcher like a laptop and anything inside it including the software to play the main source formed as video, type the text, open the dictionary, show the transcript, and providing the references. Smartphone and internet data used as the supporting instrument to search the previous research and references. Speaker also

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became the supporting media to providing a clear sound from the movie. The last is flash-drive, used as the supporting media to move the data to other gadget and became the mediator to print the thesis out on another place.

## 3.4 Technique of Data Collection

In how to collect the data, the researcher gave marks to any register uttered by the main character that has already became the member of whaling group. Because the data source formed as the movie and followed by transcript, the researcher gave the short dialogue while the register uttered and type down the situation happened in the movie above. The researcher gave the current marks to the register uttered. To elaborate the technique, the researcher elaborated the steps of collecting the data below:

1. The researcher watched the movie and only took the part when the main characters started their voyage to the sea until they not using register anymore.

2. The researcher took the register and separated them based on their user and interpretation on the table.

## 3.5 Data Analysis

In how to analyze the data, the researcher gave an example of register uttered by one of the whaling-crew member. There are following steps to show the data's analyzing:

1. The researcher interpreted the register based on Haliday's register theory.

2. The researcher explained the register completed with the speaker, condition, situation, relation among the register, user, and the hearer, anmd interpretation for each term.

3. The researcher created the table about the total and percentage of the analyzed register.

4. The researcher wrote the discussion session.

5. The researcher made the conclusion and suggestion.

# CHAPTER IV

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher has analyzed the data using the theory of register based on Halliday. The researcher has already classifying the registers based on its class. Next, the researcher gives the meaning and the relationship between the users and the registers as the way to answer the problems. The discussion has putted on the last of this chapter

## 4.1 Findings

In order to answer the question, the researcher has collected and classified the registers used by the main characters. The first problem is the register. The researcher has classified the register based on its word class to make the reader easier to differentiate them.

This section separated as same as the amount of the register classes stated above. The researcher has analyzed the meaning of each register using his own interpretation based on Halliday's theory including field, tenor and mode, completed by the context that really happened inside the movie. Based on the meaning of the registers itself, the researcher also elaborated the relation between the speaker's class position and the register they used.

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**4.1.1 Table of Register**

Table 4.1.1

| The User | Register | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| The Owner of the Whaling Ship Company | 1. The Essex<br><br>2. Blood<br><br>3. Scion of a great whaling family.<br><br>4. Our patron. | - The ship called The Essex<br><br>- Caste in society<br><br>- The descendant of the famous great whaling family<br><br>- Our protector |
| The Captain | 1. Right or sperm<br><br>2. Set stunsails.<br><br>3. Shorten sail, mr. Chase!<br><br>4. Veer off, mr. Lawrence.<br><br>5. Blister your goddamn lungs!<br><br>6. The locals told me your voyage was way laid, sir.<br><br>7. Mr. Chase! Hoist and swing boats<br><br>8. If we set sail now, catch the south easterlies at their best time and fill our belly, we could be home in six months.<br><br>9. If it weren't for that demon, a whale, white as alabaster, hundred feet long, sent six of my crew to their graves.<br><br>10. If we make Cape Verdes. | - Right whales or sperm whales.<br><br>- Release all main and extra sail.<br><br>- Roll up the sail sheets.<br><br>- Move, mr. Lawrence.<br><br>- Scream loudly!<br><br>- People here told me your voyage has messed up, sir.<br><br>- Get down the whale boats.<br><br>- If we complete all of our necessary and take the best time for the easterly wind to moving us as fast as possible, we could be home in six months.<br><br>- If it were not for that beast, a whale, white as alabaster, hundred feet long, killed my six men.<br><br>- if we come to Cape Verdes on time. |
| The Mates | 1. Ladies | - Crew's position that placed lower |

| | | than the captain and mates |
|---|---|---|
| (Including the first and second Mate) | 2. Greenhorn. | - Non-experienced young man on the ship. |
| | 3. Blows! | - Sign of the appearance of whales |
| | 4. Bunks | - Bed. |
| | 5. Dogwatch! | - Pay attention |
| | 6. As first mate. | - First vice captain. |
| | 7. A one-fifteenth lay. | - A single payment that fifteen times higher than another. |
| | 8. A sorrier pack of deck wallopers | - List of the empty barrels |
| | 9. Second mate's harpooner. | - The lance thrower on the second mate's boat. |
| | 10. Fifty. | - A whale contains around fifty barrels of oil. |
| | 11. The Offshore Grounds. | - The furthest spot from any lands. |
| | 12. On deck. | - on the deck. |
| | 13. A thousand leagues along the equator. | - The furthest spot along the equator. |
| | 14. A squall on the starboard bow. | - The upcoming wave from the storm on the right side of the ship. |
| | 15. It's the gasket | - It's the rope. |
| | 16. You're captain's harpooner | - The lance thrower on the captain's boat. |
| | 17. Ain't no greenhorns no more | - We are not beginner anymore. |
| | 18. Get the green stuff | - Loads the vegetables. |
| | 19. Haul short the anchor. | - Pull the anchor up. |
| | 20. Yank to the wind! | - Let the ship move by the wind strike the sail sheets. |
| | 21. Take the helm. | - Get the ship's steering wheel. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 22. Make sail. | - Develop the sail sheets. |
| | 23. Let fall clews and bunts and sheet ho! | - Open all the sail sheets. |
| | 24. Set topsails and topgallants. | - Set the most top sail sheet and the main top sail sheets. |
| | 25. The fewer questions one asks is better. | - Better ask no question. |
| | 26. Heave away on the windlass. | - Push away the windlass stronger. |
| | 27. Crank away on the windlass! | - Crank away on the pulley. |
| | 28. Set topgallants. | - Set the main top sail sheet. |
| | 29. Make sail | - Release the sail sheet. |
| | 30. Let fall your course! | - Cut the jammed tie. |
| | 31. Getting this slop on the first day? | - Enjoy the dinner on the first day ? |
| | 32. Main topsail leech lines! | - The most top sail sheet has jammed by the wet rope. |
| | 33. Harpooner, make ready to boat! | - The Lancer, prepare for hunting! |
| | 34. Go main topsail leech lines. | - Go to that jammed rope. |
| | 35. Too slow, you damn coofs! | - Too slow, hurry up, men. |
| | 36. Sweat that line, Barz. | - Make the rope wet, Barz. |
| | 37. Forecourse bunts! | - Go to the front sails. |
| | 38. Put them over the ground tier casks. | - Put them over the list of that barrels. |
| | 39. There's a snarl in the gasket, sir. | - There is a problem that makes the rope jammed, sir. |
| | 40. Anchor's trim! | - Pull up the anchor. |
| | 41. First drills are tomorrow. | - First training is tomorrow. |
| | 42. Six bells sharp. | - At six o'clock. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 43. We're headed into a squall. | - We're headed into the storm. |
| | 44. We're nearing the Gulf Stream | - We are approaching the storm vortex. |
| | 45. You're on your first Nantucket sleigh ride, boy. | - You are on your first Nantucket whale chasing, boy. |
| | 46. Fields of flukes far as the eye can see. | - A place that only lucks there. |
| | 47. Sea's coming aboard! | - A huge wave is coming. |
| | 48. Beach us on her! | - Bring us to the whale. |
| | 49. Look for braces, lads. | - Look for the rolled sail sheets. |
| | 50. Trim for speed. | - Make the ship move faster. |
| | 51. Set fore the main topsail and topgallant stunsails, men. | - Set all the extra rolled sail sheets. |
| | 52. Make fast your stunsail halyard. | - Set the stunsail located on the backside quickly. |
| | 53. Bracing fore topsail, sir. | - Release the front topsail. |
| | 54. Hold our course. | - Hold the steer. |
| | 55. Double gripes on the boats! | - Strong gripes on the boats with both of your hands. |
| | 56. Go lee! | - Look for the low place to take cover). |
| | 57. Hold steady lines! | - Hold on the strongest rope. |
| | 58. Turn to leeward! | - Turn the ship to avoid the wave. |
| | 59. Strike topgallants. | - Cut down the topgallant sail sheets. |
| | 60. Let fly sheets! | - Cut down the sail sheets. |
| | 61. We'll be broadsided! | - We will tumbling. |
| | 62. Strike those damn topgallants! | - Cut those topgallants quickly. |
| | 63. Topgallants away! | - Topgallants getting loose. |

