#### **CHAPTER IV**

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part describes each register used by mountaineers in "Vertical Limit" movie. According to Halliday (1978), type of linguistic situation may differ from one to another, broadly speaking in three respects; first, what is actually taking place; second, who is taking part; and the last, what part the language is playing; these three respects take together; determine the range within which meanings are selected and the form that are used for their expression. Therefore, the writer also gives the meaning of each register in order to ease the reader or outsider to understand what the term means.

#### 4.1 Findings

The varieties of language depend on three principles. First the linguistic environment, second the social characteristics of the speaker, and third the situation of it is used (Spolsky, 1998). Spolsky, (1998) says that linguistic environment is a factor that can influence language used where it is uttered and who utters it. He adds that the place, where the language is uttered becomes one of the important factors about the language is made, for instance; in the environment, people use informal language rather than formal language.

# 4.1.1 Register Used in "Vertical Limit" Movie

Language variety has important role in "Vertical Limit" movie. The researcher found one of a kind of language varieties, *register*, used by mountaineers in "vertical Limit" movie. The writer classified the register into words and phrases' class.

Register is almost treated nearly as closed as a code for civilization. For those who never heard the strange words are impossible to understand the register they use. They probably hear a familiar word but they hardly understand because it has different meaning. Here are the kinds of register in "Vertical Limit" movie.

Table 4.1.1 Register Based on Words' Class

No	The English Word/Register	Words' Class
1	Belay	Noun
2	Cam	Noun
3	Wall	Noun
4	Eiger	Noun
5	Summit	Noun
6	Crevasse	Noun
7	Bottleneck	Noun
8	Avalanche	Noun
9	Fuel	Noun
10	Nitroglycerin	Noun
11	Dexamethasone	Noun
12	Ax	Noun
13	Radio	Noun

Table 4.1.2 Register Based on Phrases' Class

No	Phrase Structure/Register	Phrases' Class
1.	Vertical Limit	Noun Phrase
2.	Real Climber	Noun Phrase
3.	Summit Team	Noun Phrase
4.	Base Camp	Noun Phrase
5.	Negrotto Col	Noun Phrase
6.	Pulmonary Edema	Noun Phrase
7.	Morse Code	Noun Phrase
8.	Death Zone	Noun Phrase

# 4.1.2 Meaning of Register in "Vertical Limit" Movie

The special terms, registers, which are especially used by mountaineers is mostly a word and noun phrase. The writer found those register based on the transcription of the conversation among the mountaineers in "Vertical Limit" movie. Each register has similar meaning from which the term adopted or could be very different even unfamiliar in meaning, because the aim of using the register is to make different in meaning, so that the outsider will not understand what is being talking about. Here are the registers within the meaning based on the words and phrases' class.

### 4.1.2.1 Register Based On Words' Class

### 1. Belay



Fragment 1

Daddy: Peter, check your sister's **belay**. Peter: Want to tell him we're not 15? Annie: Why bother? We'll always be 15.

The term "belay" in the utterance above is noun that means something (as a projection of rock) to which a person or rope is anchored. It is very crucial equipment in climbing. Belay is very necessary. It can hold or secure the mountaineer when climbing the rock wall or ice cliff. In this case, Daddy, Peter and Annie are doing training in Utah (a place where the mountaineer gets training in climbing rock wall). They are hanged in the rock wall. Daddy worries about his daughter. He asks his son to check the sister whether her belay has anchored the rope and her body well or not. The brother was asked by the father to check the sister's belay to avoid the accident in climbing.

#### 2. Cam



Fragment 2

Peter: Dad, she needs a second cam. (The brother made a

joke to his father)

Peter: *That won't hold in a fall.* Annie: *Screw you.* (to Peter)

Daddy: Listen, Annie.

Daddy: No matter how experienced...

Daddy: ...a smart climber always wears a belt and

suspend<mark>er</mark>s.

Daddy: Two cams are safe, three's better.

The term "Cam" is noun. Cams (A.K.A. Camming Devices, or more correctly Spring Loaded Camming Devices) are pieces of climbing equipment that fit into parallel-sided or even slightly flared cracks to provide protection. When climbing, it is very necessary to make the climber safety when hanged. The conversation shows that the mountaineers should bring two or more cams in every climbing in order to be safety when hanged. In this case, before continuing the climbing, Daddy gives advice to his son and daughter. He will not continue the climbing if his daughter does not bring two or more cams. The mountaineer must stick belay in the sidelines of the rock

wall. Two or more belay is very good. It hold mountaineer when hanged in the rock wall.

