

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The writer tries to present the introduction related to the study. It consists of a background of the study, the problem of the study, an object of the study, limitation of the study, benefits of the study, definition of the key term, and graduating paper outline.

### **1.1 Background of Study**

In daily interaction, people use a language or more either written or spoken to do their communication. Brown (2000:17) explained, "Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written and gesture symbols that enables members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another". Human as a social creature, they live in their community within language, culture and also a tradition. Therefore, it is impossible to communicate with others without language. People use language to gain an understanding of their willingness, needs, or intention. In the way communicate, there are many languages are used in the world, one of them is English.

Language is the main tool in communication with a peer of human which has a specific purpose so that their messages can be delivered well. The function of language is not only for communication but also for culture transfer. All countries in the world have set the language as one of the compulsory subjects studied in school.

One of the foreign languages is English. English is an international language and it has been famous around the world and has been used to serve

various purposes. These facts created positive relationships as well as tensions between global and local forces and had serious linguistics, ideological, sociological, and cultural. The developing and linguistic changes can occur both in the realm of meaning, grammar and vocabulary.

The register is one branch of sociolinguistic that studies language in certain fields. The characteristics of each community and certain fields can make the language used unique. The register is also a variety of language that is different from the other because of the distinctiveness of its use. This statement is corroborated by Nababan in Chair (2004: 68) who said that variations in language with it are used or usage called registers.

This study tries to explore register in “Imperfect” movies. It is broadcasted on well and Netflix. Imperfect is a movie that tells about career, love, and weight. It gives a lot of dedication and also information about many important things and motivates the audience.

The writer are interested in analyzing variations in the registered language because there are many interesting reasons for the existence of language variations in society. Language learning in society aims to find out things that lead to a variety of languages. Knowledge of the reasons for language variation is very beneficial for people's lives. Various problems and events in everyday life require us to be able to use these variations of language according to place, time, and circumstances. We would be considered unwise to use intimate language when in society. So that the writer wants to analyze the language used in the "Imperfect" movie's script

## **1.2 The Problem of the Study**

In accordance with the reason presented above, the problem of the study is formulated as the following :

1. What types of register are found in “Imperfect” movie’s conversation?
2. What are the functions of the language register found in “Imperfect” movie conversation?

## **1.3 The Objective of the Study**

Based on the background, the objectives of this research are :

1. To find out the register types in “Imperfect” movie conversation
2. To identify the function of language register in “Imperfect” movie conversation

## **1.4 The Scope of The Study**

The writer focuses on the register in that film. Based on the explanation above, the writer is going to analyze the types of register in the conversation of an actor in "Imperfect" movies. by using Wardhaugh theory and to identify the functions of the register in the conversation of an actor in the movies

## **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

The findings of this research are expected not to be merely data aggregation but something more advantageous both theoretically and practically, which can be described as follows:

### **1.5.1 Theoretically**

- 1). The result of the research can become a new perspective in analyzing linguistics, specifical register

- 2). As a new model in the research of linguistics specifically function of language

### **1.5.1 Practically**

The writer hopes that this study will be useful for:

- 1). The teachers, the study provides detailed theory, example, and data related with Register linguistic. The English teacher is able to use this study as the reference to comprehend the type of Register linguistic.
- 2). The students, This researcher aims as one of the references for the students while studying about register word. In addition, this study about register words in the development of future communication technology.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 The Theoretical Framework**

Theories are required to resolve the concept of terms applied in this research concern. In this chapter, the writer explains the related material. The writer presents the discussion method in this study in order to strengthen this study.

#### **2.2 Sociolinguistic**

Romaine (2000:1) stated that sociolinguistics focuses on differences in the use of languages in society so that an object language learning another language. Then Chomsky then goes on to say that the question of language is the fundamental question of power. From the statement, it is clear that sociolinguistic is the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but it focuses on differences in language use and language development.

Holmes (1992:2) defines sociolinguistic study as the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. The statement implies that sociolinguistic focuses on speaking in the different social contexts, and it is concerned with identifying the social function and the social meaning when it is used.

The researcher defines that sociolinguistic study about relationships between language and society that discuss differences in the use of languages in society so that an object language learning another language.

The register is one branch of sociolinguistic that studies language in certain fields. The characteristics of each community and certain fields can make the language used unique. The register is also a variety of language that is different from the other because of the distinctiveness of its use.

The register is a variety of languages based on its function. Usually, register rules follow existing rules, but they are also evolving by addition or subtraction because registers are so dynamic that they always follow community development.

