

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In everyday life, people are closely related to language. By using language, people can interact with each other. For example when talk to our friends, our associates, our parents, our teacher, our neighbors even our enemies, litterally we use language. Terrell & Brown (1981 : 17) explained, “Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, and gesture symbols that enables members of given communtiy to communicate intelligibly with one another.” In essence, humans are social creatures that require the presence of other human. One of which is communication. People could not communicate without a language.

Language is a communication tool used by everyone in their daily life as a means to convey information and arguments to others. Language variation can be viewed from two different focuses, focus on users and focus uses (Rabiah, 2012). In this case, the language could not be separated from culture because language represent its nation and has close relation to the attitude or behavior of groups of speakers of the languages. In communicating there are a lot of languages are used in this whole world. One of them as an international language namely English. As we know, English has an essential role in various aspects, such as in education, business, media and entertainment, getting job, international relation, etc. In addition, English could provide an alterative to our becoming human being by getting to know,

broaden, and promote good communication between people, countries, and even world.

Literally in communicating, there is something unique that happened to us. It is caused we have found a development while talking to each other. On the other hand those development have massive relationship in every single time. One simple example about communicataing is like when we talk face-to-face and over the telephone, or another communication tool. In fact when we talk, we need the responds by the partner we talk to, then we could talk more. For many people there can be no confusion at all about what language they speak. Most speaker can give a name to whatever they speak to.

In this case, some of these name may appear to be strange to those who take a specific interest in languages, but we should remember that human naming practices often have a large unscientific component to them. Some varieties of language are also caused by age, sex, occupation, and function (Yule 2016: 19). Sociolinguists have classified further the societal varities according to several points of view, including for example the region where the language is used and period when its used (Halliday 1985: 270).

In communicating we totally use language as our tool to talk to. We might use variations of language in talking, or however we rarely use these variation. It depends on how the speaker is going to talk or who the speaker to talk to. Sometimes when we talk to other we use different types of variation of language, at the same time we switch it into variation of language.

Variation is far from being peripheral and inconsequential, it is a vital part of ordinary linguistic behavior. One type of this variation of language is register. Register is the way a speaker uses language very different in different situations. After the researcher looked closely at how language is used, and after finding a lot of examples of using this variation, the researcher is interested to dive into this field, so this study focuses on register, which refers to the language of a group of people with common interests or jobs. The language used in situations associated with such groups (Agha 2007). The register is a language variety used in a certain community, with specific meanings distinguished. It is used in a certain situation, occupation or certain groups and usually has a certain purpose.

In our daily lives we are familiar with register. Sometimes it is found when the speaker is talking to his/her mates or even homies. In addition, it could be found when the speaker has a strong relationship with his/her parents. It could happen depending on how close the speaker is to the partner to talk to. For example *kau mau kemana wak?* Here we find the word “*wak*”, but it does not mean as general mean. In Indonesia usually “*wak*” is used for the man who is older, but the meaning of that word in this sentence is used because how closer the speaker talks to his/her partner.

This reality makes the researcher want to figure it out about register language. Obviously register also happens in one of the series in Indonesia which is entitled “*Layangan Putus*”. It is literally broadcasted perfectly on web series, which is WeTV. *Layangan Putus* is a web series that shows about household life, love, career, and infidelity. Totally it gives us most unforgettable messages, dedication, and newborn mindsets. In addition, in every single plot in this web series are worthy and also change our mind as youngblood about married life.

Andre : usia gestasi 33 minggu, semalam sempat terjadi severitas dengan hipertensi kronik tingkat derajat sedang. Tidak ada gawat janin dan tidak aada eklampsia, maka berapa dosis anti hipertensi yang harus diberikan?

Based on the sentence above which said Andre, a a doctor and also Kinan's mate in *Layangan Putus* web series. In this case as human being we have different background, different habit, and different languages. It is usually called register. Andre uses medical language. In conclusion the statement above which said by Andre is formal type of register language. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to investigate the register language in *Layangan Putus* web series. The reason why this study uses *Layangan Putus* web series as the object caused it is a serial web from Indonesia which is most viral on that time, obviously in 2021. It shows how the plot does perfectly, and how they act and level up our mindset about marriage life.

