



**A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF REGISTER
USED IN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF NGANTANG SECTOR
MALANG**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY:

**FRIDA APRILLIA SYAHRAYATHIE
NIM 135110101111059**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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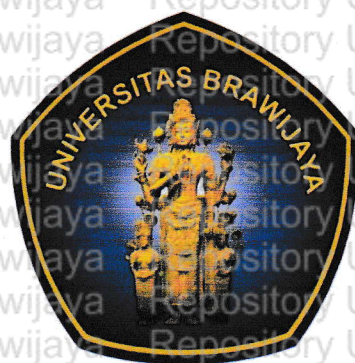
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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

BY
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ABSTRAK

Syahrayathie, Frida Aprillia. 2017. **A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Register Used in Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Isti Purwaningtyas

Kata Kunci: Sosiolinguistik, Register, Kepolisian Sektor Ngantang Malang

Bahasa dan komunikasi merupakan bagian hidup manusia. Seseorang membutuhkannya untuk berkomunikasi satu sama lain dengan maksud untuk menyampaikan pesan, memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari, dan juga berhubungan satu sama lain. Seseorang juga menggunakan bahasa untuk mengekspresikan pikirannya kepada orang lain sehingga mereka dapat bertahan hidup. Seiring berjalannya waktu, bahasa yang digunakan oleh manusia berkembang menjadi berbagai macam, dan menyebabkan variasi bahasa contohnya jargon, logat, serta register. Di dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisa Analisa Sosiolinguistik yang Digunakan di Kepolisian Sektor Ngantang Malang. Adapun masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) Apa register yang digunakan di kepolisian sektor Ngantang Malang?; (2) apa saja faktor-faktor kontekstual dari register yang digunakan di kepolisian sektor Ngantang Malang?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif sebagai pendekatan dan datanya bersumber dari percakapan polisi menggunakan aplikasi pesan *whatsapp* serta percakapan sehari-hari di kantor polisi yang mengandung register. peneliti menganalisa makna leksikal, makna kontekstual, serta faktor kontekstual dari register yang digunakan di kepolisian sektor Ngantang Malang. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti mengumpulkan data dimulai dari tanggal 24 April sampai dengan 16 Mei 2017.

Peneliti menemukan 22 register dari aplikasi pesan *whatsapp* dan 5 register dari percakapan di kantor polisi. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa tidak semua register tertulis dapat digunakan untuk register lisan, namun semua register lisan dapat digunakan pada register tertulis.

Untuk penelitian selanjutnya, peneliti merekomendasikan untuk menganalisa register polisi di daerah yang berbeda, bahkan dari wilayah yang berbeda. Peneliti selanjutnya bisa juga memilih bermacam-macam sumber untuk memperoleh data, jika peneliti selanjutnya ingin mengambil data melalui percakapan sehari-hari di kantor polisi mereka dapat mengambil data yang lebih rinci dan lengkap.



ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Register, Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang.

Language and communication are the parts of human life which people use to communicate to each other for the purpose of delivering message, fulfill their daily needs and also connected to each other. People also use language for expressing their mind to others so they can survive. Over time, the language used by humans continue to develop into several kinds, and makes a variation for example a jargon, slang, and register. In this study, the researcher analyzed a sociolinguistics analysis of register used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang. There are two problems of study, which are (1) what are the registers used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang; (2) what are the contextual factors of registers used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang?

This study use descriptive qualitative research method as the approach and the data are the conversation of police officer using *Whatsapp messenger* application and daily conversation at the office which contained register. The researcher analyzed the lexical meaning, contextual meaning, and also contextual factors of the register used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang. In collecting the data, the researcher take the data start from 24 April 2017 until 16 May 2017.

The researcher found 22 registers from *Whatsapp messenger* application and 5 registers from conversation. The researcher also found that not all written register can be used in spoken register, but all spoken register can be used in written register.

For the next research, the researcher recommends to analyze register from other police officers in different areas. It can be police officer of different sectors, resort even in regions. The next researcher also can choose many sources to get the data. If the next researcher wants to take data from daily conversation at police station they can get it more detail and can think how to take the data completely.



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Malang, September 2017

Frida Aprillia.S.



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, and objective of the study. All these sections are discussed as follow:

1.1 Background of the Study

Language and communication are the parts of human life which people use to communicate to each other for the purpose of delivering message, fulfill their daily needs and also connected to each other. People also use language for expressing their mind to others so they can survive. For example if people want to go somewhere and they are lost, they can ask the right way by asking other people. The process of asking the right way to other people create a conversation.

The conversation between the interlocutor is called communication. Over the time the language used by humans continue to develop into several kinds, and makes a variation for example a jargon, slang, and register. In sociolinguistics, language is not only understood as a system of signs, but also seen as a social system, communication system and part of the culture of a particular society. The sociolinguistics in society influenced by some factors such as: social status, social background, occupation, education level, age, economic level, gender, and many more



Based on sociolinguistic, register is a kind of language based on the speaker. It means that language is issued based on what is being done and the nature of its activities. In certain group or community, the people who live there usually use the language that is different from the other and it makes them to communicate easier. The linguistic features (specific expression, lexico grammatical, and phonological features) and the particular values of the three dimensions of field, mode and tenor determine the functional variety of the language. These three parameters can be used to specify the context in which language is used.

Wilkins (in Pateda, 1990, p. 60) defines register as a range of language usage that is linked with someone's occupation. Register is differentiated in the following types such as oratorical or frozen (raw), deliberative or formal, consultative or business, casual, and intimate or sexual.

Register reflects other aspects of the social level, the social process is a process social activity that usually involves people. Register is a particular form of meaning associated with a particular social context, in which a lot of activity and a bit of conversation, which sometimes is often called the language of action. In sociolinguistics, register also used by people in certain occupation to make them communicate easier, for example in Indonesian police occupation there are many terms such as 86, 87, *taruna*, *laka*, etc.

Actually, police officer use certain register is like a code in communication remember that police occupation is to protect citizens and sometimes police officer have to do some task which is secret and unknown by



other people who are not police officer. That is why they make several registers to make them work easily. In police officer register there are two kinds of registers that are numeral register (86, 87, 813, etc) and words register (*taruna*, *monitor*, *laka*, *lantas*, etc) and The researcher thinks that police office register is interesting to be a research object because of each number or words have an important meaning behind.

In this chapter the researcher tries to explain what kind of registers which are used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang, what are the registers meaning, and what are the contextual factors of the registers. The researcher uses the police department because police occupation nowadays is more transparent and friendly to citizen, and many citizens often use several police registers in their daily life. Beside that, citizen recently give more attention to police officer occupation and performance. Another reason is that police officer also provide convenience to the researcher to take the data, so the researcher can do a research easier. The researcher also use sociolinguistics in this study because sociolinguistics is suitable with the object.

Register in military field is a little bit odd for common people and it sounds strange if people who have nonmilitary occupation or background use it in their daily conversation. The researcher wants to give more information about the meaning of police register so citizens can avoid misunderstanding about the meaning of the register.



The study's goal is to help some people to know more about sociolinguistics term, especially about the register. Hopefully, the researcher can give more information about register to the readers and hopefully this research can help other people who study in the same term to find their references.

1.2 Problems of Study

According to the background of study above, the researcher can formulate the problems of the study they are:

1. What are the registers used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang?
2. What are the contextual factors of the registers used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang?

