

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

B.1 Theoretical framework

B.1.1 Sociolinguistics

In this distinction, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements (Wardhaugh, 2010: 12).

The definition of sociolinguistics offered the standard linguistics lexicon (Chrystal, 2004) is broad: "A branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of language and society". Only the initial position of the word language suggest any priority, while all suggest the potential scope of inquiry. In addition, sociolinguistics is 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. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people

convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language (Holmes, 2013:1).

The researcher conclude that the term sociolinguistics draws a distinction between the sociology of language, with a focus on sociological matters, and sociolinguistics with a focus on language in society. It is also about language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is.

B.1.2 Register

Alwasilah (in Faridatul, 2010:3) states that register is a variety of language for specific purposes, as opposed to a social or regional dialect (which varies by the speaker). Whereas, dialects are the varieties according to the users, registers are the varieties of language associated with people's occupation. Despite register has so many meanings, in this research, the researcher will only focus on the register in sociolinguistics approach. Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.

Biber and Conrad (2009:253) distinguish work on registers from other analyses of discourse, saying that they focus on the situational parameters defining the communicative situation. Register can be analyzed about the text, speech or conversation in some occasions.

Language registers are more numerous and complex than this list suggests, but it is a good place to start understanding how to communicate differently with different audiences, for different purposes, and in different situations. There are five language registers. Each level has an appropriate use that is determined by differing situations. Thus the appropriate language register depends upon the audience (who), the topic (what), purpose (why) and location (where). We must control the use of language registers in order to enjoy success in every aspect and situation you encounter. (Rinaaghna, 2012) breakdown those five language registers:

1. Static Register

This style of communications RARELY or NEVER changes. It is “frozen” in time and content. e.g. the Pledge of Allegiance, the Lord’s Prayer, the Preamble to the US Constitution, the Alma Mater, a bibliographic reference, laws .

2. Formal Register

This language is used in formal settings and is one-way in nature. This use of language usually follows a commonly accepted format. It is usually impersonal and formal. A common format for this registers are speeches. For example sermons, rhetorical statements and questions, speeches, pronouncements made by judges, announcements.

3. Consultative Register

This is a standard form of communications. Users engage in a mutually accepted structure of communications. It is formal and societal expectations accompany the users of this speech. It is professional discourse. e.g. when strangers meet, communications between a superior and a subordinate, doctor & patient, lawyer & client, lawyer & judge, teacher & student, counselor & client,

4. Casual Register

This is informal language used by peers and friends. Slang, vulgarities and colloquialisms are normal. This is “group” language. One must be member to engage in this register. e.g. buddies, teammates, chats and emails, and blogs, and letters to friends.

5. Intimate Register

This communications is private. It is reserved for close family members or intimate people. e.g. husband & wife, boyfriend & girlfriend, siblings, parent & children.

Additionally, register has function. The function of register itself is a tool to communicate. The function of register divided into 5 functions, those are:

- 1). Emotive function, to reflect the feeling such as happy or sad and so on;
- 2). Conative function, it is use to show the suggesting or requesting;
- 3). Referential function;

4). Phatic function, to refuse;

5). Puitic function.

In addition, there are 4 functions of register in Saufa (2016) which are: Instrumental (command), Regulation (prohibitio/interdiction), Representation (report/inform), Heuristic (question).

While, Isaac stated that register is related to two important variables: the particular purpose and particular setting (Isaac, 2014:64). It suggest that the resources of a language can be variously used based on the goal communication as well as the speech context. Based on the ideas of the linguists above, the researcher concluded that register is a variety of language used for particular purposes and particular setting especially in certain group or community. In this research, registers that have been used is about words and phrases form that appear in the recipes.

B.1.3 Linguistics Features Used For Register

Any linguistic feature having a functional or conventional association can be distributed in a way that distinguishes among registers. A comprehensive linguistic analysis of a register requires consideration of a representative selection of these linguistic features. Register analysis can be used to determine authenticity of language in relation to lexical and grammatical features (DeMarco, 2011). Lexical items can be restricted topically lexical choice itself does not typically An Analytical Framework for

Register Studies mark a register (thus the term home run can occur in baseball game broadcasts, newspaper articles, and romance novels, among other registers.) According Sidney Greenbaum (in Wulansari, 2012:5), grammar is the central component of language. It mediates between the system of sounds of written symbols, on the one hand, and the system of meaning, on the other. For descriptive purposes, it is convenient to deal with the components of language separately, but because of the central place of grammar in the language system, it is sometime necessary to refer to the other components when we discuss the grammar.