### 3. Wall



Fragment 3

Amateur: Watch out!

Peter : Amateurs at twelve o'clock! Check your safety!

: Too much weight! It's not gonna hold! Annie

Daddy: *Hold it together, you two.* 

Daddy: Now get a grip.

Peter : We're getting out of this

Daddy : Annie, how close to the wall are we?

Daddy: Keep still, goddamn it! Stop moving around! Stop.

The term "wall" in the utterance above is noun. It is a continuous vertical brick or stone structure that encloses or divides an area of land. Wall itself in the utterance means something like cliff or canyon that often climbed by the mountaineer. In this case, when Annie, Daddy, Peter and Amateurs are doing training, the Amateur does not put the anchor perfectly. It causes them fall and hanged in the wall. Daddy asks Annie how close we are to the wall. It shows that the register "wall" means cliff/rock wall where Daddy wants to stick the second cam to save them, because one cam cannot hold five mountaineers hanged in the wall.

# 4. Eiger



# Fragment 4

Annie : They needed someone who could climb K2 and

look pr<mark>ese</mark>ntable.

Annie : Not much of a rush.

Peter : *That's not true. They wanted the best.* 

Peter : I read about you on **Eiger**. Fastest female ascent.

Peter : Dad would be proud.

The term "Eiger" is noun, whose name means Ogre, is appropriately named for the severity of its towering north face. This mountain is the farthest east on the same crest that holds Jungfrau and Mönch. Of the three mountains, Eiger is the most spectacular. In this case, Peter supports Annie to climb K2 because of her capability when climbing Eiger. In Indonesia, Eiger is well-known as outdoor gear brand. While in this movie, the use of register "Eiger" by the mountaineer means the name of Mountain in Swiss. The situation in this fragment tells about the conversation between Annie and Peter.

Annie is selected to be one of the mountaineers in conquering K2 because she is the fastest female ascent when climbing Eiger.

### 5. Summit



# Fragment 4

Peter : When you leaving?

Annie : Early tomorrow morning. We want to be

summiting by 2:00 Wednesday.

Peter : What does the mountain say about that?

Peter : I thought you laid siege to it.

Peter : I didn't know it could be scheduled.

Annie : It's plan, Peter, that's all.

The term "summit" is a verb which means the journey that the climbers do when they almost reach the peak. Summit is usually done from the last camp or the near place from the peak in order to limit the time. It is usually the most difficult part in climbing mountain because climber has stood in the high altitude when summiting for getting the peak. The mountaineers will leave the tent and other gear that is useless, because when summiting, they must

bring lightweight load. In this case, Peter asks Annie about the schedule in doing summiting. Annie will start from the last camp at 2:00 Wednesday. Annie follows the schedule to summit on Wednesday. She even does not know whether it is well-scheduled or not because of the unpredictable weather.

### 6. Crevasse



Fragmanet 9

Skip : He's got the runs, mate. Permanently.

Skip : The bench brother bet he won't make it past

18,000.

Peter : What do you think?

Skip : It depends. I'm so broke I might have to shove him

in crevasse myself.

The term "Crevasse" is noun. It is a deep, narrow opening or crack in an area of thick ice or rock. Crevasse is very dangerous. Mountaineers should be careful when passing it. The must jump to move into the other side. In this case, Peter and Skip are talking about the bench. They make a joke each other. Skip will shove the bench into crevasse if he loses gambling.

#### 7. Bottleneck



Fragment 10

Tom : I won't let a marketing campaign compromise our

safety.

Elliot : You think this is about a marketing campaign?
Elliot : Come on, Tom. This is about getting the top.

Elliot : *I don't give a shit about the publicity*.

Elliot : *This is a life statement for me*.

Annie : We're only 500 feet from the bottleneck. Let's keep

going.

Tom : Okay.

The term "Bottleneck" above is noun. The Bottleneck is a

location along the South-East Spur, known also as Abruzzi Spur — the most used route to the top of K2, the second-highest mountain in the world in the Karakoram on the Pakistan/China border. Bottleneck is the most difficult track in K2. Many mountaineers are failed when passing that track. Some of them even give up and come back to the base camp. If mountaineers can pass the bottleneck, they will have a big chance to get the summit of K2.