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|---|---|
| 64. We have to get her upright! | - We have to make the ship upright. |
| 65. There she blows! | - There the whales blows. |
| 66. All hands! All hands on deck! | - Everybody on deck. |
| 67. Away the boats. | - Release all the boats. |
| 68. Lower away! | - Relegated all the boats. |
| 69. Straight! Crack them backbones. | - Go straight! get those whales. |
| 70. There they breach! | - There they moving inattentively. |
| 71. Spring those oars till your arms fall off. | - Paddle those oars tirelessly. |
| 72. Chimney's afire! | - The whale is dying. |
| 73. Peak oars! | - Paddling strongly. |
| 74. Dead ahead, Peterson! | - Thrust the whale's face, Peterson. |
| 75. Back the foreyard lower the tackle! | - To the front side relegate the pulley. |
| 76. Mr. Lawrence, take us leeward. | - Mr. Lawrence, take us to the safe place. |
| 77. Head us straight for the school. | - Bring us the tools. |
| 78. Stand by the spanker. | - on the backside of the ship. |
| 79. The Essex! she's listing. | - The Essex, it is leaning. |
| 80. Make haste, boys! | - Hurry up, boys!. |
| 81. Nickerson, there are more casks in steerage. | - Nickerson, there are more barrels on deck. |
| 82. Hardtack is dry. | - The biscuits is safe. |
| 83. Mr. Lawrence, take the wheel. | - Mr. Lawrence, take the steer wheel. |
| 84. Stunsail boom | - Stunsail is ready. |
| 85. We'll skirt the edge of it. | - We will move faster. |

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|---|---|---|
| | 86. And any man who is idle will find himself swimming home | - And any lazy man will going home by their own way. |
| | 87. Blood is not gonna fill a ship with oil | - Experience is worthier than society status. |
| | 88. Don't tell me Matthew Joy's put down the bottle. | - I do not believe you will stop drunk. |
| | 89. We're boat to black skin. | - let's go to that whale. |
| | 90. We must shorten sail immediately | - We must tie up the sail sheets immediately. |
| | 91. The devil take the mexican grounds! | - The whale men found what they seeking for. |
| | 92. Did he dance a jig and pick your pocket as well? | - Did the whale messed it up and took all of your precious things? |
| | 93. Set your fore staysail and your fore and main topsails. | - Set the extra sheets of the main sail sheet and the extra sheets of the topsail sheet and the topsail sheet itself. |
| | 94. Let go clew lines and sheet ho! | - Roll the ropes and release the sail sheets). |
| | 95. We must fall off and run with it. | - We must follow the weather by cut all the sail sheets and do not against with it. |
| | 96. Climb to weather and grab the shrouds. | - Climb to the top and grab the sail sheets. |
| | 97. We'll have to strip her of her sails and jimmy-rig something. | - We have to repair the broken part of the ship and give me all the tools to repair it. |
| | 98. If we don't shorten sail and bear off, it'll catch us on the beam. | - If we do not shorten the sail sheets and follow the waves, we will crashed by the waves itself. |
| Crew | 1. Aye, sir. | - Yes, sir. |
| | 2. Landsman. | - people usually work on soil area |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Portside! | - The side part of the ship |
| 4. Port bow! | - The front part of the ship |
| 5. The flukes! | - A profitably moment |
| 6. Whale pins | - A pins made from the whale tooth. |
| 7. Forty-barreler? | - A whale contains around forty barrels of oil. |
| 8. Nantucket whale oil. | - Whale oil produced by Nantucket. |
| 9. Twenty fathoms, | - Twenty rolls of rope. |
| 10. Windlass is ready and sails are loose | - The pulley is ready and the sail sheets is released. |
| 11. She may be old but she can still roll, boys | - This ship may be old but it still tough, boys. |
| 12. East of Halifax, sir. | - Halifax, one of city on Canada. |
| 13. We're down to 60 fathoms of line left, sir! | - We only have sixty rolls of rope left. |
| 14. How many fathoms can he go? | - How many deeps can he dive? |
| 15. Down to 50 fathoms, sir. | - Only fifty rolls of rope left. |
| 16. she'll take us down with her. | - We will sinking down with the ship. |
| 17. That's a calf. | - That is the small sized whale. |
| 18. That's the cow. | - That is the medium sized whale. |
| 19. And that's our boy! | - And that's our target. |
| 20. That's the money. | - That is a wealthy and expensive kind of whale. |
| 21. Oh, he's a buster! | - A high quality whale. |
| 22. Eighty fathoms of line left, sir! | - Eighty rolls of rope left, sir! |
| 23. 70 fathoms left, sir. | - Seventy rolls of rope. |

| | 24. 30 fathoms left, mr. Joy. ….Ten fathoms left, sir! | - Thirty and ten rolls of rope. |
|---|---|---|
| | 25. A whale, sir. It stove the ship. | - A whale has burned the ship, sir. |
| | 26. Ain't no skinny hog worth more than that | - The offer is too demanding. |
| | 27. I see some white water. | - I see the sign of lot of whales. |

**4.1.2 Noun**

1. Blood (Noun)

   Meaning: Caste in society

   The speaker uses the register as the consideration of the hearer status and the hearer understands it as clarification.

   Owen Chase disagree with the ship owner decision to make him a first mate on their ship but mr. Mason convincing Owen that he cannot be a captain not because he did not have enough experience and respect among the men of the ship. Owen Chase cannot be a captain because his caste in society, his blood class is lower than a man had chosen by the ship owner.

2. Ladies (Noun)

   Meaning: Crew's position that placed lower than the captain and mates

   The speaker usess the register as the consideration of the hearer position on the ship and the hearer understandss it as clarification.

   When Owen comes to the ship's kitchen and meet the crew, Owen gives orders to them and called them ladies, it is normal for a sailor to called his subordinate "Ladies" in order to show them their position on the ship.

3. Greenhorn. (Noun)

   Meaning: Non-experienced young man on the ship.

   The speaker uses the register as the consideration of the hearer status and the hearer understands it as clarification.

   Owen called Tom Nickerson a "Greenhorn" when he talks to Tom for the first time. That register represented Tom as the youngest man on the ship.

Even for the ordinary crew, their age average is around twenty up to forty, but Tom and his friend Barzillai is just a teenagers without experience, the register is same like a soft horn with green color that may broke anytime. It shows them that Owen is a huge-experienced person and became their role model.

4. Blows! (Noun)

Meaning: Sign of the appearance of whales

The speaker use the register as the information to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

   A code from anyone who seen the appearance of the whale. When there are whales far from the ship from a current position, anyone who seen it must yelling this register. In that moment, Owen Chase himself as the first mate shouts loudly to give his men the main order, to prepare anything necessary to hunting the whale.

5. Bunks (Noun)

Meaning: Bed.

The speaker use the register as the information of things and the hearer understands it.

   A simple word for the sailors to called their bed. Stated by Owen when he trains the new men anything about sailing and hunting the whales.

6. Aye, sir. (Noun)

Meaning: Yes

The speaker uses the register as the answer for the order they achieve and the hearer understandss it as response.

There are other around twenty or more registers with the same meaning with this one, mostly formed as same as this register too. The meaning of this register is "yes". This is a special terms for any sailor when they want to say "yes" to their superior as the response for the orders given to them. It is clear that there are three kinds of relation between register and its user based on the position on the ship, the men to their mates, the men to their captain, and the mates to their captain

7. Landsman. (Noun)

Meaning: people usually work on soil area

The speaker uses the register as the consideration of the interlocutor status.

This is how the man has providence to live on the sea and make dependent occupation on it (seaman) they differentiating their position with the others that destined as the man who lives and usually work on the land (landsman).

8. Dogwatch! (Noun)

Meaning: Pay Attention

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understandss it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

Owen as the first mate said this register to his men loudly and distinctly to make the crew pay attention to him. This kind of word is representing the behavior of dog when it got a command from its owner.

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### 4.1.3 Preposition

1. Portside! (Preposition)

   Meaning: The side part of the ship

   The speaker use the register as the information of place to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

   This kind of register used to give the directions to the captain or mates that asking the position of something that only a person in the most top of the ship that know it. These words has shouted by Barzillai when Owen Chase asking to him about the position of the accurate position to catch the whales.