1.3 Objectives of Study

According to the problems of the study, the researcher can formulate the objectives of the study as follow:

1. To find the register used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang.
2. To find the contextual factors of register which used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang



1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

The definitions of the key terms are described as follow:

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is a study of language which concern about social life (social-linguistic). Sociolinguistics can be used to describe many different ways of studying language (Meyerhoff, 2006, p. 1)

2. Register

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

3. Police department of Ngantang sector Malang

Police department of Ngantang sector Malang is the police station located in the area Ngantang sector *Malang*, East Java. The police station is led by an adjunct commissioner of police and the duty is to monitor the situation of the sector only.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher try to explain some theories related to the study and show some previous studies with the same topic.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The researcher presents theories which would be used as basic theory for the analysis. The researcher applies theories which related to the study and describe the theories. Sociolinguistic divided into two terms that are social aspect and language aspect. Meyerhoff (2006) said that sociolinguistics is a very broad field and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language. The researcher use sociolinguistic as the theory of the study because sociolinguistic is related with daily life and activities, sociolinguistic is related with the object and sociolinguistic theory can help the researcher to try to analyze language from social perspective.

On the other hand, Yule (2010) explained that sociolinguistic is the study of relationship between language and society and it is connected with anthropology of language and culture, sociology of the role language plays in social group and social psychology how attitudes and perceptions are expressed.

Sociolinguistic has some goals and one of the goal is to understand the correlation between social factors such as social status, age, and background.

Linguistic variation also ordering of linguistic constrains with respect to



variability of rules (Bayley and Lucas, 2007). In this study, the researcher use sociolinguistic theory because the researcher think that sociolinguistic theory is suitable with the object which is in social life. Also Sociolinguistic aim to help the researcher to solve the problem in problem of the studies.

2.2 Semantics

In finding the meaning of register require a theory of semantic aspect because semantic aspect focus on finding a meaning of a sentence or an utterances. Katz stated that:

“Semantic is the study of linguistic which is about meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistic object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation”. (1972, p. 1)

Here the researcher needs semantic to find a meaning of each register used in Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang. Register is a semantic phenomenon in the sense that ‘register is the clustering of semantic features according to situation type’ (Halliday, 1978, p. 68, 111, 123). Here the researcher can find the situation of register was spoken using semantic theory to make the register meaning and kind of situation clearer.

According to Rahayu (2014, cited in Charles W. Kreidler 1998, p. 3) semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. So here, a semantic theory is needed by the researcher to find the meaning about the register also for others semantic theory is needed to limit ourselves to express a meaning of every single language also utterance.



2.2.1 Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning that proper with granted meaning and our sense of observation. Based on Harimurti (1982, p. 103) in Mansoer Pateda book stated that lexical meaning is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning more or less fixed, as can be read in a particular language dictionary.

2.2.2 Contextual Meaning

According to Mansoer Pateda (2001, p. 116), contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It raised as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things. Mansoer Pateda mentioned that there are some context such as: the first context organs, including those relating to gender, position of the speaker, the speaker or the listener age, socio-economic background speaker or the listener. The second context of the situation, such a situation is safe (silent) or noisy situations. The third is context purposes, such as asking for something or expecting something. The fourth is context of whether or not a formal conversation. The fifth context of the speaker or the listener's mood which are afraid, excited, upset or angry. The sixth time context, it can be night or day, the seventh is place context it is like where at school, at home, in the field, etc. Eight object context, mean what is the focus of the conversation. The ninth context fitting speak or hear the speaker or the listener.



~~Both linguistic~~ context that does meet the rules of the language used by both ~~users~~. ~~The last~~, the eleventh context of language, meaning the language used.

Based on Abdul Chaer (2007, p. 290) contextual meaning is the meaning ~~of a sentence or word~~ inside a context. From both of the theories of contextual ~~meaning~~, the researcher can say that contextual meaning have many kinds and it ~~based on the word or utterance~~ spoken by the speaker.

2.3 Language Variety

Penny (2004) states that different speech or ways of speaking are ~~connected~~ with one or more social factors such as age, sex, race, class ~~background~~, education, occupation, and income that applies to the speaker.

Language varieties can be used to explain many things in English language.

According to Wardhaugh (1988), language variety is terms of specific set ~~of linguistic items or human speech pattern~~ (sound, words, grammatical features) ~~which has connection~~ with some external factors. Language varieties contain ~~many terms~~ into it such as jargon, register, and slang word.

According to Jendra (2010), language varieties can be further divided into ~~two types~~, that are individual and societal language varieties. In relation to the ~~two~~ language varieties are classified according to several different points of view ~~including the way it used~~, the formality, the stratification, and various professional ~~fields to which the lexicon of the language is normally associated~~.



From all theory above, the researcher can said that language variety is formed from many factors and also pattern. The researcher also can said that daily life also society are influence the formed of language variety.

As we know, jargon is technical word that used limited in knowledge term, occupation, or certain groups. In the other hand, slang word is the nonstandard form of a word but it confidential for example in Indonesia, people often use word *ansos*. *Ansos* itself is a slang word of *Anti Sosial*. This word only use in Indonesia, other people in another country do not know with the word *ansos*, that is why jargon is confidential. Jargon and register has almost similar meaning (many expert often said if jargon and register is same) both is used to make an easier communication but jargon is dominated by vocabulary and register is not only dominated by vocabulary but also include another language aspect. In this case, the researcher uses register as the basic theory of the studies.

There are some types of language variety, which are: dialects, accents, slang, colloquial, pidgins, creole, jargon also register.

1) Dialects

Dialects are kinds of language, the languages are spoken with a same meaning but the one which make it different is geographical or social areas. Based on Fromkin :

"Dialect is a variety of languages in which in the grammar differs in systematic ways from other varieties. Differences may be lexical, phonological, social dialect, prestige dialect". (2003, p. 580)



For example, in East Java all people who born and live in East Java basically are use Javanese language as their daily language. Yet Surabaya Javanese and Kediri Javanese have a different Javanese dialect. The geographical location of Kediri is nearer with Central Java which influenced their dialects.

2) Accents

Accents are kinds of language variety which divide people based on their prominent regional, social, also individual groups. Wells (1982, p. 24) stated that accents are influenced by many important factors, both inherent and variable according to one's will. The most commonly used differentiation is geographical. The researcher can take the example, American English accent and British English accent. Both countries are use English language as their communication tool but they have different accent.

3) Slang

Slang is an informal variety of speech and it has characteristics which are newly coined and rapidly changing words and phrases. The examples of slang are *Tope* (tight and dope) which means something beyond cool, *Frenemy* (Friend and enemy) which means someone who appears to be your friend but at the same time they also want to be your enemy.

4) Colloquial

Wood (2002) said that colloquial English words and phrases often are difficult to non-native speakers to understand. Or we can say that when non-native



speaker hear an English word or phrase they might feel difficult to understand the meaning of the word or phrase and need someone to help them.

5) Pidgins

According to Wardhaugh (1998) "Pidgins is a language with no native speakers: it is no one's first language but is a *contact language*. That is, it is the product of multilingual situation in which those who wish to communicate must find or improvise a simple language system that will enable them to do so". In the other hand, Holm (1988, p. 4-5) said that Pidgins is a reduced language that result from extended contact between groups of people with no language in common; it evolves when they need some means of verbal communication but no groups learns the native language of any other groups for social reason. The researcher can take an example from Pidgin Chinese English which used by mainly speakers of different Chinese language (Singapore English).

6) Creole

Based on Aitchison (1994, p. 95) when pidgins become a mother tongues, that is creoles will arise. Basically, English creole are spoken by people in Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, and parts of Georgia and South Carolina. The researcher can say that creoles is adapted from pidgins.

7) Jargon

Jargon have an almost same meaning as register, but jargon only used by people in a profession or other community of practice. Jargon itself does not



the situation or a condition of a people who use jargon. The example is ~~the sailor~~ prefer use words “port” and “starboard” instead of “left” and “right”. These two words usually do not used outside the maritime context and it ~~is a bit~~ more exclusive than the register because people outside their ~~community~~ really not use their jargon.

