CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about background of study, statement of the problems, purposes of study, significance of study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is an important tool used for communication for human being to interact with others. Without language, people are difficult to express their desire. According to Fromkin, et al. (2013:1), language is the source of human life and power. Therefore, language can express ideas, feeling, and emotion of human beings to get some responses from other people. People use language to fulfill their wants and needs. Nowadays, people are able to master language more than one and the purpose is to be able to compete in education and occupation world. People also use a language to communicate with their society. It was supported by Wardhaugh (2006: 1), a language is what the members of particular society speak. However, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms. Therefore, Language itself is the most important tool to show that human beings are as perfect creature created by God.

Language study or linguistics is divided into several branches. One of the branches is sociolinguistics. According to Yule (2006: 205), Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society. Language and society influence each other. The character of language and society cannot be separated,
both of them are inter dependent. According to Wardhaugh (2006: 13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication. It means that sociolinguistics concerns on how people do communication with society and how people identify the signal to give feedback to others in their daily conversation.

The advance of language has influence the society to create several of language variations. One of the variations of language is register. According to Wardhaugh (2006: 52), register is a set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, airline pilots, bank manager, sales managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers. Clarifying the definition, Ferguson as cited in Wardhaugh (2006: 52) states that ‘people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations’. This kind of variety is a register. Thus, register is a language used by social group or occupational that have similarity in vocabularies, features of intonation and characteristics bits of syntax and phonology that used to distinguish with others language and occupational.

There are some previous research about registers. The first research was conducted by Heriyati (2014) about register used by Civitas Basketball of Muhammadiyah (CIBBM) at UMM. The results of her study showed that there were 49 registers found. The registers found from the first coach were 38 registers; from the second coach were 28 registers. Then, the registers found from the
handbook of basketball for license B coach were 19 registers, but 13 registers of them were the same as the first coach. Those registers could be grouped into formal registers. Another research was conducted by Ismail (2014) about register used in financial works. The registers found that specific terms are classified to registers and five terms are jargons. Among all 123 registers, seventeen terms are used in the name of organization structure, 61 terms are spoken in internal Federal International Finance (FIF), and 32 terms are spoken by FIF staffs and business partners. Thirteen terms are often spoken to customers.

Commonly, people have specific reasons that make them used the registers. The registers used by each group of people come from many various professions to make their communication become practical, efficient, and understandable. It can be easy to be understood by their own group because they have the same knowledge, experience, and importance. Flight attendance uses register to shorten their conversation and convey the information handily.

In this study, the researcher analyzes the use of register used by flight attendant in Lion Air. The researcher believes that flight attendant in Lion Air has special term of language that is only understood by them. Therefore, the researcher concerns with finding the registers, meaning of those registers and reason of using those registers.

1.2 Statements of Problem

Based on the background of study above, the writer formulates the problems to be investigated as follow:

1. What are the registers used by flight attendant in Lion Air?
2. What are the meanings of registers used by flight attendant in Lion Air?
3. What are the reasons of using registers by flight attendant in Lion Air?

1.3 Purpose of Study

After stating the certain problems, the researcher decides the purpose of the study. They are formulated as follow:

1. To find out the registers used by flight attendant in Lion Air
2. To describe the meanings of registers used by flight attendant in Lion Air
3. To know the reasons of using registers by flight attendant in Lion Air

1.4 Significance of Study

The researcher expects that the result of this study may give contribution to the English Department especially to the students who conduct the similar research. The result of this study is expected are able to enrich the knowledge of English Department students about sociolinguistics phenomena that exist in particular group of community or profession. The result of this study is expected to give references for the lecture of sociolinguistic as the supporting material in explaining registers for sociolinguistic studies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Based on the background of study, the study has scope and limitation. The scope of this study is focused on the registers used by flight attendant in Lion Air, the meanings of the registers and also the reasons why the flight attendant in Lion Air uses register. The researcher limits to the register in flight attendant in Lion Air.
1.6 Definition of Key Terms

The following definitions are important to make the readers to have the same understanding or perception for some terms used in the research. It is also intended to avoid ambiguity or misinterpretation. They are as follow:

1. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication (Wardhaugh, 2006: 13).

2. Register is set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups (Wardhaugh, 2006: 52).

3. Flight Attendants is a person assigned to perform duty in the cabin of an aircraft during flight time (FAM, 2013: 1.1. -2 of 6)