Despite all the dangers, the Bottleneck is still technically the easiest and the fastest route to the summit. Most climbers choose to use it to minimize time required to spend above 8,000 meters (the "death zone"). In this case, the four mountaineers are only 500 meters from the bottleneck. They get instruction from base camp that the storm will come. The guide decided to come back, but Tom coerces the guide to keep continuing because the bottleneck has already near.

### 8. Avalanche



Fragment 11

Elliot : The storm will turn and you'll spend the rest of

your life living it down.

Elliot : That should do wonders for your business.

Peter : I'm sorry, can I? Please (to the cameraman)

Tom : We're going back!

Tom : We don't have a choice! We are dead on the ridge!

Let's go!

Elliot : Fuck you! (to the storm)

Elliot : Annie!

Elliot : Annie, can you hear me? Annie : I'm all right! I'm safe!

Tom : Elliot!

Elliot : I'm fine! We're okay.

### Tom : Avalanche!

The term "Avalanche" is noun. Avalanche is a fall or slide of a large mass of material, especially of snow, down a mountainside. It is very scared by every mountaineer. Few mountaineers can survive when facing avalanche. Avalanche can sweep the mountaineer to the cliff and died buried the snow. In this case, the storm comes when all the mountaineers are in bottleneck. Annie falls into rock ice but safe. Not long afterwards, Elliot sees the avalanche. Ali is swept by the avalanche and dies while Tom, Annie and Elliot are trapped inside rock ice.

# 9. Nitroglycerin



### Fragment 12

Skip : We don't know their exact location. How

long will take that?

Peter : I won't let Annie die.

Skip : So what are we gonna do?

The Army : *Nitroglycerin*, *Mr. Garrett*.

The Army : I wouldn't touch it with an English barge

pole.

The Army 2 : We use it to blast rock for gun emplacements.

The term "Nitroglycerin" is noun. Nitroglycerin is an explosive yellow liquid made by nitrating glycerol, used in explosives such as dynamite. It is also used in medicine as a vasodilator in the treatment of angina pectoris. In the field of mountaineering, nitroglycerin used to detonate the snow. It is usually used when mountaineer do rescue mission. When mountaineer is miss or trap in the snow or ice cliff. Nitroglycerin is useful to find them. In this case, Peter in confused how to explode the rock ice where Annie, Tom and Elliot trapped. The Army suggests Peter to use Nitroglycerin for doing rescue mission. It is very dangerous thing.

#### 10. Fuel



### Fragment 14

Elliot: It's time that's gonna kill us. We have to lay down a schedule.

Elliot: A regimen we all adhere to.

Elliot: Edema sets in if we don't keep drinking.

Elliot: Now, I figure, three water bottles...

Elliot: ...that's half a cup each, every 2 hours.

Elliot: After that, fuel cells to melt ice, and finally...

Elliot: ...we use the dex syringers.

Elliot: Chances are we're all gonna set pretty sick... Elliot: ...but if we keep to the schedule, keep to it...

Elliot: ...maybe we can hold out.

The term "fuel" is a noun which is material such as coal, gas, or oil that is burned to produce heat or power. Fuel is very important in every climbing. It is crucial equipment. Mountaineers can use fuel to melt the ice for their drink and to cook something to eat. In this case, the three mountaineers use fuel to melt the ice for their drink. They must manage the fuel as good as possible in order to keep drinking.

#### 11. **Dex**



Fragment 15

Elliot: It's time that's gonna kill us. We have to lay down a schedule.

Elliot: A regimen we all adhere to.

Elliot: *Edema sets in if we don't keep drinking*.

Elliot: *Now, I figure, three water bottles...* 

Elliot: ...that's half a cup each, every 2 hours.

Elliot: After that, fuel cells to melt ice, and finally...

Elliot: ...we use the **dex** syringers.

Elliot: Chances are we're all gonna set pretty sick...

Elliot: ...but if we keep to the schedule, keep to it...

Elliot: ...maybe we can hold out.

The term "Dex" is noun. Known among mountaineers as "dex," dexamethasone is a steroid used to treat high-altitude cerebral edema. Every year about 2 percent of mountain climbers suffer from this life-threatening condition, according to Ken Kamler's 2005 article, "Steroids on Everest" on the National Geographic website. However, a trend has emerged in which mountaineers use dex to sustain performance and alleviate the symptoms -- nausea, fatigue, dizziness, confusion, mood swings -- of acute mountain sickness. The use of dex to increase exercise capacity for high altitude climbs is controversial and poses health risks.