2.4 Register

Register is one of a language variety which is usually used in daily life. As ~~the researcher~~ stated before register is used by several community or several ~~occupation~~ to communicate each other and to make their communication easier. For example, several medical words which used by doctor to communicate with ~~another doctor~~ or nurse that is called register or in this case, military words which ~~used by~~ people who work at military field (soldier, police officer, etc). In register, ~~the language~~ in their occupation or community is still used or adapted by some ~~people who~~ are not in their community or occupation.

Fromkin et al (1996) says that register is determined by subject matter or ~~the purpose~~ of the communication. Register usually used in several occupations, ~~several area~~ which the language is only understandable by the people in that ~~several occupation~~ or the several area. Register almost has a same concept as code ~~yet both~~ of register and code have a differences that is code is a daily language ~~which used~~ by people in several area, for example, Javanese language which only ~~known~~ by Javanese people or people who ever learn about javanese language



Register is a language or communication tool which used by people in social area or several occupation. For example medical language which only known by doctor or people who work in medical field also military language which only known by people who work in military field.

Register can show what you are doing in several situations and several conditions. However in this context, like the researcher explained before register is not confidential. Other people can know about it but they maybe do not understood about the whole meaning of the register. If the researcher can take the example from police occupation, like the register 86. Almost every people always know that 86 means understand about the order, but people not really understood in which case the register 86 should be used.

According to Wardhaugh (1998, p. 52) register is complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Register are sets of language item associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Meanwhile according to Brown and Attardo (2009) register is other variation of language which determined by the subject matter rather than geographical social issue. Therefore the researcher can conclude that register is a language variation consists of many vocabulary and the language context that only create and understand by several people or in the social groups.

According to Brown and Attardo (2009, cited in Umami 2014) stated that the concept of register used is often defined as related to contextual factors, such



a. Subject matter: subject matter is what the text is talking about and what the speakers are talking about and it will determine, to a certain extent, their choices in the various linguistic levels.

b. Social roles of situation: social roles of situation is about who is the speaker, what he or she does at that time and how is the situation when he or she use the register.

c. Discursive function: discursive function is what is the purpose in using register.

Contextual factors are the features that used to see the contextual meaning of the register.

2.5 Previous Study

The researcher found the previous study which is related with the researcher's study. There are two researches which related that are an undergraduate thesis entitled *Registers Used by Multi Level Marketing Business Members in PT. Orindo Alam Ayu* written by Risa Umami from study program of English Department of Language and Literature Faculty of Cultural Studies Universitas Brawijaya 2014. In her study, Risa tried to analyze the contextual factors that influencing the speaker when using the register itself. In her study, Risa use the same research method as the researcher that is descriptive qualitative research method. The differences between Risa's study and the researcher study is in this study the researcher try to analyze the meaning of register used by the



police man or police woman itself using lexical meaning and contextual meaning
 and analyze the contextual factors of the register. While Risa's study is
 to analyze the contextual factors influencing the register used by the member
 of multi level marketing business in PT. Orindo Alam Ayu.

The researcher also found the another study in register entitled *A Study of
 Register used by Oryza FM radio community at the University of Brawijaya*
 written by Risna (2012). In her study, Risna analyzed the denotation as the lexical
 meaning and the particular meaning of the register in Oriza FM radio community.
 Risa also use qualitative research method in her study.

The relevance between the researcher study and both of previous studies is
 using the same field of the object that is occupation field so the researcher can use
 both of the previous study as a reference in writing the study. Although, there is
 also a different between researcher study and both of the previous studies. The
 different is while finding a meaning of the register, the researcher use semantic
 theory to find the meaning of the register used by police officer of police station in
 sector Ngantang Malang. And both of the previous studies are not using semantic
 theory in finding the meaning of the register.

The researcher uses the theory from Brown and Attardo (2009) and
 Munsoer Petada (2001) to analyze the register used in Police Department of
 Ngantang Sector Malang and the meaning of the register.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research methods. It discusses type of research, sources, data collection, and also data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research method as the type of the research and observation as the method in finding the data. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research because the data in this study is not a numeral

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009, p.7) “qualitative research produce narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under study”. This

study showed the data of register used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang, what are the registers meaning and contextual factors of the register. In

this chapter the researcher also explain the steps in collecting the data. The steps are finding and transcribe the register data (words and text), copy the data to the table which have made by the researcher, after that the researcher can find the

meaning of the register also the function of the register. All the steps will be explained in the following sub chapter.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this study are the utterances from the police officer in police department of Ngantang sector Malang in making a report or receiving a report



by words and conversation of the police officer via *Whatsapp messenger*

and the daily conversation of police officer at the office. The

researcher used data from *Whatsapp messenger* application which is a screen

shot of each report or a conversation in Police Department of Ngantang Sector

Malang *Whatsapp messenger* group as a written register data and transcript of

daily conversation at the office as a spoken register data. The researcher decided

the period in take the data is only three weeks (24 April 2017-16 May 2017)

because the data has already reached its saturation point and the researcher did not

find a new register

The researcher used homogeneous sampling in taking the data because all

police officer in police department of Ngantang sector Malang have same

characteristics. Based on Ary et al (2002, cited in Umami, 2014) homogeneous

sampling is based on a subgroup which have same attitudes, experiences, and so

3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher does several steps such as:

1. To get a permission to do the research, the researcher asked for the permission letter to faculty, after that the researcher met the head of police department in Batu resort Malang to get the permission and the last the researcher met the head of police department in Ngantang sector Malang



2. The researcher collected all the report files in Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang *Whatsapp messenger* group in form of a screen shoot and recorded the daily conversation at the office.

3. The researcher noted all the utterances by the police officer in police department of Ngantang sector Malang which contained register.

4. The researcher identified what is the lexical meaning, the contextual meaning of each register and what are the contextual factors of the register.

5. The researcher copied all the data to the table (page 22 and 48)

3.4 Data Analysis

After all the information and the data were collected, the researcher starts to analyze the data. According to Ary et al (2002) p. 465) "data analysis is a process whereby the writer systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others". After all the data are collected, the researcher transcribed the data and then wrote the data and start to find the lexical and contextual meaning and also the contextual factors of the register on the table.

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself who have a role in make a research plan, the data collector, the analyst, and the reporter of the research result.



The researcher uses some steps as follows:

1. **Validating** the data to the head of police department in Ngantang sector

Meaning. The researcher used Bahasa Indonesia when done a validation then the researcher translated into English when transcribing the data to the table and did the analysis.

2. **The researcher transcribing** the files, the researcher put all the register and the meaning in the table.

3. **The researcher analyzed** what is the meaning of each register and what is the contextual factors of each register.

Sample table of the finding of register

No.	Date	Register	Meaning

4. **Summarizing and concluding** the discussion of the findings

5. **Making a conclusion** based on the result of the analysis. After analyzed and got the answers of the research problems, the researcher make a conclusion based on the result of analysis.



CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present of the data obtained from the data sources. The data is divided into several parts on the table which were accordance to the number of sources used as the data sources as this research. All of these sections are presented as follows:

4.1 Findings

After collecting the data from the utterances of police officer in police department of Ngantang sector Malang which contain register also the sentences in *Whatsapp messenger* which contain register, the researcher analyzed the data according with the research focus. The researcher collected the data from police officer in different rank. The researcher used theory from Brown and Yule (2009) when analyzing the data. When taking the first data the researcher collected the data from *Whatsapp messenger* application. The register and the meaning is presented in a table to answer the problem of study.



Unlabeled Whatsapp Messenger

The researcher find and analyzed the register used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang on Whatsapp messenger. This messenger is a common application which used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang. The police officer used this application to exchange news and information even though they are in the distance.