Based on the opinions of the experts above regarding sociolinguistics, then the researcher can conclude that sociolinguistics is the study of language and various language variations and their relation to the use of language in society.

### **2.3 Language Variation**

In sociolinguistics, a language variety, also called a lect, is a specific form of a language or language cluster. It is a general term for any distinctive form of a language or linguistic expression. This may include languages, dialects, registers, styles, or other forms of language, as well as a standard variety. The use of the word "variety" to refer to the different forms avoids the use of the term language, which many people associate only with the standard language, and the term dialect, which is often associated with nonstandard varieties, thought of as less prestigious or "correct" than the standard. Linguists speak of both standard and

non-standard varieties. "Lect" avoids the problem in ambiguous cases of deciding whether two varieties are distinct languages or dialects of a single language.

Linguistic commonly use language variety as a cover term for any of the overlapping subcategories of a language. Variation at the level of the lexicon, such as slang, argot, jargon, register, and idiom is often considered in relation to particular styles or levels of formality (also called registers), but such uses are sometimes discussed as varieties as well.

### 1. Jargon

Jargon is a type of language that is used in a particular context and may not be well understood outside that context. The context is usually a particular occupation (that is, a certain trade, profession, or academic field), but any in a group can have jargon. The main trait that distinguishes jargon from the rest of a language is special vocabulary including some words specific to it, and often different senses or meanings of words that outgroups would tend to take in another sense; therefore misunderstanding that communication attempt. Jargon is thus "the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group". Most jargon is technical terminology, involving terms of art or industry terms, with particular meaning within a specific industry. A main driving force in the creation of technical jargon is precision and efficiency of communication when a discussion must easily range from general themes to specific, finely differentiated details without circumlocution. A side-effect of this is a higher threshold for comprehensibility, which is usually accepted as a trade-off but is sometimes even used as a means of social exclusion (reinforcing ingroup-outgroup barriers) or social aspiration (when intended as a way of showing off).

The writer defined that Jargon as a certain language that is usually used by a group of society. Jargon is a language variety that contains a set of unique vocabulary that used by people who have the same interest, class (social status), or same position in a certain area, for instance in the working area.

## 2. Argot

An argot (English: /'ɑ:rgou/; from French argot [aʁ'go] 'slang') is a secret language used by various groups—e.g., schoolmates, outlaws, colleagues, among many others—to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations. The term argot is also used to refer to the informal specialized vocabulary from a particular field of study, occupation, or hobby, in which sense it overlaps with jargon. The discipline of medicine has been referred to as having its own argot which includes abbreviations, acronyms, and "technical colloquialisms".

The writer defined that Argot as a language of a closed social group of people invented to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations or just for fun. It is usually characterized by specialized vocabulary, originality of its use; however, it doesn't have its own phonetic and grammatical system.

## 3. Register

In linguistics, a register is a variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting. For example, when speaking in a formal setting, an English speaker may be more likely to use features of prescribed grammar than in an informal setting—such as pronouncing words ending in -ing with a velar nasal instead of an alveolar nasal (e.g. "walking", not "walkin'"), choosing more formal words (e.g. father vs. dad, child vs. kid, etc.), and refraining from using words considered nonstandard, such as ain't.

Based on the opinions of the experts above regarding sociolinguistics, then the researcher can conclude that sociolinguistics is the study of language and various language variations and their relation to the use of language in society.

#### 4. Slang

Slang denotes low linguistic register words, phrases, and usages that in their conversation special groups like teenagers, musicians, or criminals favor over standard counterparts in order to establish group identity and exclude outsider in its earliest attested use (1756), the word slang referred to the vocabulary of "low or disreputable" people. By the early nineteenth century, it was no longer exclusively associated with disreputable people but continued to be applied to usages below the level of standard educated speech. The origin of the word is uncertain, although it appears to be connected with thieves' cant.

The writer defined that Slang as an informal [nonstandard](#) variety of [speech](#) characterized by newly coined and rapidly changing words and phrases.

#### 5. Idiom

An idiom (Latin: *idiomā*, "special property", from Ancient Greek: *ἰδίωμα*, transit. *idīōma*, "special feature, special phrasing, a peculiarity", f. Ancient Greek: *ἴδιος*, transit. *ídios*, "one's own") is a phrase or an expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal, meaning. Categorized as formulaic language, an idiom's figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning. There are thousands of idioms, occurring frequently in all languages.