2. Port bow! (Preposition)

   Meaning: The front part of the ship

   The speaker uses the register as the information of place to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

   The function of this register is same as "Portside", the only diversification between them is just the direction. "Portside" used when the object located on the side of the ship. Meanwhile, port bow used to show the object that located on the front of the Ship.

### 4.1.4   Noun Phrase

1. The Essex (Noun Phrase)

   Meaning: The ship called The Essex

   The speaker uses the register as the information of thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

This register has said by mr. Mason, one of the ship owner of the whale-oil business. The researcher interpreted the register as the way they called their ships with a name. "The Essex" is actually a name of the ship used by the main character in order to hunt down the whales. The function of naming the ships is not only differentiating one ship with the other but also be an identity for the man who captained the ship.

2.  As first mate. (Noun Phrase)

    Meaning: First vice captain.

    The speaker uses the register as the information of position given to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

    This register said by mr. Fuller, mr. Mason's friend and one of the ship owner from whale-oil industry. This word also said by Owen Chase as he confused by the ship owner's decision to give him a position as the first mate, not a captain. It is clear that Owen has requested a position for a captain, not a vice captain, or in their term are first mate.

3.  A one-fifteenth lay. (Noun Phrase)

    Meaning: A single payment that fifteen times higher than another.

    The speaker uses the register as the information of thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

    To decrease Owen's disappointment, mr. Mason gives an unusual order for him. That is the payment for one voyage. Owen will get a big fee that another first mate will never get it, that is what mr. Mason said. Owen will get a one-fifteenth lay or fifteen times higher than another first mate.

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4. The flukes! (Noun Phrase)

   Meaning: A profitably moment

   The speaker uses the register as the information to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

   The man on the top of the ship usually yelling this word when he seen the whale in a distance. Different with register "Blows!" that yelled before "The Flukes!" this register has shouted in the highest place of the ship and it has different position with "Blows!" that shouted in the deck area. The function of this register gives the men a good time and position to hunting down the whales with huge opportunity and less of risk.

5. Scion of a great whaling family. (Noun Phrase)

   Meaning: The descendant of the famous great whaling family

   The speaker uses the register as the information of the caste or social level to the hearer and the hearer uses it as the comparison toward the hearer own position.

   This register said by the ship owner when Owen Chase try to defending his due as the man who has chosen by the ship owner as the captain has canceled by an acceptable reason. To force Owen accepted the offer, the ship owner emphasized that the captain substituted Owen is the man that has a higher society level rather than Owen himself, that is a scion of a great whaling family.

6. Our patron. (Noun Phrase)

   Meaning: Our protector

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The speaker uses the register as the information about influence given by the current person to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

To make sure that Owen Chase would take the offer, the ship owner said the father of captain that has substituted Owen Chase is a wealthy man and their patron.

7. Whale pins (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: A pins made from the whale tooth.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

When the young Tom ask Barzillai about the pins that weared on the coat of the mates (captain's vices), Barzillai answered that they are the whale pins, a tooth from whales they have stab with their lances.

8. A sorrier pack of deck wallopers (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: List of the empty barrels

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

This register has stated by the man to give the directions to another man about location. Based on the context, that man going to the list of the empty barrels, the meaning of a sorrier pack of deck wallopers is "list of the empty barrels".

9. Second mate's harpooner. (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: The lance thrower on the second mate's boat.

The speaker uses the register as the decision of intended position to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

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The man who gives assign of everyone towards the position on the ship is the first mate. In this case, Owen has responsibility to dividing his men into the correct position based on their ability. Second mate's harpooner, second mate refers to the second vice captain, Joy Matthew. In order to catch down the whales, there are three boats that lead by the captain, first mate, and second mate. In this situation, second mate's harpooner means the attacker or the lance thrower on the boat that lead by the second vice captain.

10. Forty-barreler? (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: A whale contains around forty barrels of oil.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended value to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

This register used to determined the possibility of oil capacity that provided by the whale depends on its size. There is other register stated by Owen below to reply the question of this register. The word forty refers to the amount and the Barreler refers to a single unit of that amount itself. Then, the meaning of the register is "a whale contains around forty barrels of oil"

11. Fifty. (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: A whale contains around fifty barrels of oil.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

12. Nantucket whale oil. (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: Whale oil produced by Nantucket.

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The speaker uses the register as the information of intended thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

This words used by Mr. Bond to offer the oil to another tribe when the crew arrived on another land to refill their necessary and trade the oil as the way to get their needs. This kind of register completed the head "Oil" with some contexts such as Nantucket and whale. The contexts give an understanding about the value of the oil itself. At the time, Nantucket is a very huge oil industry and famous with its whale oil. The meaning of "Nantucket whale oil" is the whale oil that produced in Nantucket.

13. The Offshore Grounds. (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: The furthest spot from any lands.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended location to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

A place that all experienced sailor recognized as the offshore grounds, placed in a thousand leagues along the equator. In this spot, the ship will be on the furthest position from the shore.

14. Twenty fathoms, (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: Twenty rolls of rope.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended value to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

In any occupation that related to the sea, word "fathoms" used to gauge the depth of the sea. By using the current length of rope in every roll, the sailor used this kind of measurement to gauging the deep of the whale's dive.

### 4.1.5 Prepositional Phrase

1. East of Halifax, sir. (prepositional phrase)

   Meaning: Halifax, one of city on Canada.

   The speaker uses the register as the information of intended location to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the aim.

   Register used by any crew to locate the position of their next target. This kind of register usually formed as the position of the sea based on the city rounded by sea itself. East of Hallifax means the sea's position is on the east from Halifax, one of the city on Canada.

2. On deck. (Prepositional Phrase)

   Meaning: on the deck.

   The speaker uses the register as the information of intended location to the hearer and the hearer understands it direction.

   The ordinary words from the mates or captain to give a command for the men in order to go on the position that only sailors will understand about that. Form of this register is simple, preposition words plus the name of the place with specific characteristic that only sailors recognized it correctly.

3. A thousand leagues along the equator. (Prepositional Phrase)

   Meaning: The furthest spot along the equator.

   The speaker uses the register as the information of intended location to the hearer and the hearer understands it as direction.

   Before the sailor using number to clarifying their position as used in this modern era, they used the distance between the spot and recognized place

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based on the wind direction to locating the coordinate of the spot itself. As like "a thousand leagues along the equator" with the meaning "the furthest spot along the equator"

4. A squall on the starboard bow. (prepositional Phrase)

Meaning: The upcoming wave from the storm on the right side of the ship)

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it as warning.

Stated by anyone who seen the condition, this register giving a warning for anyone on the ship to be careful and be ready for any condition. At the time, a big wave that caused by the storm has come from the right side of the ship, Owen gives the warning to the men loudly using the register "a squall on the starboard bow". Then, the meaning of that register is the upcoming wave from the storm on the right side of the ship.

### 4.1.6 Sentence

1. It's the gasket (Sentence)

Meaning: It's the rope.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended thing to fix to the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order.

This register refers to information, not an order. Said by the second mate to the first mate. The second vice captain shouted the condition of the jammed sail sheets by giving information with register "it's the gasket, Owen!" means "the rope jammed the sail sheets, Owen!"

2. You're Captain's harpooner (Sentence)

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Meaning: The lance thrower on the captain's boat.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended position taken by the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order.

Same description with "second mate's harpooner" on the previous explanation on register formed as noun phrase. This register means the attacker or the lace thrower on the boat that leads by the captain himself.

3. Ain't no greenhorns no more (Sentence)

Meaning: We are not beginner anymore.

The speaker uses the register as the declaration to the hearer and the hearer understands it as celebration.

Yelled by the crew, when they had already become a sailor because their mentor, Owen Chase. They shouted "ain't no greenhorns no more" means that there are no more beginner or initiator on the ship.

4. Get the green stuff (Sentence)

Meaning: Loads the vegetables.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A moment when Owen Chase giving an order for Tom Nickerson to bring up the vegetables. From the context, it is clear that the meaning of get the green stuff is get the vegetables, or bring the vegetables up. Because the word green stuff refers to the box that full with vegetables.