1.2 The Problems 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 “*Layangan Putus*” web series's conversation?
2. What is the most dominant type in “*Layangan Putus*” web series's 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 “*Layangan Putus*” web series conversation
2. To find out which type of register most dominant in “*Layangan Putus*” web series conversation

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher makes scope and limitation to keep the focus of the research. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is going to analyze the types of register in this web series’s conversation by the actors which is in “*Layangan Putus*” web series. The researcher expect that this study will give a meaningful contribution to the sociolinguistic study and enlarge the view of the student of English Department, in particular, and for the sociolinguistic in general. There are many theories which related about register, but in this study the researcher use Bolinger's theory, 2014

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected not to be merely data aggregation but more advantagesous both theoretically and practically, which could be describe as follows :

1.5.1 Theoretically

- 1) The result of the research can become a new perspective in analyzing linguistics, specifically in register language
- 2) This research can enrich the knowledge of the teachers and academic institutions specifically about register language

1.5.2 Practically

- 1) The writer becomes more understand about register language in Layangan Putus Web Series
- 2) This analysis gives advantageous to the readers, especially to the students of English Department who are interested to sociolinguistics study and its aspect.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theories are required to solve the concept of terms applied in this research concern. This chapter, the writer explains the related material. Writer presents discussion's method in this study in order to strengthen this study data.

2.2 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic characteristics show an attempt to go beyond the primary science, namely structural linguistics. Sociolinguistics is a science of language that seeks to express the values of life revealed in language. Luis & Moncayo (2013: 37) said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary technology that studies language concerning the communication ecosystem in the community of civilizations. In addition sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants (Clark & Yallop 2006: 75)

Society is tied to sociolinguistic It is interest in explaining why people speak differently in different social groups, and it is apprehensive with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Holmes (2013: 1) said that sociolinguistics learns the relationship between language and society. We all know that language has a biggest role in our daily, besides the society is like an area that we use to build a relation with other people. When building a society, it needs help from others, that is why we are called social creatures. We need to build

up our society by using language. Moreover, Johnstone (2016: 30) said that sociolinguistic is the study of language related with the social conditions.

The researcher defines that sociolinguistic is about relationship between language and society. How language does in society has its structural and characteristics. In every single aspect in society there will be several differences of how using language. In conclusion language and society have bilateral relation.

2.3 Language Variation

Variety of language has existed in sociolinguistics. Sharma & Dodsworth (2020: 61) defined sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that tries to explain the characteristics of language varieties and determines the correlation of characteristics that language is used in social community. Moreover sociolinguistics about how that language varieties could be happened in society.

According to Yule (2016: 85) language variation is a set of human speech patterns that suffice sounds, words, and grammatical traits that can uniquely be attributed to external factors, such as geographic and social factors. The varieties of language will vary since the community is as the agents of the communication process, are homogenous. Each has distinctive social characteristics, as a group of communities that may consist of a society whose various cultural and social backgrounds. Furthermore, because of those homogenous users, language varieties also emerge by situational factors. Various kinds of situation, time and place, topic and goal. Those will influence the use of language varieties (Gregory & Carroll, 2019: 10).

There are six terms in sociolinguistics according to (Alwasilah, 1985). There are style, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and register. All of those terms above can be found in every speaker of any language. They are :

1. Style

In sociolinguistics, a style is a set of linguistic variants with specific social meaning. In this context, social meanings can conclude group membership, personal attributes, or beliefs.

2. Slang

Slang denotes low linguistic register words, phrases, and usages that in their conversations special groups like teenagers, musicians, or criminals favor over standard counterparts in order to establish group identity and exclude outsider in its earliest attested us, the word slang referred to the vocabulary of “low of disreputable” people. The writer defines that Slang as an informal nonstandard variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changing words and phrases.

3. Colloquial

Colloquial is the linguistic style used for casual (informal) communication. It is the most common functional style of speech, the idiom normally employed in conversation and other informal contexts.