It is estimated that there are at least twenty-five thousand idiomatic expressions in the English language. Many idiomatic expressions, in their original

use, were not figurative but had literal meaning. Also, sometimes the attribution of a literal meaning can change as the phrase becomes disconnected from its original roots, leading to folk etymology. For instance, spill the beans (meaning to reveal a secret) has been said to originate from an ancient method of democratic voting, wherein a voter would put a bean into one of several cups to indicate which candidate he wanted to cast his vote for. If the jars were spilled before the counting of votes was complete, anyone would be able to see which jar had more beans, and therefore which candidate was the winner. Over time, the practice was discontinued and the idiom became figurative.

The writer defined that An idiom as a phrase or expression that typically presents a figurative, non-literal meaning attached to the phrase; but some phrases become figurative idioms while retaining the literal meaning of the phrase.

## **2.4 Register**

Wardhaugh (2006: 52) explains registers as “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 ”. It can be noted that register is a linguistic item and particular vocabulary choices created by an individual or a social group to fulfill the various functions in communication.

Based on Wardhaugh (2006: 52) the writer can conclude the definition of the register is the vocabulary used by occupational or social groups created by individuals

According to Wardhaugh (1977: 219), there are several variations of the language, for example, age, gender, occupation, and its functions. One of the

language variations work-related is called the Register. The list is defined as a vocabulary set associated with the profession, a particular occupation, or social group (Wardhaugh, 1986: 51). Pilot or airline aviation, police, convict, politician, doctors, actors, lecturers, students, lawyers have different registers.

According to Wardhaugh (1977:219), the writer can conclude that register is a collection of vocabulary related to a particular profession, occupation, or social group

Wardhaugh in Vita and Monika (2014), there are several variations of language, for example: based on age, gender, occupation, and function. Afterward, one variation of language related to the work is called the register. Registers are defined as vocabulary sets associated with certain professions, occupations, or social groups (Wardhaugh in Vita and Monika 2014).

There are differences and diverse use of language in a society that is not homogeneous will give rise to language variations. Variation language has many parts, wrong only registers. Talks about registers usually with problems dialect. If the dialect refers to the problem of the language used by whom, at where, and when, the registers are subject to the problem of the language it is used for what activity (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 69). Nababan (inside Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 68) statement variations of the language with respect to the use, use, or its function are called a dolly, variety, and function list.

In linguistics, the register is the way a speaker uses language very differently in a different situation. Suwito in Shahamatun (2013: 2) said that a register is a form of variation of language due to the characteristic nature of its needs. According to Cristal in Dicky (2017: 26), the register refers to a variety of

language defined according to its use in social situations. Think about the words that you want to use, the tone of your voice, even your body language. You may behave very differently talking with close friends than you would in a formal situation such as in an interview for a job. These variations informality also called stylistic variation, or register in linguistics. They are determined by such factors as a social occasion, context, purpose, and listener.

Trudgill in Sutherland (2015: 103) wrote that variations related to occupations, professions, or topics have been terms register. This statement clear that people's work affects the language they use, especially when they are at work.

Registers are marked by various special vocabulary and turns of phrases, colloquialism and the use of jargon, and a difference in intonation and pace. In "The Study of Language," George Yule (2010).

Registers are used in all forms of communication, including written, spoken, and signed. Depending on grammar, syntax, and tone, the register may be extremely rigid or very intimate. You do not even need to use an actual word to communicate effectively. A huff of exasperation during a debate or a grin while signing "hello" speaks volumes.

The register is a variety of languages based on its use, the language that is used depends on what being done and the nature activities. The register reflects another aspect of the social level that is the process of social is the usual process of social activities involve people. The register is a particularly connected form of meaning with a particular social context, in which there are many activities and few conversations, which is sometimes called the language of action.

Based on several opinions above, it can be concluded that register is a language usage used at a particular moment or that related to certain social groups which are used in that situation related to the group.

According to Wardhaugh (1977: 219), there are several variations of the language, for example, age, gender, occupation, and its functions. One of the language variations work-related is called the Register. The list is defined as a vocabulary set associated with the profession, a particular occupation, or social group (Wardhaugh, 1986: 51). Pilot or airline aviation, police, convict, politician, doctors, actors, lecturers, students, lawyers have different registers.

The form that talk takes in any given context is called a register. The different registers may be characterized in phonological, syntactic, or lexical items. A register is also a function of all the other components of a speech situation. A formal setting may condition a formal register, characterized by particular lexical items (Southerland and Katamba, 1996:579). They further mention that an informal setting may be reflected in the casual register that exhibits less formal vocabulary, more non-standard features, greater instances of stigmatized variables, and so on.