Date 411 Register Used by Police Officer of Police Station in Sector Ngantang Malang from Whatsapp Messenger

Date	Register	Meaning
24 April 2017	Pulbaket	Clipping from word <i>Pengumpulan Bahan Keterangan</i>
28 April 2017	86	The command has been accepted / the command is understandable
28 April 2017	Batu 1	Code for call head of police department in resort Batu
30 April 2017	86	The command has been accepted / the command is understandable
30 April 2017	Duklog	Clipping from word <i>Dukungan Logistik</i>
1 May 2017	Taruna	News
2 May 2017	DUMM	Acronym from word <i>Demikian Untuk Menjadi Maklum</i>
3 May 2017	87	The command is addressed for someone or several group
4 May 2017	DUMP	Acronym from word <i>Demikian Untuk Menjadi Periksa</i>



5 May 2017	Laka	Clipping from word <i>kecelakaan</i> , means an accident
5 May 2017	Lantas	Clipping from word <i>lalu lintas</i> , means traffic
6 May 2017	813	Ready to carry out the task
7 May 2017	DUMM	Acronym from word <i>Demikian Untuk Menjadi Maklum</i>
7 May 2017	PAM	Acronym from <i>Pasukan Pengamanan</i>
7 May 2017	86	The command has been accepted / the command is understandable
8 May 2017	Laka	Clipping from word <i>kecelakaan</i> , means an accident
8 May 2017	86	The command has been accepted / the command is understandable
9 May 2017	DUMM	Acronym from word <i>Demikian Untuk Menjadi Maklum</i>
9 May 2017	DUMP	Acronym from word <i>Demikian Untuk Menjadi Perintah</i>
9 May 2017	Semeru 1	Code for call head of police department in East Java region
9 May 2017	DUMP	Acronym from word <i>Demikian Untuk Menjadi Perintah</i>
12 May 2017	Poros	Traffic management and community service activity



The researcher found 22 registers used in police department of Ngantang

sector Malang. The researcher gathered the data from 24 April until 16 May

2017. The researcher fined the lexical meaning of the register, contextual meaning and also contextual factors of the register.

Analysis of Data from Whatsapp Messenger

1. Pulbaket

Hasil pulbaket dengan ket. GP. ANSHOR dan BANSER kec. Ngantang (Ust. H. Fauzan)

Hasil pulbaket ket. MWC NU kec. Ngantang (Bpk. H. Pamudji)

Diperoleh keterangan bahwa untuk wilayah Kec. Ngantang tidak ada yang berangkat ke Jakarta untuk mendukung terkait dengan putusan Ahok (Ngantang nihil)

Lexical meaning: Clipping from word *Pengumpulan Bahan Keterangan*.

Contextual meaning:

- a. organs (position of the speaker) : Head of intelligence unit
- b. organs (gender): Male
- c. place: kecamatan Ngantang

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the text is talking about one of the police officer have gathered a data to be reported. The report is about the participants who



went to Jakarta for supporting government decision. The report was for the head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang.

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is head of intelligence unit

c. Discursive function: the purpose is to give information about several situation.

2. 86

86 Saudaraku

Lexical meaning: The command has been accepted / the command is understandable

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (position of the speaker): Police Commissioner

b. Organs (gender): Male

c. The conversation is not a formal conversation

d. Context of language: The speaker have understand and accept the report which given to him.

Contextual factors:

a. Subject matter: the speaker was accepted a report from the speaker's subordinate and the speaker says that he already understand the report which given to him

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a Police Commissioner which have a higher position from the man who give the speaker a report.



Discursive function: the purpose is to give information to the man who give the speaker a report if he already accepted and understand about the contain of the report.

3. Batu 1

Petunjuk terakhir Bapak Batu 1 untuk pasukan ditarik besok siang karena sprintnya selama 3 hari dan guna antisipasi bila sewaktu-waktu ada permasalahan karena pertimbangan dan keamanan.

Lexical meaning: a code for call head of police department of Batu resort

Contextual meaning:

- Organs (gender): male
- Organs (position of the speaker): Police commisioner
- Not in a formal conversation
- Object: an announcement from Mr Head of police department of Batu resort about a withdrawal of the troops.

Contextual factors:

- Subject matters: the speaker is giving an information about an announcement which announced by head of resort police of Batu.
- Social roles of situation: the speaker is a police commisioner and he have a higher position than the man which he give the information (interlocutor)
- Discursive function: the purpose of using register is to give an information that their commander has been announced an important



information and the speaker say the common nick name of the commander to abridge the report.

A- 86

A- Mas saya tolong minta plotting penginapan anggota Brimob dan 1 SST

Dalmas dimana? Brimob di Gor dan Dalmas separo di desa mana tadi dan separo dimana?

B- Dalmas separo 1 Desa Bantu rejo. 2 Desa Banjarejo. Brimob di gor dan separo dekat polsek Ngantang

A- 86 Saudaraku diperhatikan terima kasih

Lexical meaning: The command has been accepted / the command is understandable

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male

b. Organs (position of the speaker): Police commissioner

c. Purposes: asking something

d. The conversation is informal conversation

e. Object: the speaker is asking something to the interlocutor

Contextual factors:

a. Subject matters: the speaker is asking something to the interlocutor and when the interlocutor answer the speaker's question, the speaker receive it with register which means the speaker already understand about the information



b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a police commissioner and have a higher position than the interlocutor

c. Discursive function: to inform that the speaker have accept the information and understand well.

5. Duklog

A: *Petunjuk terakhir Bapak Batu 1 untuk pasukan ditarik besok siang karena sprintnya selama 3 hari dan guna antisipasi bila sewaktu-waktu ada permasalahan karena pertimbangan dan keamanan*

B: *Lain-lainnya gimana komandan. Ini yang di desa sudah tidak ada duklog*

Lexical meaning: Clipping from word *Dukungan Logistik*

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): Head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. Situation: safe
- d. Purposes: asking for something (next command/information)
- e. Informal conversation
- f. Object: the next information from the interlocutor

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the text is talking about the speaker asking for the next information from the interlocutor



1. Social roles of situation: the speaker is head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang, the speaker have a lower position than the interlocutor

2. Discursive function: the function of using register is to abridge the utterances with common language which police officer often use.

3. Taruna

Ya bos ada taruna? Saya masih bertahan di Ngantang.

Lexical meaning: news

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male

b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang

c. Purposes: asking for something

d. Informal conversation

e. Object: asking for the news

Contextual factors:

a. Subject matters: the text is about the speaker which is not answer the interlocutor's phone call, then when the speaker realize it the speaker asking the interlocutor is there any recent news to inform.

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang which have a same position as the interlocutor



- c. Discursive function: to asking a news

7. DUMM

Pengumuman kelulusan Tingkat SMA/SMK/MA di wil kasembon sbb:

- SMK PGRI KASEMBON

Pengumuman kelulusan melalui web jml siswa 89 lulus semua

- SMAI AL IKHLAS KASEMBON

Pengumuman kelulusan diantar kerumah siswa. Jml siswa 10 lulus semua

- SMK SUNAN AMPEL SLATRI KASEMBON

Pengumuman kelulusan menghadirkan siswa dan wali murid. Jml siswa 9 lulus semua.

DUMM

Lexical meaning: acronym from word *Demikian Untuk Meanjadi Maklum*

Contextual meaning:

- Organs (gender): male
- Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- Formal conversation
- Place: at schools
- Object: the number of high school student who graduuate from school



Contextual factors:

Subject matters: the speaker give a report about several situation

Social roles of situation: the speaker is head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang and the interlocutor have same position as the speaker

Discursive function: to give information that the speaker have inform and explain the report to the interlocutor and the speaker want to end the report.

