

**AVIATION REGISTER USED BY GROUND CREW
AND PILOT**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for Getting Bachelor
Degree of Education English Department**

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AVIATION REGISTER USED BY GROUND CREW AND PILOT

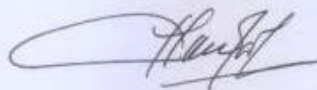
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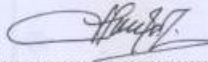
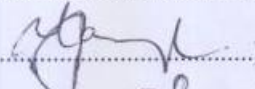
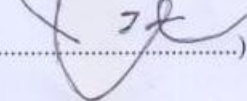
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AVIATION REGISTER USED BY GROUND CREW AND PILOT

Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan register dalam percakapan penerbangan antara kru darat dan pilot. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengkaji kosa kata sebagai register penerbangan yang digunakan kru darat dan pilot, dan (2) untuk menjelaskan makna dari register penerbangan yang digunakan kru darat dan pilot. Penelitian ini berada dalam domain deskriptif kualitatif. Datanya adalah percakapan yang mengandung register. Dalam teknik pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan observasi dan dokumentasi. Peneliti menganalisa data menggunakan dua langkah yaitu mengklasifikasi data yang berupa kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat, frasa benda, frasa kerja, frasa sifat dan kalimat. Menentukan arti register sesuai teori Halliday dan Biber. Dan akhirnya hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa bentuk linguistik dari data ini yaitu (A) Kata benda (27,5%) (B) Kata kerja (25%) (C) Kata sifat (12,5%) (D) Frase kata benda (2,5 %) Frase kata kerja (22,5 %) Frase kata sifat (2,5 %) dan kalimat (7,5 %) peneliti juga mengkaji makna register yang digunakan dalam percakapan penerbangan antara kru darat dan pilot dibagi tiga kategori, yaitu (a) berdasarkan field, ketika posisi pesawat akan lepas landas dan melakukan pendaratan, dimana kegiatan tersebut penumpang berada didalam pesawat, (b) berdasarkan tenor, register digunakan antara kru darat dan pilot, (c) berdasarkan mode, register digunakan dalam bentuk pidato.

Kata kunci: daftar penerbangan, bentuk linguistik, makna.

Abstract

This study is an analysis of aviation register in conversation between ground crew and pilot. The aims of the research are (1) To identify the vocabularies of aviation register used by ground crew and pilot, and (2) To explain the meaning of aviation register used by ground crew and pilot. This research uses descriptive qualitative type in investigating the problem. The researcher analyzed data in two steps, classifying data as word, phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective, determining the meaning of register by Halliday's and Biber theory. The results of the study shows that the linguistic forms of the data are Noun (27,5 %), Verb (25 %), Adjective (12,5 %), Noun Phrase (2,5 %), Verb Phrase (22,5 %), Adjective Phrase (2,5 %), Sentence (7,5 %) and the researcher found the meaning of the register used in aviation between ground crew and pilot are divided into three categories, they are : (a) based on the field, when the airplane will take off and landing process, where were people are on the airplane that ready to fly. (b) based on the tenor, the register in aviation is used by both ground crew and pilot, and (c) based on the mode, the register is used in the form of speech.

Keywords: aviation register, linguistic form, meaning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in communications. One of the evidences is the development of English. Language develops from time to time due to the development of human's life and English language as the bridge of communication to around the world. One of language study should concentrate on the role of language in society and relation between language as communication in sociolinguistics that concerned with the complex relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is a study of language which is associated with social condition and the study of the relationship between language and society of language variation.

In society, people use many kinds of language varieties that describe the changes in situational factors, such as topics, address, and setting. Each social group has the difference of specific vocabularies associated. Therefore, each group has a different register, for example in aviation. While, Yule (2000:253) states that register as a variation of language according to its use in specific situation. Register often refers to the degree of formality of language, but in a more general sense it means the language used by a group of people who share similar work or interests. The development of language also gives a great impact to some jobs in Indonesia. Some jobs in Indonesia are becoming internationally based such as in aviation.