By taking dexamethasone, the mountaineer can stop the capillaries from leaking and brain from swelling. Your mind regains clarity while your body can function in a coordinated way. It is used to avoid edema. In this case, dex is very necessary. Without any dex, mountaineers will get edema. In that condition, the three mountaineers use dex based on schedule. They have limit dex so they must manage it well. When the dex is out of stock, the mountaineer will not have any much time to live.

### 12. Ax



Fragment 16

Monique : *Use your ax!* (to Cyril)

The term "Ax" is noun. A tool typically used for chopping wood, usually a steel blade attached at a right angle to a wooden handle. In the climbing, the term "ax" is used to help climber hanging on ice cliff. When climbers face a high ice cliff vertical 90 degrees, ax is very necessary. Climber can use it to climb like "Spiderman" with a rope, anchor and belay. In this case, Cyril gets problem. His backpack slides down on the snow. He also slides catching it. But in front of him is crevasse. So Monique tells Cyril to use his ax in order to be hanged in the edge of cliff.

#### 13. Radio



# Fragment 17

Peter : *Malcolm!*Peter : *Kareem!* 

Peter : Malcolm! Kareem! Can you hear me?!

Peter : You guys! Your radio.
Peter : Turn on your radio!
Kareem : Come in, Peter
Kareem : Are you listening?

Peter : Malcolm, get the nitro into the shade! Kareem : Please, Peter, repeat. I don't understand

Peter : Get the nitro into the shade right now or it will

blow! Do you understand?

The term "Radio" is noun. Radio is the transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves of radio frequency, especially those carrying sound messages. Radio or in common environment is called Handy Talky. It is also crucial equipment that must be brought in every climbing. Mountaineer can ask about the change of weather to the base camp, and base camp can give information about the storm. In this case, Peter tries to tell Malcolm and Kareem to get nitro into the shade by using radio. The nitro reacts to the sun and will burst. Here, the radio is very useful for long distance communication.

# 4.1.2.2 Register Based On Phrases' Class

#### 1. Vertical Limit

# Fragment 1

Montgomery : Do you know where you are?

Montgomery: Above 24,000, you're at the vertical limit,

you're already dying.

Montgomery: Look at you. You can hardly stand.

Montgomery: If you think you can stop me, go ahead.

This term is noun phrase. It is the condition where mountaineers are standing in the high altitude. Vertical limit also can be defined as the condition where people cannot stand and breathe easily. The title of this movie is vertical limit because when mountaineers climb K2 Mountain, they will face vertical limit. In this condition, Montgomery tells Peter the truth about standing in vertical limit. No one can stand easily. That is why the title of the movie is "Vertical Limit"

#### 2. Real Climber



# Fragment 2

Annie : I've been thinking a lot about Dad.
Annie : We shouldn't have gotten him a grave.

Annie : We should have come up here together with his

ashe<mark>s.</mark>

Annie: He said this is where he was happiest.

Annie: *He was a climber*.

Annie : I think every real climber would want to stay on

the mountain.

What do you think?

Peter : I think we'll come back some day.

Peter : *The two of us.*Peter : *For dad.* 

The term "real climber" is adjective phrase. Real climber is person who understands the mountain well. She or he understands the track, the weather and the equipment. Real climbers always climbs mountain with good preparation. They always focus on the safety. In this case, Annie and Peter are talking about their father. They think he is a real climber because he teaches everything about climbing to them.

#### 3. Summit Team



Fragment 3

Peter : Annie, are you there? Can you hear me?

Elliot : Come in, base, this is summit team. Do you

read me?

Elliot : Anybody, do you read me? This is the

Vaughn summit team. Come in.

Base Camp: Summit team, this is base camp. Do you

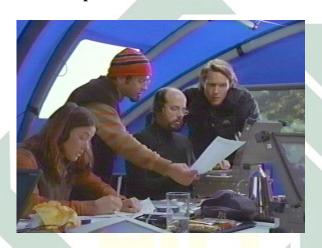
copy?

Skip : Summit team, this is base camp.