8. 87

Selamat pagi komandan mohon ijin kepada para kabag, kasat, kapolsek

dan pa vicon jam 08.00 wib diajukan jam 07.30 wib. Terima kasih

Kalau ada giat di wilayah nanti tak 87

Lexical meaning: addressed

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male

b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang

c. The conversation is a formal conversation

d. Object: informing about *vicon* event and also about the following information



Contextual factors:

- a. **Subject matters:** the speaker is giving an information to the interlocutor about *vicon* event, the time it will be held and also the following information about it
- b. **Social roles of situation:** the speaker is a head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang. The speaker have a same position with the interlocutor
- c. **Discursive function:** the speaker want to inform that if there are more following information about the *vicon* event the speaker will tell it later to the interlocutor.

9. DUMP

Catatan:

Tetap melakukan koordinasi dengan pihak dinas pasar serta eliciting kepada para pedagang untuk memantau setiap perkembangan harga & stok bahan sembako

Tetap melakukan pemantauan & monitoring setiap perkembangan untuk mengantisipasi adanya permainan harga maupun penimbunan yang dilakukan oleh para tengkulak/pedagang

Apabila ada perkembangan akan dilaporkan lebih lanjut

DUMP

Lexical meaning: Acronim from word *Demikian Untuk Menjadi Perintah*



Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of intelligence unit in police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. The conversation is a formal conversation
- d. Object: appeal for monitoring the basic food and groceries prices.

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the information about basic food and groceries prices before Ramadhan and the appeal for keep monitoring the prices
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of intelligence unit in police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. The speaker have lower position than the interlocutor
- d. Discursive function: to ask the commander that those report can be commanded by the commander and can be implemented.

10. Laka

Mohon ijin dilaporkan pada hari ini jumat 5 Mei 2017 sekitar pukul 11,00 wib telah terjadi laka lantas di Jln Raya kaweden antara.....

Lexical meaning: Clipping from word *kecelakaan*, means an accident

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender)
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of central police services
- c. The conversation is a formal conversation



- d. Context of situation: noisy
- e. Object: a traffic accident which happen in Ngantang area on 5 May 2017
- f. Time context: day (afternoon)
- g. Place: at the location which the accident happened

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: information about a traffic accident which happen in sector Ngantang area and the chronology of the accident
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is head of central police services and has lower position than the interlocutor. The situation at that time is noisy
- c. Discursive function: to give an information to the interlocutor if there is an accident happened in sector Ngantang

11. Lantas

Mohon ijin dilaporkan pada hari ini jumat 5 Mei 2017 sekitar pukul 11.00

*wib telah terjadi laka **lantas** di Jln Raya kaweden antara.....*

Lexical meaning: Clipping from word *Lalu Lintas*, means traffic

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender)
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of central police services
- c. The conversation is a formal conversation
- d. Context of situation: noisy



e. Object: a traffic accident which happen in Ngantang area on 5 May 2017

f. Time context: day (afternoon)

g. Place: at the location which the accident happened

Contextual factors:

a. Subject matters: information about a traffic accident which happen in sector Ngantang area and the chronology of the accident

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is and have lower position than the interlocutor. The situation at that time is noisy

c. Discursive function: to give information to the interlocutor if there is an accident happened in sector Ngantang and it was a traffic accident.

12. 813

A: *Antisipasi 4 cepu 80.1 tegak lurus*

B: *Ya pak makasih, 813*

Lexical meaning: ready to carry out the task

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male

b. Informal conversation

c. Context of situation: safe

d. Object: anticipation activity about several condition

e. Purposes: expecting



Contextual factors:

a. Subject matters: the speaker inform an activity which held in other sectoral police and expect this activity will also held in sectoral police of Ngantang Malang. The interlocutor accepts that information and ready to carry out the task.

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker in a member of police department of Ngantang sector Malang. The speaker has a lower position than the interlocutor.

c. Discursive function: to inform that the interlocutor ready to carry out the task and held the anticipation activity

13. DUMM

giat susulan hari Sabtu, tgl 6-5-2017, jam 14.00 s/d 21.00 wib Giat Jaya Show, tempat lapangan sepak bola Karaeng Galengsong ds. Sbr. Agung Ngantang Malang.

DUMM

Lexical meaning: acronym from word *Demikian Untuk Menjadi Maklum*

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male

b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang

c. Context of situation: safe

d. Formal conversation



- e. Place: field
- f. Object: the information about carnival which will be held in Ngantang Malang

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the text is about the information about carnival event that will be held in Ngantang Malang, the date, and the place where the carnival will held also information about the following event after the carnival
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang and have a higher position than the interlocutor. The situation when the speaker said the register is safe because this report is not an urgent report
- c. Discursive function: the speaker wants to make sure that the report is over.

14. PAM

(photo)

Giat apel rutin dan persiapan PAM Karnaval Akbar HUT Ponpes Bharul

Ulum ke 38

Lexical meaning: safekeeping / security

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male



b. Organs (position of the speaker): staff in police department of Ngantang sector Malang

c. Context of situation: safe

d. Formal conversation

e. Time context: day (afternoon)

f. Object: information about daily meeting

Contextual factors:

a. Subject matters: an information about the security activities for moslem boarding school anniversary

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a staff in police department of Ngantang sector Malang and have lower position than the interlocutor.

The situation at that time is safe

c. Discursive function: the purpose of the speaker using register PAM is to abridge the information with a familiar word in military occupation.

15. 86

A: Mohon ijin dilaporkan giat masyarakat pada hari Minggu tanggal 7 Mei 2017 pukul 08.00 giat karnaval akbar dalam rangka HUT Ponpes Bharul Ulum ke 38 yang akan diikuti oleh....

B: Oke pak makasih tolong sprimnya dibuatkan sekali pas waktu apel biar dibacakan rekan2 biar 86



Lexical meaning: the command or information has been accepted/understandable

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): staff in police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. The conversation is a formal conversation
- d. Time: day (in the afternoon)
- e. Place: at the office
- f. Object: carnival event for celebrating moslem boarding school anniversary

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the text is talking about a report of carnival event which will held to celebrate moslem boarding school anniversary
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a staff in police department of Ngantang sector Malang. The speaker have a lower position than the interlocutor.
- c. Discursive function: to give an appeal that the report can be informed to the other police officer so the report can be understood by all.

16. Laka

A: Bos kemaren ada laka sekali di Ngantang. Bagong bos



B: Wah saya kok belum 86 mungkin langsung dihandle polres pak

Lexical meaning: Clipping from word *kecelakaan*, means an accident

Contextual meaning:

- Organs (gender): male
- Organs (position of the speaker): head of operating coaching unit
- The conversation is an informal conversation
- Object: information about a traffic accident in Ngantang Malang

Contextual factors:

- Subject matters: the text is about the speaker giving an information to the interlocutor which is head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang if there is a traffic accident happened in Ngantang in the previous day
- Social roles of situation: the speaker have a same position as the interlocutor so the speaker use informal word to report the information
- Discursive function: the purposes of using register is to inform about several condition.

17. 86

A: Bos kemaren ada laka sekali di Ngantang. Bagong bos

B: Wah saya kok belum 86 mungkin langsung dihandle polres pak

Lexical meaning: the command or information has been accepted / understandable



Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of operating coaching unit
- c. The conversation is an informal conversation
- d. Object: an information about traffic accident in Ngantang Malang

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the text is about the speaker A said that there is a traffic accident in Ngantang Malang to the speaker B. The speaker B is replied that speaker B do not understand yet if there is a traffic accident
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang. The speaker have a same position as the interlocutor, when the speaker state the utterance the situation is safe because the accident was happened at the previous day
- c. Discursive function: to indicate that the speaker do not understand yet about the traffic accident

18. DUMM

Ass wr wb

Mohon ijin ndan melaporkan ren giat masy hari Rabu, tgl 10-5-2017 sbb:

1. *Jam 19.00 wib s/d selesai giat pengajian umum dalam rangka selamatan desa Sidodadi, tempat Balai Desa Sidodadi Ngantang-Malang*



2. Jam 14.00 s/d 23.30 wib (siang/malam) giat campursari dalam rangka khitanan tempt rumah Bpk. Hery....

DUMM

Lexical meaning: acronim from word *Demikian Untuk Menjadi Maklum*

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of intelegence unit in police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. The conversation is a formal conversation
- d. Time context: day (in the afternoon)
- e. Object: several celebration activities which will held by Ngantang citizen

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: reports from the speaker for the speaker's commander about several celebration activities in sector Ngantang
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of intelegence unit in police department of Ngantang sector Malang.
- c. The speaker has a lower position than the interlocutor so it makes the conversation is formal conversation. The situation is safe.
- d. Discursive function: the function of using register is to make sure that the report is ended.



