CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the research, the question of the research, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope, and limitation of the research, and definition of a key term

1.1. BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Language is shaped by a human as a tool for communicating. It means the language is the core media to acquire information and knowledge. As the core of the communication tool, people cannot interact with each other. According to (THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE From Sound to Sense, 2010, page. 5) language is the media of people to express their idea. To communicate we need to provide the shapes of language such as typically in spoken, visual, or in tactile form. Language is both a tool of communication between individuals and a social phenomenon.

Sociolinguistic is the study of a language that deals with the speaker as a member of society. In addition, sociolinguistics studies about the aspect the use of language in society, especially the variation which consists of language that related to the factor of society (Holmes, 2013, page. 239). Since the rise of sociolinguistics in the 1960 era, interest in linguistic variation developed Rapidly. R.L.All aspects of language (including phonemes, morphemes, syntactic structures, and meanings) are language

variety, dialect, accent, diglossia. Economy, politics, and globalization are also taking effect of the growth of sociolinguistics area of the research. The variety of language can be affected by who is the language used. Moreover, the most influential thing about language variety is in which region there is life in. There are several items belonging to language variety such as dialect, style, speech level, and register.

The register explains how speakers use languages differently in different situations. Think about the words you choose, the tone of voice, even your body language. People probably behave very differently chatting with a friend than you would at a formal dinner party or during a job interview. Variations in informality, also called variations of style, are known as registers in linguistics. Registers are used in all forms of communication, including written, oral, and signed. Depending on grammar, syntax, and tone, registers may be very rigid or very intimate. People don't even need to use an actual word to communicate effectively.

In short, the register is a language variation by a number of people in a district (Holmes, 2013, Page.239). It can be including a mixing language like English and Bahasa. That phenomenon may be called code mixing. That the use of two or more language by putting in/inserting linguistic elements in one language into another language consistently. In mixing code, the dependency feature is characterized by the relationship between role and language functions. If the speaker mixes the code/language, then it must be asked who the speaker is his social background, level of education, religion. A speaker who masters many languages will have the chance to mix code more than the other speaker who only masters one or two languages.

Register is a variety of language-based who the speaker is. In addition, the language which is used based on experience and tendency of its activities. In a certain group or community, the people who live in there usually use the language that is different from others. There are three parameters of linguistics features (specific expressions, lexico-grammatical and phonological features). These three parameters used to determine the content of language-based situation it used.

The allocation across social register is related to variation of language used are more common in an informal situation, and more formal situation have a common variety of language diction. In several communities such as football club supporters they have the specific language to make easier the communication in the circle of the member. They often used this specific language (register) in some specific situation.

Bonek is one of most famous football club supporter in Surabaya use the register in a situation like; when they face their rival when they had away match and the other urgent situation. The researcher is interested to do deep research about the type of register that Bonek used and which situation they face.

1.2. RESEARCH QUESTION

1.2.1 What are words and phrases used by Bonek?

1.2.2 How are some register used Bonek?

1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

This research is aim to get information and enlarge our knowledge of sociolinguistics about the register of Bonek football supporter commonly used, and either participate in language development. Relating to the statement above the objective of this research following:

1.3.1 **To identify certain words and phrases used by Bonek**

1.3.2 **To explain why the register used by Bonek**

1.4. SIGNIFICANT OF THE RESEARCH

To gather the information about register associated in Bonek community. This research is aiming to contribute with some information about sociolinguistics

1.5. SCOPE AND LIMITATION THE RESEARCH

The scope of the study is sociolinguistics. The limitation of this study is register used by BONEK

1.6. DEFINITION OF KEY TERM

Important terms related to this research and in order to avoid miss understanding and miss interpretation, some definition of key terms are given below

1.6.1. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Sociolinguistics studies and discusses aspects of the sociocultural aspects of language, especially differences in variation contained in languages related to social factors (nababan 1993:2).

1.6.2. REGISTER

The register is a variety of language-based who the speaker is. In addition, the language which is used based on experience and tendency of its activities (Holmes, 2013, Page. 239)

1.6.3. BONEK

Bonek is one of most famous football club supporter in Surabaya use the register in the situation like; when they face their rival when they had away match and the other urgent situation.