

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Register is a variety of language for specific purposes (Hartman and Stork 1972: 194). Trudgill (1974) defines that register is a language variety that is shaped by the work environment.

“Occupational linguistic varieties of that sort have been register, and likely to occur in any situation involving members of particular profession or occupation.” (1974: 104).

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 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 functional variety of speech.”

Moreover, Finegan & Biber (1994) view register in the sociolinguistic perspective. They state that if sociolinguistics is a wide-ranging term, register is equally tough to corral. Broadly conceived, a register is a language variety viewed with respect to its context of use (Finegan & Biber, 1994: 4). Besides, they also argue that register entails text and implies a relationship between text and context (ibid: 7).

The register study has four specific characteristics as what 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.
4. Register studies also analyze the situational characteristics of language varieties, and functional or conventional relationships between form and situation are posited.

There are many discrete occupational and social groups in the world. They use different vocabularies in their communication. On this scientific writing the writer focuses to terms in football player groups. In football player groups, the writer gets that there are technical terms used professionally. In another word, the writer calls it technical terms. The terms are recognized well in football community. For instance the word '*pass*' in sentence below:

“...Titus Bonai notched the first goal through a perfect header after benefiting from a pass from Stevie Bonsapia ...” (Page 20 paragraph 6 line 5 of November 8, 2011)

Lexically in context of test or exam *pass* means to achieve the required standard in an exam or a test (Chaterine Soanes, Sara Hawker and Julia Elliott : 2009). The use of *pass* can be seen in the following sentence: *She hasn't passed her driving test yet.*

Contextually the word *pass* means when a player kicks the ball to his teammate; usually to move the ball closer to the opposing *goal*, to keep the ball away from an opponent. The use of the word *pass* can be seen in the sentence example above. It is different meaning of the word *pass* when it is used on different occasion.

Also the word *shot* in sentence: “Indonesia sealed its win in the 89th minute with a shot from bomber TitusBonai that was deflected by a Vietnam player...”(16th paragraph page 20 November 20, 2011)

In football game *shot* means the action of hitting, kicking or throwing the ball in order to score a point or goal in a game.

In context of military or police, *shot* means the act of firing a gun; the sound this makes (Chaterine Soanes, Sara Hawker and Julia Elliott : 2009). For example in the sentence “The man fired several shots from his pistol.”

Here, context influences the meaning of the word. According to Levinson (1983:22) context is important element in analyzing the utterance because it influences the meaning. In this thesis, context helps the writer in analyzing the meaning of registers found in the football news.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In this writing, the writer attempts to describe the phenomenon related to Register in Football News in *The Jakarta Post* of November Edition 2011. Hence, there are two research questions, they are :

1. What types registers are found in the football news in *The Jakarta Post* of November Edition 2011?
2. What are the meanings of the registers?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions mentioned above, the writer has purpose to identify and describe Register in Football News in *The Jakarta Post* of November

Edition 2011. The writer has two primary purposes in conducting the research, they are:

1. To identify registers found in *The Jakarta Post* of November Edition 2011
2. To describe the meanings of the registers.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The data of the research were taken from football news in *The Jakarta Post* in edition November 2011. This research only deals with register in football news in *The Jakarta Post* of November Edition 2011. Here the writer uses theory of registers in sociolinguistics according to Trudgill “Occupational linguistic varieties of that sort have been register, and likely to occur in any situation involving members of particular profession or occupation.” (1974: 104).

This study is concerned with theory of registers because register is talked about professional terms or technical terms in football news.

1.5 Method of the Research

Data are taken from football news in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper edition November 2011. It is published in Jakarta, Indonesia, and scattered throughout cities in Indonesia. The writer takes the newspaper on November 2011 because at that time South East Asia Games (SEA GAMES XXVI) were held in Jakarta – Palembang, Indonesia. The writer assumes that registers have potencies to appear because SEA GAMES XXVI is the biggest sport event which is held once for two years in South East Asia region. The writer focuses to the data taken from football news in *The*

Jakarta Post. Some words which have different meaning in football and not in football are collected as the data.

In collecting the data, the writer uses observational method and non participatory technique (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). In this case, the writer reads the news repeatedly and observes every sentence of the football news and identifies every technical term to find the meaning of technical terms. Then, the writer took a note and identified the terms.

After collecting data, the writer analyzes the data. In analyzing the data, the writer uses pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993:15), in which analysis the data based on the context of the utterance. The writer uses several step in analyzing the data. First, the data are classified based on theory register of Hudson.

In presenting the result of analysis, the writer uses formal and informal method (Sudaryanto, 1993:145). In the formal way, the result of analysis is presented by using the table. While the informal way, the result of analysis is presented by using verbal language. In this research, the writer applied both of formal and informal method. The result of the analysis is presented according to fact empirically. The writer does not consider right or wrong language used by the news writers.