This study wants to analyze about register of conversation between the pilot and the ground crew at the airport. The conversation discussed about order of instructions in aerodrome, such as ground crew and pilot communications during push back, ground crew and pilot communications during de-icing and anti-icing operations, and communication between flight crew and flight following use the language of aviation register has unique vocabulary and signification system is important, So the reason why researcher choose this data is the researcher wants to analyze the language variation of register that found in the conversation between pilot and ground crew.

From the explanation above, the writer is interested in doing this research closely related to register in airport and hopes it can help the readers to find out the solution of their problem in understanding the register. The researcher carries

out the research entitled “*Analysis of Aviation Register Used by Ground Crew and Pilot*”

2. METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher takes qualitative research because this research is to describe the Linguistic Forms of aviation register and to explain the meanings of each aviation register used by ground crew and pilot. The technique of collecting data will be done by observation and documentation. The technique of analyzing data, the research used frame work from sociolinguistic perspectives on register proposal by Douglas Biber.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher presents the result in table. The results of these findings are divided into two parts, based on the linguistics form of register and the meaning of the aviation register used by ground crew and pilot.

3.1 Linguistics Form of Register

The English register of aviation used by ground crew and pilot based on the linguistics form of register can be classified into three forms, they are words, phrases, and sentence, they are:

3.1.1 Word

Register in the forms of word are noun, verb, adjective :

a. Noun

This term is the typical name entities such as individual and object. The data which belongs to this category are; *runway, departure, temperature, visibility, discretion, delay, apron, taxiway, contact, landing, and fuel.*

b. Verb

This term is the characteristically designed action, and states of register in aviation. The data which belongs to this category are; *request, check, backtrack, report, affirm, take off, cancel, stopping, negative and standby.*

c. Adjective

This term is the designed a property of attributes of the entities denote by noun. The data belongs to this category are; *approved, correct, cleared, airborne, and downwind.*

d. Phrase

Register in the forms of phrase are noun phrase, verb phrase, and adjective phrase :

1) Noun phrase

This term is the typical that plays the role of a noun. The data which belongs to this category is *holding point.*

2) Verb phrase

This term is the characteristically demonstrate an action. The data which belongs to this category are; *start up, push back, de icing, de ice, holding short, line up, reporting airborne, go around, and read back.*

3) Adjective phrase

This term is the designed a property of a group of words that describe a noun or pronoun in a sentence. The data which belongs to this category is *low approach.*

e. Sentence

This term is the designed a set of words that is complete in itself. The data which belongs to this category are *I say again, touch and go, how do you read.*

The discussion and finding of linguistic form of register used by ground crew and pilot described in form of table can be seen as follow:

Table 1. The Linguistic Form of Register Used by ground crew and pilot

| No | Linguistic form | Data | Σ | % |
|----|--------------------|---|----------|--------|
| 1 | a. Word 1) Noun | Runway Departure Temperature Visibility Discretion Delay Taxiway Apron Contact Landing | 11 | 27,5 % |

| No | Linguistic form | Data | Σ | % |
|----|-----------------|---|-----------|--------------|
| | | Fuel | | |
| | 2) Verb | Request Check Backtrack Report Affirm Take off Cancel Stopping Negative Standby | 10 | 25 % |
| | 3) Adjective | Approved Correct Cleared Airborne Downwind | 5 | 12,5 % |
| 2 | b. Phrase | | | |
| | 1) Noun phrase | Holding point | 1 | 2,5 % |
| | 2) Verb phrase | Start up Push back De icing De ice Holding short Line up Reporting airborne Go around Read back | 9 | 22,5 % |
| | 3) Adj. phrase | Low approach | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 3 | c. Sentence | I say again Touch and go How do you read | 3 | 7,5 % |
| | | | 40 | 100 % |

3.2 The meaning of aviation register

The meaning of the register by using Halliday's and Biber's theory involves in three features, they are :

3.2.1 Field

Field is the social setting and purpose of the interaction. The context of The registers in aviation at the airport when the airplane will take off and landing process, where were people are on the airplane that ready to fly.

3.2.2 Tenor

Tenor is the relationship between participants in the event. The register in aviation is used by both ground crew and pilot.

3.2.3 Mode

Mode refers to the medium of communication. All the register used in aviation are the form of speech.