Dealing with description above, lexico-grammatical there are two words are lexicon and grammar. Other linguists also state about lexico grammatical. Lexeme which beforehand degrade lexicon and form adjective is lexical. In lexeme term linguistics study used in its two areas, that is morphology study and semantic study (Chaer, 2007). Semantically of lexeme can in the form of headword, conjunction, suffix affix, and also forms is called idiom. Bauer stated in Ambarsari about morphological features, which says:

The morphological features of words are marked by the word-building process which involves affixes, reduplication, word-building by modification of the base, relationship with no change of form, cases involving shortening bases, processes involving several lexemes, alphabet-based formations, unique morphs, and suppletion (Bauer in Ambarsari, 2016:62).

A lexical item is an item of vocabulary which has semantic interpretation and embodies a distinct concept. It may be a single word or a group of words. Investigating the use and meanings of words or word groups is the subject matter of lexicology, the study of the lexicon of a language. Exploring the internal structure of words, which is the focus of the present explanation, is the task of morphology, the study of the form-meaning relationships between lexical units and their arrangement in forming words. Word-building which formed morphological features of words covers some aspect. Some of them are:

- a. **Abbreviation** is shortened form of a word or phrase, by any method. Abbreviation must be distinguished from (lexeme-building) blending. Types of abbreviations are acronyms (which are pronounceable), initialisms (using initials only), or grammatical contractions or crasis. Acronym is word or name formed as a type of abbreviation from the initial, for example: **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). While, initialism is where a long phrase is abbreviated to its initial letters but the letters are pronounced individually, not spoken as a word, for example: **FBI** (Federal Bureau of Investigation).
- b. **Affixes/affixation** is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological base (Manove, 2014:1). Prefixes (affixes that precede the root) and suffixes (affixes that follow the root) are the most common types of affixes cross-

linguistically. While, the most important differences between roots and affixes are as follows (Tokar, 2012:51):

- Affixes are bound units; roots can be both free and bound.
- Affixes are shorter than roots.
- Roots are obligatory elements; affixes are optional elements.

c. **Borrowing** refers to process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. A borrowing can also be called a loanwords. Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, ut often there is an asymmetry, such that some words go from one side to the other. In this case the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige/wealth that makes the objects and ideas it bring desirable and useful to the borrowing language community.

d. **Blending** is formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morphs. The term “blending” has been used in a number of different ways, usually to denote a word-formation process which combines two (or, rarely, more than two) source lexemes,¹⁰⁰ at least one of which has been shortened in the combination, sometimes with a graphic and/or phonological overlap (Mattiello, 2013:112).

e. **Clipping** is a process which abbreviates a word to one of its parts, with a consequent loss of phonetic material, as in fash (←

fashion/fashionable), flu (← influenza), and plane (← airplane/aeroplane). Different definitions underline one aspect or another of the phenomenon, but they often agree that clipping does not involve any semantic change (Mattiello, 2013:68). Kreidler (2000:956), who claims that a clipping is derived from a simple lexeme and consists of one, two, or occasionally three syllables of that word.

f. **Compounding** is the process of putting together two free morphemes, by they nouns, adjectives or verbs, to make a compound word, a brand-new word. Coumpounds are written as one word (close compound), two hypheneted words (hyphened compound), and two separated words (open compound). There are three categorization of compounds: noun compound, adjective compound and verb compound (Hemawand, 2011:203). The compound substructures are the left-hand substructure which is modifier and right-hand substructure which is profile determinant or head. Compounds are often classified into endocentric and exocentric compounds (Tokar, 2012:152). The distinction between these two categories relies heavily on the notion of the head of compound.

g. **Reduplication** is words obtained by repeating sounds, syllables, or words, either exactly. In English, reduplication is mainly used for expressive,

playful or aesthetic effects. Within extra-grammatical morphology, reduplication is a particularly interesting phenomenon, since it largely departs from those so far analysed (Mattiello, 2013:142).

Based on the explanation above, both semantically and morphologically, register analysis which the data is words and phrases can be analysed by their lexemes. The researcher uses these theories from some linguists above for analyzing the data.

B.1.4 Types of Meaning

The study of linguistic meanings of morphemes, word, phrases, and sentence is called semantics. Dealing with the meaning, it could be categorized into some references. According to (Kreidler,1998:41), the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense, relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence, and meaning.

