

**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF REGISTER USED BY
INDONESIAN NATIONAL POLICE**



RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted as a Particular Fulfillment of the Requirements
For getting Bachelor of Education in English Department

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2007

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As a social being, human should interact with other. They need a tool to realize it. It is important to express what they want, need, or feel to the other. The most effective tool is language. According to Trudgill (1983: 1), language is not simply a means of communicating information about weather or any other subject. It is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people.

The main purpose of using language is to communicate meaning or message. Webster (1981: 225) states that communication can be defined as a process by which information is changed between individuals through a common system or symbols, signs or behaviors. Meanwhile, Larry (1995: 28) said that:

Communication is the process from the source, the person who has need to communicate by using symbol, encodes an internal state to produce a message that travels by a channel to receiver who decodes the message into a useable form and gives feedback to the source. It can be inferred that there are seven components of communication. Language allows people to say things to each other and express their communication needs.

In their life, people have many kinds of activities. One of their activities is related to their work. Everyone will use some vocabularies which dealt with his job. The use of the language which is related with one's occupational is called register. Holmes (1992: 276) argues that register is the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs or the language used in situation associated with such groups.

Registers are usually characterized by differences, either by the use of particular words or by the use of words in a particular sense. The language of auctioneers, race-callers, sports commentators, politicians, pilots, financiers, physician, airlines pilot, disc jockeys, Police could all be considered as examples of the different registers.

One of the professions which used register is police. In Indonesia the police called POLRI or Indonesian National Police. According to Indonesian Government Regulation number 2/2002 section 13, the duty of police is keeping security and orderliness of society, upholding law and giving protection, service and safe to society.

In their activity, police use some register to help them in communication.

Bellow are the examples of it that is between police in Boyolali and Cepogo:

Boyolali : Cepogo induk Boyolali induk

Cepogo : Selamat pagi Cepogo induk terima, taruna untuk Cepogo induk

Boyolali : Cepogo induk agar melaporkan situasi ke Boyolali induk

Cepogo : 86 langsung dilaporkan Cepogo induk selama 1X24 jam situasi TKA, kejadian: curanmor di dk desa kecamatan Cepogo, kerugian SPM Honda nopol Ambon Demak 3874 Halong Pati. 33 LB, TKP di jalan Pandanaran km 18. Tikus 3 ekor. 815 cerah. Arus lalin lancar. Kekuatan personel lengkap. Laporan perkembangan menyusul. 86 Boyolali induk.

Boyolali : 86. 813 selamat pagi.

The examples above are the register used by police by communication tool. In the conversation above there are many registers that are secret.

In this research, the writer should select the registers that are not secret and can be exposed. The register is often found in spoken words and written words.

For examples of register that used by police are:

Pekat

Senpi

Commonly, the word “pekat” means “thick or concentrated”. But in police term, it is an acronym which means “penyakit masyarakat” (troubles of society such as drug, prostitution, alcoholic drink). “Senpi” is also one of the registers that is used by police. It is an acronym that means “senjata api” (gun). From the examples above, it is known that there are some unique words used by Indonesian National Police. It is the reason why the writer analyzes registers used by Indonesian National Police.

B. Previous Study

In relation to the study of register, there are researches on the related topics. Imamah (2003) conducted research on registers used by doctors and nurses in Dr. Sardjito Hospital. Generally, the registers used by doctors and nurses are in the form of word, abbreviation and phrase. According to her research, the meanings of registers used by doctors and nurses are classified into five. They are: the real meaning of a word could be broader than the register meaning, the register meaning of a word could be broader than real meaning, the register meaning and the real meaning of the same word could be identical to each other but used in different contexts, the real meaning and the register meaning of a word could be quite different, and the register meaning does not have the real meaning.

She also finds the reasons for using registers of doctors and nurses in her research. The reasons for using registers of doctor and nurse in communication are

to make communication more effective, to show the society that they come from educated community, to be more polite, to hide the real condition of the patients.

In related topic, Supriyanto (2005) has researched the register used in military. The result that the meaning of military register could be categorized into six contexts, they are, register meaning related to place, register meaning related to participant, register meaning related to language, register meaning related to transportation, register meaning to military unit, register meaning related to equipment.

Astuti (2006) conducted the similar research on register used by customers and mobile phone vendors. The result is that the meaning of register used by customer and mobile phone vendor are classified into five categories. They are real meaning is broader than new meaning, real meaning and new meaning share the same feature of meaning whereas each feature of them has different meaning, real meaning and new meaning are identified to each other but they are used in different field, real meaning and new meaning are quite different, and new meaning does not have real meaning

She also finds in her research the reason of using of register on mobile phone. The reasons of using of register on mobile phone are to show kinds of tone in mobile phone, to show mobile phone accessories, to show prepaid card of mobile phone, to show prepaid credit of mobile phone, to show the component of mobile phone, to show mobile phone messaging, to show the audio format of mobile phone, to show the connection of mobile phone, to show the condition of mobile phone, to show the signal of mobile phone, to show the memory card of

mobile phone, to show the program in mobile phone, to show mobile phone operation system, to show mobile phone features, and to show mobile phone work.

From those researches above, it is clear that there is no researche in register used by Indonesian National Police. So, this study will contribute the enlargement of the study of register.

C. Problem Statement

1. What are the forms of registers used by Indonesian National Police?
2. What are the meaning of the registers?
3. How are the registers used?

D. Objective of the Study

1. To describe the forms of register used by Indonesian National Police.
2. To reveal the meaning of register.
3. To identify the use of register.

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that this research will have some benefits in this study of register used by Indonesian National Police. The benefits are kinds of benefit in this research; theoretical and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical benefit
 - a. Giving some contribution to the enlargement of vocabulary to readers.

- b. Supporting the development of the subject dealing with language acquisition.
2. Practical benefit
- a. Enabling the readers to know the register used by Indonesian National Police.
 - b. Giving a clear description about the meaning of each register used.
 - c. Providing the use of the register.

F. Paper Organization

The research paper consists of five chapters. The chapter I states with introduction that consists of background of study, the problem statement, the objective of the study, the limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, and the paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter covers the notion of register, the function of register, the form of register, the kind of meaning, and the context of register.

Chapter III presents research method that consist of the type of research, object of research, the source of data, technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV deals with the result of research which contains data analysis and discussion of finding.

Chapter V is the last chapter in research which contains conclusion and suggestion.