CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This part presents the theories that the thesis writer uses to analyze the data the explanation about the research subject that is related to the thesis and also the related studies that closely similar to the topic of analysis in this research.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

In social life, people as social need to build up an interaction with other people. In their interaction, they use languages as their communication tool. Therefore, language is the most important tool in the communication hugely becomes the most important thing that everyone has to master. Through language people are able to have interactions in their social life. That is why the relation between language and society is very close. When we talk about sociolinguistic, the two terms, society and language, cannot be separated. Holmes (2013:1) stated that sociolinguistic is the study which is concerned about the relationship between language and the context which is used.

Talking about the terms of sociolinguistic, there are so many sociolinguists that state their thought about it. J.A Fishman in Chaer also defined term of sociolinguistic as the study of characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (as cited inEka, 2014, p.9).

Based on Fishman's and Holmes' statement explained above, the writer can conclude that sociolinguistic is the study that emphasizes on the varieties of the language in society and its function as communication tool in the society.

2.1.2 Language variety

As communication tool all over the world, language has its variations. Every people have their own language to communicate which depends on when, where, and with whom they speak to. Communication between people happens continuously as long as people in their social life do interaction daily. Communication will happen in social life whether at market, office, school, house and others. Therefore every inch wherever people being in particular event, situation and place, they will have their own variation of language to do the interaction.

The phenomenon of those mentioned above can be called as language variety. Language variation is one of the main concerns in the study of sociolinguistic. Kridalaksana in Chaer and Agustina, (1995:80) defined that sociolinguistic is an attempt to elaborate characteristics of language varieties and determines the correlation of characteristics towards those of social community. That is why variety of language depends on its social community.

Every social community has members who have their own languages, Furthermore, Halliday (1989) defined that language variety can be derived into "variety of language according to user" called dialect and "variety of language according to use" called register in addition, Hudson (1993, p.51) states that "one

man's dialect is another man's dialect. (as cited in Eka, 2014, p.11) Linguistic features which are part of one speaker's dialect might belong to a specific register for another speaker. Hence, dialect is the general term and register is the specific one.

2.1.3 Register

Register is kind of pattern that is used by spesific communities or members when they have such a spesific purpose and situation for using it. The usual people who do not have any communities or some kind of spesific purpose is not familiar with register that they do not use them in daily life regularly. Wardhaugh (2006, p. 52) said:

"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 other statement is from Ferguson (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 52) he said that:

"People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations.' This kind of variety is a register.,

The writer can say, based on the statement above that register is only applied by certain people in a community.

2.1.3.1 Situational Factors

As the phenomena of variety of language which depends on the use of language based on the certain situation, in register, language and speaker,

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without any doubt are influenced by its factor. The way people use the

language will be influenced by with whom, where and when the language is

used. The factor that influences the thesis writer is called the situational

factor, since register is the way speaker utters different language in certain

situation in their social community.

Situational factor of register can be analyzed through the factors

which consist of setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key,

Instrumentalities, norms, genre, that was as suggested by Dell Hymes

(Hymes 1974, as cited in Vakili, Kashani, Tabandeh, 2012, p. 3). The

situational factor in register is also suggested by Halliday ("A Brief

Introduction to Register Theory", n.d.) he explained that to analyze from

situational aspect of register, he began to develop his influential framework

for analyzing the context of situation by his parameters. He organized the

relevant situational features into a scheme of three aspects of context that

affect language, those are Field: what the language is being used to talk

about; role language is playing in the interaction. Briefly the simple

example about those three parameters can be exemplified as:

Example: "A recipe in a cooking book "

Field: Cooking (ingredients or process of preparing food)

Tenor: Expert writer to a learner, learner is beneficiary of the advice

Mode: Written, prepared, text often read as part of process of

cooking.

As mentioned above, since language is based on the situation which is

used, to analyze register, situational factor and the function are important. It

is because register is language that people choose depend on the certain

situation where they are. Hence if people are in particular situation they will make certain linguistic choice based on the situation.

In another word, the language that people use needs to be appropriate to the situation where they use it. Furthermore for the exact and clear explanation of field, tenor and mode which are used in analyzing situational factor of the register, Halliday ("A Brief Introduction to Register Theory", n.d.) explained:

1. FIELD

It is what the language is being used to talk about, including the topic and interactants or what kind of language used; specialized knowledge of the field (E.g. scientist writing for an academic journal); Common knowledge of the field

(E.g. the reader of a newspaper article).

What language used in these parameters is divided into five types, those are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate. Kind of language as suggested by Martin Joss in his book the five clocks (1967) in Eka (2014: 15) can be explained as:

a. Frozen Register

Frozen register is kind of language that remains fixed or unchanged. It is printed, unchanging language. For example: the bible, the Lord's Prayer, the pledge of allegiance, laws, and preamble to US constitution. In essence, it is language that does not require any feedback.

b. Formal Register

Formal or academic register, can be defined as language used in on way communication which has no interruption when it is uttered, it is also used in impersonal, formal settings to show respect to the addressee. for instance, language which is used for introductions between strangers (someone who never meets before), language used in rhetorical statements and questions or announcements, the language can also be used as standard language for work, school, public offices business setting or used for interview, academic language in classroom (lectures, instruction-mini-lessons), public speaking in other words, the language used is often of standard variety.

c. Consultative Register

Consultative register is language used for the purpose of seeking assistance as is register by word 'consult'. It also describes the language used between lawyer and client, doctor and patient, staff and employer and teacher and student are the examples of this type of register

d. Casual Register

Casual (informal) register is language used between friends. It is often very relaxed and focused on just getting the information out; slangs are quite often used in these instances.

e. Intimate Register

Intimate register is language used between people who share a

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close relationship or bond. This register would take into account of

certain terms of endearment. For example lover is having special terms

of endearment, mothers are giving pet names to their children based on

some character trait and best friends formulating slangs based on some

shared past experience.