Hudson (1980:48) mentions that the term register is widely used in sociolinguistics to the river to vary according to use, in contrast with dialects defined as varieties according to the user. It is very important to make the distinction between register and dialect because the same person may use different linguistic items to express more or less the same meaning on different occasions, and the concept of dialect cannot reasonably be extended to include such variation. Each time a person speaks or writes he not only locates himself with

reference to the rest of society but also relates his act of communication to a complex classificatory scheme of communication behavior.

Based on Hudson (1980:48) the writer can conclude that register is registered is widely used in sociolinguistics for registers to be varied according to their use, in contrast to the dialect which is defined as variety according to the wearer.

Trudgill (1974) defines that register as a language variety that is shaped by the work environment. Occupational linguistic varieties of that sort have been registered, and likely to occur in any situation involving members of a particular profession or occupation. (1974: 104).

Based on Trudgill (1974) the writer can conclude that registers are language formed from the work environment

This view is supported by Wardaugh (1992): —Register is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Registers are sets of vocabulary items associated with the discrete occupational or social group. (1992: 49)

Meanwhile, Chaika (1994: 42) argues, A style may be associated with a particular social occasion. Then it is called register or a functional variety of speech.

Moreover, Finegan & Biber's view registers in the sociolinguistic perspective. They state that if sociolinguistics is a wide-ranging term, the register is equally tough to corral. Broadly conceived, a register is a language variety viewed with respect to its context of use (Finegar & Biber, 1994: 4). Besides, they also argue that register entails text and implies a relationship between text and context.

Based on the opinions of the experts above regarding sociolinguistics, then the researcher can conclude that sociolinguistics is the study of language and various language variations and their relation to the use of language in society

The register study has four specific characteristics as has been stated by Atkinson and Biber (ibid: 352). The characteristics are:

1. Register studies involve descriptive analysis of actually occurring discourse.
2. Register studies aim to characterize language varieties.
3. Register studies present formal linguistic characterizations of language varieties

#### **2.4.1 Register Form**

The form in question is linguistic/lingual forms. These linguistic forms are as follows:

##### **1. Word**

The word is the most independent unit small, or in other words, every one-free unit represents the word. Indonesian words can be formed through a morphological process. Morphological processes are events merging of one morpheme with another morpheme to be words (Masnur, 2009: 32). (Kridalaksana, 1989: 12) the morphological process to be studied in this research is a process of morphological abbreviations (shortening). Abbreviations are the process of dating one or more parts of the lexeme or the combination of the lexeme so that it becomes a new form that has the status of words. Another term for the abbreviation is shortening. (Kridalaksana, 1989: 159)

##### **2. Phrase**

A phrase is a linguistic unit that is bigger than the word and a more small part of clauses and sentences.

### 3. Sentence

Sentences are utterances of a language that has full meaning (mind and intent).

There are several forms of register namely word, phrase, and sentence. The word is the most independent unit small, or in other words, every one-free unit represents the word. A phrase is a linguistic unit that is bigger than the word and a more small part of clauses and sentences. Sentences are utterances of a language that has the full meaning (mind and intent).

#### 2.4.2 Types of Register

Language variations are usually changed by three main factors, namely geographic which gives rise to geographical dialects, social factors related to social class, educational status, and background. this then gives rise to social dialects and registers. registers are descriptions of different languages according to the formal and whether a situation, profession, and means of language. In English, there are 5 levels of formalities in the language (Martin Joss in Pasaribu and Tiara), below are the followings:

##### 1. a) Oratorical or frozen (raw)

The register is used by professional speakers because of patterns and the rule is steady, usually used in a situation that is humble, such as in mantras, laws, scriptures, and so forth. We can see the example of a frozen register below:

PROCLAMATION

We, the people of Indonesia, do at this moment proclaim the independence of Indonesia all matters about the transfer of power, etc., will be carried out expediently and in the shortest possible time. Jakarta, August 17, 1945, On Behalf Of the Indonesian People Soekarno - Hatta

## **2. Deliberative or formal**

The register is used in the official situation for the purpose of extending deliberate conversations, such as state speeches, interests, and so on. Below is an example of a formal register:

My fellow citizens:

I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

## **3. Consultative or business**

The register used in-state transactions, business, discussion, etc. For example:

-I see you will change the project and sell it to other companies, right?

-Actually, we have the same views about this problem. So, why don't you join us?