Summit Team is noun phrase. It is a team that does the climbing to get summit. Two mountaineers or more do climbing can be said summit team. They summit the mountain till the top. Summit team will always communicate to base camp to get the information about the mountain during climbing. In this case, Elliot

Vaughn as a member of summit team is trapped inside a rock ice with Tom and Annie. He uses Radio to communicate to base camp to get help. Summit team tells base camp its position in order to ease to find them.

# 4. Base Camp



# Fragment 3

Peter : Annie, are you there? Can you hear me?

Elliot : Come in, base, this is summit team. Do you

read me?

Elliot : Anybody, do you read me? This is the

Vaughn summit team. Come in.

Base Camp: Summit team, this is base camp. Do you

copy?

Skip : Summit team, this is base camp.

The term "base camp" is noun phrase. Base Camp views elevation changes, helping you estimate the difficulty of a climbing. It lets you plan outdoor activities, organize your data and share your adventures with others. Base Camp also makes sure the mountaineer's navigator takes her or him through certain

waypoints. Base Camp and Summit Team communicate each other by using radio. They set the frequency to connect each other. In this case, base camp gets information about the summit team's condition where summit team get avalanche and trapped inside of rock ice. Base camp keeps monitoring summit team by using radio and computer. Summit team and base camp may not loss contact in order to ease the summit team's journey, or to ease base camp to help summit team when getting trouble

# 5. Negrotto Col



Fragment 5

Peter : She (Annie) says they were about 300 feet above

the Anvil, heading down east.

Skip: The shoulder ice field.

Skip : I checked their manifest. This is what they have. Skip : We leave at dawn. They got 22 hours if they're

lucky.

Peter : How high can we chopper in?

Skip : Rasul says 21,000. Any higher, the air's too thin.

Peter : He drops us. How fast can we get there?

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Skip : *Negrotto Col's the only place we can land from* 

there, 27 hours.

Peter : Five hours short.

Negrotto Col is Camp 1 (6,400 m.) mountaineer can stay in Negrotto Col to take rest. Helicopter can put the mountaineer down in Negrotto Col, but it is not recommended because of the wind, storm and thin air. It can be done in urgent situation as rescue mission that needs a short time. In this case, Annie tells base camp that she is in the shoulder ice cliff. Peter and Skip try to get reach Annie's position as fast as possible in order to avoid bad thing. The fastest way is use chopper, but it cannot reach shoulder ice cliff because of thin air. The possible place for chopper in is Negrotto Col. So the rescue team will be dropped in Negrotto Col by chopper.

# 6. Pulmonary Edema

# Fragment 6

Peter : *They could still be alive.* 

Peter : I'm going back.
Montgomery : Mr. Garrett.

Montgomery: Your sister has pulmonary edema. We

don't have the time.

Montgomery : Monique and Cyril are question marks.

Montgomery: Your sister is not.

Pulmonary edema is often caused by congestive heart failure. When the heart is not able to pump efficiently, blood can back up into the veins that take blood through the lungs. Pulmonary Edema may also caused by High altitude exposure. It happens when mountaineer is staying above 7.200 meters as in death zone. In this case, Monique and Cyril get trouble. Peter tries to come back to help them, but Montgomery forbid him. He says that Annie gets Pulmonary Edema and really needs fast help while Monique and Cyril are still question mark. Annie does not have much time to

be alive.

### 7. Morse Code

A ·-	j		Ş	***	1		
в	к	-	T	_	2		
c -·-·	L		U	***	3		
D -··	м ——			···· <del></del> 4 ·		···· <del>-</del>	
E ·	N		w		5	*****	
F	0	-	х		6		
G	P		Υ		7		
н	Q		z		8		
	R				9		
•					0		
Period (.)	AAA		,	Quotation marks (" ")	)		
Comma (,)	MIM		-	Separation mark (*)			BΥ
Colon (:)				Distess signal			505
Question mark (?)	IMS			Circular call			CQ
Apostrophe (')			••	Repeat signal		·-· ·· -	RPT
Crtica (-)				Wait			AS
Parenthesis left "("	KN			Od		<del>-</del> ··· ·	DE
Parenthesis right ")"			_	Transmiting call, con	tinu	e	K
Message understood	I VE			Error		*******	HH
End of message	AR			Message received			R
Calling position, preceding every mes about position	sage TR			Warning signal, precedin every mess	age		
End of transmission	VA	···		What is your calling	sign		CS

# Fragment 7

Elliot : Base, this is summit team. Are you trying to

contact us?
Annie : Wait

Tom : *Oh, my God. That's Morse code*.

