

independently. We can only state one set meanings in terms of another set, only describe language in terms of language.

Meaning covers a variety of aspects of language. There is no general agreement about what meaning is. The term “meaning” is more familiar than semantic. The dictionary has described a number of lists of different meaning of “meaning”. There is no such book investigate those meanings of “meaning” close to the use of the terms what we need in semantics.

“...semantics will not be (and cannot really ever be) concerned with the meaning of utterances, but only with the meaning of sentences, and it equally follows that we cannot study semantics without assuming a great deal about grammar and other aspects of the structure of language.” (Palmer: 1977). The distinction has been made between *Utterance* and *Sentences*. An utterance is an event in time, produced by someone at some particular time. A sentence is an abstract entity that has no existence in time, but it is a part of the linguistic system of language. The distinction is related to that of language or competence and speaking or performance, the sentence belonging essentially to the former, and the utterance to the latter. It is important because when we talk about something that someone has said we normally describe it in terms that are appropriate to the sentence. In other words, we use our linguistic knowledge (including what a sentence is) to talk about.

2.5 Context of Situation

As the phenomena of variety language which depends on the use of language based on the certain situation, in register, language and speaker, without any doubt are influenced by its factors. The way of people use the language will be influenced by with whom, where and when the language is used.

Context of situation has terms of a simple conceptual framework of three headings. They are field, tenor and mode. These concepts serve to interpret the social context of a text, the environment in which meanings are being exchanged.

1. *The Field of Discourse*: refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component?
2. *The Tenor of Discourse*: refers to who is taking a part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kind of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole clusters of socially significant relationships in which they are involved?
3. *The Mode of Discourse*: refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (is it spoken or written or

some combination of the two?) and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, and the like.

2.6 Previous Studies

The writer has studied many thesis or studies which are related to the topic of his thesis that is register. The writer has found the previous studies with register as the topic. Firstly, the previous study of Febry Arma Candrasari, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, titled “A Study of Jargon in Naval Academy Bumimoro Surabaya”. This study is used as the references and comparison since it has topic to the writer’s study. It was study about meaning of jargon in Naval Academy Bumimoro Surabaya. She found 69 jargons within meaning. Febry also conducted word-formation process as her study. There is similarity and differentiation between Febry and the writer’s study. The similarity is both studies analyze jargon/register and each meaning. The differentiation is Febry used Naval Academy Bumimoro Surabaya as her object, while the writer used “Vertical Limit” movie. The reason why the writer analyzed “Vertical Limit” movie is because no researcher analyzed that movie. The writer also did not find any study that discuss about mountaineering. Second differentiation is that Febri collected the data by using direct interviewing while the writer collected the data by direct transcribing from the conversation in the movie.

The second research about register also conducted by Niken Citraning Asri, titled “An Analysis of Register in the Process of Making Batik Surabaya”. This study aims to investigate studying about the language that is used in discrete occupational or social setting. Language reflects who the speakers are and what they are going. As a result, language and society cannot be separated. People need language as medium conversation. They have to master the language that they used in their daily life and occupational sphere, so that they can avoid miscommunication. Based on this phenomenon, each society has their own language that related to what they do every day or linguistically termed as register. It is part of sociolinguistics framework. This is the main subject of this research study. By using the theory of register, it will be easily to analyze the special terms that are used in the process of making batik Surabaya. The register found in the process of making batik Surabaya is analyzed through two basic approaches. These approaches; Linguistics approach and Sociolinguistics approach. These approaches are used to analyze every single data that is found by the writer in order to find how the register is performed inside of the process of making batik.

Through the linguistics approach, the focuses are in the morphological analysis and syntactic analysis. From those analyses, it is found that the words choice is different and considered as new words that only the craftsmen of batik Surabaya understand about the meaning of them. While, in the sociolinguistics approach, the focus is in the three dimensions of register; field, tenor and mode to identify the register features.