## **4. Casual**

The register is used in an unofficial situation. This variety is many using *allegro*, which is a shortened form of the word. Below is an example of a casual register:

Mother: "Well we need some cheese to make the pizza... Habibti would you mind going to the shops to get me some cheese?" Amira: "Yes Mum".

## **5. Intimate Register**

The registers used in situations between family members.

### **2.4.3 The Function of Language**

According to Jacobson in Chair & Agustine (2004: 15), language has six functions, namely emotive, directive, referential, metalinguistics, poetic, and phatic.

#### **1. Emotif**

One function of the registered language is to express the emotions, feelings, or mentality of the person who is speaking. Registers can be used to show feelings of pleasure, displeasure, anger, sadness, praise, surprise, thanks, and apologies.

In addition, the expressive function relates to the Addresser (sender) and is best exemplified by interjections and other sound changes that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do add information about the addresser's (speaker's) internal state. For example:

Yes, I did it.

I'm so sad.

I feel very happy today

#### **2. Rhetorical or Directive function**

The register is one form of language that can be used in the form of orders, prohibitions, requests, invitations, suggestions, or advice. This function aims to ask people to do something and expect a response from them. For example:

Open the door!

Please, sit!

### **3. Cognitive or Referential function**

This function provides information, so it is often used to emphasize certain messages as important information. This can be found when someone reports, gives information, approves, or protests something.

In addition, according to Nord in Syahril Asdar (2006: 48), the referential function relies on the balance between given and presupposed information. There are micro functions of referential function such as;

- 1) Identifying items about people, school, home, and communities.
- 2) Asking for a description of someone or something, and
- 3) Defining something.

For example:

The earth is round.

Water boils at 100 degrees.

### **4. Metalinguistics function**

Metalinguistics is a function of the language used to explain the language itself. A language often used to define and explain a particular code. Therefore, the use of registers can describe the meaning of a word by using different words. Moreover, the metalinguistic function is used to describe parts of language such as grammar, or words that describe language itself. More example, I am a personal pronoun.

### **5. Poetic Function**

This function focuses on using language as art in communication. The language features that function as poetic are using words that have multiple meanings, special vocabulary, rhymes, songs, and advertising languages.

In addition, Holmes (1992: 258) says that the Poetic Function is using poetic features such as metaphor, metonymy, alliteration, rhyme, ambiguity, repetition, simile, and antithesis, for example; An apple a day keeps the doctor away. For example, An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

## **6. Interpersonal or Phatic Function**

Phatic is a function of the language used to express one's solidarity and empathy to others. This function emphasizes the language used to maintain social relations. In everyday life, a police officer often greets friends or their leaders. For example:

Do you come here often?

Sincerely yours

How about those Mets?

### **2.5 Social Interaction**

Social interaction was a matter of dynamic social relations. Relationships social were in the form of relationships between individuals and other individuals, between groups and other groups, or between groups and individuals. The most ideal social interaction was face-to-face or direct social interaction because face to face get more reciprocity directly and in a natural dynamic, there was weakness in face to face that was time inefficient because it must face to face in the same place and the same time so you can find out directly the feedback we give.

### **2.6 Social Contact**

Basically, social contact was a relationship between one party and another. Social contact was the beginning of social interactions where each party will respond to each other's actions even though there is no physical contact.

The process of social contact can be divided into two types, namely:

1. Primary Social Contacts or direct social contacts; i.e. the balancing relationship between individuals or between groups of people that occurs in a face-to-face (physical) manner. For example, shaking hands, doing dialogue/talking.
2. Secondary Social Contacts or indirect social contacts; i.e. the Balinese relationship between individuals or between groups carried out with the help of intermediaries. For example, communicating by telephone, chatting, or sending messages through other people.

## **2.7 Social Communication**

Communication was a process of delivering information, both messages, ideas, and ideas from one party to the other parties that are carried out to influence each other. The communication process can occur in two ways, namely:

1. Verbal Communication; was the form of oral and written communication, for example speaking or correspondence.
2. Nonverbal communication; namely the form of communication using symbols, such as body gestures, or sign language.

## **2.8 Movie**

A movie or film is a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre (Hornby,2005: 573). A movie is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and sequence of the image giving the illusion of continuous movement. A film is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and sequence of the image giving the illusion of continuous movement. Another definition of the film is a

coating or layer the table was covered with a film of dust. The film can also mean a thin sheet of usually plastic and usually transparent material used to wrap or cover things or photographic material consisting of a base of celluloid covered with a photographic emulsion and to make negatives or transparencies

The point of the definition above is a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story, shown on television or movie theatre in purpose that of entertaining the viewers. The film encompasses individual motion picture series, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. Films are produced by recording images from the world with the cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effects.