19. DUMP

Mohon ijin dilaporkan terkait dengan rencana Pembubaran HTI, telah dilakukan Pulbaket di wilayah Pujon dengan hasil sbb:

.....

Apabila ada perkembangan akan dilaporkan lebih lanjut

DUMP

Pak Miskat tolong Ngantang juga dilaporkan hasil pulbaketnya.

Lexical meaning: acronym from word *Demikian Untuk Menjadi Perintah*.

Contextual meaning:

- Organs (gender): male
- Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- The conversation is a formal conversation
- Object: a report about HTI organization dissolution plan

Contextual factors:

- Subject matters: The text is talking about a report of HTI organization dissolution plan. The speaker forwarded the report for his commander to his officer.



- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang. The speaker has a higher position than the interlocutor. The situation when the speaker said the register is safe.
- c. Discursive function: the purpose of using the register is to make sure that the report is ended and to ask the other police officer to do the task which written in the report.

20. Semeru 1

A: AP. *Semeru 1* kita segera melaksanakan kegiatan tersebut dan melaporkan hasilnya ke Polda Jatim. Dump

B: Udah ndan total sudah 3 berita ndan

Lexical meaning: code for head of police department of East Java region.

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. Context of situation: safe
- d. The purpose: asking something
- e. The conversation is a formal conversation
- f. Object: a command from Semeru 1 to do immediately

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the text is about the speaker who forwarded a command from head of police department of East Java region to his



officer. The speaker asks his officer to do the command immediately and report the result to the head of regional police of East Java.

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang and have a higher position than the interlocutor. The situation is safe.

c. Discursive function: the purpose of using the register is to call head of police department of East Java region with a familiar nickname in the police officer occupation.

21. DUMP

A:AP. *Semeru 1 kita segera melaksanakan kegiatan tersebut dan melaporkan hasilnya ke Polda Jatim.* **Dump**

B: *Udah ndan total sudah 3 berita ndan*

Lexical meaning: acronym from word *Demikian Untuk Menjadi Perintah*

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male

b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang

c. Context of situation: safe

d. The purpose: asking something

e. The conversation is a formal conversation

f. Object: a command from Semeru 1 to do immediately



Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the text is about the speaker who forwarded a command from head of police department of East Java region to his officer. The speaker asks his officer to do the command immediately and report the result to the head of regional police of East Java.
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang and have a higher position than the interlocutor. The situation is safe.
- c. Discursive function: the purpose of using register is to make sure the report is ended and to ask the officer to do the task in the report.

22. Poros

Poros pagi SMA Ngantang situasi mancarli (aman, lancar, terkendali)

Lexical meaning: traffic management activity

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): member of police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. The conversation is an informal conversation
- d. Time context: a day (in the morning)
- e. Place: at Ngantang Senior High School
- f. Object: traffic management activities in front of Ngantang Senior High School



Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the speaker report his activity that is traffic management activity in front of Ngantang Senior High School. This activity is a mandatory activity which police officer do every morning to maintain the traffic.
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is an officer in sectoral police of Ngantang Malang. The situation at that time is safe.
- c. Discursive function: the purpose of using register is to say an mandatory activity with several word which familiar in police officer occupation.

4.1.2 Data from Daily Conversation

The researcher find and analyzed the register used by police officer of police station in sector Ngantang Malang from their daily conversation at the office. The researcher record the conversation then transcribe the registers into a table as follow.

Table 4.1.2 Register Used by Police Officer of Police Station in Sector Ngantang Malang from their daily conversation.

No.	Date	Register	Meaning
1	16 May 2017	10.2	The position/at...
2	16 May 2017	86	The command has been accepted / the command is understandable



3	16 May 2017	87	The command is addressed for someone or several group
4	16 May 2017	Mako besar	A code for police department in resort Batu
5	16 May 2017	813	Ready to carry out the task

The researcher found 5 registers at the same day. The researcher only collect the data at 16 May 2017 because the researcher think that the data is enough only in a day and it is represent whole registers used by police officer in Ngantang Malang.

4.1.2.1 Analysis of Data from Daily Conversation

23. 10.2

Pukul 12.30 termasuk juga viconnya sudah 10.2, lanjut satu putaran itu informasi tadi dengan kapolseknya apa benar demikian, ganti?

Lexical meaning: the position

Contextual meaning:

- Organs (gender): male
- Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- Situation: safe situation
- Purposes: asking something
- The conversation is a formal conversation



- f. Time: day (in the morning)
- g. Place: at the office (police department of Ngantang sector Malang)
- h. Object: the clarity of information about the command which just accepted

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the speaker asking clarity information about a command which he just accepted. The speaker ask the information to a head of operational division of police department of Batu resort Malang.
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker has a same position as the interlocutor and the situation at that time is safe.
- c. Discursive function: the purpose of using register is to make sure that the speaker's position at 12.30 is at the place which have been determined according to the command.

24. 86

86 betul Pak Sahraku. Rencana awal waktu laporan siaga dikirimkan, namun perintah terakhir dari pimpinan untuk kapolsek kemudian denga para kanit serta SPKP harap hadir juga anti dhuhur. Setelah dhuhurakan dilaksanakan pelatihan kegiatan tersebut, ganti!

Lexical meaning: the command has been accepted/ the command is understandable.

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male



b. Organs (position of the speaker): a head of operational division in police department of Batu resort Malang.

c. Situation: safe situation

d. The conversation is a formal conversation

e. Time: a day (in the morning)

f. Object: the recent update about the command.

Contextual factors:

a. Subject matters: the speaker explained the newest update of the command to the interlocutor.

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker has a same position as the interlocutor. The situation at that time is safe.

c. Discursive function: the purpose of using register is to make sure that the speaker understand about the interlocutor's question.

25. 87

Siap! Di 87 untuk wilayah barat. 86 terima kasih

Lexical meaning: The command is addressed for someone or several group

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male

b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang

c. The conversation is a formal conversation



- d. Time: a day (in the morning)
- e. Place: at the office (police department of Ngantang sector Malang)
- f. Object: the command which addressed for sector Ngantang Malang

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the speaker addressed the command for police station in sector Ngantang Malang. He make sure that the command will inform to all officer in police department of Ngantang sector Malang.
- b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang and have a same position as the interlocutor.
The situation is safe
- c. Discursive function: the purpose of using the register is to address the command to police officer in police department of Ngantang sector Malang

26. Mako besar

Hukumnya wajib. Saya tunggu di mako besar jangan lupa 86.

Lexical meaning: A code for police department of Batu resort Malang.

Contextual meaning:

- a. Organs (gender): male
- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of operating coaching unit.
- c. Situation: safe situation
- d. Purposes: expecting something



e. The conversation is an informal conversation.

f. The speaker's mood: excited

g. Place: at the office

Contextual factors:

a. Subject matters: the speaker is expecting the appearance of the interlocutor.

b. Social roles of situation: the speaker is a head of operating coaching unit. The speaker have a same position as the interlocutor. The situation at that time is safe

c. Discursive function: to mention a place with familiar words in police officer occupation.

