CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Research in the field of sociolinguistic has been done since several times ago. They consist of many registers and their meaning. Register is a part of sociolinguistic framework that explains about the language that is used by certain people of community in doing their jobs or activities. It is the basic guidance that used by the writer to analyze and determine the variety of the language used in "Vertical Limit" movie. Then the writer continued putting the previous studies in the field of register that are related to this analysis.

2.1. Language Variety

There is no language that has only a single language. People must learn and acquire more than one language. First, they have to master their first language, which is mother language. According to Nababan (1993), the varieties are the application of language; they exist in all language. We have already ignored the fact that every language will have more than one variety, especially in the way it is spoken. This variation in speech is an important and well-organized aspect of our daily day lives as language users in different regional and social communities.

Ismiyati (2004) stated another opinion dealing with language variety. She stated that a multilingual society consists of many different groups with different cultures and variety of language. The researcher concluded that every group of people use their own variety differ from another. We can also say that language variety is also linked with social environment such as social class, education, ages and a number of other social.

2.2 General Concept of Register

The register can be defined either narrowly or broadly. According to Stockwell (2003), the narrow definition sees register simply as an occopational variety of language. Holmes (2001) says that the definition of register in narrow explanation is that is an occopational variety of language, such as the language used by sports announcer, journalese, baby-talk, legalese, the language of auctioneers, sport commentators, jockey, etc, could be considered example of the kind of register of some of occopations. They tend to have particular ways of speaking which involve certain particular word choices and grammatical construction.

(Biber: 1995) stated register distinctions are defined in non-linguistic terms, by differences in purpose, interactiveness, production circumstances, relations among participants, etc. For this reason, particular registers can be more-or-less constrained in their linguistic characteristics.

Romaine (1984) said that the concept of register is typically concerned with varietion in language conditioned by uses rather than users and and involves consideration of the situation or contexts of uses, the purpose, subject-author, content of the message and the relationship between participants. Biber (2006) stated that speaker prefers to use register in certain situation, for instance, in conversation people rely heavily on formless nouns with general content, such as *stuff and thing*. Haliday (1978) stated that register is a reflection of the context of the situation in which language is used and the ways in which one type of situation may differ from other. In fact, the language that we write or speak has variation according to the type of situation.

The focus of this explanation is the language that is used in particular occupational situation. The speakers of the register routinely have certain occupation that make them speak in certain ways and in different variation of language when they do their job and make communication each other in the same occupation. The speakers usually have special words. They create those words in order to make their job easily done. Only the members of those groups who understand about the meaning of the language because the language that they create is uncommon and it related only to their job.

The register in Vertical Limit movie is a reflection of the context of situation in which the language is used. The register appears in the case of training, conquering and doing rescue mission. In climbing the mountain, the mountaineers create the term of the name of the track, the place and the equipments that are used to complete the journey easily.

2.3 Mimesis

Plato used "mimesis" as a part of "representation" or "imitation". Aristoteles though that mimesis is more than imitation to the reality. According to him, this concept focuses on the representation from the type of human behavior, not the imitation of nature. The artist does not imitate reality or nature, but represents the nature or the reality. According to this view, mimesis is a picture of what is possible, so the artwork can also be unrealistic. Register that is used by mountaineer in "Vertical Limit" movie is the representation from the reality. In the reality, all the mountaineers use that kind of register as spoken in Vertical Limit Movie. The Director does not imitate the reality of nature, but he represents the reality itself through the movie.

2.4 Meaning

Palmer (1997) stated language can be viewed as a communication system that relates to something to be communicated with something that communicates a message on the hand with a set of signs or symbols on the other. According to Ferdinand de Sausure, the Swiss linguist referred these as the *Signifier* and the *Signified*. Unfortunately there are some reasons according to Palmer that sometimes language is seen as a communication system.

First, language does not always have a "message", certainly not in the sense of a piece of information; part of its function is concerned with social relationship. Second, both "sign" and "message" (the *Signifiers* and *Signified*) are enormously complex in human language, and the relationship between them is even greater complexity. Third, it is extremely difficult, perhaps even impossible to specify precisely what the *message* is. For language in general, we have no easy solution to define meaning (the message) of language

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 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 statues 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. The result of this analysis shows that register that is used by the craftsmen in the process of making batik shows who the speakers are and what they are doing. The register of batik could be used for glossary and dictionary of batik lexicon.

