

**A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS ON REGISTER
USED IN FILM MAKING**



RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background the of Study

In human society, language is very important because it is a means of communication. It is a tool to communicate each other and forms a society relationship too. Communication makes the society system or the society itself (Nababan, 1991:48). Lindgren (in Nababan, 1991:48) said: “communication is adhesive...which tides up the people in society system”. In Indonesia we have many kinds of society, based on their kinds of group such as: based on ethnic, religion, races, social class or job. The variety of communities system will form a language variety.

Language has two basic aspects, form, and meaning. If we pay attention to language in detail and carefully, we will know that language in form and meaning have the differences between one act of expression and the other act of expression. Those differences on the form of language are called variety (Nababan, 1991:13). Hudson and Ferguson agree in defining variety in terms of a specific set of “linguistic item” or: human speech patterns” (presumably, sounds, words, grammatical features, etc) which can uniquely associate with some external factors (presumably, a geographical area or social group). Consequently, if we can identify such a unique set of items and patterns for each group in question, it should be possible to say there are such varieties as Standard English., Cockney, Lower-Class New York City Speech,

Oxford English, Legalese, Cocktail party talk, and so on (Wardough, 1998:21).

The variety itself is influenced by the environment which uses the language. There will be many varieties when language faced several kinds of life, kind of social status and kind of social class. Wardough (1998:46) states that: an immediate problem is that of defining social group or social class, of giving the proper weight to the various factors that can be used to determine social position, e.g., occupation, place of residence, education, 'new' versus 'old' money, income, racial or ethnic origin, cultural background, caste, religion and so on. Such factors as these do appear to be related fairly directly to how people speak.

It indicates that those factors made the varieties of language like dialect, style and register. In this paper the writer just wants to conduct the research about register. According to Wardough (2000:48) registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.

Indonesia is the country that has many varieties of language. Each language has its own characteristic based on the social class, ethnic, racial, occupation, etc. There are often found register in every characteristic. Register is usually characterized by vocabulary differences, either by the use of particular words or by the use of words in particular sense.

Register is usually used in a particular job environment; in a hospital, in an office, in a bus terminal, in a factory, also in film making. Register used in particular social setting because of the effectiveness. Usually they use

register because they have many jobs and they want to spend their energy. It is the unique thing that not all people know the meaning of the register and it is interesting to conduct a research about this phenomenon.

Film is originally produced in foreign country. The original language which is used in film making or the register is printed in English. When film industry came into Indonesia it still used English as the register in film making. It keeps printed in English until now to make the register in its originality. In this research, the writer discusses the registers which are found in Heru Effendy Book's entitled *Mari Membuat Film: Panduan Menjadi Produser*. The example of register which is found is:

“Cut” in English Language Dictionaries mean: opening made with a knife, etc; blow with knife, etc; act of cutting.

“Cut” in film making register mean: instant transition from one picture to another, showing there are no time rest.

Based on the phenomena above, this researcher will conduct a research entitled: **A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS ON REGISTER USED IN FILM MAKING**

B. Previous Study

There are some researches who have conducted the study of register:

The first is Laila, (1999) who studies the register in transportation entitled “Characteristic of Register Used in The Intercity Transportation in Surakarta”. Her research found the characteristic of register used in the intercity transportation of Surakarta. In her research she describes the register used in intercity transportation in Surakarta contextually from the sociolinguistic point of view. The result of analysis presents the forms of the linguistic description of the register, the differential meaning and its change, and the social function of crew’s expression.

The second researcher is Sulistyari, (2006). Her research is entitled “A Sociolinguistic Study of register Used in Car-Service Center”. The results of the research are identifying the linguistic form of register used in car-service center and clarifying the categories of contextual meaning when it is compared with lexical meaning.

In this research the writer wants to discuss about register especially the linguistic form of register and the meaning of register use in film making. Considering the previous research writer is really sure that her research has not been analyzed yet. Therefore, she is going to analyze the register used in film making to complete the previous research on register.

C. Limitation of the Study

In order to have specific research, the researcher limits her study. This study only analyzes the register in film making. This study will deal with the linguistic form of register and the meanings of register used in film making.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, the problems proposed in this research are:

1. What are linguistic forms of register used in film making?
2. What are the meanings of the register used in film making?

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the linguistic form of register used in film making.
2. To describe the meaning of register used in the film making.

F. Benefit of the Study

1. Practically
 - a. This study will enable the readers to know the register used in film making.
 - b. This study gives a clear description about the meaning of each register used.

- c. The study will enrich the vocabulary repertoire, especially vocabulary that is related to the activity in film making.
2. Academically
The result of the study will give some contribution for the study of register and enlarge the vocabulary of film making to the readers.

G. List of Technical Term

1. Linguistics is the scientific study of language.
2. Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.
3. Film making is the process of making a film, from an initial story idea or commission through scriptwriting, shooting, editing and finally distribution to an audience.

H. Research Paper Organization

In order to make this research is easy to follow. The writer organizes this as follow.

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of background of study, the previous studies, the limitation of the study, the problem statement, the objective of the study, benefits of the study, list of technical term, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. In this chapter the writer presents the theories related to this study. It deals with the notion of the register, the

linguistic form, the notion of semantic, the register meaning, and the film making

Chapter III is research method. This chapter deals with type of research, object of the study, data and data source, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is the data analysis and discussion. In this chapter the writer presents data analysis, the result of the research that the researcher did for getting the answer of the problem statement such as the linguistic form of film making register and the meaning of film making register.

Chapter V deals with conclusion, implication and suggestion. It contains the conclusion of the research, implication and the analysis of the writer related with the result of the research and the suggestion related with the study.