4. Jargon

Jargon is a type of language that is used in a particular context and probably it is difficult to understand and figure the outside of context out. The context is usually a particular occupation such as profession, academic

field, etc. Jargon is thus “the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group. In addition Jargon is the certain language that is usually used by group of society. It is like a language variety contain of set unique vocabulary that used by people who have same interest, class, (social status), or same position in certain area, for instance in working area.

The writer defines that Jargon a certain language which is used in certain area by a group of society. Like definitely that group has a huge connection, same circle, then they build up their own vocabulary in communication.

5. Argot

Argot is a language of 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. The term argot is also used to refer to the informal specialized vocabulary from a particular field of study, occupation, or hobby. The discipline of medicine has been referred to as having its own argot which includes abbreviations, acronyms, and technical colloquialism. The writer defined that Argot as a language of a closed social group of people invented to prevent outsiders. This social group usually has their own unique language in communicating.

6. Register

In linguistics, a register is a variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting. For example it is definitely different when speak in formal and informal. In formal setting, it will be formal atmosphere so an English speaker likely 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. “talking”, not “talkin”), choosing more formal words (e.g. grandmother vs grandma, mother vs mommy, etc). Based on the opinion above Register as a language of a closed social group of people. They have to set what vocabularies they are going to say depends on what situation they are in.

2.4 Register

As a human being, in our daily life we use language which has core role. It is generally that language exists in society. They are interdependent. It is like a paper, one side is a language and the other side is society. In other words, the language needs the society where it exists, and society needs the language in their daily lives. This is what Chaika (1995: 321) said in his book, *Language the Social Mirror*, all human communication is equally complex and worthy.

This thing above could be found in Chaika (1995: 16) said in his book that he don't used to be grammatical for all English speakers, educating or not. In his statement, he don't used to be grammatical, it is literally the example of register. The speaker do not use language as grammatically. In conclusion that is also worth that language always formed in society.

Since the members of the society have different background and activities, there are also some different languages. For example, the language of teaching is different from the language of leading ceremony. All of them has their own characteristics and it usually called register. In linguistic analysis, different style of

language technically is called register. Registers are defined as vocabulary sets associated with certain professions, occupations or social groups (Ronald 2014: 20).

The register is the way a speaker uses different language in different situation. Think about the words that you want to use, the tone of your voice, even your body language. You probably behave such strong differently talking with your homie than you would at a formal situaion like as in pesentation in class.

In addition Johnstone (2016: 103) wrote that register related to occupations, professions, or topics have been terms register. This statement clear that people's work affect the language they use, especially when they are at work. Register are marked by various special vocabulary and turn of phrases, colloquialism and the of Jargon, and a difference in intonation. In "*The Study of Language*," (Yule 2016). Register used in all forms of communication, including written, spoken, and signed. Depending on grammar, syntax, and one, 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 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.

The register study has four specific characteristics as has been stated by Yao (2016: 132) 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 forms. According to Paola (2018), the linguistic forms are as follows :

1. Word

The word is the the most independent unit small, or in other words, every onefree unit represent the word. Indonesian words may be formed through a morphological process.

2. Phrase

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

3. Sentence

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

2.4.2 Types of Register

Language variations are usually changed by three main factors. They are geographic which gives rise to geographical dialects, social factors related to social class, educational status, and background. This gives rise to social dialects and registers. Register are descriptions of different languages according to the formal and whether a situation profession, and means of language. There are three types of register (Bolinger, 2014), namely :

a. Oratorical or frozen (raw)

The register used by professional speakers because of patterns and the rule is steady, usually in a situation that is humility, 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

b. Deliberative or formal

The register used in the official situation by the purpose of extending deliberate conversations, such as state speeches, interests, and so on. Below is the example of 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. Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every time the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms, at these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because we the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers, and true to our founding documents.

Above is Mr. Barack Obama Speech, in a Formal situation and used language formal register.

c. Consultative or business

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

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

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

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 individuals and groups. Emilio (2010) said that the most ideal social interaction was face-to face or direct social interaction because face to face (person) get more reciprocity directly and in a natural dynamic, there was weakness in face to face that was time inefficient because it must be face to face in the same place and the same time so you can find out directly the feedback.