Annie : My dad taught us when we were kids. Said it

could save your life.

Elliot : Smart man, your father.

Annie : *He sure was*.

Morse code is a method of transmitting text information as a series of on-off tones, lights, or clicks that can be directly understood by a skilled listener or observer without special equipment. Morse code is most popular among amateur radio operators, although it is no longer required for licensing in most countries. Pilots and air traffic controllers usually need only a cursory understanding. Morse code is also very necessary when climbing. Mountaineer can use it to give the signal about their location when they are out of the track. In this case, Annie tries to use Morse code that ever been taught by her father to inform the last known position to base camp. Tom and Elliot are surprised of Annie's skill. Not all mountaineers can use Morse code in radio like Annie does.

### 8. Death Zone



Fragment 8

Peter : What about Vaughn? What's he all about?
Rasul : Pretty much what you'd expect. Sensitive, kind,

modest.

Rasul: Your typical billionaire.

Rasul : Four years ago his team took on the south face.
Rasul : Was 800 feet from the top when weather closed

in.

Rasul : Twenty-four hours in the death zone.

Rasul : Next morning, he walked down.

Rasul : He's a bloody good climber

The term "Death Zone" is noun phrase. Death Zone is the area where the air is lack. Every mountaineer is scared. Death Zone is the way to get the top, but few mountaineers can pass it. Many mountaineers die on Death Zone. The elevation is above 7,500metres where the human body is no longer able to adapt to the conditions and a person begins to die from oxygen deprivation. In this case, Rasul tells the great story of Elliot Vaughn to Peter. Rasul is surprised because of Elliot's capability to survive in death zone when a bad weather comes. Elliot is the one who is still alive from that condition. Most of mountaineer are died when get trouble in death zone because of the weather and thin air.

#### 4.1.3 Context of Situation

In the finding of situation what register used by mountaineers in "Vertical Limit" Movie, the writer used the concept of context of situation by Haliday's (1999) theory. It can be seen from the three aspects. There are field, tenor and mode in order to know in what topic the register used by mountaineers in "Vertical Limit" movie.

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In this study, the writer takes the data in the form of transcribing.

It can be said that all mode of discourse in this study are spoken to written.

4.1.3.1 Training

In the field of training, the mountaineer uses kinds of

register. They are Belay, cam and Wall. The fragment 1 shows the

use of register "belay" by Daddy in the sentence "Peter, check

your sister's belay". In this case, the use of register "belay"

appears when daddy teaches Peter and Annie. For example:

Fragment 1

Daddy: Peter, check your sister's belay.

Peter: Want to tell him we're not 15?

Annie: Why bother? We'll always be 15.

The tenor that is concerned with the personal relationship

involved: who the participants in this text are (Halliday, 1989).

Here, in the fragment 1, the participant when Daddy uses the

register belay is his son Peter and daughter Annie. In the fragment

1, Daddy plays the language with strong power. It can be seen in

the sentence "Peter, check your sister's belay". That sentence is

clear that Daddy wants to care about his son and daughter's safety

in climbing. He does not want any bad incident happen.

Unfortunately, Peter and Annie do not care about it. It can be seen

from the sentence "want to tell him we're not 15?" by Peter and

"why brother? We'll always be 15". From those sentences, it is

clear that Peter and Annie ignore what his daddy says. They feel that they are enough mature. They have known what they must do and do not need any suggestion.

# 4.1.3.2 Conquering

In the field of conquering, the mountaineer uses kinds of register. They are *Eiger, summit, Everest, peak, porter, feet, crevasse, bottleneck, avalanche, fuel, morse code, death zone, summit team and base camp.* The fragment 4 shows the use of register "summit" by Annie in the sentence "*Early tomorrow morning. We want to be summiting by 2:00 Wednesday*". In this case, the use of register "summit" appears when Peter asks Annie about planning. For example:

# Fragment 4

Peter : When you leaving?

Annie : Early tomorrow morning. We want to be

summiting by 2:00 Wednesday.

Peter : What does the mountain say about that?

Peter : I thought you laid siege to it.

Peter : *I didn't know it could be scheduled*.

Annie : It's plan, Peter, that's all.