5. Haul short the anchor. (Sentence)

Meaning: Pull the anchor up.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A simple order from the mates for the crew, Haul short the anchor, with the words "haul short" that means make something shorter, it is clear that the order is shorter the anchor's rope that automatically bring the anchor upside and the crew must pull it up. Then, the meaning of "haul short the anchor" is pull the anchor up.

6. Yank to the wind! (Sentence)

Meaning: Let the ship move by the wind strike the sail sheets.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The command from the first mate to begins the voyage, the word "yank" based on the context is "ride". Then the meaning of Owen's command is ride the wind using the sail sheets or "let the ship move by the wind strike the sail sheets"

7. Take the helm. (Sentence)

Meaning: Get the ship's steering wheel.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A simple order from the first mate to one of the crew to operate the steer. Take the helm means take the head, or take the steer. This kind of register only stated by the captain and the first mate to give a command to their crew. There is another same register below with the same meaning as same as this one.

8. Make sail. (Sentence)

   Meaning: Develop the sail sheets.

   The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

   An order usually stated by the captain or the mates to command the crew. This register means prepare the sail sheets for the voyage.

9. Let fall clews and bunts and sheet ho! (Sentence)

   Meaning: Open all the sail sheets.

   The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

   The register stated by the first mate to release all the necessary sail sheets in order to start the voyage.

10. Set topsails and topgallants. (Sentence)

    Meaning: Set the most top sail sheet and the main top sail sheets.

    The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order from the first mate to release the topsail sheets and the topgallants sheet. The different between topsails and topgallants is the position. The topsails located on the most top of the ship. Then, the topgallants located on the second position after the topsails.

11. The fewer questions one asks is better. (Sentence)

Meaning: Better ask no question.

The speaker uses the register as the polite warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as request.

Register said by the second mate, Joy Matthews to his captain. George Pollard as the captain disgraced his own first mate with the question that refers to Owen past. Joy tried to stop the conversation by giving that register to Pollard politely. "the fewer questions one asks, is better." means "better ask no question."

12. Right or sperm (Sentence)

Meaning: Right whales or sperm whales.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended things to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

As the captain, George Pollard needs clarification from the first mate about the kind of whales that appeared in front of them. To differentiate the kinds, Captain gives register formed as the type of whales usually hunted down by the whale-men to the first mate, that is "right or sperm" it means right whales or sperm whales. There is something.

13. Heave away on the windlass. (Sentence)

Meaning: Push away the windlass stronger.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

To get the right wind gust, the crews need to push the pulley that move the sail sheets direction to catch the best position of the wind gust. Here the first mate give an order with register "heave away on the windlass" mean "push away the windlass stronger" to the best possible of the wind direction to give the push on the ship.

14. Crank away on the windlass! (Sentence)

Meaning: Crank away on the pulley.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A same register with different vocabulary. As same as heave away on the windlass, there are some words can be use as the substitution for the verb located in front of the sentence.

15. Set topgallants. (Sentence)

Meaning: Set the main top sail sheet.

The speaker use the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An ordinary order from the first mate to release the topgallant sail sheets.

16. Make sail, (Sentence)

Meaning: Release the sail sheet.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register is a command from the first mate to release the necessary sail sheets of the ship. This kind of register repeated many times by the captain or mates when the order to release the sails is not completed.

17. Let fall your course! (Sentence)

Meaning: Cut the jammed tie.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

Sometimes, the condition of the voyage may disturbed by something. The context of this register is the jammed sail sheets because the rope cannot released. In this condition, Owen as the first mate shouting to the crew on that position "let fall your course". The register meaning is "do not fix the rope, just cut it off."

18. Getting this slop on the first day? (Sentence)

Meaning: Enjoy the dinner on the first day ?

The speaker uses the register as the question to the hearer and the hearer understands it by standing up as the response.

An ordinary register for any sailor to ask about the crew's activity. The strange word here is slop, that word substitute the word "food". The condition at the time is dinner. Owen Chase ask his assembled crew

19. Main topsail leech lines! (Sentence)

Meaning: The most top sail sheet has jammed by the wet rope.

The speaker uses the register as the information of problem on current place to the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order.

This register formed as an information to anyone below shouted by the man on the top. The register purposed to give an information about the condition about the topsail sheets that bounded by the jammed rope and cannot released. The crew shouting loudly to the other men below "main topsail leech lines", the main topsail means the sail located on the most top of the ship, the word "leech" means "wet" because there is a rain-storm at the time, the word "line" as the substitution word for "rope". Then, the meaning of this register is the most top sail sheet has jammed by the wet rope.

20. Harpooner, make ready to boat! (Sentence)

Meaning: The lancer, prepare for hunting!

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A command formed as register too, shouted by the first mate to the boat harpooners as purpose to prepare any necessary to hunting down the whales. For the register "harpooner, make ready to boat!" there is a word "harpooner"

that already explained as the lance thrower in a boat, there are also words "make ready to boat!" means that any harpooner must prepare themselves and bring anything necessary they needs to the boat.

21. Go main topsail leech lines. (Sentence)

Meaning: Go to that jammed rope.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

Refers to the 22th point of this finding, words "main topsail leech lines" means "main topsail jammed by the wet rope". There is a word "go" in front of the sentence, it means this register is a command. Shouted by Owen as the first mate to the crew to help the man on the position of the jammed rope.

22. Too slow, you damn coofs! (Sentence)

Meaning: Too slow, hurry up, men.

The speaker uses the register as emphasizing order to the hearer and the hearer understands it as command.

A register to emphasizing the previous statement above (number 24). There are words need to watch, "you damn coofs". The literal meaning of that words is "you cursed stupid fellows". But the researcher believe those bad words are usual in sailor environment and purposed to give a boost to anyone heard it. Then, the researcher found an interpretation that the meaning of this register is "too slow, hurry up, men".

23. Sweat that line, Barz. (Sentence)

Meaning: Make the rope wet, Barz.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A command from another crew, not the captain or mates. This kind of register usually used by the superior, but sometimes the older crew can use this to command the younger crew as much as it is necessary. The register "sweat the line" the word "sweat" refers to the liquid from our skin excretion, then the interpretation is the rope must be bathed in water. Then, the meaning of "Sweat the line, Barz" is "make the rope wet, Barz".

24. Forecourse bunts! (Sentence)

Meaning: Go to the front sails.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order to command a man to go to the forecourse bunts. The register has 2 words, there are forecourse and bunts. Forecourse in the researcher interpretation is the front side of the ship, and the word "bunts" is the substitution word of the sail sheets.

25. Set stunsails. (Sentence)

Meaning: Release all main and extra sail.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A command from the captain to release all sails including the extra sails. This kind of register never used by the crew except the captain gives an order. The register "stunsails" refers to the extra sails located on every corners of the three main sails. There are other three same registers, one of them used by Owen Chase as the first mate to repeat captain's order to the crew. Another one stated by the second mate to repeat the register for the second time to emphasizing the order for the crew, the last one stated by the crew to reply the previous registers.

26. Put them over the ground tier casks. (Sentence)

Meaning: Put them over the list of that barrels.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A command from the first mate to put something in current place. In this case, the register "put them over the ground tier casks" there are words like "tier" and "cask", the word "tier" is a substitution for the word "list". Meanwhile, the word "cask" is a substitution for "barrel". Then, the meaning of "put them over the ground tier casks" is "put them over the list of that barrels"

27. There's a snarl in the gasket, sir. (Sentence)

Meaning: There is a problem that makes the rope jammed, sir.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A register stated by the crew to their superior. Used to giving information about what happened on the top of the ship, in this case is the jammed rope. The word "snarl" is a substitution of word "problem", and the word "gasket" refers to the rope.

28. Anchor's trim! (Sentence)

Meaning: Pull up the anchor.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The command from the first mate to short up the rope of the anchor, or in another word is pull up the anchor. The register "anchors trim" has a word "trim", the word trim means "shorter the distance" or "cut the distance". Then, the researcher interpretation of the register itself is "pull up the anchor".

29. First drills are tomorrow. (Sentence)

Meaning: First training is tomorrow.

The speaker uses the register as the information of time to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

The register stated by Owen Chase, the word "drills" refers to something hard, something noisy, and a part o tools. Based on the context that any crew

has given a training by Owen Chase, the researcher understand that the word "drills" is a substitution word for "training".