2.6 Social Contact

Basically, social contact was a relationship between one party or 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 (Adnan & Kane, 2021).

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 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

According to Ian Tuhovsky (2017) 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 Web Series

Web series (also known as a web show) is a series of scripted or non scripted online videos, generally in episodic form, released in the internet, which first emerged in the late 1990s and became more prominent in the early 2000s. Drennan (2018) said that in general, web series can be watched on a range of platforms and devices, including desktop, laptop, tablets, and smartphones.

One of popular series in 2021 is *Layangan Putus*. It is a series which air on paid application which is WeTv. This series was told us about the household of Aris and Kinan. Kinan and Aris is a wife and husband couple where their household

should be ruined because Aris was cheating with another woman named, Lidya Danira. Kinan decided to solve their household issues through divorce.

Aris and Kinan's household has been blessed with a daughter named Raya as well as Kinan currently containing a baby in her belly. Several years lived together, Aris is careful and loyal as a husband, until one day when Kinan is pregnant for their second child, Aris is cheating with another woman. She is good looking and has a good background. Her name is Lydia Danira. Aris loves her so much. He is loyal to Lydia. He always services her by giving what she needs even an apartment. Kinan gets a presentiment that Aris is cheating. It makes her more believe that her husband is lying to her by his gesture and the way he answers the question which is given by Kinan. She tries to find some proof by her husband's lies. At the end of their household, they are divorced.

2.9 Previous Study

Register of any language is probably so interesting a topic to be analyzed. There are many types of research on register. They are as follows:

The first research that related to this study is done by Gunawan 2017 in his thesis entitled *An Analysis of Register in Business Page of E-Jakarta Globe*. This research was qualitative research. The researcher focused on business register. The problems of this study are the business register which is founded on e-Jakarta Globe. The researcher collected pages of business news on Jakarta Globe online news and found out the register related with Business English (BE) on the news text. The data of this research taken from business news pages on e-Jakarta Globe. The researcher chose ten news articles on e-Jakarta Globe page published at December 2016 edition.

Based on the analyzed data the researcher discovered single word registers and phrase registers. In single word register Common Noun was the highest percentage and the fewest was Past Participle Adjective. In phrase consist of Noun Phrase and Adjective Phrase.

The similarity of this research is same using qualitative research. The differences are found between this research above and this research are the research above focused on business register. Meanwhile, this research focus on word, phrase, and sentences which contain into register language. In addition the previous research took ten news article on e-Jakarta Globe Page, meanwhile take twenty episodes of Layangan Putus web series's conversation. Previous research contributed in the register of form as form for the researcher in developing this research.

Other previous research to support this study is a thesis which is done by Marpaung Fauziah 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. 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. The types of this research was descriptive qualitative research.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found the data based on the linguistics forms (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 similarity of this research is same, which focus on register language. For the technique analyzing the previous research above and this research use same

technique by Miles Huberman. The differences are previous research chose online shop as the object observed, meanwhile this research choose Layangan Putus to observe. Previous research identified lexical and contextual meaning, on the other hand this research indentify the types of register language. Previous research contributed in the result showed the improvement of register language has founded in linguistic form, which it could be developed this research.