### **2.8.1 Imperfect Full Movie**

Imperfect full movie broadcasting at Netflix and Youtube in 2019. Tells the story of Rara (Jessica Mila) who was born with fat genes and brown skin, a legacy from her father. Meanwhile, her younger sister Lulu (Yasmin Napper) follows the genes of their mother Debby (Karina Suwandi) who is a former model in the 1990s. Rara herself works as a company manager in a cosmetics company. Despite the unpleasant treatment from the surrounding environment, Rara loves her job. Fortunately, there is Dika (Reza Rahadian), a lover who loves Rara as she is. One day, an opportunity arises for Rara to get a promotion at the office, but Rara's boss, KELVIN (Dion Wiyoko), requires Rara to completely change her appearance if she is to take on this new responsibility

The film tells that the film actor has several communities such as models, mother genes, and communities in cosmetic companies. So that researchers are interested in making this film an object of research

## **2.9 Previous Study**

The writer takes the review of related literature from the journal Herdiana Lestari (2018), entitled Form, function, and meaning of List of Artist Community Lombok Picture Painting in the City of Mataram.

Variations of language in terms of usage are known as registers. This study examines the form, function, and meaning of the registered language Lombok drawing artist community in Mataram City. This research trying to describe the form of registration of the painting artist community Lombok Drawing in Mataram City. (2) This research seeks to describe the register function of the Lombok Drawing painting artist community in the city of Mataram. (3) This study seeks to describe meaning registers Lombok Drawing painting community in Mataram City. Methods of data collection using the observation method and proficient method. Data were analyzed using intralingual and extra lingual methods. The results of this study are first, there is a form of abbreviation, register selingkung limited, and the register form selingkung open. Second, meaning registers of painting artists in their interactions in the painting artist community Lombok drawing, namely contextual meaning and third, language function registers of painting artists in their interactions in the painting artist community Lombok drawing is an instrumental, interactional and functional function heuristics.

The second is the writer took from the journal of Tut Yanti (2019), entitled An Analysis of Register in the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort. This research discussed An Analysis of Register in the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort. The purpose of this research is to

describe the types and identify the function of the registers contained in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. The method used in this research is the qualitative method. Data collection techniques used to record and note-taking technique. The data was the utterances of the traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. This research used Martin joss's theory about the types of the register and Jacobson's theory about the function of language register in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. This research showed that there were 4 types of register that found in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. Those were frozen, formal, consultative, and casual registers and there were 4 functions of the language register that the researcher found in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. Those are emotive, directive, referential, and phatic functions.

The third, the writer took from the journal of Fauziah Marpaung (2019) entitled A Study of Register on Online Shop in Facebook. The language used in the online shop was different from that used by people in daily conversation. There were specific terms to explain the event that happens in an online shop. Many registers used in online shops could be found especially in English. In this case, this research analyzed the linguistic form and the meaning of register used in online shops. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research was the register used in an online shop. The data were registered words and phrases included in printed material used in an online shop. The data source is a dialogue between the buyer and seller in an online shop. In collecting the data, the wrote looked for the dialogue in the online shop, reads the dialogue repeatedly, gave a sign to the register words, and writes down the

dialogue, register words, and phrases. In analyzed the data, the writer classified the data, analyzed the linguistics form and meaning, analyzed the context of the situation and identified the differences between lexical and contextual meaning, and draws a conclusion. Based on the analysis, the researcher found the data based on the linguistics form (13 data of noun, 9 data of verb, 2 data of adjective, 7 data of a compound word, 8 data of abbreviation, and 6 data of noun phrase). Based on the meaning, the writer found 26 data in contextual meaning and 19 data in lexical meaning.

The fourth, the writer take from journal of Register Analisis in English Movie Advertisements of [www.21-cineplex.com](http://www.21-cineplex.com). This 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. This research used sociolinguistics approach. The descriptive research and a purposive sampling technique were employed in the research. The data of this research were the use of diction, the language variety and the figures of speech in register of written English movie advertisements promoted by [www.21-cineplex.com](http://www.21-cineplex.com) published in Jakarta Post in December 2008 until April 2009. The results of the analysis are as follows. 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.