27. 813

A: *betul betul tidak ada tawar menawar kalau tidak hadir nanti latihan sendiri wilayah Ngantang dengan Kasembon 86*

B: *86 monitor dilaksanakan. Nanti ketemu di mako besar ganti!*

A: *Betul ini Pak Puji juga ketawa-ketawa di 32 katanya 'wes tau' 86*

B: *86 diperhatikan. Nanti untuk yang depan yang jemput Mr. Bagong suruh nunggu di jalan. Terima kasih horas. Selamat pagi 813.*

Lexical meaning: ready to carry out the task.

Contextual meaning:

a. Organs (gender): male



- b. Organs (position of the speaker): head of police department of Ngantang sector Malang
- c. The conversation is informal conversation.
- d. The speaker's mood: excited
- e. Place: at the office

Contextual factors:

- a. Subject matters: the speaker A make sure that the speaker B must attend to resort police of Batu
- b. Social roles of situation: both of the speakers have a same position.
The situation at that time is safe.
- c. Discursive function: the purpose of using register is to make sure that the speaker B ready to carry out the task that is attend to police department of Batu resort Malang.

4.2 The Discussions

After the researcher collect all the data, the researcher analyze the data with the theory from Brown and Attardo (2009) also from Mansoer Pateda (2001) to get a result from the findings. The researcher could say that all the register which used in Police Department of Ngantang Sector Malang have its own meaning and important. They also use many kinds of register in many kinds of context of their utterances also text. It can be known from the contextual meaning and contextual factors of the register. Police officer used the register in their



formal also informal conversation because it is habitual for them. The researcher already classified the lexical meaning, the contextual meaning also the contextual factors of the text which contain register so the whole text can be understood.

Police officer used register for their occupation in two ways, written and also spoken. Basically, both of the register from written or spoken have a same meaning and function. But there are registers in written which cannot use in spoken such as: DUMM and DUMP. Police officer sometimes shorten a sentence into some word to make their communication more practical and easier, the acronym of the sentence which abridged is cannot be spoken because it will be not clear for the interlocutor. While the other register except DUMM and DUMP can be used both in written or spoken.

According to the finding of the data, some of the register in police department term is an acronym and a clipping from one word. The researcher took an example from register Laka and Lantas. Those two words are a clipping from *kecelakaan* and *lalu lintas*. They shortened a word for make the register so these two register are not direct register of the police officer. There is also a register which have a double meanings in military occupation, that is register *Taruna*. In military occupation, especially police officer *Taruna* have two meaning which are a news and a student who study at police academy or military academy. But in this research the register *Taruna* refers to one meaning which is a news.

The contextual meaning of each register dominated with organs context gender and positions of the speaker because almost each of the register mostly



show the gender and the position of the speaker. Actually, in police officer occupation there is no difference between male and female to do the command or the job. Female police officer also can do male police officer task but in this research the researcher mentioned the organs gender to complete the analysis so the analysis of the contextual meaning can be more detail and clear.

The register which used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang have a lexical meaning, contextual meaning also contextual factors that can make the register easier to understood by people from non-police officer. As the researcher stated above, in finding a lexical meaning and contextual meaning the researcher use theory from Mansoer Petada (2001) while in finding a contextual function of the register, the researcher use theory from Brown and Attardo (2009).

Mansoer Petada (2001) stated in his theory that contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning and it rose as a result of the relationship between speech and context. The register which used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang fulfill the context in Petada's theory but not all context available in one register. For example in written register, the researcher feels difficult to know about the speaker's mood because the researcher is not there when the speaker write the sentence which contained register. In this research, the researcher also finds about contextual factors of the register and the researcher use theory from Brown and Attardo (2009). The theory said that there are three concepts of contextual factors such as subject matters, social roles of situation also discursive function. The register used in police department of Ngantang sector



Malang fulfill these three concept of the theory and it makes the register can be known in what context and condition it used.

Basically, all register which used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang are same as register which used by all police officer in Indonesia, but the factor that make it different is the context and the situation of the environment and the condition behind them. Related to the previous study from Risna (2012) entitled *A Study on Register used by Oryza FM radio community at the University of Brawijaya*. In this study, Risna analyze the denotation as the lexical meaning and the particular meaning then she found some register in Indonesia and in English so she translated the register into English first and analyze it. In the researcher study, the researcher do not translate the register and the utterances or sentence into English.

The next is previous study from Risa Umami (2014) entitled *Registers used by Multi Level Marketing Business Members in PT. Orindo Alam Ayu*. In this study Risa analyze the contextual factors influencing the registers used by the members of multi level marketing business in PT. Orindo Alam Ayu. Risa only analyze contextual factors while in the researcher study, the researcher analyze not only contextual factors but also lexical meaning and contextual meaning of the register.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After finding and analyzing the data and the problem, in this chapter the researcher would like to present some conclusion of the research also give some suggestions in order to make the next researcher be better in writing a research.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the register used in police department of Ngantang sector Malang, the researcher made a conclusion related to the research. Language variation consists of many terms and it really reflect in daily activity. Language variation happened in a group of people which have a same interest, same background, occupation, and so on. Police officer in police department of Ngantang sector Malang use register to communicate around their occupation in order to make them share their information and command easier. The researcher found register from written and spoken source, that are 22 register used by police officer in sectoral police of Ngantang Malang from *Whatsapp messenger* application as the written source and 5 register from daily conversation as the spoken source. Some of written register cannot use in spoken register but all spoken register can use in written register.

According to the analysis, lexical meaning and contextual meaning is important to know the real meaning and the situation behind the meaning of the



register, while contextual factor is important to know what is the speaker background, their position and their purpose of using the register. Using those kinds of theories, the researcher can know how people in different position or in same position talking each other. Register has an important role in police officer occupation because with register they can exchange information in secret case or not.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher gives suggestion for the next researcher who wants to take register for their study especially in police officer occupation. The next researcher can analyze register from other police officer in different area, it can be police officer of different sector, different resort even in different region. The next researcher also can choose many source to get the data, if the next researcher want to take a data from daily conversation at police station, they can get it more detail and can think how to take the data completely. For example, they can take the data in important event or condition in police officer occupation, they can get many register from those cases. So be wise in choosing the data source can help the next researcher to get more data and found a lot of information to write better study

APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Data from Whatsapp Messenger Application

24 April 2017

1. Miskat: Mohon ijin Ndan dilapkan hari ini Senin, tgl 24-4-2017 jam 17.55 wib, telah dilaksanakan giat koordinasi dan **pulbaket** terkait dgn keprung keputusan Ahok di Jakarta dgn:

1. Hasil **pulbaket** dgn ket.GP.ANSHOR dan BANSER kec. Ngantang (ust. H. Fauzan)
 2. Hasil **pulbaket** ket. MWC NU Kec. Ngantang (Bpk. H. Pamudji)
- Diperoleh keterangan bahwa utk wilayah kec. Ngantang tidak ada yang berangkat ke Jakarta utk mendukung terkait dgn putusan Ahok (Ngantang nihil)

28 April 2017

2. Zen: 86 saudaraku.
Mas petunjuk terakhir Bpk Batu 1 utk pasukan ditarik besok siang krn sprintnya selama 3 hari dan gunaantisipasi bila sewaktu-waktu ada permasalahan...
Krn pertimbangan keamanan

Sahraku: Lain-lainnya gimana komandan? Ini yang di desa sudah tidak ada duklog

28 April 2017

3. Zen: 86 saudaraku.
Mas petunjuk terakhir Bpk Batu 1 utk pasukan ditarik besok siang krn sprintnya selama 3 hari dan gunaantisipasi bila sewaktu-waktu ada permasalahan...
Krn pertimbangan keamanan

