CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework in relation to register. The theores will be beneficial to frame the data analysis. Those theories cover: The Definition of Sociolinguistics, the language variation, The definition of register, Types of Register, The function of Register, The Factor That Affect Registerand Previous of the Study.

2.1   SOCIOLINGUISTICS

In Nababan view, sociolinguistics studies and discusses aspects ofthe language community; especially differences in language are related to social factors(1993:2). Based on some of the above it opinioncan be concluded that the sociolinguistics not only learn about the language but also learn about aspects of the language used by the public.

Based on the limitations of sociolinguistics can be concluded that the sociolinguistics it includes three things, namely language, society, and the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics discusses or reviews in connection with the speakers of the language, language as a member of society. How language is used to communicate between members of the community with each other to exchange ideas between individuals interact with one another.

2.2 Language Variation

A language is what the members of a particular society speak. Each

language exists in a number of varieties. Hudson in Wardhaugh (1992:22), defines that a variety of a language is a set of linguistic items with similarsocial distribution. Another linguist, Ferguson (Ibid: 22) defines register asfollows:

> "Any body of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangements or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all formal contexts of communication."

There are two main types of variation in language, i.e. Variation based onthe user of language and variation based on the use of language (Halliday, 1992:56). It is normal for daily living that people who use register speak several languages. These various languages are usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously. The shifts from one to another are made without hesitation. This bilingual or even multilingual situation may conduct some condition that the register can be characterized by the use of dialect and borrowing from other language.

Maryono says dividing form of language variation in the form ofdialect idiolect, speech level, variety of language and register (Maryono, 2002: 18). Explanation of language variation can be explained as follows:Dialect is a variation of the language the origin of speakers are distinguished by differences and differences in class social speakers, therefore, appears the concept of geographical dialects and social dialects (Sociolect). Idiolect is a language variation, ranging from individual, that is characteristic of someone different from speech utterances of others.Level speech is a language variations caused by differences in assumptions about the speaker's relationship with other partners. Register is a language variation caused by the presence of distinctive properties

wearer purposes. Based onthe above discussionmore about register.

Here are examples of the Register in medicine between the doctor and patient registers.

Table 2.1
The term in the hospital about the registers associated with doctors,
Health workers and patients

No	Register Dokter
1	Candidiasis
2	Cerebral hemorrhage
3	Conjunctivitis
4	Fracture
5	Hordeolum
6	Thrombosis
7	Urinate

2.3 Register

Abdul Chaer (2004:68) states that register is the language variation based on the field of use. For examples language in journalism, military, education, trading, economy, etc. Additionally, Holmes argues register as the language used in situations associated with such groups. So journalists, sport commentators, politicians, and airline pilots may use different register.

For Halliday (1992:58) register is a language used in a specific situation associated with different kinds of social activity. He divides register into two categories, namely: closed register and open register. In the closed one like the language used in military, there is no space for individual creativity so that firth calls this as restricted language (Ibid:54). On the other hand, there are some

possibilities for individual creativity in open register such as in work setting like language of transportation, language in buying and selling, language in classroom interaction and language of doctor and patient. Since the meaning configuration of register is determined by the situation happen in the interaction, a frame work of register analysis should permit both situational and linguistic characterization.

Registers can be considered as variations of the language according to the user (Riyadi Santosa;2001). In this sense registers are not limited to variations in the choice of words, but also includes the option of using text structure, texture. Because the register covers all aspects of language or linguistic choice, then a lot linguist call registers a style or style. Variations choice of language at the register depending on the context of a situation which includes three variables: field , tenor and mode (means) that work simultaneously.

In this writer fields that are used are the terms of medicine or medical personnel. Field refer to what was going on, the properties of social processes that occur, what is being done by the participants with the language as a medium. This field also includes questions related to environmental events such as: when, where, how it happened, why it happened, and so on. In the example of medical terms "*Cephalgia*", the refers to "events headache", which is perceived by the patient occur suddenly due to lack of oxygen supply in the brain. An aspect of this field is in the text can be seen through the structure of the text, the system cohesion, transitivity, clause system, system group, (noun, verb, and additional), as well as the system leksis: abstraction and technical characteristics and features as well as semantic category. Based on the explanation of the registers, that register has many types of register and language variations.