The discussion and finding from meaning of register used by ground crew and pilot described in form of table can be seen as follow:

Table 2. The Meaning of Register Used by ground crew and pilot

| No. | Meaning | Data | Σ | % |
|-----|--|-------------|----------|-------|
| 1 | The place for take off and landing area | Runway | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 2 | Place for baggage will need to be checked at the security checkpoint. | Departure | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 3 | Contains temperature sensitive loads and thus the crew can adjust the temperature of the cargo hold. | Temperature | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 4 | Measured alongside the runway, usually at various positions. | Visibility | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 5 | Explain an act of asking politely | Request | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 6 | Verbal instruction | Discretion | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 7 | Start an aircraft, a ground crew (or start crew) is usually needed and typically provided by the airport, and paid for by the airline. | Start up | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 8 | The process of moving an aircraft from a passenger terminal to a runway. | Push Back | 1 | 2,5 % |

| No. | Meaning | Data | Σ | % |
|-----|--|---------------|----------|-------|
| 9 | A period of time by which something is late or postponed. | Delay | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 10 | To speak or think favorably of pronounce or consider agreeable or good. | Approved | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 11 | Systems prevent the formation of ice (aircraft surfaces). | De Ice | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 12 | Systems remove the ice after it is formed. | De Icing | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 13 | Examine something in order to determine its accuracy, quality, or condition and to detect the presence of something. | Check | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 14 | A geographically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight in a predetermined pattern in accordance with air traffic control clearance. | Holding Point | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 15 | When an aircraft stopped short. | Holding Short | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 16 | A small area adjacent to another larger area. | `Apron | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 17 | A route along which an aircraft can taxi when moving to or from a runway. | Taxiway \\ | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 18 | Put right an error or fault. | Correct | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 19 | Retrace one's steps or | Backtrack | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 20 | | Report | 1 | 2,5 % |

| No. | Meaning | Data | Σ | % |
|-----|--|--------------------|----------|-------|
| | monitor. | | | |
| 21 | Give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated. | Line up | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 22 | | Affirm | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 23 | A group of people or things brought together in particular context | Cleared | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 24 | State as a fact or offer someone emotional support. | Take off | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 25 | Remove or get rid of whatever is blocking. | Airborne | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 26 | Leave the ground take to the air. | I Say Again | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 27 | Transported by air. | Cancel | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 28 | Repeat for clarity or emphasis | Stopping | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 29 | Decide something or announce that a planned event will not take place. | Reporting airborne | 1 | 2,5 % |
| | An event, process, or action come to an end. | | | |
| 30 | Give a spoken something that one has observed, heard, done or being in the air. | Contact | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 31 | | Go around | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 32 | Condition of communicating or meeting. | Downwind | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 33 | Spin, revolve or walk, travel. | Low approach | 1 | 2,5 % |
| | The direction in which | | | |

| No. | Meaning | Data | Σ | % |
|-----|--|-----------------|----------|-------|
| 34 | the wind is blowing. | Touch and go | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 35 | Essentially a go around maneuver following an approach. A maneuver in which an aircraft touches the ground as in landing and immediately takes off again. | Negative | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 36 | A word or statement that expresses denial, disagreement, or refusal. | Landing | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 37 | A level area at the top of a staircase. | How do you read | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 38 | A receive information. | Read back | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 39 | Check that what have written is correct. | Standby | 1 | 2,5 % |
| 40 | Readiness for duty. Material such as gas or oil. | Fuel | 1 | 2,5 % |
| | | | 40 | 100% |

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data analysis, the writer draws some conclusion :

a. Linguistics Forms of the Register

Based on the data and the discussion of the finding, finally the writer can conclude that dominant linguistics forms used in aviation between ground crew and pilot are Noun (27,5 %), Verb (25 %), Adjective (12,5 %), Noun Phrase (2,5 %), Verb Phrase (22,5 %), Adjective Phrase (2,5 %), and Sentence (7,5 %).

b. The meaning of the register using by Halliday's and Biber's which theory involves in three features, they are :

- 1) Field is the social setting and purpose of the interaction. The context of The registers in aviation at the airport when the airplane will take off and landing process, where were people are on the airplane that ready to fly.
- 2) Tenor is the relationship between participants in the event. The register in aviation is used by both ground crew and pilot.
- 3) Mode refers to the medium of communication. All the register used in aviation are the form of speech.

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