In the fragment 4, the participant is Peter to Annie. Peter plays the language with strong power. It can be seen from Peter's question "When you leaving?". Then Annie totally answers "Early tomorrow morning. We want to be summiting by 2:00 Wednesday" to gives what peter expect to know. That sentence is clear that Peter really wants to know about Annie's planning. The effect from

Annie's answer makes Peter question mark. He does not believe of Annie's answer. It can be seen from the sentence "What does the mountain say about that", "I thought you laid siege to it" and "I didn't know it could be scheduled" by Peter. He is questioning Annie's planning. According to Peter, summiting cannot be scheduled because it depends to the condition on the track.

#### 4.1.3.3 Rescue Mission

In the field of rescue mission, the mountaineer uses kinds of register. They are fuel, nitroglycerin, real climber, summit team, base camp, negrotto col, pulmonary edema, dexamethasone, edema and ax. The fragment 6 in phrase's class shows the use of register "Pulmonary edema" by Montgomery in the sentence "Your sister has pulmonary edema. We don't have the time". In this case, the use of register "pulmonary edema" appears when Montgomery convinces Peter about the disease that Annie will get. For example:

Fagment 6 in Phrase's Class

Peter : *They could still be alive.* 

Peter : I'm going back.
Montgomery : Mr. Garrett.

Montgomery : Your sister has pulmonary edema. We

don't have the time.

Montgomery : *Monique and Cyril are question marks*.

Montgomery : Your sister is not

In the fragment 6 in phrase's class, the participant is Montgomery to Peter. Montgomery plays the language with strong

power. It can be seen in the sentence "Your sister has pulmonary edema. We don't have the time". That sentence is clear that Montgomery forbids Peter to come down to find Monique and Cyril. The fragment 6 in phrase's class tells about the condition where Monique and Cyril get problems. As the partner in climbing, Peter intends to seek them. The sentence "Your sister has pulmonary edema. We don't have the time" by Montgomery causes Peter stop walking down. The sentence "Monique and Cyril are question marks" and "your sister is not" makes Peter think that seeking Monique and Cyril is wasting time. The effect of that sentence influences Peter's desire to seek his friend. It brings around Peter that Annie's condition is very important.

### 4.2 Discussion

The writer chooses "Vertical Limit" movie as an object of his study are firstly, the mountaineers are coming from various background of social condition and culture. The special terms that are used by mountaineers in communication most are taken from English word, especially the equipment used and some are creating new term. This has become one attraction to the writer to reveal what are the special terms on register used in every kind of situation. Secondly, the writer is sure that this thesis will be different from the other thesis which uses the language variety of alpine mountaineer as an object.

The writer conducted the register in the process of conquering the peak of K2. This study also aims to give the information to people about the equipment used, the process of conquering the peak of K2, the register that is uttered by the mountaineer in conquering K2 and the meaning of each register. The writer read many studies that are related to the writer's study. He found two studies that can be references and comparison. First is A Study of Jargon in Naval Academy Bumimoro Surabaya by Febry Arma Candrasari. She found 69 jargons that are used by Naval Academy Bumimoro Surabaya within meaning. Febry also conducted word-formation process as her study. She does not focus on context of situation that is why the writer analyzed context of situation of register used.

The writer found 21 terms that are used by mountaineers in "Vertical Limit" movie. He divided the terms into two forms. They are word and phrase. In the form of word, the writer found *belay, cam, wall, Eiger, summit,, crevasse, bottleneck, avalanche, fuel, nitroglycerin, dexamethasone*, *ax* and *radio*. While in the form of phrase, there are vertical limit, real climber, summit team, base camp, negrotto col, pulmonary edema, morse code and death zone.

Every term that appears in "Vertical Limit" movie has different meaning and function. The writer gives the meaning of each register to make the outsider understand. For example, the term ax is a tool typically used for chopping wood, usually a steel blade attached at a right angle to a wooden handle. In the climbing, the term ax is used to help climber

hanging on ice cliff. When climbers face a high ice cliff vertical 90 degrees, ax is very necessary.

Those register are used by mountaineer in three situations that are training, conquering and rescue mission time. Commonly, the mountaineer uses the register in those situations in order to build the conversations between mountaineers easily, for instance in the field of training, the mountaineer uses the term "belay" in this sentence "Peter, check your sister's belay". In this case, the use of register "belay" appears when daddy teaches Peter and Annie as in fragment 1 below.