A REGISTER USED IN BARCLAYS PREMIER LEAGUE OFFICIAL PAGE OF INSTAGRAM BY SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

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

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2018

APPROVAL

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The researcher,

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan bentuk linguistik pada halaman resmi Barclays Premier League (2) mendeskripsikan arti masing-masing register pada halaman resmi instagram Barclays Premier League. Tipe penelitian ini menggunakan deskripsi kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari halaman resmi instagram Barclays Premier League. Data penelitian ini adalah komentar pada foto di instagram. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan metode dokumentasi. Peneliti menganalisa data menggunakan dua langkah yaitu mengklasifikasi data yang berupa kata benda, kata sifat, kata kerja dan frasa adverbial berdasarkan waktu. Menentukan arti register sesuai teori "*Speaking*" dari Halliday. Dan akhirnya hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa bentuk linguistik dari data ini yaitu (A)Kata benda (86,6%) (B) Kata sifat (6,66%) (C) Kata kerja (6,66%) (D) frasa adverbial berdasarkan waktu (6,66%) dan peneliti juga bisa menemukan makna dari data tersebut. Dari penelitan ini mengindikasikan bahwa makna dari data tersebut terdiri dari tempat, waktu, sebab akibat dan tujuan.

Kata kunci : register, bentuk linguistik

ABSTRACT

This research aimed (1) to describe the Linguistic Forms of the register in Barclays Premier League official page (2) to describe the meaning of each Register in Barclays Premier League official page in instagram. The type of this research uses descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is taken from Barclays Premier League of istagram official page. The data of this Research are the comments of the photo of instagram. The researcher collects data using documentation technique. 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 "speaking" theory. The results of the study shows that the linguistic forms of the data are (A) Noun (86.6%) (B) Adjective (6,66%) (C) Verb(6,66%) (D) Adverbial Phrase of Time (6,66%) and the researcher found the intention of the register used in Barclays Premier League refers to place, time, cause and purpose.

Keywords : register, linguistic form

1. INTRODUCTION

Language has been a subject of serial investigations from the time man became 'conscious' or aware of its significance in communication and there seems to be no end further analyses of its complexities. The complex characteristic

ascribed to language in this paper is informed by a consideration of the manifold manifestations of the concept in scholarly contexts. Apart from the general components like grammar, phonology and semantics through which language can be assessed, there are other 'faces' of language which can further be investigated in various sub-fields like sociolinguistics, pragmatics, stylistics, among others, depending on interest. Register and style usually are situated in the social and stylistic aspects of language and are traditionally considered as varieties of language.

Language is an importants aspect in our daily life. We need and we use language everyday. Language plays an important role in communication. Throguh language people are able to express their feelingd, ideas, or intention clearly. They are also able to get information easily by reading newspaper, watching television or follow the popular home page in instagram. In short, language is the main and important tool in communication

in a traditional sense, "register is a variety of alanguage used for a particular purpose or in a particular setting" (Wikipedia). This simple presentation contains two important variables: purpose and setting. It suggests that the resources of a language can be variously used based on the goal of communication as well as the speech context. These distinctive features of register are elaborated in Ballard's characterization of the concept thus: Register is the collective term for various situational and functional aspects of a text. In other words, register is the sum of a text's subject matter, its purpose, its mode (essentially, spoken or written), its genre (the type of text it is) and the relationship that exists between its participants (namely, the writer or speaker and the audience). These factors all work together to influence the choices language users make when constructing discourse

In this research, the writer focuses on sociolinguistic analysis studying about the register as a kind of language variation. The writer uses the official page of barclays premier league in instagram because we cand find so many register in this page and we can get a new knowledge about that. And also, the author finds a lot of registers used by the buyer and customer in trading transaction.

In this research, the writer focuses on sociolinguistics analysis studying about the register as a kind of language variation. The writer uses the official

football page in instagram because in this era many people use social media and they think that it makes easier to get information. And also, the writer finds a lot of soccer registers in soccer page, such as hat-trick, own goal, long ball, etc

The first theory is from Pierluigi Cuzzolin (2014) The attempts at defining the notion of register aimed at establishing a clear-cut distinction between the linguistic variation according to the user and the linguistic variation according to its use; the register would thus automatically result from the interplay of the user, the use, and the situation, or the context; such terms occur in the definitions of register given below. However, the subsequent attempts accept and work on a couple of Reid's viewpoints that are untenable, if one wants to use a dynamic and flexible notion of register. The differences from the study is this theory refer to said the situation on the register used but the study is talk about the language characteristic of some place.