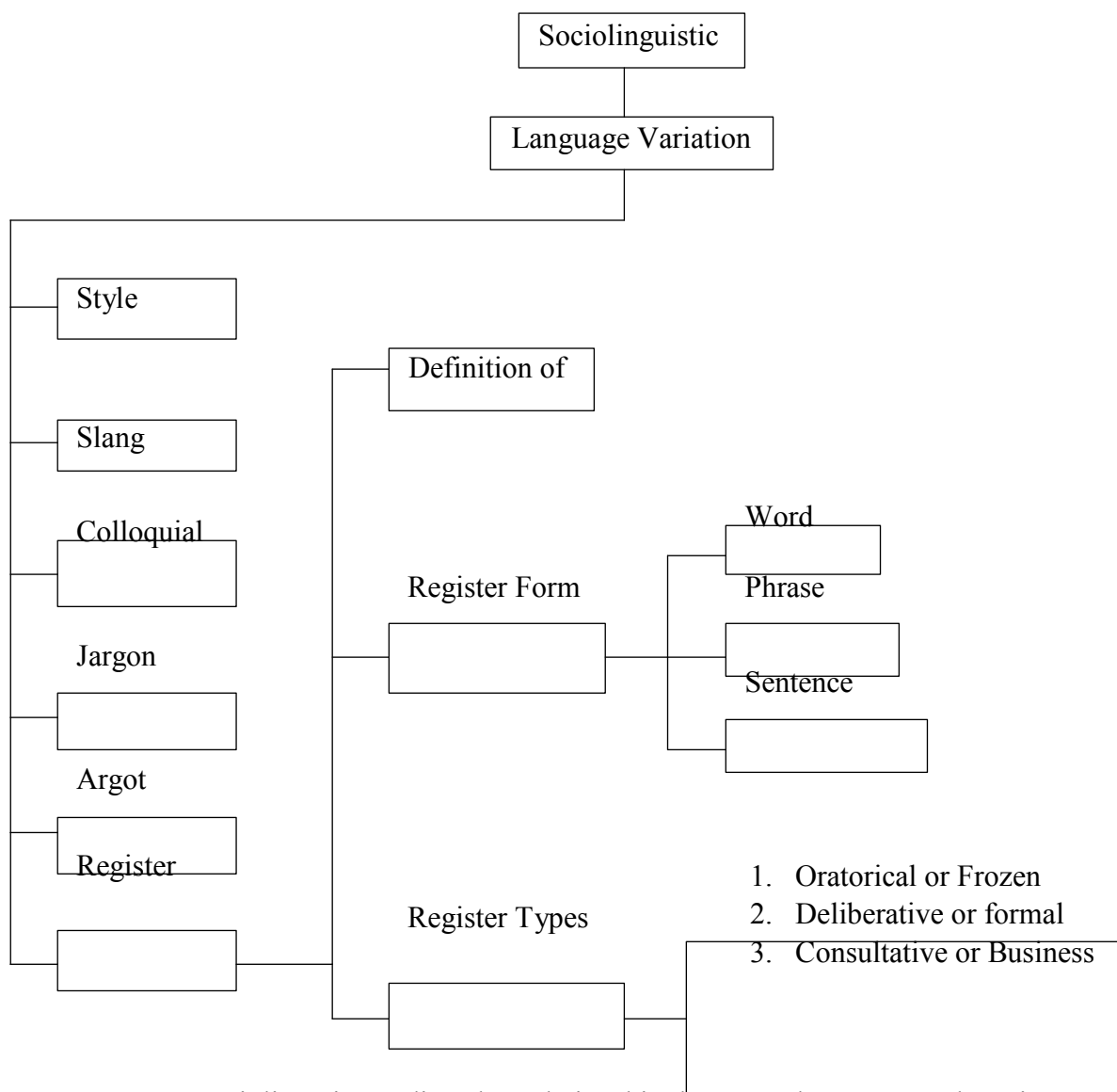
Last but not least a thesis which is done by Yanti 2019 entitled *An Analysis of Register in the Conversation of Police Members of Gowa Police Resort*. The purpose of this research is to describe the types and identify the function of the registers contained in the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort. The researcher collected the conversation of traffic unit members of Gowa Police Resort.

This research showed that there were four 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 were emotive, directive, referential, and phatic functions.

The similarity between the previous research and this research are using same qualitative research, and use same technique of collecting data, which is note-taking technique. The differences are previous research investigated types and function of register, meanwhile this research investigate types of register. In conclusion the result of previous research has given contributed in its result of register language more precisely about types of register.

All these previous researches have given several insight to the researcher in investigating this problem of study, which all of them have contributed in the result that register have found in our society. On the other hand, this research analyse the data like in entertainment life also show that register language does, in addition to get the dominant data, the researcher using Bungin's formula in percentaging.