2.4   Types of Register

The use of the appropriate register depends on the audience, the topic, and the purpose for the communication (Joos, 1967). Register differentiated in the following types:

2.4.1   Oratorical or frozen (raw)

Chaer and Agustina says the frozen variety is the most formal language variations, which are used in situations solemn and formal ceremonies, for example in a state ceremony, a sermon in the mosque, the procedure of taking the oath, the book of laws , notary certificates, and letters by Chaer and Agustina (2010: 70)

Frozen register is used by professional speaker to attract the listener to what they are talking about. The frozen used in this type of register sometimes have special characteristics with the other speaking. This register is usually used in the situation that celebrate with respect or formal situation, and the pattern has been established. Professional speakers usually used this style.

This style is for public and there is no participant from other people at all. Diversity of languages used in the most formal situations and solemn ceremonies official. Written forms frozen variety is present in historical documents such as the Constitution and other important documents

For example: is the phrase "Ladies and gentlemen," in the speeches. Please come into the examining room, Mr. Smith. If you will step up onto the scale, I would like to get your weight.

2.4.2 Deliberative or Formal

That is registers are used mainly in formal situations in accordance with the purpose of expanding the conversation accidentally. When a speaker uses a formal language, it will make his or her speaking will be adjusted to all of the audience, whether they are children or adult, businessman or housewife.

Variety of business is the language variations commonly used in regular talks in schools, and meetings or talks oriented to results or production. So this is a wide diversity of languages depending on its use and can be a variety of formal, can also be a variety of non-formal. Chaer adds says that the form of the variance is between a wide range of formal and casual by Chaer (2010: 71). More details we can find out about the variety of relaxing following.

For example: Good morning. May I speak to the director, please?

2.4.3 Consultative or Business

Broderick states that in consultative, pronunciation is explicit, word choice is careful sentence structure is complete (1976:5). Consultative style usually is used in the most orally conducted everyday business transactions, particularly between chance acquaintances. It is the usual form of speech. Consultative takes place in communication transaction in company.

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2.4.4 Casual or Relaxed

Casual register usually used in informal situation. Broderick states Casual is also a conversational style, but is not for strangers (1976:6). In addition the people talk to their partner then they use casual language, it is used to omit any obstacles in communication of them. It will be easier for them to talk each other in casual way, in order to get closer and understand the messages of the conversation.

Variety of casual or casual diversity is a variation of the language used in informal situations for talking with family or close friends at the time of rest, exercise, recreation, and so on. This diversity is characteristic relaxed or speech shortened form of the word, vocabulary filled with elements of many dialects lexical, morphological and syntactic structure and normative is not used.

For example: Hey, Jack. What's up?

2.4.5 Intimate

Joos in Broderick says that intimate style is marked by a stable list of word with personal significance shared only by small group (1976:6). Register are used in family scope. Talk with family, beloved ones, and very close friends, where you tend to reveal your inner self, it is usually in an intimate style. Intimate style is also a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest of friends.

Chaer and Agustina says is a variation of the language normally used by speakers whose relations are already familiar, such as between family members or between friends who have a close emotional relationship that is considered close. Variety has a characteristic that the use of language that is incomplete, short, and the articulation is often unclear. Variety familiar happens because the speaker is already understand and have the same knowledge.

For example : "dear", "darling" and "honey" might be used in this situation.

2.5 The Function of Register

As the function of language, the function of register has the same function. Both of them actually has the function to show up the identity of the user of each language and the user of language. Edward stated:

> "The importance of language as an identity marker at a group level is much more readily evident than that everyone is used to accent, dialect, and language variations that reveal speakers membership in particular speech communities, social classes, ethnic and national groups. As well, such variations are obvious when the groupings are based upon gender, or age, or expanding the linguistic focus to include jargons, registers and styles occupation, or club or gang membership, or political affiliation, or religious confession, and so on." (Edward, 2009: 21).

Identity at one level or another is central to all the 'human' or 'social' sciences, as it is also in philosophical and religious studies, for all these areas of investigation are primarily concerned with the ways in which human beings understand themselves and others. As a many-faceted phenomenon, it would be quite impossible for one short book to deal with identity in anything but a cursory way. Some reasonable restrictions must be applied, and the delimited range here is

that which treats the language identity relationship (Edward, 2009: 20). So, the function of language register in the one of community is to give an identity to their community itself. The different community will have different language register used. One person may control a variety of register. Each register helps you to express your identity at a specific time or place. De Walter stated "Functional linguistics in concerned with explaining language in relation to how it is used an explanation which ultimately depends on the development of a model of language in tandem with a model of social context so that one informs the other in relation to this enterprise" (De Walter, 2004: 120).

