CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter talks about background of knowledge, the statements of the problems, the purposes of the research, the significance of the research, the scope and limitation and the definition of the key terms of the study.

1.1   Background of the Problems

Human as social creature can never live alone. They can not be separated with society. They need to communicate with others to express their happiness, sadness, comfort or uncomfort and et cetera to show what they feel at that time. The relation between language and social is discussed in sociolinguistics that is considered as "the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live" (Spolsky, 1998: 3). One small part of language variety in sociolinguistics is the register used by a group of people as a professional language.

"The special variety (or register) especially marked by special set of vocabulary (technical terminology) associated with a profession or occupation or other defined social group and forming part of its jargon or in-group variety" (Spolsky, 1998: 33). People who work in the same place should make a good relation in their organization so their duties finish well. When they work, sometimes

they use the same special words to communicate about their job. Their special words can be called as code language which is just known and used by all the members of their group. It is also defined by (Holmes, 1992: 276) that "Register is language of groups of people with common interests or job, or language used in situations associated with such group".

From those statements above, we can conclude that register is a language variety which is only known and used by the members of group of people. This is apparently such code: words or symbols that have the same meaning through the group. These are sometimes meaningless or have different meaning if communicated to other people outside the group they belong to. This fact also occurs in a group of pharmacists. They always use special sign or code –different style handwriting and abbreviation- to communicate in their work.

Based on the statements of Health Ministry of Indonesian Republic number 679/MENKES/SK/V/2003 states that:

> Apoteker adalah para tenaga kesehatan yang berijazah Sekolah Asisten Apoteker/ Sekolah Menengah Farmasi, Akademi Farmasi Jurusan Farmasi, Politeknik Kesehatan yang telah mendapatkan surat izin yang disebut SIAA- bukti tertulis atas kewenangan yang diberikan kepada pemegang ijazah Sekolah Asisten Apoteker/ Sekolah Menengah Farmasi, Akademi Farmasi Jurusan Farmasi, Politeknik Kesehatan- yang bekerja di industry farmasi termasuk obat tradisional dan kosmetika, instalasi farmasi, apotek dan toko obat.
> Ann…. (n.d). *Registrasi dan Izin Kerja Asisten Apoteker*. ©2003Time Inc. All rights reserved. Retrieved from:
> http://bppt.jabarprov.go.id/assets/data/arsip/Kepmenkes_679-MENKES-SK-V-2003_REGISTRASI_DAN_IZIN_KERJA_ASISTEN_APOTEKER.pdf

> (Pharmacists are the medical staffs licensed of Pharmacist's Assistant School/ Vocational education of Pharmacist, Pharmacist Academy, Health

Polytechnic who has certificate called SIAA- as a written proof of authority that is given to alumna of Pharmacist's Assistant School/ Senior High School of Pharmacist, Pharmacist Academy, Health Polytechnic- who works at Pharmacy industry includes of traditional medicine and cosmetic, pharmacy installation, Pharmacy and drugstore).

The group of pharmacists has standardization to understand the symbols in the prescription given by the doctors so that all the members of pharmacists have the same meaning to response it. They use the standardization of symbol in order to give right medicine and information about the medicine to the patients.

The example of how to read the prescription:

R/ pct 500 no. X

S 2 dd 1 ac

This prescription means: take paracetamol dosage 500 mg contains 10 tablets and do not forget to drink it twice a day before eat.

Nawawi, Muhammad Imam. Cara Membaca Resep. ©2010 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Retrieved from:

http://farmasikendari.blogspot.com/2010/11/cara-membaca-resep-dokter.html

From those reasons above, it is interesting to describe about the registers used by the group of pharmacists.

1.2 **Statements of the Problems**

Based on those above backgrounds, the statements of the problems are as follows:

1.2.1 What registers are used by pharmacists?

1.2.2 In what context are the registers used by pharmacists?

1.2.3 Why are the registers used by the pharmacists to communicate in their work?

1.3 **Purposes of the Study**

The purposes of this study are as follows:

1.3.1 To find what registers are used by pharmacists.

1.3.2 To identify in what context the registers are used by pharmacists.

1.3.3 To describe why the registers are used by the pharmacists to communicate in their work.

1.4 **Significance of the Study**

The result of the study is expected to be able to fulfill the reader's reference about sociolinguistic especially on language variety; register so that others will also interested in studying language.

1.5   **Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study is a sociolinguistic one and it is focused on language variety; register used by pharmacists.

1.6   **Definition of the Key Terms**

Registers is he special variety (or register) especially marked by special set of vocabulary (technical terminology) associated with a profession or occupation or other defined social group and forming part of its jargon or in group-variety" (Spolsky, 1998: 33).