30. Six bells sharp. (Sentence)

Meaning: At six o'clock.

The speaker uses the register as the information of time to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

This register stated by the first mate to the crew as the way giving information about the time they start their training. There are two words that indicating the sentence is a register. There are "bells" that refers to the clock bells and "sharp" that refers to the clock needle. Then, it is clear that the meaning of the register is "at six o'clock"

31. We're headed into a squall. (Sentence)

Meaning: We're headed into the storm.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information of bad condition.

An information from the crew to everyone on the ship, a warning that there is a storm approaching the ship. This sentence can be indicate as the register because there is a term "squall" on the last place of the sentence. The word "squall" refers to a storm with the big waves. In sailor world, this kind of term usually used to give a warning to everyone.

32. We're nearing the Gulf Stream (Sentence)

Meaning: We are approaching the storm vortex.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information of bad condition.

Another warning when the danger will take a bigger damage on the ship, stated by the first mate to warn the captain about the danger they will face. The term formed as the sentence has two words "gulf stream" it refers to a storm that create a vortex on the sea.

33. You're on your first Nantucket sleigh ride, boy. (Sentence)

Meaning: You are on your first Nantucket whale chasing, boy.

The speaker uses the register as the exciting expression to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information of good condition.

A register to expressing excitement of the whale men stated by the first mate. The terms here is the words "Nantucket sleigh ride". It refers to the fun when they riding a boat that tied up with the running whale after that whale got thrusted by the lance that throws by Owen. "Nantucket" refers to the place they came, "sleigh ride" refers to the cart.

34. Fields of flukes far as the eye can see. (Sentence)

Meaning: A place that only lucks there.

The speaker uses the register as the information of intended place to the hearer and the hearer understands it.

The register is a term that stated by Captain Clemente Palaez about anything happened on the offshore grounds. The terms "fields of flukes far as the eye can see" refers to the sign of whales around the ships or in another words, there are only whales on there. When, there are only whales in one

place, it just like a paradise for the whale men. Then, the meaning of this register "Fields of flukes far as the eye can see" is "a place that only lucks be there"

35. Sea's coming aboard! (Sentence)

Meaning: A huge wave is coming.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information of bad condition.

The term to warn everyone about the current conditions. This kind of register can be use by anyone to warn everyone. The register is "Sea's coming aboard" literally means "Sea is lifting up". But from the context, there is a storm at the time, by relating the word "aboard" and the context. The interpretation is "a huge wave is coming".

36. Beach us on her! (Sentence)

Meaning: Bring us to the whale.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register formed as a command that only the leader of the boat can use this. The terms are "Beach" and "her". It is clear that a whale man is hunting down the whale, then the word "her" is refers to their prey, that is the whales. For the first term, that is word "Beach". Literally, it means the sandy place between the land and the sea. But in sailor perspective, it can be "the beach",

"bring", and "Close to". Because the interpretation based on the position of the beach itself, beach is the shortest space between the land and the sea.

37.  Look for braces, lads. (Sentence)

Meaning: Look for the rolled sail sheets.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

When the crew release the sail sheets, the first mate emphasizing the order by giving the specific information formed as terms of register. "Look for braces, lads", there are two terms here, the word "braces" and "lads". Braces refers to the holder of the sails, the sail condition at the time has rolled and not released yet. Lads refers to the crew, a sailor language to call the crew "boys" and only The Captain or Mates that excused to use this term.

38.  Trim for speed. (Sentence)

Meaning: Make the ship move faster.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register stated by the second mate. Giving command to his crew to make the ship faster by releasing the sails. In order to release the sail sheets, sometimes they must cut the rope to release it. The word "trim" has lot of meanings depends on the situation.  Then, the meaning of "Trim for Speed" is "Make the ship move faster"

39. Set fore the main topsail and topgallant stunsails, men. (Sentence)

Meaning: Set all the extra rolled sail sheets.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The register that only stated by the Captain and Mates. The words "Topsail", "Stunsail" and "Topgallant" has already described before. This term is giving an order to the crew to set the extra sail sheets of the ship to make it faster.

40. Make fast your stunsail halyard. (Sentence)

Meaning: Set the stunsail located on the backside quickly.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This order stated by the first mate for his men to make the extra sails located on the backside of the ship released quickly.

41. Bracing fore topsail, sir. (Sentence)

Meaning: Release the front topsail.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register purposed to give an information when the job done. In this case is "Bracing fore topsail, sir", this term stated by one of the sailor to give a confirmation after they finishing their job, that is releasing the front topsail.

42. Hold our course. (Sentence)

Meaning: Hold the steer.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order from the Captain to his man, his command is holding course, course means the bustle or activity. Based on the film, a man who got an order from the captain is holding the ship's steer to preventing the ship turn on another way.

43. Double gripes on the boats! (Sentence)

Meaning: Strong gripes on the boats with both of your hands.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order from the first mate for the men to holding on the ship with all of their strength when the boat has crashed by the storm. There are words "Double Gripes" means hold on the boat with both of your hands.

44. Shorten sail, Mr. Chase! (Sentence)

Meaning: Roll up the sail sheets.

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The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The condition of the ship is on danger, the storm and waves surrounded it. The Captain gives an order to the first mate to Shorten the sail. There is a word "shorten" before "the sail", an ordinary word for sailor to make anything shorter. The, the meaning is "Roll up the sail sheet".

45. Go lee! (Sentence)

Meaning: Look for the low place to take cover).

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

Term formed as warning stated by the first mate to all crew, there is a huge wave coming to the ship and the first mate shouting the register "Go lee!". The word lee refers to the lower place of the ship used to avoid the upcoming waves.

46. Hold steady lines! (Sentence)

Meaning: Hold on the strongest rope.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

There are some men looking for the lower spot of the ship to avoid the waves, but the rest of men will get the crash. To anticipate it, the first mate

gives the next register "Hold steady lines!". Based on the context situation the word "steady lines" means the hardest or the strongest rope of the ship.

47. Turn to leeward! (Sentence)

Meaning: Turn the ship to avoid the wave.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order from the captain to the man on the wheel steer. There is a register "Turn to leeward", the word "leeward" refers to the lower place or in other words is avoiding something by move to the lower place. Then, based on the register and the context, it is clear that the meaning of this register is "

48. Strike topgallants.( Sentence)

Meaning: Cut down the topgallant sail sheets.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

In order to make the ship balanced, the first mate shouting to the men on the top a register "Strike topgallants". Based on the previous explanation about topgallants, "strike" here means "cut down". Then the meaning of the register is "Cut down the topgallant sail sheets"

49. Let fly sheets! (Sentence)

Meaning: Cut down the sail sheets.

61

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register is an emphasizing from the register stated above. The words "Let fly" refers to "exemption", and the word "sheets" refers to the sail sheets. Then, the right meaning for this register based on its context is "cut down the sail sheets".

50. Veer off, Mr. Lawrence. (Sentence)

Meaning: Move, Mr. Lawrence.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register stated by the Captain to Mr. Lawrence as the steer holder when the ship almost crashed by the waves. The Captain shouting a term for him that is "veer off". Based on the context that The Captain take cover the steer to move it by himself, the researcher understand that the meaning of "Veer of" is an order to make someone step aside.

51. We'll be broadsided! (Sentence)

Meaning: We will tumbling.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A statement or term stated by the first mate to warn anyone on the ship about what will happens while the ship is still stuck inside the storm. There is a word "broadsided" means "tumbling". Based on the context, the meaning of this register is "we will tumbling".

52. Strike those damn topgallants! (Sentence)

Meaning: Cut those topgallants quickly.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A command formed as register as same as the register on point 59. The different is there is a word "damn" that usually used to cursing. The utilization of this word usually to giving a stressed meaning completed by the loud voice of the speaker. Then, the meaning of this register is "Cut those topgallants quickly"

53. Topgallants away! (Sentence)

Meaning: Topgallants getting loose.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register is a confirmation stated by the men who strike the topgallants to the first mate.

54. We have to get her upright! (Sentence)

Meaning: We have to make the ship upright.

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The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This term stated by the first mate to his crew to make the ship upright. The word "her" there refers to the ship.

