

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section contains the Background of the study, Statement of the Problem, Purpose of the Study, Scope and Limitation, Definition of Key Terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

As we know that social interaction is reciprocal process involving communication. “The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It matters who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling” Holmes (1990: 1).

Language is very essential in our life. “We cannot talk to other without using language for communication”. Holmes (1990: 14) says that “language can convey objective information of referential kind and it can also express how someone is feeling”.

Language and society are two things which cannot be separated from each other, since both of them influence each other. In short, we cannot talk about language without knowing the society earlier. If we want to know what society one belongs, we should understand his language. It is right when some linguists say that language plays an important role in the process of social interaction. We can detect the origin of a person from the language that is used by him or her.

Language variation helps to distinguish one person, of group of people from others. All of us are also involved in language variation, which is more understood. We vary our language from one situation to another many times in the same day.

The workers of Kitchen set have their own language variation. When they communicate with some others work¹ they uses language which make them understand well. They have their own language which sometimes is strange for others that do not belong to the group. Usually they talk about quality and quantity of the product and other similarly. The conversation is understood by other worker at surrounding, even though they are not in

the production area. Holmes (1992:12), states that language variation is influenced by some factors, they are the participants, the setting, the topic, and the function.

Based on the phenomena above, this study is intended to investigate the register used by the workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana, Gedangan. This is done accordance with the writers' effort in enriching the use of language variation by the workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the writer has formulated the problem concerning the register in the Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana. Those are:

- 1.2.1 What are the registers used by the workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana?
- 1.2.2 Why are the registers used by the workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

In line with the problems states above, the purpose of the study are:

- 1.3.1 To know the register used by the workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana.
- 1.3.2 To know why the register used by the workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana.

1.4 Significance of the Study

It is expected that the study provides an additional reference for the extension of sociolinguistic field. Later, the result of this study is expected to illuminate further understanding of the concept of language varieties in society.

Hopefully, this study will also give valuable result for those who want to join as the workers of metric kitchen. This study can broaden their insight for it gives more or less the depiction of communication among the workers, so that they can get more interested in joining the workers and they also can build good communication by choosing the proper words in the proper time.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is register used by workers of metric kitchen. The limitation of this research is focuses on the use of register used by workers in metric kitchen. Metric kitchen is better to be the place of the observation for many interesting words or vocabularies used by the workers are found here.

1.6Definition of Key Terms

To avoid making mistakes and misunderstanding of the terms used in this study, some definition of key terms are given below:

1. “Language is a system arbitrary vocal symbol used for human communication”. Wardough (1977: 3) “Language can convey objective information of referential kind an it can also express how someone feeling” Holmes (1990: 14)
2. “Variety of a language is a form that differs from other forms of the language systematically and coherently”. (http://en.wikipedia.org//variety_linguistics). Further, “variety is therefore a broad term which includes different linguistics styles, different

dialect and even different language which contrast with each other for social reasons”

Holmes (1990: 9)

3. Worker is “a person who works and to be assets a factory be able to account quantitative”. Nawawi in Khoirunnisa (2001: 37)
4. Metric Kitchen is a business organization which producing Kitchen set, wardrobe, pantry, living room set, bed room set, bath room set, TV cabinet, etc.
5. Language variation used by the workers of Metric Kitchen is language used by the worker when they work or when they communicate with the same workers at their environment, which has characteristics because of the influence of social factors.
6. Language variation is “no human language is fixed, uniform, or unvarying. All language show internal variation and the social usage vary in every group or speaker in term of the pronunciation, the choice words and the meaning and even the use of syntactic construction”. Nirmala Sari (1988: 132)
7. Register is “one of the varieties of language that is used by members of speech community that may share features of lexicon, syntax. Phonology and nonverbal behavior those are distinctive to specific register. Register also have been conceptualized as being governed by the intersection of field, mode, and style of discourse, it refers to the area of operation of the language activity: it may be a technical area such as biology or math or it may be a domestic area. It is related to appropriate topics for those areas”. Nirmala Sari (1988: 132). Registers (or diatypes) are the specialized vocabulary and/or grammar of certain activities or professions. Register is one of the varieties of language that is used by members of speech community that may share features of lexicon, syntax. Phonology and nonverbal behavior those are distinctive to specific register. Register also have been conceptualized as being governed by the intersection of field, mode, and style of

discourse, it refers to the area of operation of the language activity: it may be a technical area such as biology or math or it may be a domestic area. It is related to appropriate topics for those areas. *Holmes (1992:276) defines register as the language of groups of people with common interest jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups.*

8. Register and Context

Register and Context is to expand our knowledge of the relationship between language use, the social setting of its use and the pedagogical implications of this knowledge. Recognizing this, Register and context reach beyond traditional fields. Where language for special purposes (LSP) displays strong pedagogical orientations, the field of discourse and conversation analysis focuses on exploring the social relationships of the particular identities crucial to occupational settings. Combining these and drawing on research from both fields, Register and context tries to present a more practical view of the study of language use in professional context. (<http://www.registerandcontext.de/index.html>) .