Sahraku: Lain-lainnya gimana komandan? Ini yang di desa sudah tidak ada duklog

30 April 2017

4. Zen: Mas saya tolong minta plotting penginapan anggota Brimob dan 1 SST dalmas dimana. Brimob di Gor dan dalmas separo di desa mana tadi dan separo dimana



Sahraku: Dalmas separo 1. desa banturejo 2. Desa banjarejo. Brimob di gor lap serbaguna dekat polsek Ngantang

Zen: 86 saudaraku diperhatikan terima kasih

1 May 2017

5. Sahraku: Ya bos, taruna. Saya masih bertahan di Ngantang

2 May 2017

6. Kanit binmas: Pengumuman kelulusan tingkat SMA/SMK/MA di will Wil. Kasembon sbb:

SMK PGRI Kasembon pengumuman kelulusan melalui web. Jml siswa 10 lulus semua

SMAI AL IKHLAS Kasembon pengumuman kelulusan diantar kerumah siswa. Jml siswa 10 lulus semua

SMK SUNAN AMPEL Slati Kasembon pengumuman kelulusan menghadirkan siswa dan wali murid. Jml siswa 9 lulus semua

Dumm

3 May 2017

7. Pujiono: Selamat pagi komandan mohon ijin kepada para kabag, kasat, kapolsek dan pa vicon jam 08.00 wib diajukan jam 07.30 wib terima kasih.

Kalau ada giat di wilayah nanti tak 87

Sahraku: Siap pak makasih ini ada giat upacara hardiknas dan giat

Masyarakat

4 May 2017

8. Miskat: Tetap dilakukan koordinasi dg pihak Dinas Pasar serta *eliciting* kepada para pedagang untuk memantau setiap perkembangan harga dan stok bahan sembako

Tetap melakukan pemantauan dan *monitoring* setiap perkembangan untuk mengantisipasi adanya permainan harga



maupun penimbunan yang dilakukan oleh para tengkulak / pedagang.

Apabila ada perkembangan akan dilaporkan lebih lanjut
DUMP

5 May 2017

9. Mardiono: Mohon ijin dilaporkan pada hari ini jumat tgl 5 Mei 2017 sekira jam 11.00 wib telah terjadi **laka lantas** di jln raya kaweden antara bus pariwisata dg nopol AB 7792 AK yang dikemudikan oleh Burhanudin alamat wijirejo pandan Bantul Jogjakarta dg spd mtr Yupiter warna hitam yang dikemudikan oleh Budi umur 19 th alamat dsn Sidorejo desa Mulyorejo kec. Ngantang.

6 May 2017

10. Aris: Berikut antisipasi 4 cepu 80.1 tegak lurus
Sahraku: Ya pak makasih **813**

7 May 2017

11. Waluyo: Giat susulan hari Sabtu, tgl 6-5-2016, jam 14.00 s/d 21.00 wib giat Jaya Show, tempat lapangan sepak bola Karaeng Galengsong ds. Sbr. Agung Ngantang Malang
Dumm

Sahraku: Siap komandan, mohon ijin kira-kira sampai jam berapa?

7 May 2017

12. Lutfi: Giat apel rutin dan persiapan **PAM** Karnaval Akbar HUT Ponpes Bharul Ulum ke 38

8 May 2017

13. Galingging: Bos kemaren ada **laka** sekali di Ngantang. Bagong bos
Sahraku: Wah saya kok belum **86** mungkin langsung di handle polres pak.

9 May 2017

14. Miskat: Ass.wr wb

Mohon ijin ndan melaporkan ren giat mas hari Rabu tgl 10-5-2017
sbb:



1. Jam 19.00 wib s/d selesai giat pengajian umum dlm rangka selamatan desa Sidodadi, tempat balai desa Sidodadi Ngantang Malang.

2. Jam 14.00 s/d 23.30 wib (siang/malam) giat campursari dlm rangka khitanan tempat rmh. Bpk Hery alamat dan bayanan ds. Ngatru Ngantang Malang

Dumm

9 May 2017

15. Sahraku: AP. **Semeru 1** kita segera melaksanakan kegiatan tersebut dan Melaporkan hasilnya pada Polda Jatim. **Dump**

Lutfi: Udah ndan total sudah 3 berita.

12 May 2017

16. Luki: **Poros** SMA Ngantang situasi mancarli.

Appendix 2: Data from Daily Conversation

Tuesday, 16 May 2017

1. Sahraku : Pukul 12.30 termasuk juga viconna sudah **10.2**, lanjut satu putaran itu informasi tadi dengan kapolseknya apa demikian ganti?

2. Zen : **86!** Betul Pak Sahraku. Rencana awal waktu laporan siaga dikirimkan namun perintah terakhir dari pimpinan untuk kapolsek kemudian dengan para kanit serta SPKP harap hadir juga nanti dhuhur, setelah dhuhur akan dilaksanakan pelatihan kegiatan tersebut, ganti!

3. Sahraku : Oh **86, 86!** Terima kasih kalau demikian. Mengingat kalau kami membaca seluruh perintah jadi para ketua hanya memerintahkan saja dua personil. Demikian komandan terima kasih, ganti!

4. Zen : **86**, demikian Pak Sahraku silahkan untuk dilanjut.



5. Sahraku : Siap 86 86, di 87 untuk wilayah barat 86 terima kasih.
6. Galingging : Hukumnya wajib saya tunggu di mako besar jangan lupa 86!
7. Sahraku : Hahahaha 86 86! Betul brtul. Ini yang jemput bis bagong sudah menunggu di depan nanti 12.30 ganti!
8. Galingging : Betul betul. Tidak ada tawar menawar kalau tidak hadir nanti latihan sendiri wilayah Ngantang dengan Kasembon 86!
9. Sahraku : Hahaha 86! Monitor dilaksanakan. Nanti bertemu di mako besar ganti!
10. Galingging : Betul, ini Pak Puji juga ketawa-ketawa di 32 katanya wes tau, 86!
11. Sahraku : 86 diperhatikan nanti untuk yang depan yang jemput Mr. Bagong suruh nunggu di jalan. Terima kasih *horas*! Selamat

pagi 813.



APPENDIX: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA

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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Frida Aprillia Syahrayathie
2. NIM : 135110101111059
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Linguistik
5. Judul Skripsi : A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Register Used in Police
Department of Ngantang Sector Malang
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 27 Februari 2017
7. Tanggal Selesai : 7 Oktober 2017
8. Nama Pembimbing : Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	27 Februari 2017	Pengajuan judul	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
2.	10 Maret 2017	Konsultasi outline BAB I,II,III	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
3.	20 Maret 2017	Konsultasi teori	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
4.	21 Maret 2017	Konsultasi BAB I	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
7.	22 Maret 2017	Pengembalian BAB I yang sudah di cek untuk di revisi	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	



8.	27 Maret 2017	Konsultasi BAB II	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
9.	3 April 2017	Pengembalian BAB II yang sudah di cek untuk di revisi	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
10.	13 April 2017	ACC Seminar Proposal	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
11.	25 April 2017	Seminar Proposal	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
12.	3 Mei 2017	Penyerahan revisi BAB I,II,III setelah seminar proposal	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
13.	22 Mei 2017	Konsultasi BAB IV	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
14.	28 Agustus 2017	ACC Seminar Hasil	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
15.	7 September 2017	Seminar Hasil	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
16.	14 September 2017	Revisi BAB I-V	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	



17.	14 September 2017	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	
18.	28 September 2017	Ujian Skripsi	Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd	

10. Telah Dievaluasi dan Diuji dengan Nilai :



Malang, 7 Oktober 2017

Menyetujui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Dosen Pembimbing

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D.
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