55. There she blows! (Sentence)

Meaning: There the whales blows.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This term shouted by the first mate to gives the whale's position to all men on the ship. There are terms "she" and "blows" over there, the word "she" refers to the whale, and the word "blows" refers to the inhaling activity of whales that usually blowing up the air through their nose that located above their head.

56. All hands! All hands on deck! (Sentence)

Meaning: Everybody on deck.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The register shouted by the first mate with high tension in order to make the men move quickly. This command shouted second after the first mate got

an order from the captain to releasing all the boats, "All hands on deck" in sailor worlds recognized as the signal to assembling the crew on deck.

57. Away the boats. (Sentence)

Meaning: Release all the boats.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A command from the first mate for all crew to release the boats in order to hunting down the whales.

58. Lower away! (Sentence)

Meaning: Relegated all the boats.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

Register said by the first mate to lower the boats in order to starts the whale hunting.

59. Straight! Crack them backbones. (Sentence)

Meaning: Go straight! Get those whales.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register stated by the captain to his men while he commanding his own boat. From the term "Straight! Crack them Backbones" the word

"Straight" indicating the direction of the boat that is means straight to the whales. The words "Crack them Backbones" has a literal meaning "Break their spines". Then, if the register combined with the whale-hunting context, the meaning is "Go straight! Get those whales"

60. There they breach! (Sentence)

Meaning: There they moving inattentively.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information of good condition.

Owen saw the whales and say "there they breach!" means that the whales do a careless action without observing around.

61. Spring those oars till your arms fall off. (Sentence)

Meaning: Paddle those oars tirelessly.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

A register stated by the captain to his men. A register to cheering up the men, the term "Spring those oars till your arms fall off" has some words. The words "spring those oars" mean paddling the boat oars and the term "till your fall arms fall off" has the meaning "do it nonstop". Then, the meaning of the register is "Paddle those oars tirelessly."

62. Blister your goddamn lungs! (Sentence)

Meaning: Scream Loudly!

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The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

For the old sailorman especially for the whale hunters, they are always screaming when they paddling the boats. This register stated by the first mate to lifting up his men spirit. The term "Blister your goddamn lungs" has the meaning "scream with your goddam lungs" with the additional word "goddam" is emphasizing the statement. Then, the meaning for this register is "Scream Loudly"

63. We're down to 60 fathoms of line left, sir! (Sentence)

Meaning: We only have sixty rolls of rope left.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

As the hunting started, the men finally got their prey, Owen Chase throw the lance to the whale and let it dives carrying the lance that tied up with the long rope. The register bear an information for the boat leader about the rest length of the rope, fathoms has explained on the previous elaborations. Then, the meaning of this register is "we only have sixty rolls of rope left"

64. How many fathoms can he go? (Sentence)

Meaning: How many deeps can he dive?

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

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This register formed as a question, with the word "fathoms", the men asking about the depth of the whale's dive using the measurement of their rope.

65. Down to 50 fathoms, sir. (Sentence)

Meaning: Only fifty rolls of rope left.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

66. Chimney's afire! (Sentence)

Meaning: The whale is dying.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

This register shouted by all men when they has already got the whale. The term "Chimney's afire" is refers to the train's smokestack. The dying whale in this story blowing up the red air that mixed with the blood as same as the train's smokestack that released a black smoke. Then, the interpretation toward this register is "the whale is dying".

67. Peak oars! (Sentence)

Meaning: Paddling strongly.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The register stated by the captain to the men on his boat to paddling the boat strongly. "Peak oars!" literally means the top of the oars, based on the

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context that the crew paddling the boat at the maximum speed, the meaning of this register is "Paddling Strongly".

68.  Dead ahead, Peterson! (Sentence)

Meaning: Thrust the whale's face, Peterson.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register said by the second mate. As the leader of the boat, the second mate has a responsibility to move and command his crew. On the context of whale hunting, the second mate ask the harpooner to thrust the whale on the head. The register "Dead ahead" means the vital spot of the whale is on the face and the harpooner must aimed his lance to that spot.

69.  Back the foreyard lower the tackle! (Sentence)

Meaning: To the front side relegate the pulley.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register stated by the first mate. The condition of that time is Owen's boat has crashed by the white whale and needs to be repair immediately. Owen shouted to the crew "Back to the foreyard and lower the tackle". The word "foreyard" refers to the front side of the deck, it means that the rest of the crew must assembling on the front deck. The words "Lower the tackle"

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means lower the pulley in order to pull up the boat. Then, the meaning of the register is "to the front side relegate the pulley".

70. Mr. Lawrence, take us leeward (Sentence)

Meaning: Mr. Lawrence, take us to the safe place.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register formed as the order for the men on the ship from the first mate. Based on the context, the words "take us leeward" has a word "leeward" that means the safe place.

71. Head us straight for the school. (Sentence)

Meaning: Bring us the tools.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The following register after the register on the point 88. Shouted by the same person, Owen Chase as the first mate. There is a word "school" that literally means a place for anyone to study, but based on the context, the man bring some implements to repair the ship. Then, the meaning of this register is "bring us the tools"

72. Stand by the spanker. (Sentence)

Meaning: on the backside of the ship.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register is an order from the first mate to his men. The term "spanker" refers to the backside of the ship.

73. The Essex! She's listing. (Sentence)

Meaning: The Essex, it is leaning.

A register stated by one of the crew on the Captain's boat to inform the captain about the condition of the ship while they are trying to catch one of the whales. The term "The Essex" refers to the ship, and the word "listing" refers to "leaning" or the position of the ship is aslant.

74. Make haste, boys! (Sentence)

Meaning: Hurry up, boys!.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The emphasizing statement form the first mate to the crew to faster their steps while the ship is almost drowned, this kind of register used when there is no more time to save all necessary and the crew must bring anything they can carry to the lifeboats to avoid the sinking ship. The word "haste" that shouted loudly refers to "hurry". Then, the meaning of the register is "Hurry up, boys!"

75. Nickerson, there are more casks in steerage. (Sentence)

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Meaning: Nickerson, there are more barrels on deck.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The register formed as an order to one of the crew and stated by the first mate. The context of this register is the ship has almost drowned and the men must save anything they can carry. There are two terms "casks" and "steerage". Based on the situation and movements of the crew inside the movie, the word "casks" refers to the barrels, and the word "steerage" refers to the deck. Then, the meaning of the register is "Nickerson, there are more barrels on deck"

76. Hardtack is dry. (Sentence)

Meaning: The Biscuits is safe.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

In order to survive on the lifeboats after the ship has sunken, the men needs to bring durable foods. The first mate commands his men to bring the "Hardtack" that refers to the biscuits with high durability. The word "dry" means that the biscuits are safe and still dry because the water has not touched it yet.

77. she'll take us down with her. (Sentence)

Meaning: We will sinking down with the ship.

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This register stated by one of the crew to warn everyone about the dangerous thing. There is two sentences and one conjunction, the second sentence "take us down with her", the words "she" and "her" refers to the sinking ship that blow up by the fire and will make a serious damage around it.

78. Mr. Lawrence, take the wheel. (Sentence)

Meaning: Mr. Lawrence, take the steer wheel.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order from the first mate to one of his men to take the wheel. The term "wheel" here refers to the circle steer of the ship.

79. Stunsail boom (Sentence)

Meaning: Stunsail is ready.

The speaker uses the register as the confirmation to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

This register has stated by the crew as the confirmation that the stunsail has already released and the job done.

80. That's a calf. (Sentence)

Meaning: That is the small sized whale.

The speaker uses the register as the information of current thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information.

81. That's the cow. (Sentence)

Meaning: That is the medium sized whale.

The speaker uses the register as the information of current thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information.

82. And that's our boy! (Sentence)

Meaning: And that's our target.

The speaker uses the register as the information of current thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information.

83. That's the money. (Sentence)

Meaning: That is a wealthy and expensive kind of whale.

The speaker uses the register as the information of current thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information.

84. Oh, he's a buster! (Noun Phrase)

Meaning: A high quality whale.

The speaker uses the register as the information of current thing to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information.

There are lots of register stated by the crew in order to differentiating the size and quality of each whale. From point 106 until 110, there are lot of terms such as calf, cow, our boy, the money, and buster. Each term has a meaning based on the whales on the movie. Calf literally means the little cow or the small sized whale. Cow is bigger than the Calf and the meaning is the medium sized whale. Our boy means the targeted whale because the match proposition weight that may contains a lot of oil. The money refers to the wealth and price, and the word buster means the quality of the whale.