2.6 The Factor that Affect Register

According to Halliday "Every register is determined by three controlling variables: field, mode and tenor. Field involves the setting in which communication takes place, and includes the purpose and subject matter or topic of the communication process. Mode refers to the channel or medium of communication; in other words, the choice between speech and writing. Finally, tenor indicates the relationship between the speaker and the addressee (as cited in Lewandowski, 2010: 71).

According to Michael Halliday (as cited in Hudson, 2009:46) distinguishes three general types or factor of dimension that affect register:

2.6.1   Field

Halliday &Hasan says "The field of discourse corresponds to what a text is about. It constitutes the experiential component in the linguistic system, the meanings that reveal our experience of the world by Halliday &Hasan (1990:31).

It involves, first of all, the types of processes talked about in the text, for example, existence (i.e., being), possession (i.e., having), movement (i.e., going), location (i.e., putting). Secondly, it involves the grammatical structures associated with the above process types, which determine the participants involved in them. Thirdly, it involves the names of objects, such as car and house that can be found in texts, plus the features that accompany them, such as red, nice, etc. according Halliday & Hasan , field is related to the evaluation of objects or personal estimations, such as it will go well, where the evaluation is indicated by the future tense (will go) and by the adverb (well) by Halliday & Hasan (1990:30-31)

Field is concerned with the purpose and subject matter of the communication. On the other hand, it is concerned with the subject of conversation or discourse matters, as particular situations call for particular kinds of vocabulary, mood etc. These variations are often called jargon, but are sometimes simply the form of a particular profession. For instance, priests use liturgical language, lawyers use 'legalese'. Philosophers use the language of subjectivity or rationality, while programmers have their own lexicon.

2.6.2   Mode

Halliday & Hasan says "The mode of discourse refers to the part language is playing" by Halliday & Hasan (1990:12). It is the actual medium (i.e., written, spoken, interchange between monologue and dialogue, etc.) through which

messages are communicated, and it is reflected in grammar. Mode is pragmatic and task oriented; according to Halliday, theme structure is of main interest here, for example if there is a person theme (i.e., I want to get some sleep) or an object theme (i.e., the train is coming). Mode is also concerned with the way the relationships among items, such as repetitions and collocations, create cohesion throughout the text. Textual cohesion is concerned with anaphoric reference, where objects are involved, and with conjunction in general, where processes are involved. Halliday & Hasan says "What is also important is the information structure, that is to say, how information is distributed in text units and how information is distributed into given and new" by Halliday & Hasan (1990:34-36).

Mode refers to the means by which communication takes place, the medium of communication matters, such as whether it is spoken or written, and if either, on the level of formality or professionalism needed to be conveyed. For example, is a professional presentation is different from a coffee shop conversation.

2.6.3 Tenor

Montomery says "The tenor of discourse refers to the kind of social relationship enacted in the text. Tenor includes degrees of formality, the statuses of the participants, and politeness – especially the use of modal auxiliary verbs in utterances that request action are often related to politeness" by Montomery (1996:109-110).

Tenor depend on the relation between participant, the relationship between the speakers matters, such as when a student is talking to a teacher, an offender to

a police officer, an office worker to a superior, or a parent to an infant (baby talk). Here register is generally a marker of formality or intimacy, and commonly affects phonology, pragmatic rules, and accent.

2.7 Previous of the Study

The writer created some writeres connected with this writer that done previously. Aminanti Dini Shahamatun (2012) with the writer "Penggunaan Register Profesi Bidan di Klinik dan Rumah Bersalin di Delat Mutiara Sukodono, Sidoarjo". She Use of Register Profession Midwives in Clinic and Maternity Home Mutiara SukodonoSidoarjo Delta is already implementing a variety of language register use a midwife. Fasilah (2013) on his writer "The register Used By Workers in Production Department of PT Cort Indonesia ", He also analyze the same things discussed about register in used. Both them have differentiations in the object of the writer that make differentiation in finding the result of the writer.

From the result observed at the object of the previous writeres that talk about the language related to the occupational, the writer's object has similarity to those previous writeres. Although the writer's have similarity in the object, but the writer focuses on the purpose of registers that found in conversation.