2.10 Conceptual Framework



Sociolinguistic studies the relationship between language and society. It explains why we speak differently in different social contexts. In sociolinguistics there are language variations which discuss more. They are Style, Slang, Colloquial, Jargon, Argot, and Register. Style is a set of linguistic variation with specific social meaning. Slang denotes low linguistic register words. Colloquial is the linguistic style used for casual communication. Jargon is a type of language that is used in a particular context and probably it is difficult to understand and figure the outside of

context. Argot is a language of closed social group of people, invented to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations or just for fun. Register is a variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting.

Register forms as follow are word, phrase, and sentence. In addition there are 3 types of register language (Bolinger, 2014), as follow :

1. Oratorical or frozen
2. Deliberative or formal
3. Consultative or business

The data of this research is taken from *Layangan Putus*'s conversation. The researcher notes the utterances that contain of types of register in *Layangan Putus* web series. In addition the researcher use (Huberman, 2018) technique in analyzing the data. There are three steps :

1. Data Reduction
2. Data Display
3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

In conclusion to investigate the second problem of this study, the researcher use Bungin's formula.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The design of this study is qualitative research. Sugiyono (2013: 9) explained that 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 and source data is a subject that where the data can be collected. The source of data is the episodes of *Layangan Putus* web series's broadcasting in 2021. The data were word, phrase or even sentence of *Layangan Putus*'s conversation.

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 the task easier and get the best result, or more accurate, comprehensive, and systematic to make process easier. According to Kayu in Ary (2017: 24) the most common data instrument used in qualitative research are

observation, interview, and document. In this study the researcher will use observation as the instrument of collecting data. The researcher will observe all of the conversation in all episodes of *Layangan Putus* web series.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection is a systematic procedure to get the needed data. The researcher used observation to collect the data. Then the researcher will use note taking technique. In collecting the data the researcher transcribes the utterances that contain of types of register then classify the register of language found in *Layangan Putus web series*

3.5 The Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis technique is the process of collecting data systematically to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions. Conclusions will be easily obtained when the data analysis technique is correct. According to Huberman (2018) analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously: data reduction, data display, conclusions drawing/ verification. Regarding the three lines will be discussed further as follows:

1. Data Reduction

According to (Huberman, 2018) Data reduction to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making cluster, making partitions, writing memos). Data reduction is a part of analysis. With data reduction

researchers can get rid of unnecessary part and organize data to get the final conclusions that can be drawn and verified.

In reductioning the data the researcher focusing and selecting the data based on the problem of study which is the types of register language in all episodes. Then the researcher concerns of the word which has meaning of register. In conclusion the data reduction is a part of analyzing then finally the researcher gets the final of the data that can be observed.

2. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action (Huberman, 2018). They believe that better data display are primary means for valid qualitative analysis, which consist of: various types of matrices, graphics, networks and charts. All of it is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus an analyst can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or continue to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

In this section, after the researcher gets several data that have been observed. Those datas probably give the conclusion about the problem of study which is the types of register language in *Layangan Putus* web series.

Table 3.5.1

No	Data	Types of Register	Number	Percentage
1.		Oratorical or frozen		
2.		Deliberative or formal		
3.		Consultative or business		
	Total			

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

According to Huberman (2018), conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusion are also verified as the analyst proceed. When in the midst of data collection, researchers has a brief conclusion. To draw conclusions, of course, cannot be done haphazardly, it must go back to see the data to be verified. The final conclusion do not only occur at the time of the the data collection process, buut need to be verified so that they are truly accountable.

In this section, the researcher already got half conclusion of register language in *Layangan Putus*, but it is not the end step. The researcher needs to verified the data for searching, verifying, and rechecking the data. The conclusion can be a description or a draw about an object which is unpredictable before and fortunately at the end of obeserving the data, it clearly gives a result of the research. In verificating the data the reseacher use the triangulation method. In addition determinating the validity of this research, the researcher will use investigator data with observational data which related to data triangulation. After the researcher get the result of the

first problem, the researcher will calculate the data by applying Bungin's formula with the following formula:

Where:

$$N = X/Y \times 100\%$$

X = the number of type of register language in *Layangan Putus*

Y = the total number of all types of register language in *Layangan Putus*

N = percentage of type register language