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85. Eighty fathoms of line left, sir! (Sentence)

Meaning: Eighty rolls of rope left, sir!

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

86. 70 fathoms left, sir. (Sentence)

Meaning: Seventy rolls of rope.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

87. 30 fathoms left, Mr. Joy. ….Ten fathoms left, sir! (Sentence)

Meaning: Thirty and ten rolls of rope.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

88. We'll skirt the edge of it. (Sentence)

Meaning: We will move faster.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

The sign from the captain to his first mate to "skirt the edge", the register has a meaning to shorten the voyage time as the following context of the movie that shows the Captain looks worry and want to finish the voyage as fast as possible.

89. And any man who is idle will find himself swimming home (Sentence).

Meaning: And any lazy man will going home by their own way.

The speaker uses the register as the warning to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to anticipate it.

Statement from the first mate to all crew as an information and a threat. There is term "swimming home" means a man go home with no more honor.

90. Blood is not gonna fill a ship with oil (Sentence)

Meaning: Experience is worthier than society status.

The speaker uses the register as the consideration to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the request.

This register stated by Owen Chase to Mr. Mason satirically as Mr. Mason choose another man with a high name but less of experience rather than Owen Chase himself. Then, based on the context, "Blood is not gonna fill a ship with oil" means "experience is worthier than society status".

91. Don't tell me Matthew Joy's put down the bottle. (Sentence)

Meaning: I do not believe you will stop drunk.

The speaker uses the register as the satire to the hearer and the hearer understands it with positive response.

This kind of register purposed as a joke to someone behavior. This term stated by Owen Chase to his closest friend Joy Matthew. The register has a term "put down the bottle" means that Matthew will never away from his bottle, the bottle in this case is an alcoholic beverage. Gasket's fouled the sheet, sir. (Sentence) (The rope jammed the sail sheet, sir)

92. We're boat to black skin. (Sentence)

Meaning: let's go to that whale.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register stated by the boat leader to give a direction to the crew. There is a term "black skin" that refers to the dark spot on the ocean because the whale swimming near on the surface.

93. A whale, sir. It stove the ship. (Sentence)

Meaning: A whale has burned the ship, sir.

The speaker uses the register as the confirmation to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information.

This register stated by the crew to his superior and confirming the status of the ship after crashed by the whale. there is a term "stove" means burned.

94. We must shorten sail immediately (Sentence).

Meaning: We must tie up the sail sheets immediately.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order from the first mate when the storm is getting worse. From the term "shorten sail" has already explained above, the meaning is tie up the sails or roll up the sail. "immediately" here is stressing word to make the men do the order quickly.

95. Ain't no skinny hog worth more than that (Sentence).

Meaning: The offer is too demanding.

The speaker uses the register as demanding to the hearer and the hearer understands it as rejection.

This kind of term stated by one of the crew when he try to selling the Oil in order to get the money and buy anything necessary. This kind of register is reflecting that the man does not agree when the oil price has unacceptable bargain. Then, the meaning of this register is "the offer is too demanding".

96. The locals told me your voyage was way laid, sir. (Sentence)

Meaning: People here told me your voyage has messed up, sir.

The speaker uses the register as the question for the hearer and the hearer understands it.

A register usually used only by the captain to another captain. This register stated by The Essex Captain to gathering the information about the voyage of another captain. There are some terms such as "The locals" and "was way laid". The locals is the substitution for "The people", and "was way laid" is another statement that the voyage has been failed.

97. I see some white water. (Sentence)

Meaning: I see the sign of lot of whales.

The speaker uses the register as the information to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action.

This register stated by the man on the most top of the ship that usually giving any information about anything located on the place that the lower men cannot see. There is a term "white water" inside the register. White water is a

sign that there is something on the sea's surface. For the whale-men, white water means there is a group of whales swimming on the surface.

98.    The devil take the Mexican grounds! (Sentence)

Meaning: The whale men found what they seeking for.

The speaker uses the register as the exciting expression to everyone.

A statement from Owen Chase as the first mate when he seen lot of whales swimming freely. This excited statement usually used by the sailor to express their feelings. There is lot of terms such as "The devil" and "the Mexican ground". The devil refers to the hunter or the whale-men such themselves. The Mexican ground refers to the pleasant place for the devil, in other words is their habitat. Then, the register is reflecting the sailor that found their pleasant place, in this case is the place that is full of whale.

### 4.1.7. Compound Sentence

1. Did he dance a jig and pick your pocket as well? (Compound sentence)

Meaning: Did the whale messed it up and took all of your precious things?

The speaker uses the register as the question to the hearer and the hearer understands and answer it as much as necessary.

This register stated by the second mate to the Captain of different ship in order to gathering the information. There are some terms inside the sentence such as "dance a jig" and "pick your pocket". The term "dance a jig" literally refers to a dance with a high tension and spirit but based on the context, the subject is the whale, then the meaning the whale is messing up the ship with hard-unpredictable movement. The term "pick your pocket" means the whale

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took the precious things from the crew, in this case are the necessary and the oil barrels.

2. Windlass is ready and sails are loose (Compound Sentence)

Meaning: The pulley is ready and the sail sheets is released.

The speaker uses the register as the confirmation to the hearer and the hearer understands it as the information and takes an action to do the current job.

This register used to inform the Captains and Mates that all jobs are done and the ship has ready to start the voyage. This interpretation comes following the meaning of terms such as "Windlass is ready" as the sign that the pulley is on the right place and term "sails are loose" that contains a meaning that the sail sheets are released.

3. She may be old but she can still roll, boys (Compound Sentence)

Meaning: This Ship may be Old but it still tough, boys.

The speaker uses the register as the exciting expression to everyone.

The crew shouts a register for the ship to exciting their feelings. The word "she" as usual refers to the ship itself, the word "old" and "roll" means that the ship is still tough even on its old age.

4. Set your fore staysail and your fore and main topsails. (Compound Sentence)

Meaning: Set the extra sheets of the main sail sheet and the extra sheets of the topsail sheet and the topsail sheet itself.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

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This command stated by the first mate to his men to prepare all necessary sail sheets. There are some terms like "fore staysail" and "fore and main topsails". Based on the sail sheets that released by the men, the researcher interpreting "fore staysail" as the extra sheets of the main sail sheet and "fore and main topsails" as the extra sheets of the topsail sheet and the topsail sheet itself.

5. Let go clew lines and sheet ho! (Compound Sentence)

Meaning: Roll the ropes and Release the sail sheets).

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register stated by the first mate as the command to his men to prepare anything before starting the voyage. There are terms such as "Let clew lines" and "sheet ho". The term "Let clew lines" means the men must roll and loose the ropes. The term "sheet ho" is the following register means "release the sail sheets"

6. We must fall off and run with it. (Compound Sentence)

Meaning: We must follow the weather by cut all the sail sheets and do not against with it.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This is an order from the first mate to all crew. On the dangerous moment, Owen shouts "We must fall off and run with it", there are two terms, "Fall off" means the crew must cut all the developed sail sheets and follow the weather and "run with it" which means do not fight against the weather.

7. Climb to weather and grab the shrouds (Compound Sentence)

Meaning: Climb to the top and grab the sail sheets.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

When the ship has attacked by the storm, the first mate commanding his men to climb the weather and grab the shrouds. There are two sentences and a single conjunction, Climb to weather means climb the rope to the top whatever the conditions. Meanwhile, grab the shrouds is the next order after the first sentence, shrouds refers to the sail sheets and the meaning of the second command is grab the sail sheets.

8. We'll have to strip her of her sails and jimmy-rig something.

(Compound Sentence)

Meaning: We have to repair the broken part of the ship and give me all the tools to repair it.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register stated by first mate to command his men to repair the ship after it crashed by the whale. There are some terms such as "strip her of her sails" means patching the ripped sail sheets and "jimmy-rig something" means give me the tools to repair the broken parts of the ship.