According to *Chaer* in Rifardi (2017:2) kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. Different statement from Parera (2004) who explain about meaning which include a theoretical of referential or correspondence, theoretical of contextual, the theory of mentalism or conceptual, and theoretical formalism.

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences. It is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected. Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense of observation, or granted meaning. Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning (Parera, 2004:50). Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation.

Based on these all kinds of meaning with the different reference, the researcher takes a focus in lexical meaning and contextual meaning. Semantic as the study of the linguistic meaning of the words, phrases, and sentence, is not only concerned with meaning of lexeme but also the relationship between language and culture.

B.2 Review of Related Research

This research can not be separated from the others research that used the register to analyze the data. The related researches are very helpful the researcher to make it as a references.

The first related research was taken from the research paper done by Wahyu Fajar (2010), entitled "*Descriptive Study of English Register In Sewing*

Operator Guide Book of Apicinti Semarang Regency". The writer uses descriptive qualitative method by describing and explaining the data taken from Griya APAC sewing operator guide book. In conducting the study the writer uses documentation method for collecting the data. Firstly, he classifies the English register based on the chapter in the book. Then he writes down the vocabulary. Technique of analyzing data in this study is by classifying them in the each form, explaining and finding out the lexical and the contextual meaning of each vocabulary. After getting the result, the writer concludes that in the sewing operator guide book, English register occurs in the form of words, phrase, and abbreviation.

The second is done by Alis Rahmawati (2014), entitled "*A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used In Soccer Page Of Social Media Facebook*". This research paper aims to describe the linguistics form and the meaning of register used in soccer page of social media facebook. Soccer page is a space where news about soccer is shared. This page is handled by maintenance who always post updated news about soccer, such as score updates, news of last match, and news of the player or the specific club. There are many new words created in soccer pages. The type of research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is the register used in soccer page of social media facebook. The data are register words and phrases included in printed material used in soccer page of social media facebook.

The third related research was taken from the publication article done by Noka Leoni Krisnawati (2013), entitled "*A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Fashion Register In Cosmo Girl Magazine*". The major problems in this study are to know the linguistics form and the meaning of fashion register in Cosmo Girl magazine. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is the fashion register in Cosmo Girl magazine. The data are register words and phrases of fashion in Cosmo Girl magazine January 2013 edition. In collecting data, the writer searching Cosmo Girl magazine from the book store, reading the Cosmo Girl magazine and try to find some word and phrases that belong to the fashion register, writing the register words and phrase, and coding the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher classifies the data which can be categories as fashion register, analyze the linguistics form and meaning, analyzes context of situation, identify the differences between lexical and contextual meaning and draw conclusion.

The fourth related research was taken from Dhinartika Kalla Saufa (2016), entitled "*Register Of Beauty In the "Cantik" Column In Wanita Indonesia Tabloid*". This study aims to describe the form, meaning, and function of register of beauty in the 25 "Cantik" columns in Wanita Indonesia tabloid that were published in November 2016 – April 2016. This study is a descriptive analysis. The data were obtained through observation as well as reading and writing technique. The data were analyzed using Agih method

and immediate constituent analysis. The data validity was obtained from intense observation, references from dictionary, validation, and expert judgment. The results of the study were as follow. First, the form of the register of beauty was categorized based on the form of the word which is singular and complex and also the form of the phrase. In terms of the form of the phrase, the phrases identified were in the form of endocentric coordinative and endocentric attributive. The complex word consisted of affix, recurring, abbreviation, and compound form. Second, the identified meaning of the register of beauty encompassed two types of meaning: primary and secondary while the domain of the meaning consisted of the main category of skin beauty that included the beauty of skin face and the main category of hair beauty. Third, the function of register of beauty identified included instrumental, regulation, representation, and heuristic.

The fifth comes from Aatu Liimatta (2016) entitled "*Exploring Register Variation on Reddit: A Multi-Dimensional Study*". The data were taken from Reddit, a social media website which is the focus of and the data source for the study. The data was collected from Reddit using an automated program which thr researcher specifically created for the purpose of this project. The program called Grabbit. The data was collected over a period of about one month in July 2015. The result of this study demonstrate the regardless of the likely blurring and smoothing out of variation, there still are subreddit-level register tendencies, probably determined by the subreddit's

subject matter and focus and other external criteria such as the strictness of moderation.



Based on the related researches above, the researcher try to give some differences from this research. The researcher tries to analyze about the register form, the meaning of register and also analyze about the linguistics features based on the recipe book *Holiday Dessert Bake-Off*.