The second theory is from Douglas Bieber (2012) Grammar from the perspective of linguistic variation Section 2 above has already introduced studies of grammatical variation that treat each token of the grammatical feature as an observation. For example, Figure 1 (above) showed how registers can differ in their proportional preference for a grammatical variant, while a comparison of Figure 1 and Figure 2 showed how the rates of occurrence for variants in texts provide a dramatically different perspective on register differences. The differences from this study is the researcher refer to compare a register from both of place but this study only observes on one source is from official page of instagram.Globalese seems to draw on a relatively small, recurring number of resources. There are numerous other, perhaps more obscure and more spectacular punctuation marks and diacritics that are not commonly found in the semiotic landscape, This apparent lack of diversity and extreme extravagance may be explained by the need to create a reasonably consistent register that is formulaic, recognizable, and accessible to as many onlookers–consumers as possible. Conventionalized semiotic resources, or "socia emblems", are necessary to index unambiguously differently scaled spaces.

The third theory is from Mariia Rubtcova . Oleg Pavenkov (2016) Systemic Functional Linguistics as a Macro-sociolinguistics Framework 477 Disappointed with Marxist linguisticsm (as it was called), He "deferred" political Activism in

order to work on his Own theory Of language – though This for Halliday was not so much a theory of Language as a theory of language in social life and hence a theory of how society works. Halliday Has never engaged directly, or at least publicly, in political debates and it can be argued that his social theory (and The articulation of this in terms of field, tenor and mode) fails to account, overtly at least, for disparate interests, motives, and conflict (Jones,2010:15) From The outset, the SFL macro-sociological concept has been closely associated with teaching. Halliday Includes his first fundamental sociolinguistic work «The Users and uses of language» in the volume dedicated to pedagogy «TheLinguisticSciences And Language Teaching» (Halliday, McIntosh, & Strevens,1964). Despite The fact that the paper has much to say about the diversity of languages And their equality, Halliday Shows his Marxist Approach to the analysis of language in the context of social inequality. He Draws a picture of dominant language in the country that provides access to academic knowledge and all human rights. In fact, he considers the differentiation of languages And dialects as one of the causes of social inequality. In The situation of economic development, local dialects go by the wayside. Instead, A common language appears that allows access to academic excellence, public service and other benefits. A person fluent **speaking** theory on this common language receives a complete set of social rights while the people **speaking** the regional language or dialect are“locked” At the bottom of the social hierarchy.Halliday Offers his description as a case of England. This Case is not universal. For example, Halliday Gives the example of Germany, Where regional languages are not completely lost social status during industrialization. However Based on the England case, Halliday Associates differences in a language with class distinctions: Mariia Rubtcova.Oleg Pavenkov 478 The dialec tstructure of England Today can be represented by a pyramid. The Vertical plane represents class, the horizontal one region. At The base, there is wide regional differentiation, widest among the agricultural workers and the lower-paid industrial workers. As One moves along the socio-economic scale, dialectal variety according to region diminishes. Finally At the apex there is no regional differentiation at all, except perhaps for the delicate shades which separate Cambridge And Oxford from eachother and from the rest](Hallidayetal.,1964)

The forth theory is from Anastasia G. Stamou (2012) Register classification is a thorny issue in the relevant literature. On the other hand, methodological approaches premised upon statistical analyses have attempted to provide reliable criteria in order to distinguish registers based on the frequency and cooccurrence of linguistic patterns. The aim of the present study was not to identify and analyse different registers per se. Instead, this analysis was instrumental in order to account for the way depictions of register variation exploited for humour could be used as a resource for awareness projects. Therefore, register identification and analysis was made inductively, based on the way registers were instantiated in the particular picture books examined. The differences from this study is the researcher classified the theory with literature, but this study classified with linguistic study especially in linguistic form.