9. Mr. Chase! Hoist and swing boats. (Compound Sentence)

Meaning: Get down the whale boats.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

An order from the captain to his first mate to prepare the boats in order to hunting the whales, the captain shouting a register "Mr. Chase! Hoist and swing boats." There are words "Hoist" that refers to release something and "swing" that means throwing something. Then, the register compel the first mate to release the boats from its hanger and throw them to the sea, or in the simple word Captain wants the first mate to get down the whale boats.

**4.1.8 Complex Sentence**

1. If we set sail now, catch the south easterlies at their best time and fill our belly, we could be home in six months. (Complex Sentence)

Meaning: If we complete all of our necessary and take the best time for the easterly wind to moving us as fast as possible, we could be home in six months.

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The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This sentence stated by the Captain to his first mate as the register to uttering his plan after. There is lot of terms inside, first is "set sail" means preparing the sail sheet to start the voyage. Second is "catch the south easterlies at their best time" means start the voyage at the highest tension of wind from easterlies. Third is "fill our belly" means we must complete all necessary. The fourth is "we could be home in six months" means we can go home next six months.

2. If we don't shorten sail and bear off, it'll catch us on the beam. (Complex Sentence)

Meaning: If we do not shorten the sail sheets and follow the waves, we will crashed by the waves itself.

The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This register is a warning from the first mate to his captain when the ship is shaking, the bad weather is coming and the waves keep crashing. There are some terms inside the register such as shorten sail, bear off, and catch us on the beam. Shorten sail has already explained on the previous elaboration above as the term to roll up the sail sheets. The word "bear off" means release all the loads, loads in this case are the sail sheet, it must cut off to make the

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ship calmer. And the last term is "Catch us on the beam", it is simple to interpret when the context is on a storm, the meaning is "we will crashed by the waves".

3. If it weren't for that demon, a whale, white as alabaster, hundred feet long, sent six of my crew to their graves. (Complex Sentence)

   Meaning: If it were not for that beast, a whale, white as alabaster, hundred feet long, killed my six men.

   The speaker uses the register as information for the hearer and the hearer understands it as consideration.

   This register has stated by the Spanish Captain Clemente Palaez to giving an information and description about something attacked him and his crew. There are some terms used to describe a whale such as demon, alabaster, hundred feet long, and graves. For brief explanation toward the register, Demon means something strong, cruel, and merciless as the description of the whale's nature. Alabaster refers to a white stone that described the color of the whale. Hundred feet long refers to the size of the whale. And the "graves" refers to what happened by his crew when they face against the whale, the term means "death".

4. If we make Cape Verdes (Complex Sentence)

   Meaning: if we come to Cape Verdes on time.

   The speaker uses the register as the command for the hearer and the hearer understands it as an order and the hearer takes an action to do the intended purpose of the register.

This kind of register stated by the captain to his mates. A piece of plan for the destinations they will visit, using the current place or city to give the sign as the mates give a good directions to the crew about where will they go. Cape Verdes here is a country in Africa, using this kind of naming is a special characteristic for the sailors to decide their next spot as the purpose to take a break and refill the necessary.

Table 4.1.2

| Word Class | Register | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Noun | 8 | 5% |
| Preposition | 2 | 1% |
| Noun Phrase | 14 | 9% |
| Prepositional Phrase | 4 | 3% |
| Sentence | 98 | 74% |
| Compound Sentence | 9 | 5% |
| Complex Sentence | 4 | 2% |
| **Total** | **148** | **100%** |

Total, there are 148 registers said by the main characters has classified based on its word classes. Separated by its own class, there are lot of registers with different class said in different condition. Some registers are same, but the meaning may different. The meaning of those register has analyzed comprehensively. In this section, in case of what are the register used by the main characters of the movie has unleashed, and the problems were done.

## 4.2 Discussion

For years to years, Movie in modern era has developed better and better. The producers also brings a lot of elements inside the movie such as coloring the

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historical moments to make it as the one best object and story for the Movie. Giving lot of real effects to enjoy the audients, giving a good sounds that match with every scene, an incredible action from the actors and various language that never heard by the public before.

In one side, the movies give the audients an unforgettable experience when it played. In another hand, the movies also change their mind unconsciously to imagining and create the new things on their behavior especially on their looks and language. There are lot of language variation used by the characters inside the movie, from the normal set of language, speech acts, slangs, swear words, idioms, and registers that some people maybe has already knew it and the rest of those language maybe just heard by them.

In this thesis, the researcher has analyzed the Register used by the characters and its influence toward the people around with the current context of situation as the main problem here. Register is a set of language formed as terms used by the people in current groups of current occupation and only works on the current condition.

Register has a lot of type based on its word class such as noun, noun phrase, sentence, and many more. Register usually used to call something related to the occupation using terms. But more than that, register also can be used with different function. In this discussion, the researcher has related his register analysis with speech act, especially for Directives and Expressives. Based on Yule (1996: 54). Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get

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someone else to do something, and (1996: 53). Expressives are those kind of speech acts that state what the speakers feels.

Based on the findings, the researcher gives an example for each speech act. Directives speech act refers to an order and command. From the findings, there are lots of register formed as an order, usually stated by the superior class such as the captain and mates to their subordinate, in this case is the crew. One of the register formed as the order is "Veer off, Mr. Lawrence" (Sentence Register point 56). For the Expressives speech act, as the speech act to express the feelings, the register that formed as the expressives is "The devil take the Mexican grounds!" (Sentence Register point 110). The analysis toward those two register elaborated below.

There only three factors that makes the register meaning easy to interpret. They are field, tenor, and mode. To analyze the register, the researcher needs to analyze those several aspect of register to get the accurate interpretations. Halliday stated (2004: 33). Field – what's going on in the situation, Tenor – who is taking part in the situation and Mode – what role is being played by language and other semiotic systems in the situation.

From the first example, that is directives speech act formed as register "Veer of, Mr. Lawrence". As the previous explanation on findings towards this register, this register stated by the captain to one of his man to step aside using term "Veer of". It is clear that the captain used both of register and directives speech act together. For the combination of register and expressives speech act there is a term "The devil take the Mexican ground!" stated by Owen Chase to

express his excited feelings when he found the whale signs around him. The relation between the register and the user is the function of the register itself. This register stated as the representation of excitement of the speaker to all men on the ship for their success in finding the best location to hunting the whales and the hearer responded it positively followed by their cheering voices.

What the researcher explained above has a purpose to make the reader expanding their mind toward the unlimited utilization of language. People can combining lot of language variations as much as necessary. Then, the variations of language will expanding by taking a look at the language used by the characters on the movie analyzed by the researcher that usually utilized both of two kinds of language type, that is register and speech act.

By this discussion, the reader may have an initiative to develop their language skill and variation to create new terms to used in their conversation both on small and colossal scale of group and use the register they have created to many purposes as much as they want.

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**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter elaborated the conclusion and suggestion for the reader. The Conclusion summarized the main points of the previous chapter. The suggestion consist of the proposition and hope of the researcher towards the next researcher or anyone who interesting with register.

**5.1 Conclusion**

This research aim has focused on the use and meaning of register stated by the characters on the movie. The movie itself is an original story version of Moby Dick titled "In the Heart of the Sea". The story tell the struggling of the whale hunters when they meet the hugest whale they ever seen, but the researcher here focused on the language variations they used, that is register.

Based on the previous explanations towards the register itself. Register is a set of language formed as term that only state by the current people in current group of current occupation in current situation and condition, register is a very special language that not everyone understand about it. In this chance, the researcher has collected all register used by the whale hunter and analyzed all of them.

The first problem is the register stated by the character, answered by mentioning the register. The register stated is "*Get the green stuff.*" The second problem is interpreting the meaning of the register. In how to analyze the meaning, the context must be identified first. The context here is the sailors

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loading up the stuff to the ship. When the order has spoken, one of them starts to picking up the vegetables. Then, "*Green stuff*" here means "*vegetables*". Overall, the meaning of the register is "*loads the vegetables*". The third problem is the relation among the register, speaker, and the hearer. The speaker is the man who use the register as a command, the register used as a request or an order, and the hearer become the doer or the one who taking the action as the response to the intended order.

## 5.2 Suggestion

The researcher hopes that the next researcher who are interested to entering the sociolinguistics field especially in register area can enlarge the object of the research and fixing the further problems. Register is not only a word, phrase, or sentence. Sometimes, there are two or more groups that used the same register but in the interpretation, the meaning is different from one register to the other register.

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