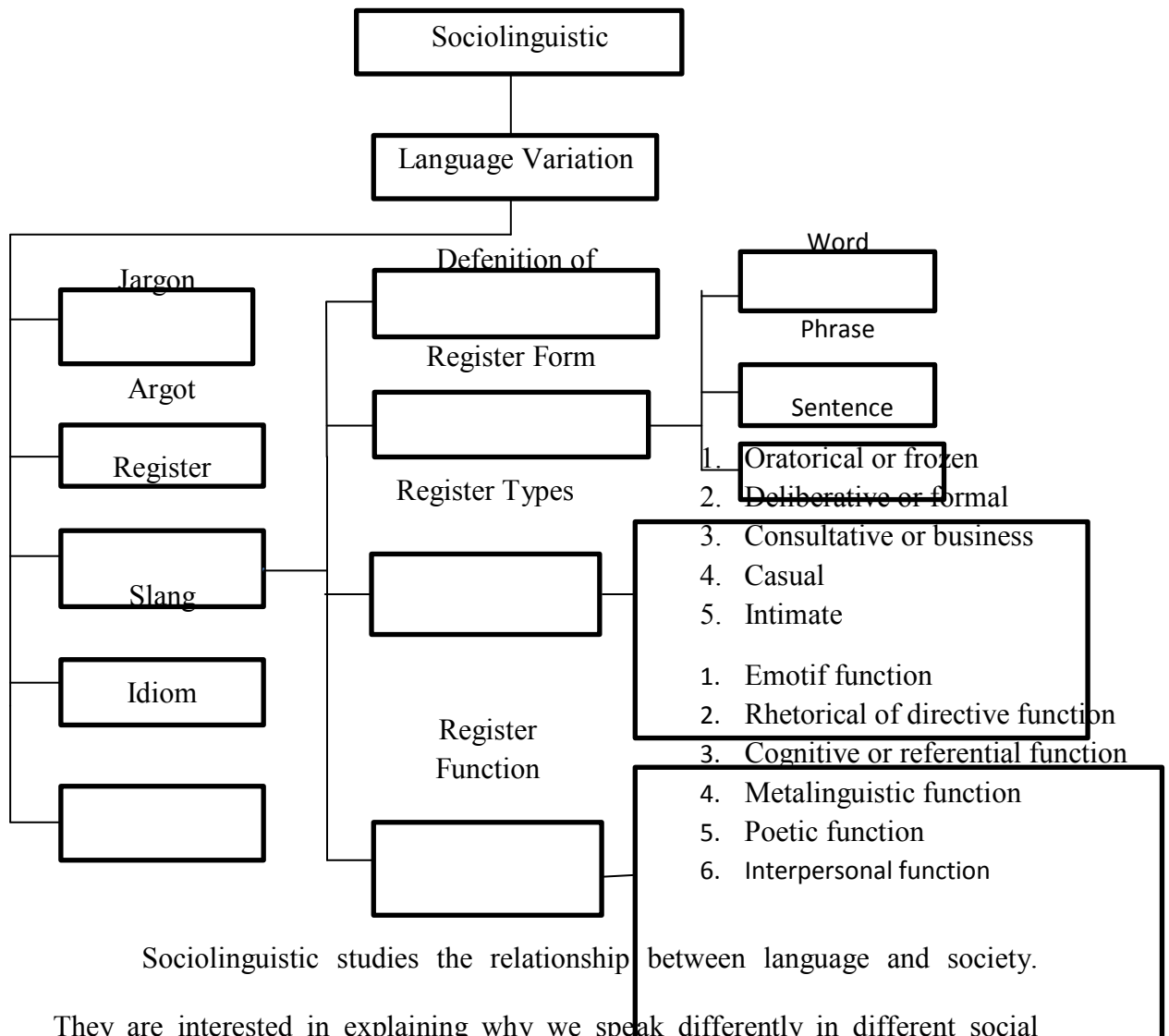
Those are movies based on story themes, story substances, consumers and performances. The results also give evidences that language varieties consist of formal and informal styles. In terms of sentence structure, the findings reveal that most of movie advertisement text employed the simplex sentence structure. In addition, there were 9 kinds of figures of speech. Those are hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, personification, simile, climax, paradox, repetition, and parallelism. The most dominant was hyperbole. This research is expected to be beneficial for the students, the advertisers and the other researchers. It shows a specific example of register namely the register on English movie advertisement. This can be used as an additional reference for studying language and creating advertisements text that is considered to be efficient and effective for attracting and encouraging readers to make use of the company with its products and services. Moreover, the results of this research also can be hopefully used as a reference for those who are interested in analyzing language variety, especially the one in movie advertisement.

