CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the readers the information of background of study, statement of problems, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is defined as a system of communication by part of a semiotic system. Meyer (2009) puts in writing that the study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics. He also describes a linguist studies the structure of language; how speakers create meaning through combinations of sounds, words, and sentences that ultimately result in texts. Furthermore, language exists in three modes: speech, writing, and signs.

Language is a social practice which no texts are constructed in isolation. Wardhaugh (2006) note that definitions of language and society are not independent; the definition of language includes in it a reference to society. Thus, Paoletti (2011:1) also has stated in her journal, “the term ‘language and society’ offers the broadest meaning, to include all the research areas, though it is frequently used interchangeably with sociolinguistics”.

According to Radford, et al (2009:14) sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language use and the structure of society. It takes into account such factors as the social backgrounds, relationship between speaker and addressee, context and manner of the interaction, also maintaining that they are crucial to an understanding of both the structure and function of the language used in a situation.
Language variation is one of the main discussions in the study of Sociolinguistics. Saville-Troike (2003:41) the means of communication used in a community thus may include different languages, different regional and social varieties of one or more of the languages, different registers (generally varying on a formal-informal dimension which cross-cuts regional and social dimensions), and different channels of communication (e.g. oral, written, manual).

Trudgill (2003) (in Lewandowski, 2010) defines sociolinguistic concisely as ‘a variety or lect which is thought of as being related to its speaker’s social background rather geographical background’. In other words, it is the language spoken by a particular social group, class or subculture, whose determinants include such parameters as: gender, age, occupation, and possibly a few others.

From the statement above it shows that register is another complicating factor in studying language varieties. Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups (Wardhaugh, 2006:52). It means that the use of registers belong to what people do and character of them work. The other aspect of register is alongside social factor where process and activity is social action which engaging several people.

The theoretical explanation above is also supported by empirical research works done by Hayatiningsih (2008) entitled “A study on Registers used by ‘PT TELKOM’ community of Malang”. She assumes that register in PT TELKOM have two kind of register, there were formal register and informal register. Those registers have been found about 17 items and the meanings were obtained based on the social context.

Based on Lanigan, et al (2011:2) automotive systems consist of mechanical, hydraulic, software and hardware components that implement specific vehicle functions. The writer assumes that automotive area use language varieties as tool
to express communication among users inside. Many technical terms is used in automotive, obviously the context should be at the right for communicate between mechanics. However, assessing technical term has difficulty that is not a simple work.

‘Makmur Motor’ is a workshop at Kebonsari Street, Tumpang town in Malang regency. Makmur Motor is an automotive repair and service place where it has 3 employees (two mechanics and one cashier). Here, several activities were doing technical engineering which specific purpose in motorcycle is occurred.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher is interested in analyzing commonly register used in ‘Makmur Motor’ because it is suitable workshop to do the research as writer’s expectation.

1.2 Statement of the Study

Based on the background of study, the researcher would like to formulate the problems as follows:

1. What are the registers used by automotive mechanic at ‘Makmur Motor’ workshop?
2. How are the registers used by automotive mechanic at ‘Makmur Motor’ workshop?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

In line with the statements of the problems, the purposes of the study are:

1. To find the registers used by automotive mechanic at ‘Makmur Motor’ workshop.
2. To describe the ways the registers used by automotive mechanic at ‘Makmur Motor’ workshop.
1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the study will inform the readers which not all everyone is understand about language variation that they used. Then, it will enrich kind of register that occurred in a community, contribute in sociolinguistics subject on English department of UMM.

In practically, result of this study mechanic at Makmur Motor workshop can differentiate the registers as language variation. So that they will use simple communicate for anyone who unfamiliar with their community. Also, the result of study used as reference by translator student in seeking language variation automotive terms.

1.5 Scope and limitation

Registers can be used by any profession or social group. Here the researcher limits the study of registers used only by two automotive mechanics from three employees at Makmur Motor workshop.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in this study, this study will give some definitions of key terms as a guide for the reader. The terms, which are needed to be defined, are as follows:

1. **Semiotics** is the study of signs in general. It covers all types of sign – visual, auditory, gestural, olfactory, and so on -- whether produced by animals or humans (Alan Cruse, 2006)

2. **Automotive** has two definition, first is something that containing within itself the means of propulsion or movement and second is something that of or relating to motor vehicle.
2. **Mechanic** is a person in automobile dealership or automobile repair shop. In large mention they are namely for gasoline service station person. Many of them are employed by federal, state, local agency or private enterprise.

3. **Workshop** is room or building where things are made or repaired (Oxford 3th edition.2000).

   - “A large number of vehicles are plying on the roads that need repairs and other services. Because of this opportunity, a large number of automobile workshops have been established and are operating throughout the country” (Kayemuddin and Kayum, 2013).

   - It means workshop that the writer used here is a place where room or building that repairs and services of any vehicles.

4. **Register** is sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social group (Wardhaugh, 2002:51).