2. TENOR

It is the role relationships between the interactants. Cate Poynton (1985)

in Eggins, and Eggins (1994) broke down Tenor into three elements;

power, affective involvement, and contact. The relationships among the

interactants are defined as: power (equal/unequal).Contact

(frequent/infrequent) and affective involvement (high/low).

The relationship between the speakers defines as status, affective

involment, contact that explained below:

a. Status /Power (ranging from equal to unequal)

The Power Relation defined by

1. Unequal

: Father/ Daughter, Doctor/ Patient

Teacher/ Student, Boss/ Staff

2. Equal

: Friend/ Friend, Student/ Student

b. Affective involvement

It is the emotional relationship between the interactants in a particular

situation. The affective involvement is either high or low.

1. High affective involvement as with friends/family members

- 2. Low affective involvement as with business clients)
- c. Contact (ranging from frequent to occasional)
- 1. Frequent : people who you frequently meet
- 2. Occassional: people who you rarely meet

3. MODE

It is the role language is playing in the interactional.

- a. Language can be:
- 1) Written (email, letter, text/ discourse)
- 2) Spoken (speech or conversation)
- 3) Written to be spoken (e.g. a political speech)
- 4) Spoken to be written (e.g. recording script in subtitling)
- b. Language can be:
- 1) Spontaneous (e.g. conversation);
- 2) Planned (e.g. a composition or article).
- c. The level of how intense or how language feedback is. It can be the possibility of having:
- 1) Immediate feedback (e.g. conversation)
- 2) Rapid feedback (e.g. emails);
- 3) Delayed feedback (e.g. letters).

2.1.3.2 Register Functions

To analyze register, it is not only through the situational factors but

also the function where the situational factor and function are correlated.

Halliday in Rahmawati (2012:15) defined the function of register such as:

a. Instrumental

Instrumental function is the use of language for people to express preferences, choices, wants, or needs. Example: "I want juice" and "I need a book".

b. Personal

Personal function is the use of language for people to express individuality, feelings and opinion. Example: "I am a good girl" and "I feel better".

c. Social Relationships/Interactional

Interactional function is the use of language for speaker to interact and plan, develops, or maintains a play or group activity. Example: When a daughter expresses his feeling to her mom, "love you mom".

d. Regulatory

Regulatory is the use of language for speaker to control. It means this function is used to tell others what to do. Example: "go away" and "stand by me".

e. Representational

Representational is the use of language for speaker to explain. Conveying messages, telling about the real world and

expressing a proposition. Example: "you know that dolphin is a mammal live in water"

f. Heuristic

Heuristic is the use of language for speaker to find things out, wonder, or hypothesize. It means this function is used to gain knowledge about the environment. Example: "Where is your home?" and "what the tractor doing?"

g. Imaginative

Imaginatif is the use of language for speaker to create, explore and entertain. It means this function is used to tell stories and jokes, and to create an imaginary environment. Example: "I'm going to tell you about my adventure"

2.2 Previous Studies

Register, is one of the interesting topic to analyze, the fact there are many researches that focus on analyze it. To convince the reader, the thesis writer gives some previous studies.

The first research by Yetty Faridatul Ulfa from Sebelas Maret University Surakarta 2010, the title of her study is REGISTER ANALYSIS IN ENGLISH MOVIE ADVERTISEMENTS OF WWW.21-CINEPLEX.COM. Her research is intended to find out the characteristics of register in English movie advertisements. The goals of this research were: first, to characterize linguistics factors, such as diction, language variety and figures of speech; second, to characterize

non-linguistic factors (types of movies); and third, to describe how both language variety and figure of speech characterize the register of English movie advertisement. The results of her study are first, linguistic factors have special characteristics in the register of English movie advertisement that can be differentiated from other types of register. It is due to the varieties according to use. Second, non-linguistics factors have characteristics too, among others are shown by the types of films. Those are movies based on story themes, story substances, consumers and performances. The results also give evidences that language varieties consist of formal and informal styles.

The second Havid Ardi from Padang University 2013, in this research, he analyzed THE TRANSLATION OF MILITARY REGISTER IN THE WAR MOVIE SUBTITLE. Havid wrote his thesis about the translation of military register which seem very respectful to superiors. It aims at discovering the ways of at finding problems in the subtitle of military register and its implication toward teaching the translation subject. The tentavie finding shows that military register tends to be translated in general term and non military register. It indicates that the subtitle military register in this movie is still translated literally into Indonesia. As the effect, some translation are not matched with the image, incomplete, or translated into nonmilitary register in the target language. Meanwhile, the military registers are still given a little attention by the translator related to sociolinguistic aspects of language, that a common register if is replaced with other words that will change the nuance and even meaning of these registers.

The third Nurliyah Eka Novarianti from English Department, State Islamic

University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya 2014. The title of her study is AN ANALYSIS OF REGISTER "GRAPHIC DESIGNER AND DIGITAL PRINTING TERMS" USED IN DIGITAL PRINTING. She analyzed types of register and the situational factors used in PT Inspirasi Bangun Mandiri Digital Printing Surabaya. She found three kinds of register appeared as graphic designer and digital printing term both in written and oral data. Each types of the register found whether graphic design term or digital printing term have their own situational factor behind the use of the term base on field, tenor, and mode of data. The thesis writer found the field of data is the specialized one such as Formal, Consultative and Casual Regis either written or oral data.