Fifth, the writer take from journal of Budiarsa (2015) with the title "Language ,Dialect, and Register in a Sociolinguistic Perspective). Sociolinguistics pays attention to the social aspects of human language. Sociolinguistics discusses the relationship between language and society. this paper, discusses the use of (1) language;(2) dialects; (3) language variation; (4) social stratifications;(5) register. This discussion talks about the five types of those topics because they are really problematic sort of things, which relate to the social life of the local people. In relation to this, the most important point is to distinguish the terms from one to another. There are three main points to discuss:

language, dialects and register. Languages which are used as medium of communication have many varieties. These language variations are created by the existence of social stratification in the community. Social stratification will determine the form of language use by the speakers who involve in the interaction. The variation can be in the form of dialects and register. Dialect of a language correlates with such social factors such as socio-economic status, age, occupation of the speakers. Dialect is a variety of a particular language which is used by a particular group of speakers that is signaled by systematic markers such as syntactical, phonological, grammatical markers. Dialects which are normally found in the speech community may be in the forms of regional dialect and social dialect. Register is the variation of language according to the use. It means that where the language is used as a means of communication for certain purposes. It depends entirely on the domain of language used. It is also a function of all the other components of speech situation. A formal setting may condition a formal register, characterized by particular lexical items. The informal setting may be reflected in casual register that indicates less formal vocabulary, more non-standard features, greater instances of stigmatized variables, and so on.

The writer has different research from the other writers above. The writer took the theories from Wardhaugh. The writer analyzes register linguistic in Imperfect movie. The writer wants to identify the types of register in that film.

## 2.10 Conceptual Framework



to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations. A register is a variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting. Slang denotes low linguistic register words, phrases, and usages that in their conversation special groups. An idiom is a phrase or an expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal, meaning.

But the writer focus on Register. Wardhaugh (2006: 52) explains registers as “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 ”. It can be noted that register is a linguistic item and a particular vocabulary choice created by an individual or a social group to fulfill the various functions in communication.

Register form as follows: words, phrases, sentences. In English, there are 5 levels of formalities in the language (Martin Joss in Pasaribu and Tiara), below are the followings:

1. Oratorical or frozen (raw)
2. Deliberative or formal
3. Consultative or business
4. Casual

According to Jacobson in Chair & Agustine (2004: 15), language has six functions, namely emotive, directive, referential, metalinguistics, poetic, and phatic. And the object of this research finds out in the movie script.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

The research design in this study is descriptive qualitative in nature since the purpose of the study was to describe the types of register linguistic. Sugiyono (2009:9) the method of qualitative research is based on the philosophy of positivism, which looking into social facts interact something that complex, dynamic, full of symptoms and meaning that have the character of interactive will be used to check at conditional of a natural object.

The qualitative research involved analysis of data such as words, examples, from the interview, transcripts pictures, video, ability, recording notes, documents, the products, record of materials, and personal experience materials (such as artifacts, journal and diary information, and narrative .)

### **3.2 Data and Source Data**

Data are the result of recording that about fact or number (Arikunto, 2010:161) and source data was a subject that where the data can be collect. The source of data was the recorded "Imperfect" movie's broadcasting in 2019, which is downloaded from <http://www.youtube.com>. It was one hour 53 minutes

### **3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data**

An instrument is a tool or facility that is used by the researcher in collecting data in order to make his task easier and get the best result, or more accurate, comprehensive, and systematic to make proses easier. The types of research are analysis and observation.

Meanwhile, Crewell (2014:234) said that qualitative researchers collect the data themselves through watching the film, observing behavior. The

writer will use some instruments in order to gather some data. The instrument is observation and documentation.

### **3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data**

Data collection is a systematic procedure to get the needed data (Tanzeh:2011). Method data collection is the way research collecting the data in the research. The research will use observation to collect the data. To support and collect the data, the writer also will use the documentary method. Arikunto (2006:32) said that the documentation method uses to collect the data based on transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, epigraphy, meeting notes, and agenda. In this research, the writer will use the documentation method to collecting the data about the types of registers. There are some step techniques of collecting data used by following steps:

- 1) The writer watched and download the film Imperfect
- 2) Listened and analyzed the transcript of the film for transcribing the data.
- 3) The writer took note of utterances that contain types of registers in the film.

### **3.5 Technique of Analysis Data**

After collecting the data, the writer analyze the data there are some techniques of collecting data :

1. First, the writer downloads the movie
2. Second, the writer watching the movie
3. Third, classify register types and the function of language register on movie's. and tabulating the data