The last theory is from Thomas Hoffmann (2015) argue that more attention needs to be paid to social and physical context factors.1 That is not to say that sociolinguistic issues have not been addressed in usage-based approaches at all: within the growing field of Cognitive Sociolinguistics researchers have, of course, already tried to incorporate a wide variety of sociolinguistic phenomena into their cognitive analyses. In addition to that, there are also a small number of Construction Grammar studies that have looked at sociolinguistic variation Yet, most of these studies have taken a rather classical ("first wave") variationist approach in that they have looked at how static sociolinguistic parameters (such as text type, registeror dialect) act as independent variables in their analyses points out, however, recent ("third wave") sociolinguistic studies move away from static constraints and focus more on the active stylization of individuals by dynamic linguistic acts of identity. Kristiansen (2008) is one of the first publications to sketch how cognitive studies can profit from adopting a third wave sociolinguistic approach.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In doing this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research because describe and clarify the caption from the picture and the variation comment from the football fans in instagram, which in turn can increase the war emotion between the e fans, before or after the match

In this case, the writer analyzed the word that include in registers in Barclays Premier League official page in instagram for explain the used, meaning and the linguistic form of the registers. The data of this research is the form word in instagram conlude that this is qualitative research.

Qualitative researchers also rely heavily on theories drawn from the social sciences and humanities to guide their research process and illuminate their findings. This article discusses the role and use of three theoretical approaches commonly used by qualitative researchers in health domains: interactionism, phenomenology, and critical theory. It also explains why such theories are important for clinicians, for health policy, and for patient care. (Scott Reeves, Mathieu Albert:2008)

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing all of the data, the researcher finally finds out arranges several finding. The finding are Register Used in Barclays Premier League Official Page of Instagram by Sociolinguistic Perspective and the percentage of the Linguistic form that used in this research

Table 1. Linguistic Form of Register Used In Barclays Premier League Official Page of Instagram By Sociolinguistic Prespective

No	Linguistic Form	Data	∑	%
1	Noun	Bench Season Winning Legend Club Player Goalkeeper Coach Hattrick Midfielder Contract Assists Last Season	13	86,6
2	Adjective	Defensive	1	6,66
3	Verb	Kick Off	1	6,66
4	Adverbial Phrase of Time	Assist	1	6,66

Table.2 An Analysis A Register Used In Barclays Premier League Official Page Of Instagram By Sociolinguistic Perspective and the meaning

No	Register	Word Class	Meaning
1	Bench	Noun	A place the substitute player.
2	Season	Noun	A time that need by some football team or some club to do an competition.
3	Winning	Noun	When the team get three point of the match.
4	Legend	Noun	Ex great player for each team.
5	Club	Noun	A place for some football player was playing
6	Player	Noun	A people that playing football for some club..
7	Goal Keeper	Noun	A player that the main job to save the goal from the rival that have an mission to entered the ball to the rival goal and scored a goal.
8	Coach	Noun	A people that have an main job to make a strategy and tactic, buy or sell some squad of the team.
9	Hattrick	Noun	A player who can scored a three goal to the rival team on a match.
10	Midfielder	Noun	The player position that the main job is to keep the centre area and the centre position of the team.
11	Contract	Noun	A deal between two or more team, usually doing when the transfer window.
12	Assists	Noun	A player doing when helped other player to scored a goal.
13	Last Season	Noun	Last time that doing by some club, usually being one year.
14	Defensive	Adjective	The position that should keep the rival do they're can't entered the back position..
15	Kick Off	Verb	The player doing when the match will start by two player.
16	Assist	Adverbial Phrase of Time	The player's skill that give easier for other player to make a goal.

3.1 Linguistic Form

The finding of the register are the forms of Noun, Adjective, Verb, Adverbial Phrase of Time, this is same with research from MAK Halliday ( ) that the main linguistic form are content word The former refers to the idea that linguistic forms encode the world which socially constructed. As such, linguistic studies

include the issues of 1) text, 2) context, 3) register, 4) code, 5) lingual system, and 6) social structure.

3.2 Intention and Meaning

The finding related to intention and meaning showed that the register covers term used a game, this is same with Marcella Frank's theory (1972) saying the steps to defined a word and sentence are by meaning and by function.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Linguistic Form of the Register

Based on the data and the discussion of the finding, finally it can be concluded that dominant linguidtic forms used in Barclays Premier League are Noun (86,6 %) Adjective (6,66 %) Verb (6,66 %) and Adverbial Phrase of Time (6,66 %)

4.2 Intention of the Register

The intention of the register used in Barclays Premier League refers place, time, cause and purpose.

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Halliday Libe (1990, 1994), Biber Douglas defines the term **register** as "situationally defined varieties" (Biber 1995),